

The Church.

"Her foundations are upon the holy hills."

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

VOL. XIX.

HAMILTON, C. W. DECEMBER 21, 1855.

No. 21.

Poetry.

"O Lord, I know that in very faithfulness thou hast afflicted me."

For what shall I praise the my God and my King?

For what blessings the tribute of gratitude bring?

Shall I praise thee for pleasure, for health, and for peace?

For the spring of delights, and the sunshine of peace?

Shall I praise thee for flowers that bloom'd on my brest, in meed cases, if they recovered, committing suicide; for mead heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from or death to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the cliffs, many buried themselves alive in the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves of the islands to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pity shown them by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives, and is now in this country. We hope this miserable fugitive may live to plead the cause of his countrymen, and that the Almighty will retain him in the possession of his faculties, which, so far as appearance goes, we think impaired by the sufferings he has undergone.

Lord Clarendon has written the following to Mr. Sullivan, our chargé d'affaires in Peru, under date July 15, 1855:—You will make the whole subject known to the Peruvian government, whose ignorance of these revolting atrocities her Majesty's government are bound to assume; but they trust that not a single day will be passed without the most stringent measures being taken for putting an end to a state of things, the coloration of which would inflict infinite disgrace upon the Peruvian government. Her Majesty's government learn with deep regret that, by British agency, and under the British flag these Chinese labourers have been brought to the Chincha islands, and placed in a state of slavery more horrible than any yet recorded; but this fact imposes an additional duty on her Majesty's government. Under any circumstances they would interfere in defense of outraged humanity; but they are now specially called upon to protect those victims of British cupidity, and from that duty they will not shrink, if, unfortunately, the Peruvian government should hesitate to perform the duty which, in the first instance, devolves upon them.

HORRIBLE CRUELTIES IN THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

It appears, from a parliamentary paper presented to the House of Lords, entitled "Correspondence upon the subject of emigration from China," that a new slave trade is growing up:

On the 11th July, 1855, Sir J. Emerson Tonnet transmitted, for the information of Lord Clarendon, a memorial from certain shipmasters lately returned from the Chincha islands, detailing the cruelties practised on the Chinese labourers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the government of Peru. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincha for the most part, if not exclusively, on board British vessels. The Board of Trade examined the memorials upon their arrival in London, and Sir Emerson Tonnet states that the result of this interview has been to impress upon the members of the board that the subject was brought forward from motives of pure humanity, and with a pain in sense, of the atrocities which the memorialist had witnessed.

The memorial of the shipmasters thus pronounced: "We the undersigned shipmasters, lately returned from the Chincha islands, on the coast of Peru, beg to submit to your lordship's consideration the following facts relative to the murderous cruelty practised on the unfortunate Chinese labourers imported to those islands—we regret to state, mostly, if not solely, in British vessels; and although we, with sorrow, do not see any immediate means of alleviating the sufferings of those already carried here, and also to Cuba and other slaveholding states, yet remembering that the evil has been going on unchecked, owing, in some measure, to a restriction put on consular authority in China, we have some hopes that, by your lordship's humane interference, so much of that authority will be resorted to the British consuls in China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of Chinese to slaveholding countries in British vessels."

The memorial then proceeds to detail how the labour of digging the guano had been performed, till the basest spirit of money-getting saw that what had been costly in the employ of free labour, and what convict labour was sufficient to accomplish, could be purchased at no higher cost, than the sacrifice of unsuspecting Chinese entrapped under the British flag.

"The labour of digging the guano was, previously to 1852, performed by free labourers, of whom it is probable there would have been a sufficient number at all times had attention been paid to compensate them according to its dreary nature, but situated as they were, fifteen miles from the main, not a blade of verdure, no efficient huts, water served sparingly, no women, priests, or Sunday observances, spirits sold without restriction by the overseers, free labour gradually declined, and that of convicts was added. With convicts came flogging, making the labour at the Chincha still more disastrous, of which only the poorest crevices availed themselves as a last resource. Feeling the want of hands, the contractor, one Don Elias, who shipped off the guano, turned to China, and as about that time numbers of Chinese returned from California to China, with ample store of wealth acquired, no difficulty was found in filling ships for Peru by going through the form of a contract.

Your lordships may remember that, from time to time, risings took place on board these emigrant ships from China, and report says that in one of these risings the brother of Don Elias, the contractor, was killed. This story, whether true or not, is given in extenuation of the cruelty practised foolishly enough, for, if true, the reasons are still more urgent why other unfortunates of the same nation should not be placed under the vicarious control of one whose short-sighted views of self-interest alone would make their lot sufficiently hard. No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatmen, armed with a lash of four planks of cowhide, laid up in the form of what seamen call round "seannet," five feet in length, an inch and a half in diameter, tapering to a point, and such as we who have never been in slave-countries without witnessing flogging, could not have thought could be applied to human beings without causing death, and can only compare to the Australian stock-whip.

During the forenoon; except for regular

offences (such as the overseers please to term such,) this instrument was not much used, but about four o'clock in the afternoon, many of the weaker had not performed their task-work, the boatmen (where the Middle Island, on which the Chinese only were, was under the contract of one Kossuth) freely used it to start those behind, to bring the day's supervision to a close. The slight

resistance was punished by a flogging little short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we witnessed, being milder than we desired. The first six to twelve cuts caused the most agonizing cries, that rang through the fleet—cries that we heard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called it forth. There was no laying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold of an arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their bodies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting it like a sabre, and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his boot on the shoulder to keep the quivering body down; two dozen made them breathless, and when released after thirty-nine lashes, they seemed ready to stagger over, receded, and were carried off to the hospital—in most cases, if they recovered, committing suicide; for no human heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from or death to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the cliffs, many buried themselves alive in the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves of the islands to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pity shown them by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives, and is now in this country. We hope this miserable fugitive may live to plead the cause of his countrymen, and that the Almighty will retain him in the possession of his faculties, which, so far as appearance goes, we think impaired by the sufferings he has undergone.

Lord Clarendon has written the following to Mr. Sullivan, our chargé d'affaires in Peru, under date July 15, 1855:—You will make the whole subject known to the Peruvian government, whose ignorance of these revolting atrocities her Majesty's government are bound to assume; but they trust that not a single day will be passed without the most stringent measures being taken for putting an end to a state of things, the coloration of which would inflict infinite disgrace upon the Peruvian government. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincha for the most part, if not exclusively, on board British vessels. The Board of Trade examined the memorials upon their arrival in London, and Sir Emerson Tonnet states that the result of this interview has been to impress upon the members of the board that the subject was brought forward from motives of pure humanity, and with a pain in sense, of the atrocities which the memorialist had witnessed.

European Intelligence

AN AMERICAN LADY IN SEBASTOPOL.

Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter from an American lady—probably the first and only one that has visited the scenes of carnage at Sebastopol:

Constantinople, Nov. 10, 1855.

I wrote you a few lines from Kamiesch, which I do not believe you received. The mails are so very irregular that I never think it worth while to write to the Crimea. I enjoyed myself much more this visit than I did in the Summer. The weather was charming, and we made two or three excursions, one to head-quarters, and one to Sebastopol. My husband made several enquiries for a vehicle, as the ride on horseback would have been too fatiguing for me. He met a young English officer one day at headquarters, and expressed his surprise that there were no carriages to be met with at Kamiesch or at Balaklava. Oh, said the officer, every lady rides on horseback. But, rejoined my husband, there are ladies here—captains who bring their wives with them—who would like to have conveyances. Ah! said the officer in a commiserating tone, those sort of people could not afford to hire them, if they could be procured.

Notwithstanding, he found that by paying fifteen dollars, a conveyance could be had to start at 6th instant morning about ten o'clock, in a sort of farm wagon without springs, and having sides sloped outwards. They put in two wooden boxes for seats, covered with blankets, horse-cloths, and old rugs, which I soon found to my misery, were infested with fleas, some of which I carried about me all day, and finally imported to my state-room. We had two miserable horses, one larger than the other, and a Pole for a driver; and from the specimen we had of his skill, I should think that he handled the reins for the first time that day. His knowledge of language was confined to his mother tongue, so that we had no means of communication until we engaged another Pole who spoke a little French, as half and half interpreter. We were obliged to go first to the English head-quarters, about six miles, for our pass. You can therefore imagine us, my husband and myself on one box, A. and my little girl facing us. I with my umbrella about me, and holding my parasol as gracefully as possible, in order to do credit to the Admiral.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF CANADA

From the New York Herald.

In the eastern hemisphere, States are the growth of centuries, in the western hemisphere they spring into existence with a rapidity which keeps pace with the growth of individual man. A thousand years after the Saxon conquest, we find England just beginning to emerge from barbarism, and to become powerful. It was only in the age of Columbus and Vespuccius that the Spanish Kingdoms, after eight centuries of internal strife, coalesced into a mighty monarchy. It was not till the reign of William and Mary in Britain, that Prussia was elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and numbered among the great powers of the earth. In America, however, the case is otherwise. Here, populous States suddenly appear in regions which hitherto while before were overshadowed by the forest and ruled by the Indian. On the shores of the Pacific, California which is now a powerful republic, was, less than twenty years ago, a lonely wilderness, and at the opening of the nineteenth century, hardly one of those opulent and prosperous commonwealths existed that adorn in our days the banks of the Mississippi and her tributaries. Now it is alone in that part of the American Continent which is under the dominion of the United States Government, that communities, ring up and prosper, with a rapidity utterly unknown in Europe. Even in that portion of our western world which is still colonial dependency there may be found instances of progress in material wealth and well-being which almost rival anything in that line that democratic America can exhibit. Canada will serve as an example of what they have been doing for the last quarter of a century, beyond the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Canada East or French Canada, has been long settled; but the settlement of Canadian West, or British Canada, has been comparatively recent. As it is from the enterprise of the latter, however, that the progress and prosperity of the whole have almost altogether sprung, we shall mark the growth of the Western Province we proceed to illustrate of the entire colony.

The first and great essential to the improvement of a country is a population. Without men to till the land and develop its natural powers, it must remain unproductive and valueless, no matter what may be its fertility and capability. Accordingly, we find that immigration and increase of population preceded and produced, in the case of the Canadas, that improvement and prosperity which have so much surprised economists and statisticians. In 1820 Western Canada was sparsely and thinly populated; its whole population, at that period, numbered only 150,000. In 1854, however, the number of its inhabitants was widely different—it then amounted to 1,327,000—a very tolerable increase in the short space of twenty-five years.

If the population of Western Canada increased greatly in the above-named period the real and personal estate of its people, still more increased. In 1820 the total assessable property of that Province was estimated at no less a sum than £50,000,000, exclusive of the value of public lands, public timber, and minerals!

During the forenoon; except for regular offences (such as the overseers please to term such,) this instrument was not much used, but about four o'clock in the afternoon, many of the weaker had not performed their task-work, the boatmen (where the Middle Island, on which the Chinese only were, was under the contract of one Kossuth) freely used it to start those behind, to bring the day's supervision to a close. The slight

fold in the brief period of fourteen years!

We shall now proceed to illustrate the commercial and industrial progress of the two Provinces of universal Canada, by contrasting the amount of their imports and exports in 1834 and in 1853. The amount of the former and the latter is an excellent criterion by which to judge of the extent of its business and the greatness of its wealth. Let us glance the prosperity and well-being of Canada by this test in 1831 the sum total of her exports and imports amounted to but £2,082,567; in 1853 they reached the sum of £13,915,654.

Those now existing, says that journal, will be increased by two or three large forts in advance of the harbours of Berchem, and of Borgerhout, which will complete with the forts already existing the entrenched camp.

Fort No. 4 will be converted into a barracks, and the buildings outside that construction destroyed. A space of 300 metres, on which it will not be permitted to build, will be left round the glacis. The fortifications to the north of the town will be erected behind the north fort. The total expense of these works will amount, it is said, to about 9,000,000 francs, including the 5,400,000, obtained in the last session.

BELGIUM.

FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.

The Antwerp *Procurieur* states that the Belgian Minister of War has come to a determination with respect to the fortifications of Antwerp.

Those now existing, says that journal, will be increased by two or three large forts in advance of the harbours of Berchem, and of Borgerhout, which will complete with the forts already existing the entrenched camp. Fort No. 4 will be converted into a barracks, and the buildings outside that construction destroyed. A space of 300 metres, on which it will not be permitted to build, will be left round the glacis. The fortifications to the north of the town will be erected behind the north fort. The total expense of these works will amount, it is said, to about 9,000,000 francs, including the 5,400,000, obtained in the last session.

BUILDING ROADS IN THE CRIMEA.

Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimea would be laughed at. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the Allies, for why should the English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town in the neighborhood of Balaklava, repairing part of the town, and extending the railway, if the country is to be abandoned?

Every day 6,000 men are employed on those works. The English army is at present more flourishing than ever. It numbers about 50,000 men, and reinforcements are daily arriving.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.

The following curious and interesting account of the battle of Kars, written by a Russian officer, is translated from the *Borin National*. The writer says:—

"Allow me to return to the combat of Kars, so essential for Russian arms, and to forward you intelligence from direct private sources, one to which hitherto know here are exclusively official. The *Israfil* gives the total loss of officers at 242, of which 78 were killed on the spot; but it is now admitted that 60 others have died within a week, making the number of dead officers 147 up to the 6th of October. Private accounts further say:—

"The main attack of our troops, who advanced from Tchitschitligh on the night of the 23rd and 24th with soldiers, tools, and every requisite for storming, was directed against the point which has the same importance to Kars as our Malakoff and Korniloff Bastions have for Sebastopol, (the fall of the latter was not made known to the Russian troops before 1st November.)

"The *Israfil* gives the total loss of officers at 242, of which 78 were killed on the spot; but it is now admitted that 60 others have died within a week, making the number of dead officers 147 up to the 6th of October. Private accounts further say:—

"The combat commenced on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the field. The leaders were compelled to expose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the torrible fire.

"The combat continued on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the field. The leaders were compelled to expose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the torrible fire.

"The combat continued on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the field. The leaders were compelled to expose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the torrible fire.

"The combat continued on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the field. The leaders were compelled to expose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the torrible fire.

"The combat continued on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the field. The leaders were compelled to expose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the torrible fire.

"The combat continued on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the field. The leaders were compelled to expose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the torrible fire.

"The combat continued on the Shorak heights, and death there reigned from the first instant. General Malodil (soon severely wounded) was to climb those heights and to carry the defences, cost what it might.—He was followed by Generals Koroleffski (who, with all his staff and ordnance were killed or wounded) and Prince Gagarin (severely wounded). But an onboard of murderous cross-fire scooped out the ranks of these dead masses, so that those that had advanced high up the acclivities, and even reached the edge of the ditch, dispersing of success, were compelled to retreat. Koroleffski and Gagarin were both struck with two balls each, and Malodil first slightly and then severely wounded, were carried off the

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 Hill, was literally shaken throughout every square foot of its area, by the most tremendous explosion that has ever echoed through these Crimean hills—many as they have listened to during the past twelve thundering months. Several versions of the origin of the misfortune are current through the camp, but that which appears to be the best-authenticated, attributes it to the careless curiosity of a French soldier, who sought to improve an idle moment by investigating the contents of a Russian 13-inch shell. It appears that the inquisitive Frenchman had taken one from a pile of live shells, and was hard at a course of experimental probing of the fuse with his bayonet, when the shell exploded, and igniting a quantity of loose powder that was lying about the tent, communicated with the pile outside, the explosion of which again set fire to the magazine in its neighbourhood across the way.

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 Strambenzo, 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. Now, the concussion has literally thrown the roof of the old building, there it stood in the very centre of the spreading flames, exposed every minute to a thousand chances of almost instantaneous destruction. Hardly anything could exceed the danger attending such a labour as the general proposed, but notwithstanding, Lieutenant Hope (senior) and twenty-five men at once responded to the brigadier's appeal and proceeded to the powder crammed building. A sergeant with some men of the rifles, with also a party of the 33rd Regiment, were induced to accompany them; and within ten minutes from the first great blow-up, Mr. Hope was on the walls of the mill piling the wet covering over the exposed powder boxes—exploding shells and burning wood flying through the air in perfect storms the while. Whilst the officer and some half dozen men were thus employed, the remainder carried water to throw upon the blankets and bare rafters of the mill, and in little more than half an hour this vast pile of powder was as well protected from the thickly flying sparks and rockets as it could be, short of entire removal from the scene of conflagration. The danger, however, was still great, for a shell might at any moment penetrate the textile covering and send the whole into the flames.

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 to the river about two miles lower down without opposition. We now found ourselves upon an island five or six miles long, and about two miles broad, across which the troops marched. Three battalions of rifles under Colonel Ballard were sent forward to line the woods through which we advanced by a narrow path. About one o'clock we reached a large field of Indian corn, and heard the rifles hotly engaged with the enemy, in a thick wood in our front. The Russians were soon driven from this across the river, and opened a tremendous fire from behind a battery behind the wood, of which the rifles had taken possession. Meantime the leading column presented themselves upon the plain, a battery consisting of five guns opened upon them, which was speedily replied to by our own. The gunners were formed under cover of wood, who had been sustaining and replying in the most determined manner to the tremendous fire which the enemy had been concentrating upon them. Sufficient credit can not be given to the gallantry of Colonel Ballard, whose steadiness and courage were infused into those under his command, and contributed largely to the successful issue of the affair. While this was the position of affairs opposite the battery, Omar Pasha detached Osman Pasha with six battalions to a ford which had been discovered about a half a mile lower down the river. Here they found themselves warmly received by the enemy, drawn up in force upon the opposite bank. Notwithstanding the velocity of the current and the depth of the water, the Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed across the river in the face of the cruel fire, and in splendid style drove the Russians into the woods behind at the point of the bayonet. At almost the same moment, Colonel Simmonds, at the head of two battalions of infantry and three companies of rifles, crossed the village in front of the fort, and assaulted it under a murderous fire. Here Captain Dymock, was killed while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column which attacked them in the flank was promptly met by the column under Colonel Simmonds at the point of the bayonet, and completely routed. This decided the day. The Russians evacuated the battery in the utmost confusion, leaving five guns and ammunition wagons in our hands, besides about 50 prisoners. The ground was strewed with killed and wounded; their loss must have been very great, though so many escaped into the woods to die that it is difficult to form any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have already been found, among which were the bodies of eight officers and two colonels. I counted 22 horses lying dead in one heap. Our own loss amounts to 100 killed and wounded, of which about 100 were killed. The rifles alone had 26 men killed, and 76 wounded. The English officers concerned in this affair all behaved most gallantly: of the 22 who had only come out very recently from England has lost his life. Some of the escapes were, as may be imagined, indeed hairbreadth; but that of Major Strange, who had only just stepped out of the door of his hut, when two thirteen inch shells dropped through the roof and burst on the very chair he had been occupying, is one of the most remarkable. Every board of that little dwelling was seen flying in the air, as was the case with the hut next it, and yet out of this tornado of wooden splinters he escaped without a scratch. Another, which occurred in the 88th Regiment, distant nearly half a mile from the spot, was scarcely less so. A shell passed through the roof of the canteen, knocked a bottle out of the hand of the canteen man's wife, and rolling on a yard or two, burst and destroyed the whole concern, without seriously wounding any of the eight or ten people in the place at the time. To these I might add other instances, not a few in which the escapes were hardly less marvellous. Of all the deaths, however, that of poor Mr. Yellon of the Commissary Department appears to have been attended with circumstances the most painful. This valuable and much respected officer was standing in the yard of the siege train with an artillery officer, at

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 Souchoum-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 from 15,000 to 16,000 in number, and 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 Russians fled on every side leaving in the power of our troops seven guns, seven carriages, a great number of muskets, a considerable amount of booty, and from 30 to 40 prisoners. The Sirdar-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. Their loss must be considerable. 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."

LETTER FROM THE CAMP.

The *Courrier 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 definitely closed, owing to the immovability of the Russians, the report of a proximate attack of the enemy began to circulate, and disturbed the dearly-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 equipments and collected on certain points the material necessary to convey their artillery across streams and ravines. Those preparations may have two objects in view—either to secure for a retreat or an offensive movement, or to avert any sudden reverse which may befall us.

On the 27th we advanced under cover of darkness to the support of the fort of the Upper Belbek. Nothing even obliged them to retain their position to the north of the roadstead. There is consequently every reason to believe that the reinforcements received by the Russian Generalissimo will inspire him with a desire to retrieve the prestige of his arms by some desperate attempt. This resolution of the enemy is the more probable as the fears he must have entertained for Kersher and Nicholaieff, since the capture of Kinburn, which must sooner or later bring to the banks of the Dnieper and the Bug a large portion of his contingents, impose to a certain degree on Prince Gortschakoff, before he quits the Crimea, the obligation of offering battle to his adversaries. Thus the project attributed to the Russians of directing a new attack upon our lines of the Tchernaya does not indicate that they will not evacuate the Crimea. It is mere point of honor with them, for they certainly cannot indulge the hope of driving us out of our position. Those different contingencies have not been overlooked by our chiefs, as you may suppose, and, notwithstanding our anxiety to see the Russians at last descend into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse in their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed but from the accounts we have received it cannot have been very short of 10,000, of which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest regular troops. The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust that the Russians are about to attack us, but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed on our left, and especially desirous to have another brush with the enemy. The English continue to occupy in great force the neighbourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Allies cannonade each other across the port, but with little or no effect. The camps of the Russians on the other side resemble mole-hills. It is astonishing with what activity they dig the ground. We often ask ourselves if this is not a phantasmaria, and what can be the utility of those immense works, which add nothing to the security of the main army. On our side numerous batteries are being erected, particularly around Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our floating batteries from Kinburn, and with their co-operation we hope to silence the Russian batteries which prevent us from taking up our quarters in Sebastopol."

THE CHURCH AND THE EAST.

From the accounts brought by the mail from India, we learn that the Allies have at last descended into the plain, every precaution is taken to guard the army against a surprise. Our entrenched lines from Balaklava to Inkermann are carefully inspected and constantly extended and improved by our Engineers. The points easily accessible have been defended by new works, and on every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but as I have already stated, no precaution is neglected. The armament of the new works erected on the Feodukhine heights, commanding the only passage through which the Russians can debouch on the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are constantly kept on the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that the victory has declared for the Turks, and that the

action justly. I see thousands running fast to and fro after that popular God man, whose profits will be so small at the day of reckoning. But I regret seeing so few running after Christianity, whose rewards are so significant both here and hereafter. You know Mr. Editor that the heart of man is the seat where Satan wishes to sit and dictate or propel the head and hands to carry out his wishes; therefore it would seem that if one boy or girl were only taught in a part of every day to *read, believe and practice* only the first few leaves of the New Testament, they would form a better part of Society than twenty of those who were never taught the true principles of Christianity, (although the critic may say that mere Bible readers are no better Christians in practice than others, like the Scribes and Pharisees of old.) But the press now assumes the leading of the multitude, and are charged with misleading them by leading them into infidelity, thus doing more harm than good. I am no fanatic Mr. Editor, nor do I wish to curtail any rational amusements or just business of any people, but I should like again to see the standard of real Christianity and good Society raised much higher than it is at present, it would be setting a good example to our more southern neighbours where we hear of so much that might be amended. The press should work more in unison with the Creator's laws and write nothing against them to mislead their readers, or cause division amongst them as that is, or would be the best way of pleasing Satan and his numerous friends who so commonly have things their own way, were Deo nra alive he might again say that Satan laugh in his sleeve at the way in which he gulls and deludes the world, and how readily they consented to it. The injustice of the Common School Tax is most justly complained of, by thousands who pay from ten to thirty dollars a year (without any benefit to themselves,) but to educate their neighbor's children who are more able to pay for their secular learning themselves, for it is remembered Mr. Editor, it is not the children of the poor man or poor helpless widow alone that receives this benefit (so called) at the cost of their neighbors, if it were, more might complain of good teaching, hoping that all ministers of religion will unite in one *opinion* to stop the rage of growing infidelity.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
An Elder.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE, TORONTO.—Specimen copies of this publication are on our table. It is a *simile* of the New York Sunday School Advocate, which is devoted to the peculiar interests of Methodism. Its numerous and well executed illustrations are its chief attraction.

The Clergy of the Deaneries of Carleton and Lanark are requested to take notice that their next biennial meeting will be held on Tuesday the 22nd January, 1856, at the Parsonage, Franktown.

J. ALEXR. MORRIS, Secretary.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—Rev. A. N. and Mohawk Ins., Brantford.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire State convention of Congregationalists, met at Newington, October 16th.

The report on the state of religion sets forth a great decrease of interest and membership. It says:—

"We have but 8,000 more members than we had a quarter of a century ago, and we have between two and three thousand less than we had twelve years ago. In 1843, we reported a total of 10,647; and in 1854, a total of only 8,229. Unquestionably the rapidly increasing emigration of the last few years, accounts for a portion of this diminution, but not for the whole of it."—*Calendar*.

WHAT THE "HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION" HAS COST SPAIN.—The present tyrannical mode in which the Spanish government is stripping the Church is bad enough; but in the plundering line, in time past, the following is said to be taken from official sources:—

From 1814 to the end of 1819 the Court of Rome has received from Spain for marriage dispensations, secularizations, authority to erect chapels and oratories, minor favors and indulgences, &c., the sum of £24,95,880 rials! For other objects too long to enumerate, £16,677,346 rials. Since the coming to the throne of his well-beloved daughter, Isabella II., the Pope has sucked out of Spain the modest sum of 140,000,000 rials (about £3,645,830). "Here," continues the journal, "we have the tariff of pries published two years ago by an agency of the Catholic Apostolate of Rome, from which we will cite a few articles:—For the concession to a privileged altar of certain souls in purgatory, 120 rials; purchase of powers for the blessing of crosses, rosaries, and medals, 50 rials; for the right of choosing confessors endowed with the power from the holy seat of granting absolution from censures, irregularities, and cases reserved for the jurisdiction of the Pope, 100 rials; dispensation of vows of chastity, 220 rials; permission to read and possess prohibited works, 86 rials; right of bestowing the Papal benediction on dying persons, 160 rials."

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 to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese that they will bring up their children as Roman Catholics.

An asylum for inebriates, has just been opened in New York.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 23.—FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

1. Behold a king shall reign in righteousness, and man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest.—Isa. xxiii, 1, 2.

The kings of the earth had been for the most part noted for their injustice, either towards their own subjects or to other nations; and man hitherto had seldom either the inclination or the power to defend others from evil. But the Lord Jesus was truly in righteousness altogether; and he, though a man, would be full of compassion for the oppressed, and able to defend those who fled to him for refuge. O Lord Jesus, I rejoice in thy righteous government. Be thou a hiding place and a covert from the violence of temptation.

2. Thy is come, O God is for ever and ever, a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom; therefore God ever thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows. Heb. viii. 1st. 8, 9.

John claimed no higher character than that allotted to him to call out in the desert of worldliness, and selfishness and injustice, that men might prepare their hearts by repentance to receive their Lord and King. And so it should be our highest honour to keep the station given us; and especially in that station, make all our efforts, prepare our own hearts and those of others to receive our Lord into his kingdom. May I ever bear this in mind and remember that, by God's grace, I can make any condition helpful to this end.

DECEMBER 24.

1. Those standeth one among you whom ye know not.—John i. 20.

The Jews knew Jesus as a holy man; but they did not know him as the promised Redeemer, and as the Son of God; because he had not been generally published as such.

But to us he has been published; and we have been made his members; and he stands amongst us in his ministers and ordinances and in the salvation of many from sin. And yet how many are there who do not discern him in these and know him not as their own Saviour. O that I may know him more and more to be my Saviour.

2. Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, this is the way, walk ye in it; when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.—Isa. xxx. 21.

This voice was vouchsafed to many individuals amongst the ancient people of God, when they improved their natural light; and it was given to some, even amongst the heathen. But this quickness of conscience is the covenanted heritage of Christians, and continues theirs till silenced by wilful habits of sinning. Blessed be those, O Lord Jesus, through whom I am favored with this warning voice. O may I never turn to the left to it; but hear it daily more clearly by hearkening wheresoever I hear it.

DECEMBER 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.

1. In the beginning was the word and the word was with God, and the word was God. John i. 1.

He who was this day born into the world was the word of God, by whom he made all things, and by whom he had in all ages spoken to his people who was the expression of his character, mind and will. He existed therefore in the beginning, not separate from God, but essentially united to him, and being himself God. Although therefore, he became man, he justly requires from us that we should worship him, fear him and serve him as God. O my soul, bow down thyself in adoration and praise to him who thy Maker and thy Redeemer.

2. She brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger.—Luke ii. 7.

He that came to save men is sent, for his first lodging to the beasts; the stable is his chamber, the manger his bed. He from whom all earthly power comes, shows himself as a helpless babe, why didst thou show thyself first in helplessness, but that we might see that thou art truly one of us? why didst thou become thus homely, but that those might teach us to think little of worldly glory, and sanctify poverty. May I have grace to honour poverty, and discern thy power under weakness.

DECEMBER 26.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord lay not this sin to their charge. Act vi, 10.

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master and God, his next care was for his enemies. He knew that in putting him to death they risked their salvation, and he would fain avert their destruction. And herein he showed that the spirit of the Master had descended to his follower; and that not by a mere imitation, for his words were not the same, but by being governed by the same holy temper of charity. Let me honor the power of divine grace in this first martyr. Let me bear charity towards those who injure me.

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of peace. Isaiah, ix. 6.

See the dignity of Him who was born in the stable and laid in the manger. He is wonderful in his two fold nature and in his work of redemption. He is the Counsellor of the Father. He is himself that mighty God by whom all is made and upheld and governed. He is himself the father of all created things from everlasting to everlasting. He is the Prince over his people on earth; a Prince not so much to conquer, as

to gentle controul, to reduce the world to peace. O may I magnify and adore thee now, O Lord Jesus, that I may share in thy glory hereafter.

DECEMBER 27.—ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.

1. The disciple whom Jesus loved. John xi. 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, another Jesus partly from natural character, partly from intimate association with his Lord. He was single minded, humble, gentle and courageous. His language was simple,—yet the meaning deep and mysterious. It is sufficient to guide the ignorant, yet beyond the intelligence of the learned and able. Lord, let me too have a portion of thy love, and with it may I likewise drink into thy Spirit.

2. Thy is come, O God is for ever and ever, a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom; therefore God ever thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows. Heb. viii. 1st. 8, 9.

O mystery unsearchable. He who is God, whose throne is forever and ever, yet is the fellow of man, and is rewarded by his God for the righteousness of his government. Let me learn to worship and adore him as God, and submit to and rejoice in his righteous sceptre. Let me adore God in Christ, even in the scenes of his greatest lowliness.

Let me rejoice that one in my nature is united with the Godhead. Let my knowledge of his rewards strengthen my faith that God will reward me even for that which I have done by his power and holiness in me.

DECEMBER 28.—HOLY INNOCENTS.

1. These were redeemed 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: They were the victims of the hatred which the evil powers of the earth bore to him. Thenne they were in a manner baptized in their own blood, and were the first fruits of all who should suffer for God and the Lamb. Give me, O Lord, willing to suffer for thee; and by a full redemption, to resemble them in the innocence of my heart, that I may follow them to eternal glory.

2. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. John i. 4.

Life is given and imparted to us, and we may lose it again and be reduced to nothing; but the life in him belongs to him, so that he cannot lose it, but from him it flows out and is imparted to us by his Holy Spirit. And in giving to us his life, he also gives that *light*, which is the true light of the soul, by which alone we have knowledge of God and of ourselves and of our true good. Thou, O Lord, who art to me all the light I have, grant it to shine more and more brightly in my heart.

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 thick shadow which hid from them God and true happiness; a shadow cast over them by the powers of evil, and which if not removed was the death of their souls. But Christ came, and in his teaching, his example and miracles opened their hearts and shone into their minds and brought them to know God and seek salvation. O Lord spread this light over all the world. Give me a share in spreading it.

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

He who was this day born into the world was the word of God, by whom he made all things, and by whom he had in all ages spoken to his people who was the expression of his character, mind and will. He existed therefore in the beginning, not separate from God, but essentially united to him, and being himself God. Although therefore, he became man, he justly requires from us that we should worship him, fear him and serve him as God. O my soul, bow down thyself in adoration and praise to him who thy Maker and thy Redeemer.

DECEMBER 30.—THE HOLY FAMILY.

1. In the beginning was the word and the word was with God, and the word was God. John i. 1.

He who was this day born into the world was the word of God, by whom he made all things, and by whom he had in all ages spoken to his people who was the expression of his character, mind and will. He existed therefore in the beginning, not separate from God, but essentially united to him, and being himself God. Although therefore, he became man, he justly requires from us that we should worship him, fear him and serve him as God. O my soul, bow down thyself in adoration and praise to him who thy Maker and thy Redeemer.

2. She brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger.—Luke ii. 7.

He that came to save men is sent, for his first lodging to the beasts; the stable is his chamber, the manger his bed. He from whom all earthly power comes, shows himself as a helpless babe, why didst thou show thyself first in helplessness, but that we might see that thou art truly one of us? why didst thou become thus homely, but that those might teach us to think little of worldly glory, and sanctify poverty. May I have grace to honour poverty, and discern thy power under weakness.

DECEMBER 31.—THE HOLY FAMILY.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord lay not this sin to their charge. Act vi, 10.

When death was close at hand, and Stephen had commended his spirit to his Master and God, his next care was for his enemies. He knew that in putting him to death they risked their salvation, and he would fain avert their destruction. And herein he showed that the spirit of the Master had descended to his follower; and that not by a mere imitation, for his words were not the same, but by being governed by the same holy temper of charity. Let me honor the power of divine grace in this first martyr. Let me bear charity towards those who injure me.

2. His name shall be called wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of peace. Isaiah, ix. 6.

See the dignity of Him who was born in the stable and laid in the manger. He is wonderful in his two fold nature and in his work of redemption. He is the Counsellor of the Father. He is himself that mighty God by whom all is made and upheld and governed. He is himself the father of all created things from everlasting to everlasting. He is the Prince over his people on earth; a Prince not so much to conquer, as

CHOIR SINGING.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our Toronto contemporaries, cautions in no measured terms, the system of "choir-singing," which so generally prevails in the Anglo-Canadian Church. The writer referred to, who describes himself "A Briton in Canada," says, *inter alia*:

"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, and in regard to the musical skill displayed by them, it was deserving of much praise, not to forget the lady who added so much to the attraction. I have no fault to find with them—they, I suppose, did as they were required. But why should the Churchwardens tolerate such music? Do they believe that the highly attractive and most skilfully performed music of yesterday, forms a part of Public Christian Worship? if they do, shall they thank them to give their reasons? As one of the congregation, I ask them, I do believe that church music has come to be so much abused, as to become now-a-days a mere matter of fancy, taste, or attraction, the original intention of its use having been altogether lost sight of. What sweet music! What a fine voice Mrs. So-and-So has got! how well was the organ played! what an excellent choir! these are the common remarks every Sunday. Where there is such a fine choir, &c., members out of curiosity to hear all this fine performance, and I dare say would pay \$0 50 to be admitted if such were charged. Oh! I feel ashamed for the Church to belong to, when I hear and know of such things. I often wished that organs and choirs had never been introduced into our places of worship. If we cannot perform our sacred music with them, let us do without them, and resort to the good old easy and very seemly plan of the Presbyterians, by having but one person to start the tune, and then I have no doubt the rest of congregation would join. What that church made a mere place of amusement for musical artistic displays, would disapprove of such a change? Who, that desires to maintain our excellent church services in their original purity, would not prefer any change, however discordant, to the practice now existing."

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

In thus speaking we make no inviolate reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned, are, probably, not more than average magnitude. The evil reclaimed against exists in many of our Churches, and we grieve to add, is spreading with sad fecundity.

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! Very recently in a New York Church, a stranger who, in obedience to the rubric, was vocally joining in the *Tu, Domine* was bluntly informed by an ecclesiastical functionary that "the choir did all the singing!"

Agreeing, as we do, with many of the views enunciated by "A Briton," we cannot join him in recommending the "plan of the Presbyterians." There is a *via media* here, as in most other questions, which must be pursued if we would wish for satisfactory results.

ECCLESIA STASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIBLE BURNING.—The charge of Bible-burning at Kingstown has been made the subject of inquiry by the Commissioners of Police. The Attorney-General for Ireland has directed the prosecution of all the persons, whether lay or clerical, against whom accusations are made, and summonses have been issued. The Police inquiries are proceeding an investigation which will be conducted next week before the Magistrates at Kingstown. Thus the question may be answered—was there, or was there not, Bible-burning at the Chapel of Kingstown on the 5th November? The Rev. Denham Smith, and several other gentlemen, profess their desire for a public investigation, to enable them to establish their grave charge. On the other hand, the parish Priest of Kingstown and one of the Redemptorist Fathers deny it. The letters of these Rev. persons have elicited a reply from Dr. Smith, It bears upon the impressions of truth, and is evidently the production of a Christian Clergyman and gentleman. He notices particularly a declaration by the Rev. B. Sheridan, parish Priest of Kingstown, "that as to the allegation that a cart-load of Bibles was burned, he is warranted by the most unimpeachable testimony to give it the most decided contradiction." To this Dr. Smith rejoins:—"With regard to the assertion that cart-loads were not burnt, no one, that I am aware of, ever maintained that they were. The novels, *Household Words*, *Familiy Herald*, *Family Gazette*, and Bibles, all were forwarded to the fire, not in carts, but in wheelbarrows. A wheelbarrow when once seen is not an object easily trans-substantiated into anything else; but appears such, and admits of no controversy." In conclusion, the Reverend author of this temperate reply offers a very simple proposal. He says:—"Would it not be well for Mr. Sheridan and Father L. De Buggenom to afford to Kingstown and to the world a public opportunity, in which the evidence on either side can be faithfully, honorably, and openly tested? It is not fitting that gentlemen, professed ministers of truth, dwelling in the same vicinity, should thus palpably contradict each other." The *Derry Sentinel* reproduces the record of the trial of a fellow who was convicted at the summer assizes of 1854 for burning the authorised version of the Scriptures. Baron Pennefather sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, observing that the act was one of gross impinity, and that he should say the same of any Protestant who would destroy, in so public a school house next; the one the result of the other, and both

ITEMS OF NEWS.

TRAFFIC OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The return for the past week is £13,405, being for passengers £7,206, freight £5,806, and sundries £1,393, and showing an excess over the corresponding week of last year of £5867.—The total increase since 1st of August last over the same period last year is £105,582.

LONDON C. W. ALMANACK.—This is a very neatly got up work, comprising much of interest relating to the province in general, and the western portion more particularly. Such works as this should be in everyone's possession, more especially when containing as this does, much of local interest.

We wish Messrs. Andrews & Coome every success in the result of the work.

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in the village of Oxford on Wednesday last. A man named Hardey, engaged in building a chimney to the mill at that place fell the height of forty feet, causing death instantly. The accident was caused by the scaffold giving way. The deceased was highly respected and leaves a large family to mourn his untimely death.

ICE ON THE HUDSON.—There is a great deal of floating ice on the river Hudson, between Albany and New York, and navigation in consequence is about suspended for the season.

MEXICO.—The government of Alvarez is overthrown, and that unfortunate country is again left without a head.

THE POOLE MURDER CASE.—After a long and exciting trial in New York, of Baker and the other murderers of Poole the pugilist, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

ROBBERY ON THE CARS.—Mrs. David Wright of Toronto, whilst returning on the Hudson River Railway from a visit in the States, was engaged in conversation by a tall handsomely dressed female, who under pretence of giving Mrs. W., some can de cologne, administered chloroform, and on Mrs. W. being at length awake by the conductor, found that she had been robbed of \$80 and her ticket and checks, with which as well as her baggage the robber got clear off at an intermediate station.

The net receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the past year, were £136,032 sterling, which, added to previous balances, made its whole revenue £195,038. The expenditure in the same time was £160,040, leaving a balance applicable to all purposes of £30,278. The issue of Bibles and Testaments for the year reaching 1,450,876; the whole number distributed by the Society since 1805 being 29,383,507 copies.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has decided that a clergyman may marry himself. The question arose as to the legitimacy of the children of the Rev. S. S. Beaven, a Church of England divine, who married himself to Isabella Fraser of Cork. Judge Crampton delivered judgement in favour of the validity of the marriage.

RATERS SIGNIFICANT.—The youth of the City of Roma have sent a subscription of 1600 pounds to the Serbian contingent in the Crimea.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thollastings' Chronicle says, that on the 26th ult. an Indian, named Culverton, was accidentally shot, by a Mr. John Hayes, while engaged hunting deer in Marmora. Both made arrangements to start on a hunting excursion on the morning in question. Something, however, prevented their acting in concert, and each party started alone. Culverton got into the woods first, and shot a fine buck. But while in the act of skinning the animal with his knife, Hayes came in sight, and seeing the motion of Culverton's hand through the bush or thought it was the tail of a deer, so taking aim somewhat higher with his rifle, for the purpose of hitting the deer in the body, he fired with fatal precision, the ball entering the top of the unfortunate Indian's head, and coming out below the chin.

The magistrates of Gloucester, England dismissed a complaint against some persons charged with molesting a couple of Mormon elders, and ejecting from a lecture room. The court said they had no legal right to preach the doctrine of polygamy.

BRADS AND THE SOPHOMORE.—The Sophomore class of Yale College held a meeting lately, at which it was unanimously resolved that not one of them would shave or be shaved until after the next biennial examination, which occurs in the summer term of 1856.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has entered as a student of Christ Church, Oxford.

GREY EYES.—Men with grey eyes are generally keen, energetic, and at first cold; but you may depend upon their sympathy with real sorrow. Search the ranks of our benevolent men, and you will agree with me.

Be not too brief in conversation lest you be not understood, nor too dilute lest you be troublesome.

"Among other blessings," said Dr. Franklin, "a man should thank God for his vanity, because it makes him feel happy."

MEDICAL.

JUST RECEIVED.—*DUNGLISON on New Remedies*, 186 pp. *Edinburgh's System of Surgery*, 214 pp. *Management of the Sick Room*, 4s. *Decrees on Midwifery*, 16s. 3d. *On Fractures*, 15s. *On Cholera*, 14s. *Matenau's Lectures on Living Beings*, 5s. *Lee's Clinical Midwifery*, 3s. 9d. *Simpson's Practice of Physic*, 16s. 3d. *Wade's Surgical Anatomy*, 2s. 15s. 9d. *Mackie's Text Book of Anatomy*, 10s. *Harris's Dictionary of Medicine and Dental Surgery*, 6s. *Ward's Pocket Book*, 3s. 14d. *Physician's Practitioner*, Books 3s. 14d. *Wood's Practise of Medicine*, 2s. 10s. *Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology*, 21 s. *The Geologic Observer*, by Dela Becher, 20s. *Brown's Clinical Lectures*, 6s. 3d. *Cairns's Synopsis of Medical Medicina*, 7s. 6d. *Powne's Chemistry for Students*, 7s. 6d. *Wilde's Diseases of the Ear*, 14s. 9d. *Rigaud and Hunter's Venereal Disease*, 16s. 3d. *Nephritis on Diseases of the Skin*, 5s. 9d. *Hugheson's Anatomical and Physiological*, 15s. 9d. *Wilson's Anatomy*, 15s. 9d. *Cooper's Lectures on Surgery*, 15s. 9d. *Churchill's Systems of Midwifery*, 15s. 9d. *Churchill's Systems of Gynaecology*, 15s. 9d.

What to observe in Medical Cases, 5s. *Carpenter's Elements of Physiology*, 15s. *Lawrence on the Eye*, 2s. 6d. *Christian & Griffith's Dendrocytomy*, 17s. 6d. *Principles of Surgery*, 16s. 9d. *Simpson's Pathology*, 16s. 3d. *Wade's Practice of Physic*, 16s. 3d. *Mackie's Surgical Anatomy*, 2s. 15s. 9d. *Harris's Text Book of Anatomy*, 10s. *Harris's Dictionary of Medicine and Dental Surgery*, 6s. *Ward's Pocket Book*, 3s. 14d. *Physician's Practitioner*, Books 3s. 14d.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES FOR Children and Young Persons.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with illustrations, each No. in a most printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, Toronto.

Single copy per annum 1 10s
Six copies 6 10s
Twelve copies 10 10s
Forty copies 2 10 0

THE STANDARD BEARER.—An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a most printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Propagation of Evangelical Knowledge, New York.

One or more copies (less than twelve) 1s. 6d. per copy per annum.

Twelve copies and upwards, to one address, 1s. 3d. per copy per annum.

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

July 1st, 1855. 6s. if

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—J. D. ROBERT, Esq. Vice-President—PRIME PATRICK, Esq.

J. G. CHAPMAN, Esq. J. G. BEARD, Esq. THOS. MACLAREN, Esq. E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq. A. NODDINSON, Esq. SOLICITOR, E. O. JONES, Esq.—SURVEYOR, MR. W. B. CROW.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbert Mason BARKERS, The Bank of Upper Canada.

Office—the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Building Society, Yonge-street, Toronto.

Sept. 29, 1855. 7

A CARD.

MR. HENRY J. HAYCRAFT
(FROM LONDON.)

Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Member of the Conservatorium in Leipzig.

Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte, and Singing.

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive

Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Address, Mrs. Keillor, Richmond Street East.

Toronto, December 12, 1855. 21-15.

THEOLOGICAL

AND RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY PUDNEY & RUSSELL, 76 John Street, New York.

THE END OF CONTROVERSY, CONTROVERTED.—By Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. This is now universally acknowledged to be the answer to Milner's End of Controversy, the most popular proslavery book ever circulated by the Humanistic Bishop Hopkins's work is intensely interesting, contains a complete epitome of Church History, showing the causes and the necessity of the Reformation; and exposes the frauds and follies the arrogant claims of Rome in a masterly manner, that his book cannot but become a standard with all true Protestants.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH.—The leading work in the controversy between Episcopacy and Presbytery. It is conclusive in argument; brilliant, glowing and eloquent in style; and has never been equalled.

STANTON'S DICTIONARY OF THE CHURCH.—A full explanation of all Church terms and technical Church terms arranged, alphabetically. It is indispensable for every intelligent Clergyman.

THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The best summary of the doctrine of Scripture and the Church in regard to Holy Baptism, especially in the case of infants. Approved by more than twenty of the Bishops.

STEPS TO THE ALTAR.—An admirable manual of devotion, preparatory to the receiving of the Holy Communion, and a companion during the celebration of the same.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—A capital supplement to the Cat-chronic, very conveniently arranged so as to help the youthful memory.

ADAMS' ALLEGORIES.—The Shadow of the Cross—The Distant Hills—The Old Man's Home—The King's Messengers—and the Chory Stones.—These are delightful stories for Children and Sunday Schools—the deepest truths of Religion adorned with the most charming style and play of fancy (with fine illustrations).

MONRO'S ALLEGORIES.—The Dark River—The Combatants—The Revellers—The Midnight Sun—The Wanderer—and the Way through the Desert.—Another captivating series of instructive and touching allegories for Children and Sunday Schools (embellished with cuts).

THE HOLIDAY WEEK—NORTON HARDGRAVE—THE PRIZE DAY.

Three volumes of bright sketches, illustrating, in a religious spirit, all the vicissitudes and varieties of life of children during their school days.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.—By Bishop Southgate, especially devoted to the consideration of the religious interests involved in the issue. The author's long residence in the East makes his views peculiarly valuable.

Several good Agents wanted to circulate the above Works, to whom very liberal terms will be allowed.

July 18, 1855. 51-15

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY

130 and 132 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN AND WOOD.

FROM LONDON.

January 10, 1855. 21-12m.

MUSICAL TUTOR.

M. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King st.

Toronto Dec. 26, 1855. 22-15

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

CORNER OF KING & HUON STREETS,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND SWISS MADE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY,

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATEDWARE,

FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS!

Watch Materials, Tools and Glasses,

FRENCH and AMERICAN CLOCKS.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinchbeck, Toronto.

July 18, 1855. 51-15

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

FOR Children and Young Persons.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages,

with Illustrations, each No. in a most

printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, Toronto.

Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1855. 51-15

GEO. E. CARTWRIGHT

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinchbeck, Toronto.

July 18, 1855. 51-15

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

FOR Children and Young Persons.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages,

with Illustrations, each No. in a most

printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, Toronto.

Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1855. 51-15

GEO. E. CARTWRIGHT

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinchbeck, Toronto.

July 18, 1855. 51-15

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

FOR Children and Young Persons.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages,