DECK OF THE OUTWARD BOUND.

From Eliza Cook's Journal.

Haw seldom we dream of the mariner's grave Far down by the coral strand. How little we think of the wind and the wave. When all we love are on land. The hurricame comes and the hurricane goes, And little beed do we take, And lattle need do we take,
Though the trees may snap as the tempest blows
And the walls of our homestend shake,
But the north-east wind tells a different take
With a voice of fearful sound.
When a loved one is under a close reef 'd sail. On the deck of an 'outward bound.

How wistful then we look on the night, As the threatening clouds go by:
And the winds get up, and the last faint light
Is dying away in the sky:
How we listen and gaze with a silent lip,
And judge of the hended tree. How the same wild wind might toss the ship, And arrose the mighty ecs! And pray for the loved ones far away.
On the deck of the 'outward bound.'

There is one that I cherished, when band We roved o'er the lowland len;
And I thought that my love for that one on the

Was as earnest as love could be

But now that he hath gone out on the tide,
I find that I worship him more.
And I think of the waters deep and wide, As I bask on the flowers on shore.

I have watched the wind, I have watched

And shrunk from the tempest sound;
For my heart strings are wreathed with the slender spars.
That carried the 'outward bound.'

THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.

DEATH OF THE BARON SALOMON.

There is a golden romance clustering around this family which makes the death of one of its prominent members a matter of historic notoriety.

The Baron Saloman, whose funeral took place recently at Paris with somewhat of public solemnity, was the second son of the founder of this house, and was at his death aged 82. Anselin, the first son, who was at the head of the Frankfort House, has some time since passed away. Nathan, the third, who reigned over the great London house, is also gone; and of the second generation of these moneyed Mochicans there are now left but James, also of Paris, and Charles. of Naples. Not so much in the loss of their persons, however as of their powers, have the Rothchild family received a severe blow in the death of two of its members---the only able one surviving being James, who, both in monetary genius, elevation of character and range of mind, is the star of the house of Rothschild. Anselm was great by his sagacity; Nathan by his industry; James is by his genius. Anselm singularly combined the instincts of a low cloth Jew, with the penetrating vision of the statesman. Nathan united all the steadiness of a merchant with the crait or a anuggier. Freit Was, who, while established at Manchester, amassed an enormous fortune by smuggled trade during Napoleon's Blockade of the Continent He knew the result of the battle of Water-Government, and we should fear to surmise what each minute in each of those hours was in his hands worth. But James has, in addition to the sagacity of the one and industry and craft of the other, that which they did not possess—great genius, a most courtly bearing and polished cultivation of mind, which make his relations with the Royal Houses of Europe wear more the character of a diplomatist, while those of his brothers Anselm and Nathan never rose above the

Jew.
The sumptuous palace in which Salomon died was of course known to all Americans tutional Government. who have ever visited Paris; to many, perthe Ghetto of Frankfort in which he was After the Irvings, the Gowers, the Reids, haps, was also known the humble house on born. But a few years ago and the windows of this house on the Ghetto were always seen once within the annual circle, on one particular night, to wear a glitter of light, which, as it was cast from the old Jewish lamps, threw a strange, ghastly glimmer on the dignity, decay and dust-eaten dwellings around. This night was the eve of the Jewish New-Year's Day, when were gathered, no matter with what travel, the five sons of Frankfort, Vienna, London, Paris, and Na-ples around a withered, but shrewd-looking. Hebrew woman. This was the mother of the moneyed Grachi, who still clung to the conciliate all conflicting interests and clashold Ghetto house from which the family had ing individualities, which must be mastered started. The house yet stands, but its stair and subdued to ensure a great success. But on the New-Year's Night in silent. The windows throw their glitler no more. The. mother is dead; three of the sons have departed; and the two that are left---of Paris and Naples-have no talisman now to at intense and concentrated to take delight in tract them to the old homestead.

Salomon, originally of Vienna, but more Charles of Naples were always considered the most insignificant of the brothers. He this with all their beart and soul and might. of Vienna was a fat. pompous old man, proud of his living in fellowship with bankrupt Austrian Nobles and drunken Transylvanian Bojars; and Charles of Naples delights in playing the servile beau with the penniless princesses and countesses which abound at the enlightened Court of King Bomba. In his rosier days of youth he affected a tender passion for the Sontag, and the loiterers made much merriment in watching him following her with amorous eagerness as she passed through the streets of Frankfort, bowing, and smiling, and chatting, while his red, rubicand face beamed with fat and fatnity. He married while yet young a Miss Herts, a girl of singular beauty; and as he land to aid her against her enemies, and out money was principally built that money was principally built that such as a land to aid her against her enemies, and out daring, "Taudace, toujours l'audace."—
Nor have they even liberality. Many men father, who was alive at the time, cursed large capital which he entrusted to the keepmin and cast num from min, and refused to any ing of Rollischia when he hed before lyapo-his last hour to take him to his heart or house. He on's army. To compensate the Jew for last election, though the freedom of their are held in St. Petersburg. It is the risk which he had run in accepting this race was in the scale. The emancipation The greediess of the family him and cast him from him, and refused to ing of Rothschild when he fled before Napo-

spired King Bomba with an intense admiration, and in the absence of the excitement of as to force her husband to fiv to discretion. and for a time take up his bags and walk. Baroness Lionel Rothschild, wife of the member for London, is the offspring of this union of Baron Charles and Miss Hertz. and possesses all the facinating gifts of her mother, fortunately without any of the foolish attributes of her father. She is a woman of singular beauty of both mind and

With the deaths of Anselm and Nathan

genius had but one representative in the louse of Rothschild. The other surviving brothers of Vienna and Naples, as we have shown, were in every respect inferior men. and the younger branches of the family are either degenerated by intermarriage with tion which new blood pours into the veins or are like Lionel of London, who is a mere cloth Jew, with two ideas-"to make monisch" and to be a lord. A baronetcy was offered him by Lord John Russell-possibly to compensate him for bearing the expenses of their joint election---but his vaulting ambition would brook no lower title than a lord. But that financial genius which Anselm, Nathan and James inherited from their sire will be looked for in rain among the younger re-presentatives of the house in London. This was clearly evidenced during the Irish famine and the commercial crisis and French revolution which succeeded. Although the great bulk of corn bills passed through their hands. and they know well the heary liabilities contracted by many of the importers, they were so wholly unprepared when the crash came and house after house stopped payment, that to breast the storm they were compelled to dispose of their English securities, thus producing the immense fall in Consols in 1847, and shaking confidence, which by greater sagacity might have been preserved. This was well known in London, and in fact the little credit which Barons Lionel and Meyer and Sir Anthony possessed for comprehensive foresight, was entirely forfeited. Barons James of Paris, and Anselm, were in fact the directing and protecting powers of the various operations of the houses, and now that one is gone and the other must soon follow, it is a serious question whether if in the train of the present war the thrones of Europe should be shaken, and securities fall, the Rothschilds, a large portion of whose influence is dependent upon the firmness of their throne, would be able to retain their own golden crown, when that genius has departed which controlled the fortunes of the

house. Baron James, who had long seen the dangers of the position of their house with reference to Austrian, Italian, and other Continental securities, used his influence and power with the other members to lead them away from financial, and induce them to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile, ed agencies at all the leading points on the globe to invite consignments and solicit orw the result of the battle of Waterthours before it reached the British

Research and the Barings to take on which desert was served contained each ders. It was the jealousy created by this premacy over the Rothschilds in finance, as they had interfered with them in commerce. The Rothschilds have, however, always exhibited an aversion to touching anything Russian. The old Frankfort Rothschild on his death-bed called his children round him and with parting voice warned them equally against Russia and Republicanism. He distrusted both. In England and Prussia be chiefly placed his faith. As Baron Lionel exclaimed in his maiden speech at the Guildhall of London, "We go for Conschei-

The great commercial crisis of 1847 was favorable to the policy of Baron James. and many other merchant princes of London had failed, many West India planters and East India merchants, who used to draw on their houses, transferred their business to the Rothschilds. However, their relations with courts, especially on the Continent, were too intimate to be loosened so soon, and merchant-like ambition cannot be satisfied without qualities which Jews rarely possess. To control great shipping operations and great merchant undertakings, great qualities of heart must be blended with great qualities of head, in order to compromise and lute in its leanings ever to succeed where compromising interests and concilliating individuals is to be achieved, and it is too pursuits which require a diffusion of qualitie and a many-sided watchfulness. Hence the race ever prefer to do one thing which they They excel therefore in money-changing which requires, not like the merchant's business, knowledge of and patience with many things and persons, but simply, a thorof Hesse-Cassel did the rest. This Land-

ties and honesty indeed made Meyer the pet tative the leading Israelite. But the torpid a new miracle he passed so many hours in Jew of most of the German Princes. His state of the question is mainly due to the love-toying at the feet of the lovely Jewess ability chiefly consisted in a singular cunning apathy of the Jews themselves, and the abof speculation and art of changing and resence of noble impulse. Baron Rothschild changing, by which he gradually elevated his appears to be quite satisfied with his position house from what was deemed in Europe the under the gallery as "M. P. unattached," low contemptible trade of a money-changer to the more exalted station of a banker .-The business was, however, in reality the same, though the rose may have smelt sweeter under another name. Beside being dealers in money, the Rothschilds became deal- scribed, is the ablest politician of the family. ers in bills, and by unheard of magnitude of takes eager interest in all party questions. operation they were enabled to place their and speaks with enthusiastic rapture of the hand upon the world's pulse and regulate its glories of her race. Nor have we ever

monetary beat.

The Rothschilds are, however, unquestionably, the greatest curse to European liberty. They propped up all the little despots of Germany, helped on Austria in her House would be hailed with delight by all the European people. The present Sir Robert Peel but expressed the popular feel-to see the Rouseman, nowever, in their glory one must visit the Exchanges. This applies only to the Frankfort, Paris and London houses. In Vienna and Naples the European people. The present Sir very lowest class of wild animals. But Robert Peel but expressed the popular feel-to see the old Baron Aaselm or Baron James ing in his savage assault upon the family, go to 'Change, amid men who on every though it was said in the House of Commons side doffed hat and bowed with cringing at the time to have been instigated by some smile, would have convinced the veriest usurious reminiscences. Like most Jews, optimist that honor in Mammon had not yet they have no feeling for anything but money, departed from the earth. Baron James for any person but their own kindred; and always looked the gentleman, and even in to have suggested to old Meyer Rothschild, the greatest excitement on the Bourse, when that in becoming the pet Jew of the Hes- he stood surrounded by hundreds of faiseurs sian Prince who had made his money out of and brokes, a courtly smile ever slavered American blood he would stain his name, over his ominously smooth face. Baron would set the whole tribe in laughter, and Anselm with his noble head of white hair

Baron James opened the establishment in Paris in 1815, which Salomon subsequetly it a service of disgust to approach him .ioined. The details of its monotonous money life offer few materials of interest. James behind the statue of the Queen, near the enwas the best of the tribe, a man of wisdom trance which leads to Exchange-place .and good sense, and, for a Jew, of rather Thither Lionel and Sir Anthony are to be liberal charity, having founded a school for seen twice a week on Thousand 13 11 poor children of his persuasion and contri- at about 21, P. M., when bill-exchange is buted to many charitable institutions. Sal-

omon's charities were ostentatious. In England, the three present represen-In England, the three present representing towards the column at the left hand from tatives, of the house—Barons Lionel and the entrance. The gentlemen who lean on that sumntuous solitude and domestic magni- the firm of Heath, Furs, & Co., Mr. Bates, tial avenue. With the exception of Sir Anthony, who is a senile sensualist and gourmand, they extend but little hospitality, and or hear who has been seen in converse with an Oriental gorgeousness, and the maitres de cuisine of both Sir Anthony and Baron this position for about an liour, Baron Lionel Lionel are among the most cunning chefs in Europe. The residence of the one in Gros-venor place and of the other in Piccadilly his uncle, Mr Colen, who is the principal next Apsley House, the town palace of the bill-broker of the shouse. As they turn Duke of Wellington, are furnished with an from the Exchange into Bucklersbury, many affluence of splendor, and their ordinary wealthy Jews, with every appliance of luxury. Indeed, one of the banquets given by Baron Rothschild at his country villa equaled any thing formal liver in Summer, and the banquet was served in the Vernice of the country. vatory. Music floated around and art lent a different picture of rare artistic excellence, to which several private rooms are attached. which might have been dreamt by or Claude Lorraine.

The only annisement in which the Roths-

gouty, and chuckles at Library and and states and states and states and states and shaving.

The health of two allfed armies is much peter and fattery and fattery and shaving, tor then was anticipated during the summer.

The Franch armonalist are a summer. But the two brothers have a box at the trie business of the day runs on until about more, about forty miles from London on the four, when the Liviathans may be seen driving to their sumptious homes, either in their spledid stud and a pack of buck hounds, and own equipage, or ccasionally, to affect simthe swells of the city and stock exchange plicity, in a Hanson cab. may be seen on morns of cloudy sky and may be seen on moras of cloudy asy and spring and comission business of the flying in their Handsomes to the North-house led him to sen his son to this country Western Station to have a day with the and he passed sometime in New Orleans Baron's hounds. Hunting has become quite without accomplishing anything. Mr. Belapassion in London with the youth of the ment, who was their clerk here, gave little a passion in London with the youth of the inent, who was their lere, gave little Exchange. It is considered "slow" not to satisfaction, and Milanau, who was their be out at least once a week, and for the clerk at New-Orlean had been dismissed. convenience of those who cannot afford to Indeed, the Rotischus, by confining themconvenience of those who cannot afford to Indeed, the trousenes, by comming mem-keep a nag, a slashing shop has been opened, selves to protegs ad poor relations for which is well supplied with Buckinghain mud, with which counterfeit hunters are splashed difficulties. Mr. elpont, is a native of and then loll into the city club, with a " such and then foll into the city club, with a social schooling, which a run old fellow; as we had." One of these for purposes of elegace, having, as in the gents sat for Punch's pleasant portraits of custom with many, ws, adopted the name Mr. Briggs. Meyer Rothschild can just of the village when hwas born. Schon-

Neither do the family confine their passion for horseflesh to the hunting field. They embarked upon the turf and for one or two years they spared no expense to cary away race of '53, had not'" Orestas," who carried the fortunes of the House, been unfairly dealt with the night before the running, and had a foul grain or two playfully intro-duced into his corn. This false play sick-ened the Rothschilds of the turf, and, we believe, they have not now any horses in

training. The efforts made in the past few years to crown the Temple of Universal Preedom by New Orleans. But in thelecting young many things and persons, our supply, the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It is addest inistakce daily taking place. The incapacity of the person of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It is addest inistakce daily taking place. The incapacity of the person of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It is addest inistakce daily taking place. The incapacity of the place is a second of the Jews, and to wipe ough knowledge of one thing—money itself. It is addest inistakce daily taking place. The incapacity of the place is a second of the Jews, and the Jews is a second of the Jews is a second of the Jews is a second of th the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe men according to accident with instead of men the last representing blot from the stasurpassed by any other race of men, except also on that political arena, against which perhaps Yankees. It was the money-changing genius of the original Meyer Rothechild which laid the foundation of his be one thing, and be the best of that. Let be one thing, and be the best of that. Let wealth. His connection with the Landgrave my son be the best brewer or best baker and no more," But the Rothschilds do not possess that element which Danton says is the first, second, and third secret of success. the Rothschilds to the liberal fund at the and the aversion a which tiRothschilds

it is well known to all the habitues of that Court that the beauty of his young wife inspired King Bomba with an intense admiration to the court that the beauty of his young wife inspired King Bomba with an intense admiration to the court that the house of Rothschild tells. His ability out in its favor by returning as its representation on the court in the house of Rothschild tells. His ability out in its favor by returning as its representation on the court of the cou ter to consign to them a cargo of gram-the shaving and piltering \$200; but it is not so much the legitimate commission which fascinates from concocting exchanges and manipulating rentage. What they playfully call and for the rest, they care little for those gamellen. Old Baron Anselm of Frankrights which are dear to freemen, as long as they are allowed "to dishcount von little bill" at eighty or a hundred per cent. The fort, who like many other wealthy Jews, was in the habit of eating on Friday evening some righty-seasoned fish, generally a brown wife of Lionel, whom we have before decarp sweetened with sugar and coluptuously swimming in a fuscious sauce, opening it consequence the Sabbath with an indigestion which was confounded with companction seen such bright, beautiful children as the used often to complain on change that little Hebrews she has presented to her lord. To see the Rothschilds, however, in their he had not made money enough to pay

make gay the very stones upon the Ghetto. looked very imposing from a distance, but he was so illiterate and so coarse as to make The London Rothschilds have their station taking place, languidly approaching, supported generally by some pet broker, and lean-Meyer and Sir Anthony Rothschild-live in the adjoining columns are Mr. Heath, of ficence with which the Jews so deeply de- of Barings, and Mr. Doxat, and other dons light to surround themselves, like some few of the Christian Israelites in our own palation brokers as to who shall first catch Lionel's eye or ear is intensely amusing. While at the Stock Exchange the thrice-honored bull wrap themselves up in a selfish indulgence. the Baron, is looked up to with veneration When, however, they do receive, it is with and probably makes a sixteenth percent out wends his way home in the same languid atare the winks and signs of the passers-by who recognize the brood and some of their poor co-religionists, who watch their exit to solicit alms; gather about them a circle of findsh. White a change has personal across the world's dream from the times when the places of kings is the house of findsh. White a change has personal across the world's dream from the times when the process of their race and left how tinglify even in the places of kings is the house of findsh. White a change has personal across the world's dream from the times when the process of their race and left how tinglify even in the places of kings is the house of findsh. White a change has personal across the places of kings is the house of the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the times when the places of kings is the house of findsh. White a change has personal across the places of kings is the house of the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the world's dream from the times when the world's dream from the world's dream from the world's dream from the world with the wor wears much the appearance of a garden .- amongold clothes, old jars and old coins in About fifteen clerks are in the main office. one of them being devoted to Consular affairs, the Baron being the Austrian Consul, whole favorable. Although there is nothing Here, at about eleven, the Stock Exchange startling from before Sebastopol, yet the childs indulge is hunting. Old Anthony is men, a class half snot and half Jew, make gouty, and chuckles at Lionel and Meyer their appearance, and with gossip and swagmen, a class half such and half Jew, make vlogo was progressing with unabated vigor, their appearance, and with gossip and swag-

Baron James's idea of extending the Schonberg, whiche ranslated into French Mr. Briggs. Meyer Rothschild can just of the vininge when a was norn. Schun-about keep his place with the bounds, but Lionel would be pounded by a three-loot factor, and the Rabit Alzeyowas an uncle of Mr Schonberg, Belmont, as he here called himself. le rabbi's wife was a distant relative of Bal Anselm, and from the fact of her being a Lewess and Baron years they spared no expense to cary away the fact of the beauty the ribbon" by winning a Derby. It is possible they would have succeeded in the malicious people of A; Kaiserlautern, allied armics and join the alliance, so that race of 153, had not "Orestas," who care and even of Frankfort Mayence, spread we shall have another instance of uncient a report, the echo of whimay have traveled here that there was inder tie between scrupulous power of Russia. Should the young Schonberg and tild Baron. But it was a mere piece of galous gossip without the smallest foundat ... The fact of the young man being taketo Rothschild's office arose from the dist relationship—the same motive which sent Hanan to

reason alleged vas that he's a Jew, but

Baron Hieglitzhimself, whoth the Hopes of Amsterdam tansacted alussian loans,

being a Jew, the fact can one accounted

for by the repulse individue of the man

most usoful and effective auridst the faction ses of the Crimes. ses of the Crimes.

It is gonsidered probable that General but they could only get within four miles of them: They are belieged from recruits all the they could only get within four miles of them: They are belieged from recruits all the they could only get within four miles of them: They are belieged from recruits and the theory of the them of the them of the them: They are belieged from recruits and it; in doing that the General greater danger to be soon reduced; so was haded off by the french beat greater danger to be soon reduced; so which almost immediately ran on hard and sides the Turks, thereare numbers of Franch to the chief command in the Crimea, and from the qualities he has always developed tover the world is becoming matter of notority to all who are brough contact with
them, but perhaps the stjest mark of
them, but perhaps the stjest mark of
this feeling was exhibited in Mr. Davidthis feeling was exhibited in Mr. Davidthis feeling was exhibited n Mr Davidguished himself in the suppression of the son, their agent, was returne them under Robollion here, should lead the British army protest by the late Czar tholas, The

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have had the August number of this most interesting Magazine laid before us. It deserves in every way the high reputation it has earned, havre held in St. Petersburg. ing for its contributors the leading literary. The greediness of the famin business celebrities in the United Kingdom.

victoriously into Schastopol.

the second of th

EUROPEAN NEWS

THE "PACIFIC'S" NEWS.

THE MALAKOFF TOWER

whole hour to induce a Trieste corn expor-

The commission would be perhaps \$400

for his fish. The meanness of the Roths

childs in those with whom they transact bu-

siness, as to those whom they employ, leads

be left but few to strew flowers upon his

Auselm, Salomon, Nathan, James and Char-

and masters, thus with graceful dilicacy ex-

pressing an abiding sense of favors. But

the proudest homage ever offered to the race

was when old Kaiser Frantz unde the aged

head of the house, Meyer Rothschild, an

Austrian Baron, in commemoration of his

having negotiated the first five per cent me-

tallique loan. Their triumph and the

triumph of money however found it

the Vatican in that city where the dust of

no/Jew dog? was over permitted to sleep.

Pope Pius himself in violation of the past,

little toe of holy foot to the Jew James

Rothschild, who impressed upon lit an im-

y sweet prospective thoughts of the newly-

formed connection with Torlanias house of

While the old lady lived on the Frank-

fort. Ghetto the old lamps were lit up on all

rapture on her keen, wrinkled Leah face: 'My Mann (hisband) ish a Baroon.' And

on that night the Jewish women with whom

she was wont to play Lotto in the evening thought her crazy and strange, as in her be-

wilderment of joy she marked a quatern

Were Shylock of Venue again to start

on the rialto or Isaac of York look down

would the blood of Fathers Abraham glitter

in the thin blue vein as they looked down on the glories of their race and felt how mighty

which in the field, they were always so colo-

brated. By rocket signals, similar to that

preceding the last attack, the sounding of

bugles and the cries of the officers in the

tranches they led the Russians to expect an

immediate attack, in consequence the tower

was soon filled with mon, when the Freuch

onenoil a terific fire of shell, grape, &c.,

which, crowded as the liusians were, must

Austria had bodn spontaneously making

friendly advances to the allies, but as noth-

ing but shuffling is to be expected from that

trescherous power, it is to be hoped she will

not draw the allies into any patched up

peace. Prussia continues the same. We

have, bowever, better news from Spain. She

Spanish guorilla mode of fighting will be

have inflicted a very severe loss.

some dark spot on the Chetto.

where the cards only shewed an amb.

which it was a pledge.

tendered with graceful condescension

rown, when within the sacred precincts of

A letter from Kamieseli, in the Monteur de la Flotte says: - Malakoff commands all e lower part of Sebastopol, and dominates the passage of the Bay of Inkermann, by which the town obtains its supplies from the North side. When this tower falls into our hands we shall be able to sweep the bay, burn the Russian fleet, bombard the lower one, and almost incrediately after justal ourselves in the laster, for it can then be no longer hold by the Russians. From the Malaked Fower hesides, we can allence the Fort Constantine, destroy the stockade and

The Russians know that well-as well as

opan the port to our vessels.

as we do; and honce the terrible energy which is displayed on both sides in forming opposed on the partial combats which are renewed atmost every night. Our us think that though there may have been at nowly constructed battaries are really most pomp and melancholy splender, there will formidable-especially those of Quarantine llay, and of what we call the llay due Calfats, which are armed with guns of the largest calibre, and which are destined to force the lussian fleet to sook a refuge behind Fort We have no space to give a list of all the stars and ribbands and orders with which Catharine, the sole place where they will be their sorties; somotimes it is the English, les were decorated by their royal creditors but more trequently ourselves, who have noing them on their raturn. One fact worthy of remark, which proves how much the siege or Sebustopel has already cost Russia in men is, that the prisoners whom we make almost wear new uniforms. This circumstance causes us to believe that al the army of the Crimon must have been employed in the detence of the place.

THE FLEET IS THE QULF OF FINLAND

Off Cronstadt, July 24 to 28.

The division of the fleat under Kenr-Admiral Baynes, comprising 12 sail of the line the stoun trigate Imperiouse, paddle stoainer Bulldog, and seven gun-boats, rumain at anchor four miles N. W. of Tolboukin Light assigned kiss, doubtless made more fervent house, blockading Cronstadt and the shores of the bay of St. Petersburg. The Russians are daily practising the mortars in their butfurther augmenting the defences on the nor-thern show of the island, to attack which such occasions with unusual splendor. And with the present mount and appliances, with s some of her own children tell, the nged any probability of success is doomed impos-Mosaic Lactitia used to exclaim with proud

The carnest attention of the English an French fleg officers is now being directed to-ward Sweaborg, the nax important posi-tion of the enemy in the Gulf of Finland, with the rlow of community active operaflow in that querter.

By a lotter which reached many entrology,

I am informed that in the course of a fow days the whole of the ships at prosent off Nargen will remove from that anchorage, upon the lists of Ashby De La Couch, how and take up a position near Sweatberg, land the inpriars and heavy guns outene of the small islands and open fire on the town of

ro Sund; the latter saluted the Admiral boforn sho anchored.

During the merning the Mertin, Skylark, Hind and Princess Alice arrived from Cron. stadt, and in the afturnoon were followed by the Thistle, bearing despatches from the ny tha 1 matia, coaring despiratios from sing anomy to the Commander in-Chief, received under a flag of truce,—1 bave no doubt they relate to the Hango prisoners. At 6:80 p. up the Belleisle hospital ship, which has on lying comparatively idle there instead

July 29.

The ships are rapidly flocking in from all parts to swell the number of populates at Nargan. This morning the Austerlitz and L'Aigle arrived from Ledsnud, followed by the Edinburgh, and the seven guiboats, Magpie, Woszle, Poiter, Badger, Lark, Rolling, and Dapper from Cronstadt, where they left Admiral flague. lwng, and Dapper from Cronstadt, where they left Admiral Baynes and his squadron, we shall have another instance of ancient focs flighting side by side against the major in the Amphion and Glesner arrived from scrupulous power of Russia. Should the Sweaborg, the former having broken her allies make a campaign in the interior, the screw shaft. A few days ago they, together with the Dragor and a French gunboat, underwored to get near enough to a fortified place called Borke, about eighteen inites that they could only get within lour miles of and was hauled off by the french poss, great the Turks, there are numbers of parameters of the Glener in her furn took to and for gabious and fascines, who refresh wook for gabious and fascines, who refresh

July 30.

To-day the Arrogant, with the squadron which went to Kotka, the Hawk and Biter gun bont, and the Vulture, with the Belleisle

THE FLEST OFF REVEL

DANTZIC, Aug. 3.

The Princess Alice despatch beat, Licut Underwood commanding, left the fleet at Nargen at six o'clock on Tuesday evening last, and arrived here this morning, with the weekly mails. She encountered, when off Dagerort, a very heavy gate, which knocked nway part of her starioured paddlo-box; and much damaged the bulwarks. It is not at all improbable that, before these lines reach you, the first blue this year will have been struck in the Baltic. A friend in the fleet. whose authority is excellent and worthy of all bolisf, writes mo off Nargon, let of Atigust :— Co-morrow we start for Bwosborg, which places we are going to attack. To attempt to anticipate the result of this expedition would, of course, be presumptuous it is, however, to be hoped that the tine has at length arrived when the affair at Hango. with its bloodthirsty massacre, will be doeply but honorably revenged.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE hamana, July 24

Omar Patha has not yet returned from

Constantinople, and the 'dea is more and more gaining ground that he will not again roturn to the Crimes. But, nevertheless he is expected lack by the soldiers with great auxisty. When he left he made a kind of address to the soldiers, in which he told then he was going away for a short time, but he would be back soon. The soldiers, in that free and off-hand way which characterizes the intercourse of high and low in the iterizes the intercourse of high and low in the iterit, if there is not some dirty interest in question, exclaimed—Come back hoor or olw we will go off too. The poor fellows. did not reflect in the excitement of the mod-ment that the Urines is for us an island, and that in our sception ago the good diddeln't over 18 at the East, to build tridges over 289 miles of sea, or to carry an army of true be-Luckish army is a school of pationes, and so overy one is waiting quietly the idecision of his fate. Yesterday the inere-arrived their Omer l'asha, had landed at Kambech, and borner trains and instant as an antique of the bornes were accordingly soul-down to most him; but they returned in the cruping self-the whole had been a mistake tile was Alidii Pasia, the same who commanded lastyears in Epirus and Thousaly, and who is deliyears. would hard, and had arrived in such arrived

where on the opposite bank of the rivers but a slight change educated a fair day's age of the this respect. The Russians had, for some timo past, boon soon working on the vided touding up to Mackenalest Farming plates beginning (clocked as of they were fartiff ing but it woon became bloomy that it is not become contrary, they were reparing the road, where it had been out up, in orden to make it fra-it had been out up, in orden to make it fra-accessible to any advancing formers likewing they have come down and appaired, likewing the battery which commands, the ascens of the road, which had been destroyed by the From on the occasion of study advangence the mortars and heavy guns out one of the analt islands and poor fire on the town of the Tehernays, In., consequence, of this its index and the betteries which defend the Tehernays, In., consequence, of this its index and the obsteries which defend the Tehernays, In., consequence, of this its locks and the interprise is the most of the Itymsians, the French outer to cornect desire of every officer and seminar in the alips under the order of Rear-Admiral Baynes. They complain much of being annihilated in the morely, blockeding, Gronstand, and the morely blockeding, Gronstand, and the more important set vices, that they believe to be on the every place in the Gulf of Bothnia and Finland is most rigidly onforced, and the consting trade is effectually sickness provals, among the Russians, In

Our out-posts were until intelygorory

The European news by the Pacific is on the whole favorable. Although there is nothing startling from before Subastopol, yet the bigg was progressing with unabsted typer. The field armies is much better than was anticipated during the summer. The Freuch approaches are new so close to the Russian stronghold, the Malakoff Tower, that we may almost expect by the next steamer to hear of another and we foundly trust more successful assault, that position once taken Solastopol vir ually falls. Our active allies and finland is most rigidly enforced, and the coasting trade in offercually six processing the close of the days age to that we may almost expect by the next steamer to hear of another and we foundly trust more successful assault, that position once taken Solastopol vir ually falls. Our active allies had fifflicted considerable loss on the Russian's by one of these ruses de guerce for which, in this field, they were always cool-marked for the fall was proceed and find a find the field of the coasting trade in offectually stapped. In the vicinity of Wyberg the Arrange in the coasting trade in offectually stapped. In the vicinity of Wyberg the Arrange in the coasting trade in offectually stapped. In the vicinity of Wyberg the Arrange in the coasting trade in of the wind and find a coording to a sikkness provals; and and solutes provals; and making the sum of the great of the favorable on the sum of the part of the coasting trade in the close trade in the coasting trade in the close provals; allowed the sum of the part of the part of the part of the part of the coasting trade in the close provals; and a solute provals; and a solute provals; and interest provals; and int Turks at Balaklays, is called plegue by and Tartars, for the plague season is over to in Egypt and Syris, after the middle of June, no case of plegue ever coopers. Hawever, if the account of the virulence of this spidemic are true, it answers just as well as plague for reducing the Russian force independent It sooms as if the Crimean summor heat which everybody has hitherto been expecting with suc broad, has both as latter for several days we have bad 94; degrees durthe shado, notwithstanding all possible contri-vances to establish a current of all and their to mitigate the best, of the sunisidan usual in list climator, the mornings, imp/tousleven o'clock; are the most oppressive; about noon

> and eight. The consequence is he pressy uninterrupted Russian bath, with very mo-derate allowance of water for an accasional double. We have, indeed the wholepage before us; but ithe desegnt ite and steen from it over the steep cliffs more than comm to the land and the state of the land of t

BENEDICTIONS AND SACRBU of IMAGES of the State of the Sacrata Sacrata

the day on July 22d, to impress the Russian troops with the idea that the bondlein tow, arrived, making the floot here at pre-sout to consist at nearly 60 sail. July 31.

It la generally understood that we proceed to bombard Helsingfors some day this week.

July 31.

It la generally understood that we proceed to bombard Helsingfors some day this week.

I hope to send you an account next mail. triumphs. ... and so to the Marsons. to the constant "Table Harry Come

The short period which has elapsed sinc the mail left on the 21st inst has not been marked by any important events connected with the siege operations. The French works have been steadily advancing against the Malakoff position in spite of continued and very severe opposition, both by day and night. Frequent discharges of grape have been directed against the head of the sap, and gronades and cohornabolls have been thrown abundant ly. At intervals the Russians fire a volley of musketry, not only from the bastion in front but also from the flanks and various conceal.

It would soom as it these volleys were discharged at random in the direction of the French tronches, on the mere chance of hitting some of the men engaged among the working parties. It requires no little courage, as well as use to the work, to be able to carry it on vigorously in the face of such impediments, more especially as at night a sor tie may be made by the enemy at any moment. Although the French have necessarily suffered from the fire directed against em, their daily numbers of casualties are by no means so great as might be anticipat-

Our new batteries are completed and armed. The principle battery, a very advanced position on the right, and in front of French man's Hill, is fitted with a most powerfu armament, a considerable proportion of which consists of land and sea-survice thirtoen inch mortare.

This is more especially to act, and its po sition renders the statement probable, agains the line-of-battleships which still retain their threatening attitude broadside toward the Karabelnaia suburb. It is remarkable that neither the three-deckers nor the two-deckers have yet been observed to discharge a shot or shell against our works; this duty has been hitherto confined to the men of war steamurs. The largest of the ships which is seen lying out to our lett of Fort Paul, appear to be partly carouned over and it would appear as if she might easily acquire elevation enough to try her range over the low ground about the South harbon and Dockyard creek. The distance at which she is now anchored appears to be about three thousand yards from the sloping line of the Malakoff Hill as its side dips towards the barrack buildings but it is difficult to estimate this with accuracy, while she is lying out in the readstead.

The report has been so industriously circu lated in the camp, of the enemy having been necess tated to take the guns out of these vessels for use in land batteries, that their constant silence may be a ruse to invite credepoe to this very improbable story, until having gained possession and effected our lodgment on the Malakoff and other commanding positions, we should receive a more authentic account of their power and armament. Not only desorters, but many of the Russian prisoners, have stated that those ships were disarmed, and nearly all the guns found in the Russian redoubts on the east side of Careening Bay were ship's guns; it is also assorted that when the ships were hastily sunk at the mouth of the harbour after the battle of Alma, their guns were sunk with thom. Those statements may be partly true.

The lower deck guns, and any others, which could only be taken out with much labor and loss of time, are most probably still in the sunken ships. So in the ships still affoat the guns only on one side could be called into requisition against our approach es; the guns on the opposite side might be removed for use on land without any detriment to the service on which the shins, while pent up in the barbor, could be employed. But it is scarcely creditable that the enemy would totally disarm those floating batterie which may yet, if other circumstances de not arise to prevent this from contribution me when we have actually gained possession of the Scuth side of the rendstend

A small magazine belonging to our allies, in one of their works on the left was explo-ded on the afternoon of the 22d instant. Shortly before ten o'clock on the evening of the same day, the camp was suddenly reused by a heavy fire of musketry on the right. It was quickly tollowed by the usual accompaniment of a discharge of shot and shell from the hestile batteries on both sides. A tremendous fire ensued; the air seemed to be filled with shells, rising and falling in every conceivable direction. On the part of the Russians all battories on the North side opened, from the works on lukermann mountain over the Tchernays valley, toute to the 19 gun-battery opposite Careening Bay as well as the usual lines round harabeinals suburb. The French and English batteries actively responded. It was not an of sholls into various parts of the works, ovening on which a sortic might have been but kept up a constant discharge of grape.

The moon, which was in its first quarter, was shining brightly and clearly, and the sky, bor of small shells or groundes; they are entirely free from clouds was brilliant with obstinately for nearly half an hour, that it their fragments are scattered in all began to be suspected that something more directions. A constant fire of this kind is rious than a mere sortie might be intend ed, and some of the French and English regiments in front wore held in readiness to move forward. The musketry then suddenly ceased without any such aid being called into requisition, and the cannonading gradually subsided into the usual fire from the battories connected with the siege operations

in actual progress. It appears that on this occasion the sortio was made against some ambuscades thrown up by our allice in front of their advanced works on the right of the Mamelon Vort .-These ambuscades were chiefly intended to carry a fire against the Russian artillerymod in the Redan, near the point on the West aide of Careening Bay. The enemy was driven back without gaining possession of the ambuscados. It is said that the Russians suffered severely as they were retiring, while the ensualties among the French were very few. We had five men wounded on the right attack from fragments of shells, two only being wounded very soverely.

sy Biebuched in the camp that Conera mpson's appointment was only tomporary, and various new commanders-in-objet were named. This point was decided by the publication of the following order of the day :-

"HEAD QUARTERS, Before Sebastopol, July 21 "Lieutenant-General Simpson announces to the army that he has had the honor to rearmy in the Crimea. The Lieutenant-Gepossibilities of the position in which he is placed, is most proud of the high and distinguished honor, and of the confidence thus reposed in him by his sovereign. It will be the Lieutenant-General's duty to endeavor to follow in the steps of his great prodecessor,

ine of his noble army.

"James Sparson,

"Lieux, Gen. Commanding."

coveral minor changes and appointments — the event of our taking the outer work, this Captain Lushington, who throughout the new parapet will afford as good cover from greater part of the siego has commanded the the fire of the ships. Independent us from the last three days, the thermometer averaging from 85 degrees F. to 92 degrees F. in gular defences, yet, if the allies once suction shade of a tent, during the day, while cool in introducing 10,000 men within the the sun was in the ascendant.—About ten fortifications of either the Relan or Round o'clock each morning a breeze has aprung up Tower, the fate of this Armageddon is from the sea, which has moderated the oppressive state of the atmosphere. The troops, however, are generally healthy although cases of fever and bowel complaints still provail in certain parts of the camp.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 24. My Lord,-I have the bonor to enclose the weekly return from Dr. Hall of the state of the sick. Your Lordship will read with satisfaction the improved condition of the health of the army. I had entertained icars, from the very great heat of the last few days, that cholers would have assumed a more virulent form, but such has fortunately not been the case.

I have nothing to relate of importance respecting the sloge. On the night of the 22nd the enemy opened a very heavy fire of musketry from the parapets of the Mulakoff and adjacent works, but they did not attempt an attack. They opened a similar fire in the course of the night on the left of the French. I have every reason to believe that they were approbensive of an attack on the part of our allies, and for this ruson opened the fire above described, which did no damago to either the works or soldiers. Tho troops in the Buider Valley have no altered their position from the date of the last time I had the honor to address you.

I have. &c. JAMES SIMPSON. Lioutenant-General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

JULY 25.

The sky is clouded over, and there is promise of rain. There was a heavy fire al ight from the batteries, and about midnight the enemy made a sortic against the ambusendes and advanced trenches of the Freuch on the Malakoff Hill Thomson had been shining brightly, and about five minutes after it had set, there was a general obscurity, and the Russians sallied out. The French were on the alert, and must have perceived the enemy advancing, for the very first notice had the English attack of the sortio, was the French bugles sounding the alarm They were immediately followed by the usual sharp cry of the Russians as they rushed forward to attack, mixed with the sound of their bugles and shouts of ofti cors. A very heavy fire of musketry followed and all the batteries econed with terrific

The Russian steamers were very active in throwing sholls over into the French works It is said the new French battery near Carconing Bay did not open fire against the steamors, reserving it for a simultaneous operation with other works on the left, which is to be carried into effect against the enemy's fleet in a few days. The flight of shells from our right attack in the direction of the Malakoff works, and the ground is the rear, was unceasing. As many as eight or nine shells from this attack might be counted in the air at one time. Some of the 13-inch mortage in our new advanced battery were also fired in the direction of ground botween the Redan and Malakoff Hills, along which it might be proown works, but the enomy exhibited no in-tention of making an attack on our tronches. After a period of fifteen or twenty minutes the musketry coased. The enemy had not gained any advantage.

The French sap which is now fast appits close to the edge of the ditch, the fire from which cause great annoyance to the onomy, and they are so completely under larger guns cannot be sufficiently depressed to reach them. The enemy, it is supposed, sought particularly the destruction of these ambuscades, but the alortness of the French provented them from achieving this object July 26.

The firing from the batteries on both sides was vory incessant during the night The Russians not only throw a vast amount and "bouquets," against the advanced trenches. These bouquets consist of a numthrown from a mortar, about ton or twolve ther, and their fragments are scattered in all going on against the French works on the Malakoff Hill, and in addition the sharpshooters keep up an uncessing fasilade — The less of our alties, from casualties of this kind, is said now to be equal in numbers to a regiment per month, or nearly one hun-

dred men per month This seems a very large number, but the he strength of the force employed in guarding the trenches and in working parties, with to closeness to the enomy's lines, will sufficoully explain the apparent improbability of the statement. The proportion of our own casualties is greatly increased of late, though the majority have not been of a very grave character. From the great weight of our shells, and the superior and comparative presimity of our guns, the less in the ranks of the enemy must be very great.

July 27. Although the bombardment has not com menced officially, yet our batteries are far from remaining idle oither by night or by delivered from head quarters to the effect that no shot from the enomy was to remain unacknowledged, but in every practicable position he was to receive, if possible, two

We are too near his stronghold for Johnny Rusky to leave us unnoticed, and as soon as the clink of some unlucky pick-axe rings in his care, a shower of grapo or cannistor, ceive from her Majosty the Quoen the ap- a light ball or a bouquet of shells, give us pointment of Commander-in-Chief of the notice that we are not sufficiently careful. notice that we are not sufficiently caroful. The French have withstood the brunt o neral, shough deeply impressed with the reative assumts on their position in front of ponsibilities of the position in which he is the Malakoff. Their advanced trench is now within 100 paces of the counterscarp of that work, and the Russiaus evidently enfoulate on their gaining a footing there, as they are at present occupying themselves in throwing up a cavalier work in rear of the former and he feels confident of the support of the parapet. This may enable them to make generals and of the officers and soldlers in a more protracted defence, but it will also staing unimpaired the honor and discip- oramp their movements, and prevent them replacing their guns and repairing their works, as they could more effectually do were their space less confined.

Naval Brigade with so much credit and dis- suffering so severely while endeavoring to tinction, has retired from this service, on form inside. These who have seen the rear being promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral works of the Malakoff from our shipping Ho is succeeded by Captain the Hon. Il. outside say, the form is some what heart Koppel of Her Majesty's ship St. Jean d'Acre, shaped; the two semi-circular portions are to whom Lieutenant his Serono Highness facing the besiegers, and these desare form-Prince Victor of Hoherdoho has been ap- ed 'en-cremutters,' so as to secure a flackpointed aid-ile-camp. Commissary General ing fire along the whole front and flanks.

Filder has been succeeded by Com- Two entrenchments are drawn within its missary General George Maclean. The tem- but although such sieges as those of Sarabut althogh such sieges as those of Saraperature has been exceedingly high during gossa and Siliatria warn us that a town must the last three days, the thormometer averance not necessarily fall with its outworks, or renot necessarily tall with its outworks, or re-

> On account of the very strong soil which lies between our trenches in front of the Quarries and the Reday, our works in this quarter do not progress very rapidly, but we have armed several new batteries for the most part with mortars, and hope soon to be able to throw shells from them into Menschikoff's palace. The long row of barracks (generally known as the White Buildings') no longer excite the envy and indignation of our men by their comfortable ap pearance and undamaged front. New they serve to catch all the shells intended for the Barrack Buttery, as all that miss that object fly screaming there, and falling with a crash probably disturb the quiet of the gronadiers stationed there. Sickness must be raging violently within the walls of the oity, an the burial ground on the north -id-is assuming a wonderful magnitude.

We can plainly see the Russian fatigue parties arriving every morning on the ground, and having piled their arms and hung their accoutrements on them, proceed to dig a series of pits for the reception of their dead. The bury ng ground is rapidly filling all the plain lying on the north side, between the cliff and the sea none existed (visibly) before the month of April last.-The French are making a separate approach toward the little Redan, on the right of the Malakoff, and will, secure there a favorable position, from whonce they can batter the flussian ships. These vessels are the sole cause of the difficulties we have experienced luring this slown in advancing toward our

As far as we can see there are at presen very few troops on the plateau of the North side ; they seem to have all been drawn toward Sabastonel, and there is consequently a large display of canvas in its vicinity.-Many are of opinion that the greater pats of the camp is required for hospital. Rumor even now montions the regiments intended for the approaching assuult. In the French army the Imperial Guard and the lat regiment of Zouaves are named, and Gen. Bos quet named as their leader. We all suppose that our next assault will take place at some moment when we least expect, or, as a French officer remarked, no further notice boyond Fix Bayonots ! Forward !'

Our water is becoming very scarce and bad about the camp. As we possess the Tchernaya, however, this will never prove ory serious, although inconvenient; dust storms are very provalent now and are conorally followed by rains, which boautifies the camp, by washing the dust off the tent canvas, and bringing, it out in its original purity. Many reforms have taken place in he interior economy of our routine since the change at our head-quarters; they give universal satisfaction. The trouch duties are now taken by divisions, which prevents a deal of trouble; in the event of casualties the senior officers can be discovered without lilliculty, and the command handed over to the proper person without requiring the aid of the army fire.

The whole of the attack is placed under the command of the wholes of mintoyout Formerly, the artillery was only under the control of its own chief, and received the orders from him alone. The inconvenience from this arrangement has only now bee roctified. Our new commander-in-chief, sooms otermined to view allthings for him proaching the ditch of the Malakess, was not injured. Our allies have also made rise gnorant of his rank, not long since, as the pits close to the edge of the ditch, the fire an officer in a very shabby uniform, and without any attendants, had in promon the parapets of the works above, that the through the most advanced and exposed trouchos, looking into the magazines, taking the direction of the mortar batteries, and making himself master of the whole plan of our attack.

DEATH of a REMARKABLE SOLDIER

By intelligence just received from the Crimen, the death of "Tom Wilson" is reported. About 25 years ago a youth was frequently noticed driving the horses of the fly-boats on the canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, who was remarkable for his tuneful whistling and singing, also for the comeliness of his features and vivacity of his manner. This youth then only known as "Tom" (his parentage and proper surname being unknown to himself and canal companions) called himself subsequently Tam Wilson. In 1838 several books were published purporting to relate the history and adventures of the British Legion in Spain under Sir De Lacy Evans, from one of which the periodical press quoted extracts singular fellow that Tam Wilson, of the 8th | wind. Of course, e heaviest and must Regiment must have been!" This referred promising crops if suffered most. Of to such incidents as these: -- At the capture the thinner and ster ones many stand of forts and town of Irun, some part of his uninfected, and arrow fast opening the regiment was found in a house plundering yellow hoes of hart. No serious appreregiment was found in a house plundering and pursning distracted women. Wilson, from the early associations of his life, had the weather combe fine. Barloy, cats, the reputation of having giving evidence of and peas, where first is not seriously a "light linger," but on this occasion he had laid, are looking v -- Shrewsbury Journal. found a baby deserted in that house, and was seen nursing and carrossing it, and wholly disregarding the abundant plunder around him. On another occasion a party of 40 men were cut off during an engagement, and took refuge in a quarry. The majority proposed to surrender as prisoners "Who is it that speaks of giving in?" exclaimed Wilson. "I'll run my bayonet in him if he names it again!-Fecht it oot to the last man, yo-a." Sir Do Lacy saw this small party in its jeopardy, from the distance of half a mile, and ordered a force to its relief; but only 17 out of the +0 escaped of whom Wilson, and the writer who gives these last few words to his memory, were two. At the massacre in the church and square of to Canada, Andouin, 14th August, 1837, every man and officer present were, after surrendering their arms, inurdered by the Carlists with the exception of Tom Wilson. A female pulled him through a doorway, secreted him in a tomb beneath a church floor, and subsequently conducted him into France. He made his way to Bayonne, and obtained from the British consul a passage by a vessel which landed him somewhere in Devonshire. These [Montreal

It is a more direct advantage to us, as, in are but ample incidents of his life in Spain Some of its subsequent events were still more extraordinary.

> It is not yet forgotten how profound was the sensation when news of the disasters which befel General Elphinstone's army in Affghanistan reached England-the 44th say "twelve orthirteen" because a doubt was full on a smaller scale at Carlow. appearance at Calcutta alone and called himpass by tormous mountain paths, hiding by day while near the Affgham, and latterly travelling so as to avoid wild beasts at one account of the country through which he had travelled that those who knew it in Calcutta gave entire credence to his story. This was Tom Wilson. For once fortune seemed to intend him higher favours than morely to escape from enemies with his bare The residents of all classes were moved with the story of his escape, and subscribed a considerable sum of money for his discharge from the army, should money be required for it under such circumstances, and as a testimonial of admiration. But, unluckily for him the wife of a soldier of the 3rd Foot recognised him as a man that had enlisted in that regiment after coming from Spain, and had deserted from he in Proplant On being questioned, he admitted this to be true, whereupon no was sont to rejoin the 3rd, and the money withheld from him. His subsequent fortunes in the Blues we need not now relate. Like thousands more, he had at last fallen under the effects of hard work, wounds and disease: and probably the army does not contain a soldier who has seen more adventures.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

CUMBERLAND.—The crops have been aid to some extent, but not more than is usual at this season. We have received a rample of barley which Mr. S. Mosal. commenced to cut in a sixteen acre field at Brisco, on Thursday. On the whole there appears to be every prospect of an Journal.

NORTH WALES .- The grain crops in the

northern division of Wales present generally a very healthy and promising aspect; and, though the harvest will be a late one, there is every hope that it will prove an abundant one. The barley is in many districts thin and light, but wheat and oats are described as being sound and heavy, the onta being particularly full-cared. Potatoes are also sound and free from disease except in some districts of Carnarvonshire, where the blight has appeared, and the yield is good. A large quantity of hay has been secured in excellent condition and the swathe is heavy and thick. This harvest will prove an abundant one. In the hill districts it is yet too early to commence cutting. Turnips in some districts have not turned out a good crop, having been much infested with the fly, which has done considerable damage. Alto gether the country is most fertile, and never presented a better or more cheering

KENT .- We are informed that the rec naggot, as referred to by us last week, has in some districts, considerably shortened ever, ... in be excellent in the Prisi which the inour concluded it has totally destroyed; the rest is uninjured. Notwithcipated in the spring, and in some places would be fully an average, if not more. The harley, especially, on the strong grounds has been much beaten down with the wet. Some blight has been observed at various places in the potato heulm; but this does not as yet appear to be very extensive. It has, however, been generally found to spread rapidly after its appearance. In another week or two it will most likely be ascertained to what extent the crop may be affected ... South Easter Gazette.

Sussex .-- Up to the resent time we believe no serious mischi has been done to the crops, but the time has arrived when genuine "harvest? feather is most desirable, and when the cortinued absence of hot suns and a dryfim caphere will materially injure the quety of the gmin. The reports of the pototo light are, we regret to say, decidedly on he increase, leaving no doubt that this issious enemy is at work, and leading to be conclusion that the recent wet works has tended to its extension more rapid than might otherwise have been the te .-- Sussex Adver-

hensions are at pont entertained, should

SERVED HIM PIT.-A friend relates to us, that being ther day in the office of ensive printing concerns one of the mo of the capital, American dealer in ink of the capital, an incream dealer in link came in and ex ed samples of the article, and as the priced terms proposed seemed reasonable, and had a persuasive tongue, can very powdy against the Allies, and repecially aga England. He expressed very strong as of the defeat of the bevery strong as of the defeat of the be-siegers, and one readiness of Uncle Sain. wored, to make a foray inif circumstant which, his patriotic eloquence being bended, to returned to the feeling of the intended By this tin idenconcurite a change, and nun'haser h informed Jonathan that HE be very bri WOULD NOTER THE INE! The explosion could hardy have been less of a bomb. attempts tichange the recodesired, bu oyal printer were useles .lution of t

DOINGS IN IRELAND.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

DUBLIN, August 10.

W. T.

While the Royalties are convoking the or thirteen men and officers escaped. We our Viceroy has been patronizing the usebeen circulating its meetings, so that as self Edwards; said that he got out of the branche, are formed in the principal agricultural districts these periodical visits of the whole may excite emulation and stimulate activity. This week, Carlowtime and men at another. He gave such an the centre of a very highly cultivated and flourishing agricultural district-has been the scene. The Duke of Leinster and : host of the nobility, who are all become agricultural improvers, with farmers of an in most thing, is an amateur agricultu-The show of cattle was magnificent-

he exhibition of farming implements caled forth universal admination; while the prizes were on a very liberal scale. After heir distribution, there was a splendid hanquet in the engine-house at the railway uilding in the town was capacious enough. If course there were toasts and speeches. select, a few facts from the speech of His Excellency. The Society, he said, came into existence about the time when he left Ireland, having been Chief Secreago. It has now more than seventy branches; and by holding meetings in succesion in the chief towns, in so many districts, it has carried its experience round the Island, and fused the special knowor pasture, in cereals or green crops, in the breeding and lattening of cattle, the rearing of poltry, and everything connected with improved farming. At the establishment of the Society in 41 there were 14,464,30 acres under cultivation; in 51 it was 14, average harvest in this locality.—Carlisle 802, 501 acres. In '41 the value of live stock was £19, 333, 000; in '51 it was £27, 326, 000; in '53 it was £31,844,000 and in '54 it is £33,508,000. The style of cultivation and the quality of the stock have incresed in a greater ratio even than the quantity.

The cultivation of wheat has diminished that of oats and barley, and still more green crops, has increased; the people are learning to ply that most for which the country is most adapted. 'And the cultivation of flax .- and therewith the multiplication of scatch mills,-is extending beyond Ulster to which it had heretofore been mainly confined. And as the population has diminished, while there has been improvement in the condition of the country, the state of the people, at present, is proportionably one of greater comfort and ocial prosperity. I may add, to these remarks of the Vice-

oy, that pauperism is wonderfully decreaedithere being employment for all who can work. It is only in Dublin that beggars swarm—for they flock hither from all quarters. And, though for some days, there was apprehension of injury to the crops from continued and heavy rains you there has no serious injury resulted, and the grain standing the drawback mentioned, the yield relies of ribbonism should be galvanized it in their eyes, and said, "George, get a is likely to be much larger than was anti- into temporary mischief by the hope of im bolt and defend yourself?" Then I had unity.

even the best parts of either is there more two others got on top of him, having a club perfect order and tranquility, than in hammer, with which they gave him an every part of Ireland. There was not a lawful blow over the left eye, which knocksingle capital conviction at the assizes, ed it out and spilt his brains all over his just over, and there is talk of pensioning off face. Jack Ketch, the office being now a sinecure as some half-dozen poer law inspectors were lately pensioned off for the same kill me." Said I, No jump into the boat. reason.

order to make the thing complete.

Another Italian Imprisonment for BIBLE READING.—An occasional correspondent of the Christian Times writes under date of Italy, July 11th, thus:

"While it is a matter of the greatest sa-

tisfaction to all Christians in this land to find

that our brothren in Great Britain are be-

stiring themselves on behalf of Cecchetti, the poor Tuscan, imprisoned for reading the Word of God, there is another poor prisoner SHROTSHIRE, -- T crops have in many of Christ, in the same prison of Imbrogiana, This seems a very large number, but the tot winch the percental present a places been laid preste by the rain and perhaps in the very next cell, whose name, by some strange neglect, has not been brought before the Christian public, though he has now been nine months in prison for reading the Word of God. The person I refer to is Eusebio Massei, a native of Pontedera, a journeyman baker, and father of a large family, once a dissolute and wicked man, but who, through the teaching of the Holy Spirit on the simple reading of the Bible, became about a couple of years ago, the subject of a saving change of heart, which manifested itself in as striking an alteration in his outward conduct, remarked by all who knew him. In the beginning of the month of November last he was arrested, carried before the Prefect of Police of the Department of Pisa, and, without being tried in open an agreement one £400 worth was on the eve of bein ade. At this juncture an allusion to ther brought out the Americal marks allusion to the brought out the American marks and without being tried in open court, or confronted with any witnesses, was condemned by that functionary to a year's imprisonment in the House of Correction at condemned by that functionary to a year's had been buried for months, and therefore imprisonment in the House of Correction at was rank and putrid. On the 25th of imbrogiana, "for defection in matters of religion, for having on various occasions maintained propositions injurious to the funda- to this port, arriving June 24 The Conmental verities of our holy religion, and ir sul has taken care of me, and the Amereverent towards the supreme ruler of the rican captains here are very kind to me.-Catholic Church and the other ministers of We go home in the bark Eliza, Captair religion; and that with the deliberate inten- Phillips, of Baltimore. all-but-compli arrangment for the ink. tion and design of persuading others to adopt This is the account of the awful tale. his maxims." tonce. He was sent off to Imbrogiana at Wells called George on board the shiponce, and since the beginning of November, and mysell, and feel thankful to my God has not been heard of. His wife and seven for his kindness in sparing my life. I children have been cared for by the Protes have found three letters from home. Tel tants at Ponteders, of whose existence all the Lou sa to be a good girl and mind Aunt Christians in this country were ignorant un- Lydia, for now she has no dear father or til Massei's imprisonment revealed them."

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "MAN-CHESTER.

The following interesting but melancholy narrative appears in an Eastern paper. VALPARAISO, June, 20, 1855

"DEAR COUBIN SETH .- Can I, must Foot being at first reported as utterly lost in millions of both empires to the great Euro- I tell you the sad tale? Yes, I must the Kyber Pass. It turned out that twelve pean metropolis of fashion and splender The ship Manchester, of Nantucket, let The ship Manchester, of Nantucket, left Monte Video July 28, 1855: We had raised about the thirteenth. He made his Royal Agricultural Society of Iteland has Capes; then we had an awful gale, which lasted two weeks: in that time we made very little headway. On the morning of the 28th of August we struck a sunker rock about 30 miles from land. As soon as we had struck we sounded the pumps and found she made water fast. We rigged them and went to pumping, but having coal in that choked them, we got the boats out; but there being a heavy sea running they were store; then there was no hope humbier grade, were there to receive the but the ship. Having lumber in, father Lord Leutenant who, as he dabbles a little thought she might keep on the top of the water, provided she had her masts cut away, which was done. At three o'clock in the afternoon we saw land. At nine the display offarm produce encouraging, and o'clock in the evening she was full of water, and the sea made a clean breach over ber.

At 5 o'clock the next morning she wen on a reef close to the land, and being full of water a heavy sea broke her up in 20

minutes. Father and mother, the stewart, second mate and inveels were in the cabin. Mr Pirman and the crew were in the house, when the mainmast went by the board carrying him and the crew overboard, and and we heard nothing more of them .tary somewhat more than a dozen years Those in the cabin, when the ship went to pieces, went down all among the timber, rocks and kelp. Father had his arm around mother, and he did not intend to part with her, but a rope or chain pas sing between them they were soon sepa ledge of each district, whether in tillage rated. Mother never came up, but fa ther and myself arose. He saw me and said "what poor soul is that?" and I replied "It is Thomas." He then told me to come to him, and I did so, and we got upon the lumber. By and by we saw the stern of the ship and got upon i and drifted five miles to an island. Four days after we were joined by the second mute and one seaman from another island three miles from the ship. We remained on the island for

month: in that time father made a boat and we went to the island where the second mate come from. There we found some provisions and some lumber. Father made another boat larger than the first intending to get to St. Carlos, on the island of Chiloe, 600 miles from where we were, but alas, he never succeeded. On the 2nd of November the second mate died of consumption.

On the 22nd of the same month some natives came to the island: we received them with kindness, and took them into our house and warmed them, and gave them biscuit and water. Seeing the second mate's clothes they wanted them, and we gave them all but a pair of pantaloons when they were ready to go we gave them more bread, and they left and went to the top of the hill and dep sited the clothes; one came back and father said "Thomas, get him a chunk of fire:" I did so, but he did not want that, he wanted more clothes; we gave him the pantaloons then, and then the rest came down and the social condition of the courty, months Father said, "you don't want our clothes Parliament talks of renowing "The crime and then for us to be naked and cold?" and outinge Bill," it is merely lest any But they were treacherous. Father saw to witness an awful scene; one native tried In neither England nor Scotland, nor to wrench the bolt that father had, while

George seeing father on the ground

said, "Take me—take my clothes but don We shoved her off, and I jumped in, but The funds for erecting "The Irish National Gallery," and in part furnishing it,
intended as the "Dargan Testimonial," are

of land and these a spear at me, but the mised; but much more are required in Almighty guided it, and it passed within a few inches of my body and struck in the hoat and broke in piceces; then George got in. Finding that they could not reach us with spears, they began to those rocks at us one of which struck me on the head, gave me a gash, and the scar of it will remain through life. We worked our boat to another island close to where the ship struck and there was the fore part of the ship and some canvas, but not a soul was there or any provisions. We made a boat sail, and after committing ourselves to the Almighty, we started back to our island to get the bread When we arrived there we found father's dead body stripped naked. We obtained two barrels of bread. and having got them into the boat we left as quickly as possible, as we didn't know but the natives might be concealed. We also left father's body on the rocks .-We got back to the hulk and there we remained until nearly all our bread was out, waiting for a fair wind and good weather; at last it came and we started for St. Charles with one half-barrer of bread.

We managed to get 100 miles along the coast: at last our provisions were out and we lived six weeks on raw mussels, berries and roots. On the 15th of February 1855 we saw some natives and ther being friendly, we gave ours lives up to them on May 25, 55. While living with them we lived principally on dead whale which May we saw the Chilian brig-of-wat Me teoro, Captain Martenaz, and brought us

So runs the Prefect's sen- Only two saved cut of nineteen. Rober

Aunt Lydia, but the story is too awful. I will now bring this to a close by bidding ou good-by....` Please excuse all blunder and had writing.

THOMAS EDWARD COFFIN

The following are the names of the offi ers and crew:-

Alex. H. Coffin, master; Chas. H. Pitman, 1st mate: David R. Evans, 2nd mate Joseph Francis, steward ; John Alexander, cook, all of Nantucket, Seamen, Jarius H. Butler, of Dean; Edward Bennet, and Wm. Johnson, Rhode Island; Robert Jos. hna, and Loring Wilson, Massachusetts: Wm. H. Fisher, Delaware; Thos. Nanes, New Orleans; Wm. Richards, New Jer sey; Joseph Gram, North Providence; Robert Wells, New Jersey; Thomas A. Coffin (captain's own son), of Nantucket; Possengers, Mrs. Eliza Ann Coffin Captain's wife), daughter of the late

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition will be held in Coburg on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of October. The ground (comprising about 12 acres), is very conveniently situated, and sloping away on all sides can be kept perfectly day. On the south west and hifel then Bloksky abomoth be wished by a hil. The Committee are indebted to the liberality of Captain Wallace for the ground.

The buildings for the exhibition of domestic goods, implements, fruits and flowers, and line are are of wood, and are very capacious, and it is calculated that these with the Society's tents, will accommo date several thousand persons.

Preparations are being made by hetel keepers and others to accommodate several thousand persons. Those who cannot find comfortable quarters here can either go to Port Hope, only 6 miles from the Show ground, or run out by railroad to Peterboro' and return next morning.

We believe it is the intention to offer prizes for the three best lands to play at the Exhibition on the 9th, 10th 11th and 12th October next. The prizes we suppose will not be less than \$100, \$80 and \$60.

The members of the Board of Agriculture will meet the Local Committee at the Globe on the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Members of the Committee will please

ton are the Building Committee. Parties taking refrashment booths will be allowed to make additions under the direction of the

Building Committee.

The contractors are rapidly getting the show ground tenced in, and will probably have the buildings up within a formight. Advertisements are out for tenders for hay,outs and bran for the Exhibition. The

in bundles, and parties tendering would do well to bear this in view. The Governor General has been invited, and will probably attend. Several leading agriculturists from the States have also

har, we suppose, will have to be done up

heen invited .- Cobourg Star! METHODISM IN ENGLAND .-- A preach er of the British Wesleyn Conference, writing to the Canada Christian Advocate, augmentation of numbers; but the painful fact is but too evident that the connection has retrograded; and during those five years ired thousand members have been lost."



The commence of the Control of the C

Der Jonubations are upon the boly bilis, Hamilton. Friday, August 31st. 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Tozonto: June 27, 1855. My Dear Brethren reciding between Toronto and Kingaton.-It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your se-

I remain, de., and the seat JOHN TORONTO. AUGUST, 1855. Friday 31 Edwardsburgh.... 10 a m " Matilda 1 p m "Williamsburgh..... 4 p.m SEPTEMBER. aturday 1 Osnabruck.......... 10 a m Saturday " Moulinette..... 2. p. m

veral pariabes, in accordance with the following

2 Cornwall..... 11 a m Tuesday 4 Hawkesbury..... 11,a m ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to

hold a visitation of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Archdeaconry of York, as follows: Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of

the Home and Simcoe Rural Deaner-1ES, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Tuesday, September 4, next, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the NIAGARA, AND GORE AND WELLING-TON RURAL DEANERIES, at Christ's Church Hamilton, on Wednesday, September 5, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Brock and Talbot, and London, HURON, AND WESTERN RURAL DEANER-IES, at St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, September 6, at 11 a. m.

The Clergy are requested to furnish the Archdeacon with the names of their Church Wardens, previous to Divine Service, on mother. I would write to Thaddaus and the occasions above mentioned.

July 24.

A drive of 10 miles brought the Bishop from Brighton to the Carrying place, where he preached, and confirmed 23 persons. The same day there was a service at Consecon, at which 5 persons were confirmed. in the evening the Bishop met a large congregation of earnest Churchinen in Christ Church, Hillin, (the Rev. M. Cox' Mission.) is of whom were confirmed. Here his Lordship was the guest of James Jones. Esq., a respectable farmer, and zealous son of the Church. July 25th,-There was morning service at Wellington, also in Mr. Cox mission. The Bishop preached and confirmed 35 persons. This was the first Confirmation ever administered in Wellington, the parish having been but recently organized through the self-denying labours of the Rev. Mr. Cox. The large number of candidates on this first Episcopal visit speaks well for the zeal of the Missionary and was a spectacle alike gratifying to the Bishop, and encouraging to the few earnest Churchmen who for years have longed and prayed for the regular ministrations of relihopes is not far distant. Their new Church now near completion, is truly an ornament to the village. It has a look peculiarly English, and thoroughly Church-like. The plan was furnished by Mr. Hay, of Toronto.

It is to be regretted, however, that the pew system finds advocates in this young parish. Having begun so well, they might have gone on as a model to country parishrs. not only in Church building, but in that Christian liberality, by which their parochial growth has been hitherto distinguished.

A ten miles' drive over an excellent road through the beautiful and fruitful township of Hallowell, brought the Bishop to Picton, the County Town. Service commenced at 3 P. M. Prayers were said by the Rev. Mr. Cox, the Rev. Mr. Tooke, of Marysburgh reading the proper Lessons. The Rev. Mr. Macaulay, Rector of the Parish, acted as Bishop's Chaplain, receiving the tickets from those whom he had prepared for confirmed 45 persons, many of them adults of middle age.

His Lordship and the Clergy present were entertained by the Rector, who, the next morning drove the Bishop to two of the three parishes in Marysburgh Mission.

The appointment at St. John's, 10 miles from Picton, was for 11 A. M., but the great distance to be travelled that day, 55 candidates who had received tickets, came in time to receive the apostolic rite.

St. John's Church is an old wooden building, as unlike a Church as any house could well be. The parish has been organized about 25 years, the first 20 of which it was served, at intervals, by Catechists. The present Minister, the Rev. J. R. Tooke is the first clergyman ever " settled" in Marysburgh; and he resides some 10 miles from the Church, at Milford that being the mos central part of his Mission. The Vestry of St. John's propose to build a new stone Church next year; and it is to be hoped they will carry their intention into effect.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Bishop met a full congregation at St. Philip's Church Milford. Mr. Cox said prayers, and the Bishop preached, and confirmed 39 persons.

This Church is an example of what may be done by the untiring energy of a single individual, and that the parson himself. Mr. very neat edifice, with porch, vestry, tower all. and free seats for 150 persons, having kneeling and book-boards. The whole inside is grained in oak. A chancel 12 > 14 feet. is in course of erection; also a large shed for teams. When completed it will be one of the most commodious country churches in the Diocese. Much of the labour has been performed by the Missionary himself; and one can only wonder how he could "turn his hand" to such varied employments as quarrying and drawing stone, "running" lime, shingling, lathing, painting, and the manufacture of Church furniture. Truly " where there is a will there is a war."

[Friday, 27th July, Confirmation at the Trent. Saturday, in Rawdon and Hungerford, but the particulars are not known. I

Sunday, 29th July .- The Bishop preached in St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, (Rev. J. Grier, M. A., Rector.) and Confirmed

had a resident Clergyman only a few months them to administer Baptism; bence perhaps ship. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. | for laymen to do the same. But not so, | the passages just quoted.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP Tooke, the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Landeacons are not laymen, but by a solemn der, of Napanee. The Bishop preached, (as) ordination have been invested with a certain

> His Lordship crossed the Bay again the same evening and became the guest of the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Wednesday, 1st August .- Service in the Mohawk Church at 11 A. M. Prayers by ordination and express permission they could Mr. Bousfield, Lessons by Mr. Tooke. Messrs, Givens and Bleasdell, assisting the Bishop. 71 persons were confirmed. The Church was crowded with devout worshippers. Mohawks and whites intermingled in about equal numbers. The Chancel, crowded with candidates was a cheering scene for all who love the Church and her teaching, but must have been eminently so to the Rev. Mr. Givens, the former Rector, who had poured the laver of regeneration on nearly all the candidates, "and signed them with the sign of the cross" in token of that courageous confession of the faith of Jesus which they were then witnessing.

At Napanee, 9 miles distant, his Lordship was met by several of the neighboring Clergy. Service at 3 P. M. Prayers by the Rev. J. A. Mulock,the Lessons by the Rev. W. Riosedolf M A
The Bishop preached, and confirmed 59

persons. Napanee was, until five years ago. attached to the Mohawk mission. Here too Mr. Givens met his old parishioners, and saw the children whom he had consecrated in holy Baptism receive the "laying on of hands," and heard them renew their baptismal vows. At the three stations formerly under his supervision 157 persons were confirmed.

The Bishop was the guest of the Rev. W. Lauder B. A., the Rector, who has lately returned from Europe with renewed health, and in excellent spirits.

Thursday 2nd Aug. The Bishop confirmed at Clark's Mills, in Rev. Shirley's Mission, in the morning, when 73 persons received the holy rite, and at Bath. (the Rev. Mr. Harper Rector,) in the afternoon. Here he confirmed 43 persons. Bath is one of oldest missions, if not the very oldest in the Diocese. It was here that the Rev. the holy rite. The Bishop preached, and Mr. Langhorn exercised his ministry, and sowed seed in what was then the backwoods, which is still daily springing up to the glory of God and the edifying of His Church .-Many of the older inhabitants, remember him well, and are never tired of repeating the sayings and doings of their " first minister.33

Friday 3rd Aug. The Bishop preached at Adolphustown and confirmed 9 persons. miles, induced the Bishop to begin at 10, in In the afternoon there was Service in the consequence of which only 13 of the 22 | Church at Fredericksburg, and two persons confirmed.

On Saturday Aug. 4th, the Bishop visited Amherst Island, where the Rev. J. Rothwell B. A. had 16 candidates prepared for

Here terminates our venerable Diocesan's visitations in the Bay of Quinte. He has this year visited 20 stations in 14 Missions. situate on the Bay, which he crossed 4 times,-travelled 250 miles, preached 20 Sermons made 90 addresses and confirme 508 persons, exclusive of those confirmed at Trenton, and at Rev. Mr. Groves' two stations, which we may safely assume to be 72 making a total of 580.

This is certainly encouraging in a country whose Legislature has lately declared the expediency of doing away with all semblance of connexion between Church and State. The fact is the Church is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence, and had not that iniquitous preamble passed Tooke found the Church a mere shell, uu- "the House," last year, it is very doubtful plastered and without seats. It is now a whether it ever could have been passed at

LAY BAPTISM.

In a recent number of the Gospel Messenger we find the following extract from the journal of the excellent Bishop Anderson, of the Hudson's Bay Territory: "The one Himself has revealed, concerning not child being dangerously ill, Mr. Horden," (a layman) "bad himself baptized it on the eve of their departure from Albany." The Messenger prefaces some very sensible observations on this act by saying, "We are by no means certain that Mr. Horden did

right." In this doubt we perfectly agree. Concerning a question on which so many great and good men have differed, it becomes us to speak with modesty; nevertheless we never could see the slightest warrant for lay-Baptism. The Ministerial Commission is singularly clear and exclusive, "Go ye," is the command, accompanied by the distinc-23 persons. Here he was met by his char- tive promise of being ever with them, in lain, the Rev. Saltern Givens, who will their successors, in their fulfilment of this travel with him the rest of the journey East. Christianizing duty: nor is there any thing Tuesday, 31st.—Service was held in the in the subsequent portions of Holy Scripture new Church at Shannonville, in charge of to warrant the extension of this commission, the Rev. G. A. Anderson; Missionary to the since Deacons are in their degree succes-Mohawks of Tyendinaga, 27 persons were sors, of the Apostles. We see not, thereconfirmed. After luncheon, which Mr. E. fore, one iota of Scriptural authority for per-Lewis kindly provided, his Lordship, accorn- mitting laymen to baptize; or for supposing panied by the Rev. Messrs. Givens, Lauder that the grace of adoption will accompany and Anderson, drove to the Ferry and cros. their administration of that blessed sacrased the Bay of Quinte to Northport, in ment, any more, than we do for their adminpointment at 3 P. M. He was met at the the priestly functions of "binding and loosing." Ferry by the Rev. Mr. Bonsheld, the Mis- True it is, that although Holy Scripture men. Sophiasburgh is a new Mission, having latter acts by deacons, it yet does permit

mportant functions of which is this right to baptize; now its being so distinctly permitted to them, while the other offices of the Christian priesthood are withheld; is itself

a fact sufficient to prove that without such not lawfully have done so. Evidently then, as it appears to us, lay-baptism is not only without authority, but contrary to the Divine axample and teaching.

That it has also no warrant from Catholic authority, properly so called, will be at once admitted by Anglican Churchmen. This is a very significant fact: for unquestionably the history of the Church Catholic affords a long list of eminent individuals who have been disposed to admit the validity of lay-baptism. as does the Romish Church at the present time; to us therefore it seems a striking fulfilment of the promise of our Great Master that he would "guide His Church with all truth,2 that she should never have been permitted to give Her sanction, as a Catholic whole, in short, as the Bride of Christ, to a doctrine so totally without Scriptural authority, as the sumused validity of lay-

We think the dogma, in question, arose from an error with which portions of the Church were perhaps early infected, though founding of salvation and elect-salvation. Now the Sacraments are without doubt generally necessary to salvation," in the full evangelical sense of that term, as it is ommonly used in the New Testament; implying that elect-salvation consequent upon Baptism whereby, we are made "members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven," in that regal and glorious supremacy which belongs of right to those (remaining faithful) who have been thus made literally 'joint-heirs with Christ." But besides these, the Holy Scriptures speak of those who being without the light of Revelation are "a law unto themselves;" and again of those, who like the Ethiopean Eunuch, the just Cornelius, and the gentle Lydia, have been living on the outskirts of the Church, and yet, from adverse circumstances, as ignorance, mistake, a want of opportunity, have never been made partakers of Her but who shall, nevertheless, receive in multitudes, we trust, which no man can number, a salvation which, though necessarily inferior to that of the faithful Elect, shall yet land them in the eternal presence of their

Saviour God. It is, we imagine, therefore, from loosing sight of this fact, that salvation, in its degree, is not confined to the baptized, or elect, that, where cleric-baptism could not be obtained, lay-baptism has been resorted to, as the only hope of saving the individual from perdition! Were the alternative, however, dreadful as this fearful supposition would make it, an unauthorized intrusion into the priestly office could certainly have ieneficial result, but must rather increase the sad dilemma; inasmuch as the benefit of baptism lies not in the right itself, but in its being administered, according to the will of Christ, by those to whom He has im-His priesthood; hence its saving excellence greatly consists in its being thus mystically administered by Christ Himself, and thereby uniting us to Himself. If, then, we are at all correct, lay-baptism necessarily falls to the ground, as being worse than useless.

But it is truly amazing unto what strange errors we fall, errors too so alarmingly dishonorable to the Divine character, when once we leave the plain and positive teaching of God's Word and Church, and trust, in any measure, to the suggestions of our imaginations. What, for instance, can be more directly opposed to that which God only of His own nature, but the eternal prir iples of mercy and justice, than to suppose that a man-a childdying without baptism, where it was not possible to be obtained, is eternally lost! Its loss of baptism may prevent the child's being numbered with the Elect, but it can never cause its damnation! Favor is one thing, penalty is another. Christ has tasted death for every man; no one. therefore, can sincerely seek salvation without obtaining it. With the peculiar glories of election, however, it is quite different; these, in order to bonor the Divine-Humanity, may require such a personal connection, on our part, with that humanity through the blessed Sacrament of Baptism, that the loss of such baptism may necessarily be the loss of elect salvation; but by no means of that common salvation which is open to all the world. And this we think is exactly what the Bible and the Church do teach.— of which as investigated by a committee of "Except a man be born again," says our the inhabitants, surpass anything we ever that is, we understand, that new kingdom of unfit for publication. We are glad to per elect glory which He was about to estab- ceive that a mass meeting of the citizens de-Prince Edward County, where he had an equipment of the Holy Eucharist, or performing lish. In like manner the Church teaches eided on instantly suppressing it. that the Holy Sacraments are "generally" necessary to salvation;" that is the Gospel ing up of the Western States has evidently. Confirmed intelligence was received in sonary in charge, and several influential lay- does not sanction the performance of these salvation of the elect. And be it remember had a groat effect on the cities connected, bered, it must be elect salvation or none, with its commerce. Chicago is now estimat. speculation had sprung up for Cotton, an ad-

baptism, the principle ground of defence, for be does at every station he visits.) and con- portion of the priestly office, one of the most the lawless and dangerous asurpation of laybaptism, fails; did it even possess the efficaes which, contrary to all revelation and analogy, has been so strongly attributed to

> A word, however, concerning the condition of those children of Christian parents who die unaroulably unbaptized. We have to do with a merciful High Priest who tenderly laves His elect, thoroughly understands all their difficulties, and seeks excuse, not to keep back, but to load them with loving kindness; we must strongly hope then, that the children of such are beloved for the father's sake," as it is written, "now are your children holy," and that therefore, if they die in the Providence of God, before they can receive lawful baptism, they will be reckoned with the elect. as being veritable members of Christ; the election of the parent, in such case, passing on, as it were, to the child, and becoming the ground of its elect sanctification also.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- F. W. S. matrice, P. S., Prescott, W. S., Penetanguishine; W. K., St. Sylvester, for self and 7 sub.; G.S., Strathburn; G. W. B. Ottawa; W. S., and W. G., Cobourg; T. S., Etobicoke; E. S., Kingston; A. L., it was left to the latter ages to give it Oxford; P. L., Thorold; G. L. R., L'Oriform and consistency; we mean, the cox- ginal; W. M., Picton, for 5 sub.; T. B. Northport.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

In a late number of the Hamilton Gazette an enquiry from a correspondent was made asking why there ought to be any difficulty in the way of obtaining Marriage Licenses, which has induced the following good reply:

Six - In the absence of any answer from the Editorial chair to the enquiry of your anxious correspondent "Bachelor," allow me to suggest to that aspiring gentleman a method by which his difficulty can be easily su rmounted.

Supposing" Bachelor" to be a Churchman lot him turn to the " Form of the Solomnization of Matrimeny" sot down in the Book of Common Prayer. He will there find that the "first" thing to be done by him, in order to "change his present position," is to procure that the "Bans of Marriage" botween him and his intended be published in the church three several Sundays, during transcendent privileges as the Elect of God, the time of morning or evening service, immodiately after the Second Losson. If this be done, and no impediment to alloged, he will need no Marriago License, either from the proper (?) officers or from any one else. Thotruth of the matter is, that Churchmen forgot, or neglect the regulation of the Church in the important step of Matrimony when they seek, or consent, to use a License to marry, from a source which is purely socular. The whole system of licensing in this colony ought to be repudiated by every true son of the Church. Even in England. where the licenses are issued under Episcopal authority, and granted by Bishons' Surrogates, the being "married by License," nothing more nor less than a concession to mammon, sinco it procures a permission for a rich man which is denied to the noorwhen all opeht, as in their common prayers to be on per ci equality But here when the Liceuse issues from the lay Governor General, the abuse is tenfold worse; and the whole thing, from beginning to end; is what can be spoken of only as what is emphaticalparted the wonderous prerogative of sharing ly a "job," giving a government hanger-un an office and a monopoly at the expense of the public. And why should the inmutes of Benedict Hall" object to have their Bane" published in Church? Is the time an object? Then I would answer, dolay is an advantage. They cannot wish to rush headlong into a " new condition " "Marry in haste and repent at leiture," is an apothegin very suitable to such persons

But it may be said that it is "unpleasant to be published." To this it may fairly be replied, that the moment the ceremony is over, there seems to be no bounds to the anxioty for publication, and for the names of the married couple to be scattered abroad in the columns of the papers.

In the name of consistency, then, lot Churchmen be published; or if we must have licenses let them come from our Bishops, that marriage may be entered on, as it in reality is, as a religious service; and not as a merely civil compact like's partner. ship in business, or any other secular com bination for mutual worldly benefit.

Hoping Master "Benedict" will pardon the freedom of my remarks; and that, if he really intends venturing on the important change in question, he will act on my aug-

I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant, MARITUS.

Hamilton, August 20: 1856.

THE " ANTROPOLOGI" OR CERESCO FREE Love Untox - Under the above title well glean from the Oshkouli (Wis.) Courier, that a Socialist society had planted itself in the ty was immense. town of Coresco in that State, the doctrines blessed Lord, "of water and the Spirit he heard of in their vibrand disorganizing chacannot enter into the kingdom of heaven;" racter, so much so that they are absolutely

> INCREASE OF POPULATION .- The rapid fill- 17th inst. and 25,000 in 5 years.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE roroxro.

'allections made in the several Charches.

Missionaries of the Society.

MISSIONARY FUND. Join's, South Carnga ... 1 10 0 Northport per Rey J. Bousheld. . . . St. John's, Ancaster St. James Danday.

". Several articles and communications are unavoidably omitted.

CRICKET. HAMILTON AND GUELPH.

Cricket was played between these two Clubs on the Guelph grounds, and as usual resulted in favor of the Hamilton Club. In consequence of one of the Hamilton players being absent they had oute 10 men, his natwithstanding, they beat their opponents easity, having only lost one wicket in the second ionings. The victory was the more pleasing to the Hamiltonians as they had no practice this year whatever, and the Guelphites have been gaining laurels in different directions They have learnt however that Hamilton has lost none of its ancient prowess. After the game was finished the Hamilton play ers were entertained by the Guelph Club, in true cricketters style. The following

is the score:
Gurlen-let lunings.
W H Napier b Geo Sharpe
A Hogg, b Doughty'c Gillesby S Daubar, b Doughty W Bookless, h Sharpe W Murtan b J Hamilton a Gillesby
F E Marcon, b Sharpo
Вуж

Log Byes.
Wide Balls
No Balla
Tolnl
2nd Indines.
W. H. Napier, b J. Hamilton e Gillesby
Jno Wilson, run our
J W Colson, h Sharpe
J Nichola b Doughty c Sharpe
J H Conolly, b Doughty
A Hogg, b G Packham c Gillosby
S Dunber, not out
W Bookless, b Sharpe o Sharpe
W Murton, b Sharpe,
P E Marcon, b J Hamilton
Jan Sharpe, b Doughry
 .
(otal .,
Byee
Total Byes Leg Byes
Wille Daile.
No lialls
TotalFirst Innings
Total
First Innings
· ·
Total
HAMILTON-1st Innings.
IIAMILITAT 18T LANIAGE.

T Gillesby, b Napier
R S Beasley, b Nichola
Clas Shares boulton but
Geo Sharpo, handling ball.
Geo Packham, b Napler c Murton
Joseph Hamilton, b Namier,
E O'Mailly: b Hogg
Geo Hamilton, run out
Wm Doughty, b Hong.
R C W McCunia but and
R C W McCunig, not out
at in a contain, a trugg.
•
Byes Wide balls Leg byes No balls
1771 1 4
Wide balls
Ler byes
No balls.
NO Dalls
_
Total
2np Innexas.
T Gillenby
R S Bonalay
Clas Channa

RS Benelay			
Geo Sharpe	ł	not	out
Geo l'ackham,	•	***	,,,,,
Joseph Hamilton	7	füsi	Aust.
E O'Reilly	Š	ant	
Oco Hamilton	9	13,45	លដ
Wm Doughts			
P.C.W. b.Comin			
RCW McOunig			
Wm Wetenhall			•
	_		
Total	13		
Byes	5		
Wide balla	3		
Leg byes	3		
No balla	2		
	_		
Total	27		
First lannings 1			
Hamilton	35	•	
Guelph i			.
	.,,		
	•		

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "CANADA.

HALIFAX, August 29. The steamship Canada arrived at an early bour this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday the 18th.

The news is highly important.
The threatened bombardment of Sweaborg was opened on the 4th and continued first insertion, and 1s, for every subsequent

on the other side the destruction of proper-In the Crimea on the 10th, the Russ per line for every subsequent insertion.

sians, under Liprandi attacked the line of the Advertisements, with cash, must allies on the Tchernaya. A desperate engagement of three hours duration ensued, Pesce a Your, always in advance. Clergy when the Russians were repulsed with im-

British Government that the bombardment Fitteen for £1 50. of Sebastopol would be commenced on the August 31, 1865.

the early part of the week that an active with those to whom its offer is made and ad to number 87,000 persons and Detreit; vance of 3-5- to 1-4, had been established. Service was held in the union place of wor- has arisen the supposition that it was lawful understood; hence the positive character of and Buffalo have relatively increased 29,000. Subsequently the market became somewhat essier but without a positive decline.

fallible Remedy for Ricteies of the Skin.-Edgar Mortmur aged 25, of Auspelos, N. literation on the skin, the w. le of his face.

neck, arms, and inmis, being distignred with Chappels and Missionity Stations in them like small pay in consulted several the Process, apparented to be taken up very clover medical non, who said him it in the month of lady 1855, to be applied was the predicating symptoms of some dis-to the Funds for the support of the case, which alarmed him exceedingly however, no tock Holloway's Polls immediately. and rubbed the Oletmost on he parts affected, and in two weeks the woole of the blotches disappeared, and his healt was considerably improcle. These temedies all cure the most creply scated add wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing. 3

BIRTH

On the 6th instant, at Peterborough, the vite of the Rev. John Hilton of a son, still

the influence of elderaform, the wife of Or A.sckintosh of a son.

On Friday last, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. T. J. M. W. Blackman, B. A., Mr. Baxtet, of York, Grand River, to Mary, robet of the late Mr. Toppin, of the sam

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, by the same, Mr. ohn Close to Miss Ann Munson, both of

Hamilton

On the 19th instant, at his residence, Oatland's Rectory, Drummondville, in the 51st car of his age, and after a paluful limes, which has born with examplary Christian pationed, the Roy J. M. Ross, for marly thirty ours Rector of that Parish. His romalis were followed to the grave by a numerous and respectable assemblage of all parties and creeds. In life helored, in doubt deeply regretted.

In Montreal, on the 21st instant, Robert Russoll Clarko, agod 30 years ; and after a linguing illness, on the 22nd, Wm. Clarko. lun., aged 37 years, sons of Wm Clarke, Esq., late of Ningara, C. W.



The Churchman's Friend, FOR THE DIFFESION OF INFORMATION BELATIVE TO THE

United Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances. dited by Clorgymen. [Published Monthly

PÁRIS, 14" OCTOBER, 1885: 3

PROSPECTUS The Chuncustan's Prinny is intended to ly a want, which, we believe, every Canadian Nergyman must have often and palufully experienced. We cannot perhaps be supplied that in a land where the number of the mir stera of the Church is so disproportionate to the population and axion of the country, there should be held mentable degree of ignorative respecting the history of the Cherch, Her dectrines, and Her or-Insurer. Yet it is plainly impossible to bring these subjects promeantly forward from the pit; there we must needs speak on more gloraus themes, and preach the glad tidines of our ous themse, and preach the gind tidings of der common rulemption. The Churchistan's Mread has been projected to toset this difficulty. It is in-unded literally to fulfil the promise made by the title; namely, to convey information, rela-tive to the subjects inducted.

The Theology which we migh to impart is apply and honestly expressed in the first motion which we placed at the head of our publication. "Quad semper, quad ubique, quad ab omnibus, creditum est, teneamus, "Lut um hold fast that, which slways, which savery where, which faith of the Calmbe. Church. While the tent per and spirit in which we desire to convey these truths, is with equal simplicity and corrections indicated by our second morte, In necessarias Uniters, in clubic liberatus, in considur caratus. "In necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity," With this object in view, we purpose to insite,

for the present, one number recently, commencing on the 1st October; but we hope considerably to enlarge, or to middle more free quently, as soon as we receive the requirite an encouragement. A large proportion of neh number will be filled with original mitter in the form of short tracts, dislogues, and tales which, with anecdotes, scraps of information and other selections, all arrictly tending to illustrate the principles we wish to advocate, will make up the contents. While we hope to after mater aufficienty interesting as to make it not without value even to the more highly edacated, is will to our endeavour to ciethe it in such plain and a mple language, is to render our little publica-tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the cottage, and a source of pleasure, as well as profit to both young and old. For the young copoci-ally, some portion of our space will always be setally, some portin of our space was name as some apart; and we venture to suggest to clargy pien and superintendents of Sunday Schools, the sidvantage of encouraging their alderly scholars to evail themselves of the reduced terms offered to those who subscribe for a number of copies.—
They will thus be furnishing the young papeons committed to their charge with a supply of conficommitted to their charge with a supply preparation committed to their charge with a supply of realing at once sound in his teaching and attributed in character, and at the same time be lightening their own labor.

We beg particluarly to call attention to our

terms of publication from which it will be even that eight capies will be forwarded to one address for filtern shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen copies for £1 five shillings. But as these wones as a small that show will not pay for the trouble of collecting, it is absolutely pecasary t and subscriptions be paid in advance.

All communications to be addressed [Post Paid] to the Editors of the Churchman's Friend," ture of J. Greenstreet, Esq., Paris, C. W. Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the Chukuman's Friend will atford an excellent medium for Anvenmens, as the Proprietors have determined to firsh at least 1000 monthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., for the

insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. The loss of the Allies were trilling, but for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for ever subsequent insertion. Alove ten lines, & per line for the first insertion, and 114 Advertisements, with cash, must be sen

AND Price-Two SHILLINGS AND SIXmen and Laymen acting as Agents, or tak ense slaughter.

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ILL be re-opened on MONDAY YONGE STREET, TORONTO, August 24th 1855.

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II. B. BULL. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERM SE You Shillings a year, if paid within one nonth; or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months; and if not paid within six months, tifteen shillings will be charged per annum.

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Popular do 10 little 12, 64. Goldamith, Smillett, Johnson and Shensten! Small Farms, and how they ought to be

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King Street; Toronto.

Formule by have and trowing thems.
HENRY ROWSELLING August 16th, 1855, win change from the August 16th, 1855, was a supplied to the control of the c Law Books Just Received.

Tills Reporters chrouologically arranged by John Win, Wallace, 1983 2012 I'ho Exchoquer: Digost, from: 1824 til 1854, by A. J. Fish, 28652 and several landings. For agle by "HENRY ROWSE ELVIS be object hats guilding Street, Toronto

Aug. 16, 1855 and a print of intelless 4 G. B. Cartwright . A POTHEGARY & DRUGGIST! White's Block, King Street, Hamilton

FAMILIES & APOTHEOARIES withdo well in patroniae this journillation to as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pure Drugs. The Proprietor or a competent assistant always in alteriors, 1977 and 1981 Aug. 74 1856, attribute and della Frauk.

Hade to WIELIAMOHA You sac of Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 Kind St Aproption Aug. La 1865. 11 100 T. C. 19 194. individue O T. Lele Horist Pod Night in Merchant Tailor

No. 2. Wellington Bulldings Toronio, Fab. 1852. N. CAMERON MOINTYRE.

Officus removed to finit door Work Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto, Aug. lat 1855.

Main HERBERT MORTIMER weds House Land and General Agent,
A1,50, AGENT FOR

Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance of bus serein Company sergenest and

No. 80, KING STHEET, EAST, TORONTO, Opposite St. Janiel's Church 30 References kindly permitted to T. G. Ridien, Esql, J. Cameron; Esqly Won G. Cansels, Esq., W. D. Harris Esq. WarMe Master, Esq., Messer, Ross Mitchell S. Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson rawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Bale, at a liberal discount, wester a to Toronto, Aug. J. 1855 MUSICAL FUITION. MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organiss; nofitSt. James af athed at, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begi leave to dequality this Pristide and former pupils, and

the public in general, that he will derpte a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pieneforte and Organ.
Terms and known on spolication of his place of business and residence King to Toronto Den 26, 1854 ... legasq add no

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OWEN AND WOOD FROM LONDON. January 10,01856 pong and tant 24=12m CLASSICAL SCHOOL WAS

Till 8 Saboal will respray space of Monday, 20th inst. The course of study includes all the subjects required for maintenlating at the University, together; with Freich and There will be room for two hore coarden. Apply to Revi John Butler, York Street, Hamilton, Aug. 6, 1855. 515-c2-td

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 2 .- THIRTEENTH SUNDAY APTER PRINCEY.

1. Herekiah rent his clothes and covere himself with sackcloth, and went into the house of the Lord. 2 Kings ziz. 1.

It was the unpunished blasphemy of Rab shakeh which drew from Hezekiah those signs of deepest grief; fearing no doubt that the sins of himself and his people had rendered the Lord indifferent to the maintenance of his honor amongst them. And well would it have pleased the great enemy of mankind, if he could have thus disheartened Hezekiah's soul from depending upon the God of mercies. But the more he sees God's name profaned, the more does he flee to his temple, where he may speak with God, and be spoken to from God. O may I thus seek comfort in the day of trouble.

2. Behold I will send a blast upon him and he shall hear a rumor, and shall return to his own land, and shall fall by the sword in his own land. 2 Kings ziz. 7.

All this was strictly fulfilled. A blast from heaven cut off most of his army in one night. He heard the rumor of the approach of Tirbakah king of Ethiopia, with his shattered forces he could but retire before his as thyself, and thou shalt live. So far as enemy to his own land. When there, he was murdered by his own sons in the house of Nisroch his God. Jerusalem is rescued Hezekiah rejoices with fear. The nations wonder. "O love the Lord, all ye his man; what is impossible for man, work thou other things, he was one evening informed saints: for he preserveth the faithful and n me. plenteously rewarded the proud doer. September 3.

1. Have the gods of the nations delivered thom which my fathers have destroyed? 2 Kinge zix. 12.

Sennacherib classed Jehovalı with the gods of the nations, and sees not that they are at the most but subject, though rebellious fall into the hands of Sennacherib, and to felt and acted in opposition to it. swell his heart with that pride, which prompted him thus to exalt himself above all that before the Lord. 2 Kings xxiii 3. is called God, and provoke his own destruction. Let us not be discouraged therefore when evil is proud and rampant, all is in His

2. Therefore were their inhabitants of founded. 2 Kings ziz. 26.

When Sennacherib thought that he was executing his own will, and exalting his own to suffer all the threatenings of that book sage which it supported. He was his instru- | SEPTEMBER 8. ment to humble the king and people of Jerusalem; to drive them to depend on the they still possessed. Grant me, Lord, in all emergencies to rely upon the wisdom and like him. 2 Klags xxili. 25 goodness of providence. SEPTEMBER 4.

iii. 16.

Two things we learn from the circuit stance that the promises were made not to the children or descendants of Abraham, but to one single seed: 1. That all which any receive of those promises, besides Jesus, is bestowed in and through Him and for his sake; 2. That it is given to them, not as individuals, but as one collective body, united in Christ their head. Let me then be thankful for my union with Christ, and with the Church which is his body. Let me strengthen my union with his church, by communion and charity, that I may more abun dantly receive the promises.

2. It was added because of transgression Gal. iii. 19.

The law of Moses was introduced for two reasons: 1. Because transgressions had abounded, in order that men might be taught and warned against sin, and thus be in some degree rescued from it; 2. In order that man might by a law be brought to see his transgression and sinfulness, and to seek forgiveness and purification in the gospel of Christ. Let thy law, O Lord, be made elfectual to enlighten mine eyes and convert my soul. Let it show me thoroughly my transgressions, that I may obtain deliverance from all sin. SEPTEMBER 5.

1. It was ordained by angels, in the hand ot a mediator. Gal-iii. 19.

For angels, no doubt, produced the thunders and lightnings, and the sound of the trumpet, and the audible voice in which the law was delivered, (Heb. ii. 2.) And Moses was made the mediator, in declaring from God the terms of the covenant to the elders of Israel, receiving their promise to abide by it,-and in sprinkling the blood of the covevant both on the book of the covenant and on the people. Glory to thee, O Lord, who has employed thy mighty and glorious ministers to declare thy law to us,-and hast bound thyself in covenant with thy creatures. Let me magnify thy law in my heart.

2. The scripture bath concluded all under sing that the promise, by faith of Jesus Christ, might be given to them that believe. Gal. iii 22.

The scripture has shut up all under the deliverance from the guilt and thence likeholds out the promise of that deliverance, Railroads.

both from its guilt and from its power, to ; CAUSE OF THE CELEBRITY OF those who believe in Jesus Christ; in order that they may thus believe and be delivered. Glory be to Thee, O Lord, for the comfort of forgiven sin. May the same faith more and more reign in my soul, and thus deliver me from sin itself. SEPTEMBER 6.

I Many prophets and kings have desired to see the things which ye see, and have not seen them. Luke x. 27.

God gives us advantages, both spiritual and temporal, according as it pleases him. and according as his plans are developed in many who would profit b; God's fuller revelation, if they could receive it, desire in vain to see it, because the time is not yet come, we must not judge of our spiritual progress by the light we have, but by the use we make of it. O that I may duly improve the light vouchsafed to me.

2. This do and thou shalt live. Luke

This man inquired, what shall I do to in herit eternal life? not, what must I become? He thought to carn eternal life, instead of the trade enjoyed and carried on by his brereceiving it as the gift of God. Jesus therefore well answered, Keep the law; love the Lord thy God wholly and thy neighbor the frequently invited the chief clerks and thou keepest this law, the life of God is in thee. If thou couldst keep it wholly, thou wouldst be in possession of the eternal life. But, O Lord, this far surpasses the power of SEPTEMBER 7.

1. Go and do thou likewise. Luke x. 37. Be willing to imitate good whenever thou beholdest it. Be willing to see the good which is in those who are most estranged from thee. Be willing to do good to those who, like the Samaritan, belong to a hostile race, an apostate race, a race who have forspirits, whilst He is Lord of heaven and saken the law of their God, and established earth. It was to establish the difference a rival temple, a rival altar, a rival priestthat the Lord permitted all the heathen na- hood. Give me, O Lod, this large-heated tions, yea and idolatrous Israel likewise. to charity; and forgive me, whenever I have

2. Tho king . . . made a covenan

The law of the Lord had been so forgotten in the reigns of Manssseh and Amon, and the temple so profuned that even the sacred copy of it, reserved in the most holy place, had been lost; and the hearts of the small power; they were dismayed and con- people were so estranged from God, that even Josiah's reformation should not avail to bring them back, but they were doomed fame, and extending his own power, he was Yet Josiah would save all that he could in but the scourge in the hand of God to chas- his day, and so calls them together to renew tise the guilty nation. And he was equally the covenant with their God. Let us ever God's instrument when he sent his army strive on, to do the good which God permits against Jerusalem, and the blasphemous mes- us in our day, and help to gather in his elect.

1. Like unto him was there no king be fore him, that turned to the Lord with all Lord, to strengthen in them whatever faith his heart . . . according to all the law of Monos; naither after him arose any

Hezekiah had been unequalled in trus and reliance on God, and now Josiah is unequalled in his strict and careful adherence 1. To thy seed, which is Christ. Gal. to the law of Moses, and his single minded and strenuous endeavors to serve God. The excellencies of religion differ, even in those who are most excellent, according to their character and circumstances; but if our heart yields to the heavenly call, God will serve thee by them.

2. Notwithstanding the Lord turned not from the flurconess of his great wrath. 2 Kings sxiii. 26.

The sins of nations must be punished by their sufferings as nations; and even though the children turn from the errors of their fa-Jews followed the good example of Josiah heartily that the affliction of Judah should have been hastened and made more complete a repentence already begun; for afflictions are not punishment s to the godly, but only trials and corrections. Let me always acknowledge that God's judgments are rightcous, and strive to profit by them.

DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION. We perceive by several of the American papers, that a leading question is being agitated in the South. It is to pass a law in the different Slave State Legislatures, prohibiting all persons in those States from selling anything to, or buying from these Northern States which put any impediments in

Should this become law, it cannot fail to seriously endanger the existence of the Union-

Slave Act.

ILLINOIS RAILWAYS .- We rend an anecdote the other day of a man who was suddenly taken ill in the cars. His symptoms were so alarming that the cars were stopped and a doctor sert for. The doctor judging from the description given of the man's sufferings, brought a stomach-pump with him, supposing he had taken poison. Inserting the pump into the patient's stomach, its action was followed by a copious supply of fresh butter, amounting in weight guilt of conscious sin, that they may seek to about 3lbs. The nan had drank two or three tumblers full of milk before getting deliverance from the guilt and thence like- into the cars. But it says a great deal for wise from the power of sin; and it then the churning propensities of the Illinois in extent and amount to any other through-

COUTTS' BANK.

From the Observer.

It has never been satisfactorily accounted for (at least in print) how Coutts' banking house, in the Strand, attained the eminence it did over all other metropolitan establishments of the same kind during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century; nor, we believe, has it ever been publicly explained how it was that the late chief partner possessed so princely a revenue during his long life, and was enabled to bequeath at his death a property of two millions of pounds sterling to the late duchess the world's progress. Thus it happens that of St. Alban's. The following facts explain the matter: On the death of Mr. Thomas Coutts'

eldest brother, the former, of course, became sole proprietor of the bank in the Strand, but the property and connexion belonging to both had not bitherto enabled the brothers to transact more than a fair average share of business with other private bankers of London. On his brother's demise, however, Thomas seized the opportunity of exercising his ingenuity and turn for speculation, by endeavoring to become acquainted by a manner of means with the nature and state of thren in the cities of London and Westminster. For this purpose, as he was always fond of company and exceedingly hospitable, cashiers both of the bank of England and the private houses to dine with him. and from them, in the moment of jolity and unreserved confidence, he often obtained intelligence which he seldom failed to turn to advantage as soon as possible. Among that the Earl of Albercorn had been denied the temporary loan, on his own personal security, of thirty thousand pounds, by a firm of no mean celebrity in that and the present day. So soon as Mr. Coutts could decently get rid of his company, he sallied forth to the earl's residence, and enquired for his house steward, to whom he speedily introduced himself, and invited him to partake of a bottle of wine at a neighboring tavern. No sooner were they seated than Mr. Coutts opened his business:

'I understand,' said be, 'that your master s in want of a large sum of money, and that he has found some difficulty in procuring it.

"He is, indeed," replied the steward, "and to tell you the truth, Messrs. --- with whom he has banked since we came to reside in London, have actually refused him the accommodation, although they knew well it is only for a short time, and that, too, to finish the English country-seat which his Lordship has been engaged in building during the last two years, and on which he has already expended upwards of £100,000.2

'I know all about the refusal,' returned Mr. Coutts, 'and perhaps there are more reasons than you are aware of for declining this advance to his lordship; but if you will have the goodness to make my dutiful respects to the Earl of Abercorn, and say that shall be happy to accommodate him with £30,000, or any other sum he chooses to name, I will take the same as a very great obligation; his lordship has only to name his own time, for the money is ready and payable to his order."

The man was of course delighted at the idea of being the herald of news so agreeable to his master; the Earl of Abercorn was no less so; and next day, on presenting himself at the bank, he was shown into Mr. Coutts' private room, where he was not scated many minutes before he received the needful. He however, carried only one-third of the above sum away, having deposited £20,000 in the cashier's hands, who immediately opened an for that amount. It is a curious fact, that the earl never had an occasion to draw more than five thousand pounds from this original deposit, having received a handsome legacy a few months afterwards, out of which he bring out from it fruits which promote his not only paid the whole sum borrowed, but great ends in the world. Let my gifts, O he also gave the remainder into Mr Coutts' Lord, be what thou pleasest; only let me hands to be placed to his account; this sum, Scotland, before twelve months had elapsed, amounted to no less than £220,000, for the use of which, in the accommodation of his various other customers, Mr. Coutts, of course enjoyed a very bandsome per centage. The Earl of Abercorn's gratitude and confidence in his banker never ceased during his life, and at no time after the transaction we thers, still the nation must suffer for the on- have related, Mr. Coutts had never a ormous evils of the reign of Manassch and less floating balance in his hands belonging Amon; and thus it might have been, if the to his lordship than £100,000. Nor was this all: Lord Abercorn took every opportunity of mentioning Mr. Coutts' ready accommodation to his friends and acquaintances, many of whom immediately changed their bankers, and threw immense sums into his hands. 'The same recommendation and influence procured the special favor of His Majesty George the Third, who for many years banked with Mr. Coutts, in whom he actually had greater faith than even in the bank of England! On one occasion, however, this faith was greatly shaken; namely, when, during the French war, Mr Pitt had frightened the whole population of these kingdoms with the idea of an "invasion."-At that memorable period. George the Third quaked for his cash in the Strand; for every day he kept nibbling at it, by sending small checks; that is, for about twenty and thirty thousand pounds each. Mr. Coutts suspecting these manevers were merely the awant couriers of a coup de main, patiently the way of the operation of the Fugitive waited the arrival of a cheque which would well nigh have swept out his treasury; it came, demanding a sum amounting to nearly £260,000. Coutts, nothing daunted. asked the bearer bow he would have it? but at the same time begged him to return

to his Majesty, saying that a million sterling was at his service; and if his Majesty would only lay his royal commands on him, that sum in gold should be sent to WindsorCastle forth with. The ruse took; the King not only declined the favor, but cancelled the awful many years in Mr. Coutts coffers, except by tural district. occasionally adding to it very large sums. It is no wonder that, from the interest arising from the undisturbed possession of such large sums as the royal family, as well as many of the nobility and gentry residing in London, choose to confide in his safe-

keeping, Mr. Coutts should have established

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The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will then be offered for competition amongst

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In Ast, fifteen of the value of £30 per annuonch. In Civil Engineering three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture three of the value of £30 per ap

num each.
At the same period Undergraduates and Cand dates for Degrees in Law and Medicine; Sou-dense of the standing of one or two years from Marticulation, and Candidates for Diplomas. in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture are required to present themselves.

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each. In Malicine, three of the value of £30 per annum In Civil Engineering, two of the value of \$30

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

2) Amongo Students of the standing of two

years from Marticulation: In Malicine, two of the value of £30 per annum (3.) Amongst students of thestanding of three

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Fach of the Scholarships established in this Uni-

versity, is tenable for one year, but the Scholarship f the auccording year. Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in her Majesty's dominions are admissable ad coulem, but are required to produce antisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their stand-

ing it, their respective Universities.

Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, exceps for Students in Medicine. Candidates who purpose presenting themselves or Examination at either of the above mention

of periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the arlinment Buildings, at least four weeks before the first day of Exemination Further information as to subjects of Examination and other pertuculars, can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Senate Chamber Parliament B illdings, Toronto.

June 30th 1855. To be inserted twice in each week up to th 24th of September, in each of the papers published in Toronto; and also in each of the paper in Upper and Lower Canada, which received di rections to copy the similar advartisement in

University College Toronto.

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

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Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store.) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sin.—Gruitted compels me to make known to you the extraordinary, benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of tour and twenty years, with asthma and spiritup of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough I have often declared I wold give all I possessed to have oursel her about authors by suffer ed to have cured her; but, atthough I paid large sum for medicine and advice, it was all t no purpose About three months ago, I though perhaps you: Pills might benefit her, at all ovent resolved to give them a trial, which I did; th result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mo-ther became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, althouse seventy-five years old.

Your obliged.
THOS. WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!! AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th

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To Professor Holloway,
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1 remain, Sir, Yours sincerely.

ANTHONY SMITH. (Signed)

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Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, o Charlettetown, Prince Edwards Island. dated 17th Nov. 1854

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