

European Intelligence

CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

CAMP, Sebastopol, Nov. 17.

Shortly after three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the whole camp, from Inkermann to far beyond Cathcart's square foot of its area, by the most tremendous explosion that has ever echoed through these Crimean hills...

Immediately after the first great explosion when it was ascertained that the windmill itself—which forms our main magazine in this part of the camp, and contains some hundred and eighty tons of powder—had escaped, General Straubenzoo, who commands the brigade, hurried up to the tents of the 7th Fusiliers and asked if any of the men would volunteer to mount the wall of the mill and cover the roof with wet tarpaulins and blankets as a protection against the thickly flying sparks and burning wood.

PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR BY THE TURKS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 7.

The energy with which Omar Pasha has pushed forward operations has met with a glorious reward, in the utter defeat of the Russians and the successful passage of the river Ingour, yesterday evening, after a short but bloody battle. In the morning, an order came for the troops to get under arms immediately, and at eleven o'clock, a. m. we crossed one branch of the river about two miles lower down without opposition.

LETTER FROM THE CAMP.

The Courier de Marseilles publishes the following letter, dated Camp of Inkermann, 30th ult.

While the Allied armies were only bent on preparing for themselves winter cantonments, and every one regarded the campaign as definitively closed, owing to the impossibility of the Russians, the report of a proximate attack of the enemy began to circulate, and disturbed the deeply-acquired repose enjoyed by our soldiers. This is not a vague rumor. The advices received by our Generals, the accounts given by the deserters, and the reconnaissances effected close to the very lines of the enemy, fully convince us that the Russians are about to make a forward movement. They have of late reinforced their bridge equipages and collected on certain points the material necessary to convey their artillery across streams and ravines.

THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

THE TURKISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Turkish government has published the following bulletin respecting the victory gained by Omar Pasha on the Ingour. A previous publication announced that His Highness Omar Pasha had quitted Soukhoum-Kaleh with the troops under his orders, and had advanced into the interior at one hour's distance in the direction of Anaklia on this side of the river Ingour. On the other Bank the Russians were stationed—they were fortified by means of redoubts and other works. Their position was formidable. On the 35th of the month of Sefer (7th Nov.) the imperial troops advanced boldly towards the river for the purpose of crossing it, and attacking the enemy. Arrived on the bank they were received by a violent cannonade, to which they replied. Carried on by their ardour and their patriotism, braving the grape of the Russians, they crossed the stream on two points at the same time, and fell on the enemy with the bayonet. The enemy opposed an obstinate resistance, but they concluded by being shamefully dispersed. The Russian dead on every side, bearing in the power of our troops seven guns, seven caissons, a great number of muskets, a considerable amount of booty, and from 30 to 40 prisoners. The Sirda-Ekrem writes that at the moment of closing his despatch they had not yet finished burying their dead, but that 400 had already been counted. After the battle the general-in-chief threw forward a corps of cavalry, and it was known that a great number of Russians, dead or dying, were scattered in the neighbourhood. The imperial troops have only 68 killed, and a few wounded. Thanks to the Most High, we have won a glorious victory for the arms of His Imperial Majesty. Our troops are still on the advance. In the first report, the general mentions with great praise the gallant conduct of the troops under his orders, and promises that he will send a more complete report.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 7.

The energy with which Omar Pasha has pushed forward operations has met with a glorious reward, in the utter defeat of the Russians and the successful passage of the river Ingour, yesterday evening, after a short but bloody battle. In the morning, an order came for the troops to get under arms immediately, and at eleven o'clock, a. m. we crossed one branch of the river about two miles lower down without opposition.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

We submit a summary of the royal address:

His Majesty regrets that he should not be able to say that war had terminated; nevertheless, Prussia did not cease to cherish hopes of peace, of which she was yet happily the asylum. May she long remain in this position, and safely guard the honor of Prussia and her position as a power without imposing on her citizens the heavy burdens of a war expenditure.

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

ONE OF GENERAL JACKSON'S SOLDIERS CONDEMNED FOR MURDER.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE SENTENCE.

An interesting murder trial took place in Burlington, Iowa, in November last. The accused was a man named John J. Jones, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under General Jackson, and was with the old hero in several campaigns against the Indians. Jones was charged with murdering Horatio W. McCordle, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his escape, and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment having been abolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

GENERAL CARROBERT AT COPENHAGEN.

A letter from Copenhagen in the Monitor dated November 24, says:

General Carrobert, on his arrival here, was saluted by the people with the most rapturous cheering. On quitting Sweden, during the journey of five days from Stockholm to Helsingborg, General Carrobert was everywhere greeted with the cries of "Long live the Emperor Napoleon!" "Long live France!" It was a perfect ovation.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have landed in the Kurile Islands, occupied by the Russians, and have hoisted the French and English flags there.

The Chinese insurgents have defeated a body of the imperial troops in the province of Yang. The Dowager Empress of China is dead.

Despatches from Bombay of the 2nd, announce that the insurrection of the Santals has broken out again with increased violence, and that recourse has been had to martial law.

The considerable fall of rain in the Bombay presidency had mitigated the apprehensions of a famine, which were previously entertained.

Advices from Hong Kong, of the 15th October, state that the imperialists had been defeated by the rebels in several engagements.

Her Majesty's Ship Nankin has captured the Bremen Brig Greta, with 280 Russians on board, in the Sea of Ochotsk.

A rider arrived in this town yesterday, with intelligence that four hundred armed men had marched from Westport for Lawrence.

Another gentleman arrived in the evening and informed me that he had met fifty men on horseback, and fifty in waggons, going to rendezvous at Lecompson.

The account that I send you has been confirmed by other men from Lawrence. You will see that Coleman is to be made a hero. Murder is meritorious here.

In all probability; before this time an attack has been made. We wait further news with great anxiety. St. Louis Dem.

John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into the Canadian woods without a dollar, has raised crops this year that will bring him \$2,000.

ONE OF GENERAL JACKSON'S SOLDIERS CONDEMNED FOR MURDER.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE SENTENCE.

An interesting murder trial took place in Burlington, Iowa, in November last. The accused was a man named John J. Jones, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under General Jackson, and was with the old hero in several campaigns against the Indians. Jones was charged with murdering Horatio W. McCordle, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his escape, and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment having been abolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

GENERAL CARROBERT AT COPENHAGEN.

A letter from Copenhagen in the Monitor dated November 24, says:

General Carrobert, on his arrival here, was saluted by the people with the most rapturous cheering. On quitting Sweden, during the journey of five days from Stockholm to Helsingborg, General Carrobert was everywhere greeted with the cries of "Long live the Emperor Napoleon!" "Long live France!" It was a perfect ovation.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have landed in the Kurile Islands, occupied by the Russians, and have hoisted the French and English flags there.

The Chinese insurgents have defeated a body of the imperial troops in the province of Yang. The Dowager Empress of China is dead.

Despatches from Bombay of the 2nd, announce that the insurrection of the Santals has broken out again with increased violence, and that recourse has been had to martial law.

The considerable fall of rain in the Bombay presidency had mitigated the apprehensions of a famine, which were previously entertained.

Advices from Hong Kong, of the 15th October, state that the imperialists had been defeated by the rebels in several engagements.

Her Majesty's Ship Nankin has captured the Bremen Brig Greta, with 280 Russians on board, in the Sea of Ochotsk.

A rider arrived in this town yesterday, with intelligence that four hundred armed men had marched from Westport for Lawrence.

Another gentleman arrived in the evening and informed me that he had met fifty men on horseback, and fifty in waggons, going to rendezvous at Lecompson.

The account that I send you has been confirmed by other men from Lawrence. You will see that Coleman is to be made a hero. Murder is meritorious here.

In all probability; before this time an attack has been made. We wait further news with great anxiety. St. Louis Dem.

John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into the Canadian woods without a dollar, has raised crops this year that will bring him \$2,000.

A LITTLE BIRD I AM.

[The following poem was composed by Madam Guyon, during her imprisonment at Louvain, and broken up by the assemblies of Protestants by force of arms, was afraid that, through the agency of this accomplished lady, another Protestantism might threaten the peace of France. He accordingly, on the score of arbitrary power, ordered her to be confined in a small room in the Convent of St. Marie.]

A little bird I am, shut from the field of air; And in my cage I sit and sing. To him who pass'd me there— Well pleased a prison to be, Because my God, it pleases Thee.

Though hast an ear to hear, A heart to love and bless, And though my notes were ever so rude, To his heart's at liberty; My prison wall cannot control The free, the freedom of the mind!

My cage confines me round, Aboard I cannot fly; But though my wing is closely bound, My prison wall cannot control The free, the freedom of the mind!

Oh! it is good to hear These bolts and bars above, To his heart's at liberty; My prison wall cannot control The free, the freedom of the mind!

Now the time has done its work, The government it-of has changed. Now laws have passed and old ones repealed—and those who then surrounded me have mostly passed away.

A different people are in the land—a different code of morals now prevails. I drink liquor, it is said and true it is I drink it. Not to have done so then would have been the objection. Men in high station leaned upon the drum-stick for support. To treat one's fellow to the poisoning cup was deemed proof positive of genteel training.

I may not be held responsible alone for the vices of society—it is enough that I have been their victim. Those days are past, and that I loved one is gone—born down with trouble, he sank into an early grave. That wretched daughter was now a holy mess, wearing a bagged face. Of her I have heard—who should have been the prop of my old age—the one is gone to join his mother, as witness against the dead destroyer of their peace—the other—and my heart sinks within me when I say it—lives—but not to me—with an ear deaf to my calamity, he comes not near me! But I forgive.

I have never been a criminal of choice, but rather the creature of circumstance, because the creature of which I have better than most men have sunk. I may have been too jealous of mine honor, but never have but once proved faithless to my trust. When my country's rights were invaded, I answered—yes and so I did mine honor. With I battled for my country and its laws. At the last in the wilderness I was there; at the last of errors I was there; at Ennata and Tageloga I was there; and when the shouts of victory drowned the cries of the dying at the battle of Horeb Show, in the front ranks of my country, I was there; and the name of whom we now call John J. Jones was another word for words of daring.

These are of the past. A long life is nearly spent—the scene has changed; but the above, who runs the human heart, is fiercer than the formal sentence of the law competent to judge me.

The court cannot accept your statement as valid or sufficient reason in law to arrest the uplifted arm of justice, and therefore it remains for the court to perform the last, remaining act of your trial, by proclaiming the sentence of the law.

Your great age, having outlived your three-score and ten years the fact that you long resided near my native spot in Ohio, and the still more important fact that you have honorably served your country, as I am informed, in the capacity of a soldier under General Jackson, make the performance of the duty of great poignance and severity on the part of this court, and we would willingly have been spared the same, for the honor of your weight of years—for the honor of that patriotism, at whose altars you have bravely sored in the flower of your manhood; and still more for the greater honor of that common humanity, which in latter life you should have observed towards that inoffensive neighbor of yours, for whose murder you now stand convicted.

It is painful to reflect, in reviewing the evidence for and against you, the mind can rest upon no one fact or circumstance that would seem to offer the slightest apology or palliation for your offence. The story of your crime is a short one, and may be briefly told thus: You set up some kind of a claim to land occupied by Mr. McCordle, upon which he had raised a crop, and was engaged in gathering the same for himself and family.

Instead of testing your claims in the peaceful mode prescribed by law, you insisted upon reaping where you had not sown. And you said to McCordle that if he should take any more corn from his field that you would shoot him. McCordle, believing himself entitled to the fruits of his own labor, persisted. You, brooding over that fatal moment a few days, walked deliberately into his field with your gun, and executed your full purpose, by sending a bullet to his heart in the presence of his son.

McCordle went down to his grave, and you a guilty felon, to Paris unknown. Fifteen years have since rolled away, and a mysterious Providence turns you up, and brings you within the jurisdiction of that law, whose majesty you have outraged.

You have been tried and pronounced guilty of the highest grade of homicide. And to grant you immunity under these circumstances, would be the least consequence of your crime, would cause McCordle to turn in his grave. To law under which you committed the deed, visits you a crime with the penalty of death. Since you are convicted, let us have materially changed the law of murder—which fact taken in connection with the peculiar construction given this law by the supreme Court, makes it more than doubtful whether this court has the power, under the indictment and from the verdict, to claim life as the offset of your crime and therefore giving you the benefit of it I shall limit your punishment to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of your life on earth.

A LITTLE BIRD I AM.

[The following poem was composed by Madam Guyon, during her imprisonment at Louvain, and broken up by the assemblies of Protestants by force of arms, was afraid that, through the agency of this accomplished lady, another Protestantism might threaten the peace of France. He accordingly, on the score of arbitrary power, ordered her to be confined in a small room in the Convent of St. Marie.]

A little bird I am, shut from the field of air; And in my cage I sit and sing. To him who pass'd me there— Well pleased a prison to be, Because my God, it pleases Thee.

Though hast an ear to hear, A heart to love and bless, And though my notes were ever so rude, To his heart's at liberty; My prison wall cannot control The free, the freedom of the mind!

My cage confines me round, Aboard I cannot fly; But though my wing is closely bound, My prison wall cannot control The free, the freedom of the mind!

Oh! it is good to hear These bolts and bars above, To his heart's at liberty; My prison wall cannot control The free, the freedom of the mind!

Now the time has done its work, The government it-of has changed. Now laws have passed and old ones repealed—and those who then surrounded me have mostly passed away.

A different people are in the land—a different code of morals now prevails. I drink liquor, it is said and true it is I drink it. Not to have done so then would have been the objection. Men in high station leaned upon the drum-stick for support. To treat one's fellow to the poisoning cup was deemed proof positive of genteel training.

I may not be held responsible alone for the vices of society—it is enough that I have been their victim. Those days are past, and that I loved one is gone—born down with trouble, he sank into an early grave. That wretched daughter was now a holy mess, wearing a bagged face. Of her I have heard—who should have been the prop of my old age—the one is gone to join his mother, as witness against the dead destroyer of their peace—the other—and my heart sinks within me when I say it—lives—but not to me—with an ear deaf to my calamity, he comes not near me! But I forgive.

I have never been a criminal of choice, but rather the creature of circumstance, because the creature of which I have better than most men have sunk. I may have been too jealous of mine honor, but never have but once proved faithless to my trust. When my country's rights were invaded, I answered—yes and so I did mine honor. With I battled for my country and its laws. At the last in the wilderness I was there; at the last of errors I was there; at Ennata and Tageloga I was there; and when the shouts of victory drowned the cries of the dying at the battle of Horeb Show, in the front ranks of my country, I was there; and the name of whom we now call John J. Jones was another word for words of daring.

These are of the past. A long life is nearly spent—the scene has changed; but the above, who runs the human heart, is fiercer than the formal sentence of the law competent to judge me.

The court cannot accept your statement as valid or sufficient reason in law to arrest the uplifted arm of justice, and therefore it remains for the court to perform the last, remaining act of your trial, by proclaiming the sentence of the law.

Your great age, having outlived your three-score and ten years the fact that you long resided near my native spot in Ohio, and the still more important fact that you have honorably served your country, as I am informed, in the capacity of a soldier under General Jackson, make the performance of the duty of great poignance and severity on the part of this court, and we would willingly have been spared the same, for the honor of your weight of years—for the honor of that patriotism, at whose altars you have bravely sored in the flower of your manhood; and still more for the greater honor of that common humanity, which in latter life you should have observed towards that inoffensive neighbor of yours, for whose murder you now stand convicted.

It is painful to reflect, in reviewing the evidence for and against you, the mind can rest upon no one fact or circumstance that would seem to offer the slightest apology or palliation for your offence. The story of your crime is a short one, and may be briefly told thus: You set up some kind of a claim to land occupied by Mr. McCordle, upon which he had raised a crop, and was engaged in gathering the same for himself and family.

Instead of testing your claims in the peaceful mode prescribed by law, you insisted upon reaping where you had not sown. And you said to McCordle that if he should take any more corn from his field that you would shoot him. McCordle, believing himself entitled to the fruits of his own labor, persisted. You, brooding over that fatal moment a few days, walked deliberately into his field with your gun, and executed your full purpose, by sending a bullet to his heart in the presence of his son.

McCordle went down to his grave, and you a guilty felon, to Paris unknown. Fifteen years have since rolled away, and a mysterious Providence turns you up, and brings you within the jurisdiction of that law, whose majesty you have outraged.

You have been tried and pronounced guilty of the highest grade of homicide. And to grant you immunity under these circumstances, would be the least consequence of your crime, would cause McCordle to turn in his grave. To law under which you committed the deed, visits you a crime with the penalty of death. Since you are convicted, let us have materially changed the law of murder—which fact taken in connection with the peculiar construction given this law by the supreme Court, makes it more than doubtful whether this court has the power, under the indictment and from the verdict, to claim life as the offset of your crime and therefore giving you the benefit of it I shall limit your punishment to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of your life on earth.

his statement and analogy sufficiently testifies.

The Editor thus argues: If a neighbour of mine, that has always been peaceable and friendly, is in the way of having a large accession to his family, a larger addition to his farm, greater facilities of trade, and so in case a quarrel should arise, more power withal to crush me; is that any reason why I and the rest of my neighbours should attack him, and burn his house, and kill his children? Most surely not. The Editor should rather have stated: if a robber (as Russia has been for many years from Poland in the north, to the Crimea in the south) take forcible possession of my friend's house, and eject him, depriving him of his many enjoyments, should I suffer the robber, and allow him peaceable possession, which is in defiance of all law and order. Most emphatically not in this case; and in such light do the allies view Russia in the Crimea.

THE CHILDREN'S PAPER.

Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh and Toronto.

Three specimen numbers of a tastefully got up broad-sheet, designed as "The Paper" for the nursery readers, now lie before us. It is to be issued monthly; and while the charge is only 15 cents or 9d currency per annum, this juvenile periodical is illustrated in a style not often to be seen in works of greater pretension and of a high price. The object aimed at is to supply reading of a moral and religious character, in an attractive form. Specially, the enterprising publishers undertake to furnish pleasant and attractive Sunday reading for the young; and to furnish both to parents and teachers, a means of blending amusement with instruction, so as to make reading, learning and study, a pleasure instead of a task.

These very desirable objects we think the children's paper well calculated to accomplish. The stories in the numbers before us are pleasantly written, and very tastefully illustrated; while the "Bible Lesson," which is introduced in each number, has this recommendation, in addition to others, that it suggests the subject, and supplies the theme, while it leaves to the parent or teacher, to give to the lesson such direction as his experience may suggest to be most suited for the circumstances of his pupil.

Poetry, well selected, and music seemingly both good and new, along with brief but pointed extracts, and simple anecdotes, all add to the varied attractions of the page; which we feel sure will be cordially welcomed in many a Canadian home circle both by old and young.

We regret the absence in the specimen numbers of the Sacraments which Christ has instituted and are generally necessary to salvation, but we hope the deficiency will not be neglected. The institution and beauty of the Church also are not referred to; the Divine nature of the Church should not be overlooked, but treated upon. The young can be taught concerning the means of grace, and directed to admire with gratitude the merciful and wonderful provision which God has made for us men and our salvation in and through Jesus Christ our Lord.

To the Editor of the Church.

GRAND RIVER, Dec. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR.—Seeing you often give a piece of excellent morality or admonition to your numerous readers to remind them of the scenes constantly passing in review before them in this world of uncertainty and death, you may give a corner to the few following lines if you please. Why are the rising generations taught so much useless learning in our Common Schools and not taught the Ten Commandments, the beautiful prayer of our Great Messiah and the Apostles Creed at least? For you know the Bible is virtually concentrated in the plain Testament, altho' that is not in the Bible, but both these books seem to be thought so little of in these days, to what they were in the schools of the last century, how those who got up this Law and carry it into execution, may feel when they come before our Great Judge to see an account of their transgressions, I cannot tell, as there seems to be neither Christianity nor justice in it. The great founder of Christianity bid us fear God, honor the King and our Parents. Parents may well complain that their children when they are brought up Infidels instead of being brought up Christians or taught it in these Schools. You are aware Mr. Editor, that if the rising generations are not taught Christianity when they are young, no human being can prevail on many to believe the Messiah and practice His law afterwards, although many may assume the name of Christian or standing under its banner, but still we see so many fighting for Satan all the time, (whose motto is divide and conquer) that we are led to doubt their simplicity, and Honour is not binding now. It is alleged and complained of, that there is a mine of Infidelity growing up in Hamilton and other towns, that may soon explode and blow up all just laws and good order and destroy all good Christian society and set them at defiance. Should Infidelity increase as much in the next forty years as it has in the last forty years, the world will be likely to become as bad as it was before the flood, and hasten its second de-



The Church

Its foundations are upon the duty of s.

Hamilton, Friday, December 21, 1855

DEATH OF THE REV. WM. GREIG OF KINGSTON.

We briefly noticed in a late issue the decease of this much lamented divine, and now insert with pleasure the following communication.

It is our painful duty to record the removal by death of a most worthy labourer in this Diocese.—The Rev. William Greig, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst., at Drynock near Toronto, the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. McLeod, in the 40th year of his age. The Rev. gentleman had been in delicate health for some time, but his decease was hastened by exposure in travelling last winter, whilst soliciting aid towards rebuilding his Church, which had been in a state of ruin for many years.

Mr. Greig was educated at Marischal College, N. B., and after admission to holy orders in the branch of the Church in Scotland, he for several years had charge of a congregation in the Isle of Skye, N. B. On arriving in this Diocese about ten years ago, he acted as assistant minister to St. George's Kingston, during the temporary absence of the Rev. Mr. Herchmer. The satisfactory manner in which he discharged his onerous duties, induced the Venerable, the Archdeacon of Kingston to secure his services for that neighborhood by procuring his appointment to St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Pope.

On the completion of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, he was appointed thereto, and by his assiduity and diligence won the respect and affection of the respectable congregation he had been instrumental in gathering. Indeed his devotion to his sacred office and his affable and gentlemanly deportment engaged the esteem of all classes of the community. But by none will his loss be more severely felt, than the clergy who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, to whom he was indeed "a brother beloved."

His remains were deposited in Drynock Church yard and were followed to the grave by a respectable concourse of connexions and friends, several of whom testified their esteem for the deceased by coming from a considerable distance, and among them we were gratified to perceive our Venerable Bishop.—Communicated.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF NEW YORK.

The December number has been received, containing a well executed engraving of the Church of the Ascension, New York; this number completes Volume 2. The lively and able papers, Anabel, or the Discipline of Life and Experiences of Life are concluded; they have been read, we are sure, by every reader with most pleasing interest, and we hope not without great profit, the Church's principles being so well set forth and maintained against the religion of the world's children, which is but that of "Sounding brass and tinkling symbol."

While we commend the general contents of the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, its ability and usefulness to the Church, we must at the same time make strong objection to the Editor's table in the present number, in which we find some opinions expressed on the War with Russia. The writer has indeed allowed, (as he says is possible in this case,) "his feelings to warp his judgement." We should advise him not to let his "feelings" so predominate, as to condemn what he evidently is not fully acquainted with, as

action justly. I see thousands running fast to and fro after that popular God man...

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 23.—FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

1. Behold a king shall reign in righteousness...

The kings of the earth had been for the most part noted for their injustice...

2. He said; I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord...

DECEMBER 24.

1. These standeth one among you whom ye know not...

The Jews knew Jesus as a holy man; but they did not know him as the promised Redeemer...

2. Thine own shall bear a word behind thee, saying, this is the way, walk ye in it...

This voice was vouchsafed to many individuals amongst the ancient people of God...

DECEMBER 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.

1. In the beginning was the word and the word was with God...

He who was this day born into the world was the word of God, by whom he made all things...

2. She brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes...

WHAT THE "HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION" HAS COST SPAIN.—The present tyrannical mode in which the Spanish government is stripping the Church...

DECEMBER 26.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge...

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master...

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father...

MIXED MARRIAGES.—The Limerick Chronicle states, as one result of the Synod of Thurles, that no Protestant can be married to a Roman Catholic unless they jointly sign a declaration...

by his gentle control, to reduce the world to peace. O may I magnify and adore thee now, O Lord Jesus...

DECEMBER 27.—ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.

1. The disciple whom Jesus loved. John xii. 20.

Jesus was man, and therefore he would have a friend, one whom he especially loved. And his friend was, so far as a fallen nature admitted...

2. Thy throne, O God is for ever and ever, a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom...

O mystery unsearchable. He who is God, whose throne is forever and ever, yet is the fellow of man...

Let me rejoice that one in my nature is united with the Godhead. Let my knowledge of his rewards strengthen my faith...

DECEMBER 28.—HOLY INNOCENTS.

1. These were taken from among men, being the first fruits unto God and the Lamb...

The innocents, whom Herod slaughtered, shed their blood unconsciously in the cause of the lamb...

It cannot be denied that there is more truth than poetry in the above strictures, and we trust they will be productive of fruitifying reformatory results.

In this speaking we make no invidious reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned...

Such an insolent climax has the abuse reached in the contiguous Republic, that, in some instances the congregation are actually forbidden to take any part in the rendering of the hymns or chants!

DECEMBER 29.

1. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death...

This was the beginning of the blessings of Christ's coming. Before he came men were sunk in ignorance and superstition...

2. Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace; good-will toward men.—Luke ii. 14.

These are the consequences of Christ's coming. Men are redeemed from the power of Satan, and restored to God...

DECEMBER 30.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge...

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master...

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father...

CHOIR SINGING.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our Toronto contemporaries, censures in no measured terms, the system of "choir-singing," which so generally prevails in the Anglo-Canadian Church...

Messrs. Hayter and Humphreys have just received the management of the Organ and Choir of St. James'. So yesterday these gentlemen made their first appearance...

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—On Thursday the Court of Queen's Bench, on the application of the Rev. J. Ditcher, granted a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury...

DECEMBER 28.—HOLY INNOCENTS.

1. These were taken from among men, being the first fruits unto God and the Lamb. Revelation xiv. 4.

The innocents, whom Herod slaughtered, shed their blood unconsciously in the cause of the lamb: for they were slain to ensure his death and lost their lives whilst he escaped...

It cannot be denied that there is more truth than poetry in the above strictures, and we trust they will be productive of fruitifying reformatory results.

In this speaking we make no invidious reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned, are, probably, of not more than average magnitude.

DECEMBER 29.

1. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. Isaiah ix. 2.

This was the beginning of the blessings of Christ's coming. Before he came men were sunk in ignorance and superstition; their souls were covered with a thick shadow...

2. Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace; good-will toward men.—Luke ii. 14.

These are the consequences of Christ's coming. Men are redeemed from the power of Satan, and restored to God; and the hymn of glory ascends to Him from the angelic host in the highest heavens...

DECEMBER 30.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge...

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master...

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father...

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 18. The Royal Mail Steamer "Asia," arrived at this port today, with dates to Saturday the 21st.

Peace rumors were quite abundant. There is nothing to indicate that they are founded on facts. On the strength of those, however, an advance in consigns had taken place.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—On Thursday the Court of Queen's Bench, on the application of the Rev. J. Ditcher, granted a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury...

DECEMBER 28.—HOLY INNOCENTS.

1. These were taken from among men, being the first fruits unto God and the Lamb. Revelation xiv. 4.

The innocents, whom Herod slaughtered, shed their blood unconsciously in the cause of the lamb: for they were slain to ensure his death and lost their lives whilst he escaped...

It cannot be denied that there is more truth than poetry in the above strictures, and we trust they will be productive of fruitifying reformatory results.

In this speaking we make no invidious reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned, are, probably, of not more than average magnitude.

DECEMBER 29.

1. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. Isaiah ix. 2.

This was the beginning of the blessings of Christ's coming. Before he came men were sunk in ignorance and superstition; their souls were covered with a thick shadow...

2. Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace; good-will toward men.—Luke ii. 14.

These are the consequences of Christ's coming. Men are redeemed from the power of Satan, and restored to God; and the hymn of glory ascends to Him from the angelic host in the highest heavens...

DECEMBER 30.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge...

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master...

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father...

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 18. The Royal Mail Steamer "Asia," arrived at this port today, with dates to Saturday the 21st.

Peace rumors were quite abundant. There is nothing to indicate that they are founded on facts. On the strength of those, however, an advance in consigns had taken place.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—On Thursday the Court of Queen's Bench, on the application of the Rev. J. Ditcher, granted a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury...

DECEMBER 28.—HOLY INNOCENTS.

1. These were taken from among men, being the first fruits unto God and the Lamb. Revelation xiv. 4.

The innocents, whom Herod slaughtered, shed their blood unconsciously in the cause of the lamb: for they were slain to ensure his death and lost their lives whilst he escaped...

It cannot be denied that there is more truth than poetry in the above strictures, and we trust they will be productive of fruitifying reformatory results.

In this speaking we make no invidious reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned, are, probably, of not more than average magnitude.

DECEMBER 29.

1. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. Isaiah ix. 2.

This was the beginning of the blessings of Christ's coming. Before he came men were sunk in ignorance and superstition; their souls were covered with a thick shadow...

2. Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace; good-will toward men.—Luke ii. 14.

These are the consequences of Christ's coming. Men are redeemed from the power of Satan, and restored to God; and the hymn of glory ascends to Him from the angelic host in the highest heavens...

DECEMBER 30.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge...

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master...

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father...

THE CHURCH.

On the 13th inst. Sarah, wife of Mr. Alexander Hunt, late of Sheffield, England, aged 31 years.

TERMS: Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month; or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months; and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, first insertion, 2s. 6d. each subsequent do. 1s. 6d.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TORONTO.

THE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant, Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY...

Secretary's office, Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855.

OLOGY.

THE Sabbath School Superintendents, and Teachers throughout the British Provinces:—On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new illustrated Paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimen Copy which will be sent free by mail.

TERMS PER ANNUM. For 12 Copies monthly \$1.00. For 100 Copies monthly \$15.00. Free per mail throughout the British Provinces.—Childrens Paper. All letters to be prepaid. Address, Office of "Childrens Paper," York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

It has been the lot of the human race, to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all ages, sexes, and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD. These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and the stomach complaint generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH. Many of the most despotical Governments have opened their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for the removal of disease.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS. No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly course at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

- Agua, Bilious Complaints, Dropsical Swellings, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Syphilis, The Declensions, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of PROPRIETOR, Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box.

NOTE.—There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every direction are affixed to each Box. Dec. 21, 1855.

POPERY AT HOME.

THE POPE AND POPISH WITNESSES BEFORE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.—It is stated by a Limerick paper that the Archbishops of the four Popish provinces have been directed by a receipt from Rome to demand explanations of certain evidence given by Professor Croly, of Maynooth College, before the late Commission of Inquiry, in the course of which it is alleged that he had spoken too boldly, if not disrespectfully, of the Holy See and of the statutes of the Church.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

POPERY ABROAD. A POPISH LEGATE TO AMERICA.—Letters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned as likely to be raised to a high post in the Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent to America, to regulate some affairs between the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See.

DISSENT.

A MEETING-HOUSE IN DISGUISE.—It appears that the appointment recorded in our columns last week of the Rev. Dr. Knight to the incumbency of St. Luke's Church, Old Town, Cluyham, is a mistake.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

EDUCATION. ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—It is said to have been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials respecting the Chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in February.

