"Ger foundations are upon the holn hills." ் நார் நார்களும் அது கண்ணும் கார்கள் கார்கள் இன்று நார்களும் இருந்து நார்களும் நார்களும் நார்களும் நார்களும் இருந்து நார்களுற்கு நார்களும் இருந்து நார்களுருகளும் இருந்து நார்களுகளுரை இருந்து நார்களுகளுருகளுக்கு இருந்து நார்களுரு நார்களுருறை நார்களுக்கு நார்களுகளு

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

Vol. XIX.

makanggan nerandi dider i disa sinaja geni nagerip - dang ngamanan njayah yanggap yang yanggapan - n ja i i ni Nageripan nerandi dider i disa sinaja geni nageripan - dang ngamanan nageripan ngang pangeripan yang di ja i n HAMILTON, C. W., DECEMBER 21, 1855.

. () Lord, I know that in very faithfulness thou hast afficted me."

For what shall I praise the my God and my For what blessings the tribute of gratitude Shall I praise thee for pleasure, for health, and for the spring of delights, and the soushine of

Shall I praise thee for flowers that bloom'd on my breast. for joys in perspective, and pleasure possessed? For the spirits that heighten'd my day of de-

light.

And the slumbers that sat on my pillow by

For this should I praise thee! but if only for

this, I should leave half-untold the donation of blies I thank thee for sickness, for sorrow, for care, For the thorns I have gather'd, the anguish l

For nights of anxiety, watchings, and tears, A present of pain, a perspective of fears; I praise thee, I bless thee, my Kiag and my For the good and the evil thy hand hath be-

The flowers were sweet, but their fragrance is They yielded no fruits, they are wither'd and

gone;
The thorn it was poignant, but precious to me,—
'Twas the message of mercy,—it led me to thee.

#### 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 Tennent transmitted, for the information of Lord Clarendon, a memorial from certain shipmasters laiely 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 Pezu. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chinchas for the most part, if not exclusively, on board British vessels. The Board of Trade examined the memoralists upon their arrival in London; and Sir Emerson Tennent 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 ul sense, of the atrocities which the memorialists had witnessed.

The memorial of the shipmasters thus tors, 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 notsolely, in British vessels; and although we, with sorrow, do not see any immediate means of alleviating the sufforings 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 meaby your tordships humane interference, so much of that authority will be reserved to the British consuls in China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable the carrying of t them to prevert the carrying of Chinese to slave-holding countries in British vessels.

The memorial then proceeds to detail how the labour of digging the guano had been perform d, till the basest spirit of moneygetting saw that what had been costly in California which is now a pow rful republic the employ of free labour, and what convict was, less than twenty years ago, a lonely labour was inflicuient to accomplish, could wilderness, and at the opening of the ninebe purchased at no higher cost than the teenth century, hardly one of those opulent

bave been a sufficient number at all times Government that communities a ring up and had attention been paid to compensate prosper, with a rapidity atterly unknown in wards the Malakoff tower. We stopped at them according to its dreary nature but Europe. Even in that portion of our westsituate, as they were, fifteen miles from the ern world which is still incolonialdependency main, not a blade of verdure, no efficient there may be found instances of progress in hurs, water served out sparingly, no women. | material wealth and well-being which almost priests, or Sunday observances, spirits sold rival anyt ing in that line that democratic without restriction by the overseers, free America can exhibit. Canada will serve as labour gradually declined, and that of conlabour gradually declined, and that of con-victs was added. With convicts came flog. for the last quarter of a contury, beyond the chinakes. St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Canada East ging, making the labour at the Chinchas still more distasteful, of which only the poorest l'cruvians availed themselves as a last resource. Faciling the more of the settlement of Canada West, or British and resource. Feeling the want of hands, the tish Canada, has been comparatively recent. contractor one Don Elias, who shipped off As it is from the enterprise of the latter, the guano, turned to Chins, and as about however, that the progress and prosperity that time numbers of Chinese returned from of the whole have almost altogether sprung. California to China, with ample abow of weshall mark the growth of the Western westth acquired, no difficulty was found in Province ere we proceed to illustrate that filling ships for Peru by going through the of the entire colony.

The first and great essential to the im-

these emigrant ships from China, and report says that in one of these risings the and valueless, no matter what may be its the brother of Don Elias, the contractor, was fertility and capabilities. Accordingly, we killed. This story, whether true or not, is find that immigration and increase of population given in extenuation of the cruelty practised lation preceded and produced. in the case foolishly enough, for, if true, the reasons are of the Canadas, that improvement and prostill more urgent why other unfortunates of the same nation should not be placed under the vincictive control of one whose short-sighted riews of self-interest alone would make their lot sufficiently had. No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains, armed with a lash of four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form twenty-five years.

four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form twenty-five years.

But if the population of Western Canada of what scamen call round sennet, five feet in length, an inch and a half in diameter, taj ering to a point, and such as we, who have the real and personal estate of its people, never been in slave-countries without with still more increased. In 1829 the total asnever 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 forenoons; except for regular offence (or such as the overseers please to term such,) this instrument was not much used, bu as, about four oclock in the afternoon, many of the weakest had not perform studie island, on which the Culties only 250, who planted and the same Province reached embankments are stone cells for the accommendation of the soldiers. There we found the day's supervision to a close. The slight-province reached the most severely of elite regiments.—

| Daskets instead of bags, and underneath the same province reached embankments are stone cells for the accommendation of the soldiers. There we found the most severely of elite regiments.—

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| Daskets instead of bags, and underneath the same province reached embankments are stone cells for the accommendation of the soldiers. ed their task-work the bostswins (where the

est resistance was punished by a flogging than eighteen fold in the brief period of all sorts of relics, soldiers' caps, bullets, muslittle short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we witnessed, being nearer than we desired. The first six to twelve cuts caused the most agonizing cries, that rang -cries that we beard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called it forth. There was no lying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold f an arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their budies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting it like a sabre, and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his bout on the should ers to keep the quivoring body down; two dozen made them breathles;, and when released after thirty-nine lashes, they seemed slowly to stagger over, reeled, and were carried off to the bespital—in most cases, if they recovered, committing suicide; for ne human beart, unless slovated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, over bave 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 guane, and many hid thomselves in the caves of the islands to starve to death; their dead bedies fleating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pity shown thom by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives, and is now in this country. We hope this mis-erable 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.

to Mr. Sullivan, our charge-d' affaires in pol : Peru, under date July 15, 1855 :- You will make the whote subject known to the Peri-vian government, whose ignorance of these revolting atrocities her Majesty's governpass without the most stringent mensures ernment. Her Majosty's government harn with Joop regret that, by British agency, and under the British flag these Chinese labourers have been brought to the Chinchs islands, and placed in a state of slavery this fact imposes an additional duty on her Majosty's government. Under any circumstances they would interfere in defence of outraged humanity; but they are now specially called upon to protect those victims of brutal cupidity, and from that duty they will not shrink, if, unfortunately, the Poruvian government should besitate to perform the duty which, in the first instance, devolves upon thom.

## THE RADID GROWTH OF CANADA From the New York Herald.

In the eastern homisphere, States are the growth of conturios, in the western hemisphere they apring into existence with a rapidity which keeps pace with the growth of individual man. A thousand years after the Saxou conquest, we find England just numbered among the great powers of the earth. In America, however, the case is otherwise. Here, populous States suddenly appear in regions which a little while before were overshadowed by the forest and ruled sacrifice of unsuspecting Chinese entrapped and prosperous commonwealths existed that under the British flag. 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 is under the dominion of the United States.

Your lordships may remember that, from time to time, risings took place on board out men to till the land and develop its nasperity which have so much surprised economiste and statisticians. In 1829 Wostern the hombardment. Canada was sparely and thinly populated .-Its whole population at that period, numbered only 196,000 In 1854, he werer, the number of its inhabitants was widely different-it then amounted to 1,327,000-a very tolerable increase in the short space of

essable property of that Province was estimated at only £2,500,000, whorea , in 1854 i: amounted to no less a sum than £50,000, public timber, and minerals !

otning, however, tends more to illustrate the rapid growth of this Province than the difference between its exports of wheat 1838 succeed. It was getting late, so we return and 1852. In 1838 the quantity of what exported from Canada West amounted to

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 a pation's exports and imports is an excollect criterion by which to judge of the extent of its business and the greatness of its wealth. Let us guage the prosperity and well-being of Canada by this test; in 1831 the sum total of her experts and imports amounted to but £2 082 567; in 1853 ther reached the sum of £13,945,684, which wa nearly seren times their amount in the former period. The commerce and wealth of Canada must have consequently increased nearly seren-fold, according to our critorion in the short period of nineteen years!

From all those facts it is evident that ou rethren beyond the Lakes and St Law rence have not been slumbering and idling in these latter days; and that in population agriculture, commerce, and opulence, the growth of Canada has been unprecedentedly rapid and vigorous for a Colony and Pro-

# European Intelligence

AN AMERICAN LADY IN SEBAS-TOPOL.

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 Lord Charondon has written the following has visited the scenes of carnage at Sebasto-

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 mont are bound to assume; but they trust mails are so very irregular that I never think that not a single day will be allowed to it worth while to write from the Crimea. I enjoyed myself much more this visit than l being taken for nutting an end to a state of things, the teleration of which would inflict indelible disgrace upon the Peruvian govsions, one to head-quarters, and one to Sebastopol. My husband made several enqui ries for a vehicle, as the ride on horseback would have been too fatiguing for me. Ile 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 bad to started one pleasant morning about ten o'clock, in a sort of farm waggon 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 beginning to emerge from barbarism, and to become powerful. It was only in the state-room. We had two miserable horses, age of Columbus and Vospucious that the one larger than the other, and a l'ole for spoke a little French, as half and half interpreter. We were obliged to go first to the English head-quarters, about six miles, for my little girl facing us. I with my mantilla about me, and holding my parasol as gracefully as possible, in order to do credit to the sort of people to whom I belonged.

We jolted along to General Simpson's then turning towards the valley of Inkermann, passed through the English camp toa restaurant in the English camp, ate a small taste, and drank a bottle of lemonade gaseuse for which we paid ten frances and a half. For two miles before reaching the trenches, the ground was covered with cannon balls. shot and pieces of shell, like hail from a storm. On the hill side we could see innumerable rows of graves. I was surprised to see so few soldiers about the Malakoff and Redan. The fact is, that the forts on the North side are impregnable, unless they can cut off communication and starve them out. The Russians keep up such a hot fire upon the city whenever they see anything of French or English, that any occupation of t by the Allies is out of the question. The Redan we found a large area of ground surrounded by high embankments of earth and bags filled with earth. The guns dismounted, piles of cordage, balls, shot and bombs in every direction, and the earth ploughed up with shells. From thence we walked down ruins. The walls of most of the houses are standing, but pierced through with holes by

Some fatigue parties of English were busily engaged in tearing the wood from the houses and carting it to the camp. The houses were built of white sand stone, which resembles marble in its aspect, and in its glory it must have been a beautiful city. We wished very much to cross a bridge of boats increased greatly in the shove named period built by the French, to the quarter of Sehastopol occupied by them, but as our pass was English, we were refused permission. There is a great deal of ill-feeling between the soldiers of the English and French army, and 000, exclusive of the value of public lands, though the English permit the French to pass through their part of Sebastopol, they will not return the compliment. I tried to fication within a fortification, but is built of

kets, &c. You would have been amused to

see my little girl bunting about with the same avidity that she does for flowers, muttering with the guide in French, and loading the poor man with bullets and shot, till I thought he would fairly drop with the weight of Antwerp. of them. She was singing all the time, and

During all this time the forts on the North side had fired occasionally, and tho' we saw the smoke and heard the whiz-whiz of a bomb as it passed through the air, we did not trouble ourselves about it, as they did not come in our direction. As we tell it will not be permitted to build, will be left communication with the Russian soldiers the consumption has materially decreased, the Malakoff, my hushand would have made round the glacis. The fortifications to the placed opposite to them. The plan which and, that, should the present high rates be a pretty picture, carrying in one hand the arm bone and hand of a man he had found, in the other, pieces of shell and shot. Before proceeding far, he added a jaw bone to his human relics, intending them as a souve- the last session. nir for Dr. M. About twenty minutes after leaving the Malakoff, we heard a whiz-whiz that sounded unpleasantly near, and turning, saw that a shell had fallen directly in the Malakoff tower, where we had been standing not long before. Soon again another whiz-whiz, and we found that the next bomb had fallen outside the Malakoff, in the very path we had walked in, from it. My flesh began to crawl, with the agreeable reflec-

himself with spiritual comfort during our long forcements are daily arriving. absence, wishing perhaps to give us the worth of our money, he drove as about three RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE not a drop of rain has fallen for the last six few weeks since, at the head of Taolamane was before him, for there were no particular occasional scream of terror at a prospective im . Vational. The writer says :-The rainy season has set in, and to judge ther say: from the persevering manner in which it has rained, for the last thirty-six hours, we are likely to enjoy it in its fullest sense.

### AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL-A DARING DEED.

Our position at Sebastopol has not changed. The city and the northern forts continne to exchange shells. The fire of the Russians in mor or ino thongy ou Tu seamen often play tricks upon him. Under cover of the darkness, boats enter the roads last a white streak in the horizon of Sebastopol, take soundings, and survey od the break of day, and a cool breeze rose the opposite coast. They also silently visit to refresh us the masts of the sunkon ships, which alone appear above the surface of the water, and examine their position .- From the mast of ly wounded) was to climb those heights and to ral-in-Chief. Abundant provisions for the one of those ships still floated the Russian carry the defences, cost what it might .- winter were daily landed for the English, the 14th November, and did much good in flag, forgotten no doubt, in the precipitate Ho was followed by Generals Kovaleffski French, and Sardinian troops. retreat of the crew. Officers and men more (who, with all his staff and ordelics were kil-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 elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and ledge of language was confined to his mother elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and ledge of language was confined to his mother ledge of language was confined to his mot the fine cold nights of October has been unthe fine cold nights of October has been unsuccessful, on account of the moonlight, the
Russians, on the least stir, pouring in that
direction a shower of projectiles, which renthe fine cold nights of October has been unreached the edge of the discount, unspairing journal says:—All that remained to some of the moonlight, the
successful, on account of the moonlight, the
reached the edge of the discount says:—All that remained to some of sembly in 1853, and T. S. Williamson, Aspot has been nearly destroyed. It would now be impossible to find to the whole place
of Monterey, were murdered near
two balls each, and Maidel first slightly and
the cognition if not impossible, at
the cognition if not impossible, at 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 feeing us. I with my mantilla ago the attempt succeeded. The Russian colors were removed and presented to the Admiral.

The army corps on the Tchernaya is constantly kept on the qui vive, expecting to be attacked by the Russians, who are in no hurry to descend from their positions. The general opinion, however, is that they cannot romain on the plateaus of Mackenzie and the Belbek. The French and Sardinian outposts continually exchange shots with those of the enemy. The best possible understanding exists between the Sardinian troops and ours. Everybody professes the greatest esteem for the soldiers of the army of General La Mannora, who are as active, industrious, and vigilant as ours. The English are now executing stupendous works.

## MURDER OF AMERICAN SEAMEN

BY THEIR OFFICERS. The coroner's jury in Liverpool have found a verdict of wilful murder against Wm. Wilson, second mate, and John Hanson, boat-swain of the American ship Assyria. On the voyage from New Orleans to Liverinto the town, which is a perfect mass of pool, where this ship has just arrived, a saifor by the name of Alexander Pitchell was so cruelly treated by these officers that he

"Mr. Waterhouse, one of the surgeons found that the deceased had sustained a compound fracture of the inner bone of the right result of external violence."

Several other men, seamen on board the Assyria, are also present in the hospital, suffering from injuries received from the same officers. Both of the officers were at large at the latest dates, having deserted from the vessel the day of her arrival.

### BELGIUM.

FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP. The Antwerp Procurseur states that the Belgium Minister of War has come to a determination with respect to the fortifications

Those now existing, says that journal, though she walked mides that day, she never will be increased by two or three large forts omplained once of fatigue. of Borgerhout, which will complete with the forts already existing the entrenched camp. Fort No. 4 will be converted into a barrack. and the buildings outside that construction destroyed. A space of 300 metres, on which the line of the advanced posts, in direct dealers are all eady beginning to feel that 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,-0006, including the 5,400,000f., obtained in

Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimen would be laughed at .- There is evidently no such intention on and brandy together. It appears that this 15th Nov., issued a long address to the poothe part of the Allies, for why should the kind of recreation went on for some days ple, and selected Messrs. Smith, Price, English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town in the neighborhood of Russian officers. The Gringalet Battery at the Know-Nothing Convention, to be held Balaklava, repairing part of the town, and times sent some shot among these jovial gen- on the 22nd February. These delegates tion that we had a narrow escape of being extending the railway, if the country is to be covered with military glory.

We seated ourselves in our carts, and reemployed on those works. The English general was informed of the fact, and the quested our driver to take the shortest road army is at present more flourishing than ever. most rigorous orders were issued to put a State complain of having been hadly treated Kamiesch; but as he had been consoling It numbers about 50,000 men, and rein- stop to such proceedings. The captain, who by Col. Henly, the Superintendent of the

roads; so be drove along up hill and down dale, while the little breath the jolting of the count of the battle of Kars, written by a cart left in my body, was expended in an Russian officer, is translated from the Bar-

aspect. It was very dark when we arrived at Kamiesch; the evening cold and chilly. We had some difficulty to find a toat, and tources, as those hithorto know here are out to the courses, as those hithorto know here are out. then to ask permission to pass the guard ship, clusively official. The Invalide gives the so that I was thankful enough to find myself total loss of officers at 252, of which 78 were once more on the William Penn. We had killed on the spot; but it is now admitted a very pleasant passage from Kamiesch, and that 60 others have died within a week, makarrived just in time to escape bad weather. ing the number of dead officers 147 up to

Tho main attack of our troops, who, s vanced from Tchifftlitchal during the night of the 28th and 20th with indders, tools, and every requisite for storming, was directed a-gainst the point which has the same importanco to Kars as our Malakhoff and Korniloff Bastion have for Subastopol, (the fall of the latter was not made known to the Russian troops before hare when the assault was made on the 19th), that is to say, the Shorakh group of heights, with their newershades, still and silent, across the plain. At

"The combat commenced on the Shorakh heights, and death there respect his man empire, and orders for its immediate first harvest. General Maldel (soon severe embarcation had been usued by the General Mandalling and the control of the reached the edge of the ditches, dispairing Journal says :- All that remained of Sobastofield. The leaders were compelled to ex-

Maidel's Caucasion battalions, under the command of colonel Prince Teharkhapoff THE ALLIES ON THE TCHERNAYA. alone succouled in penetrating into the Turkish outrouched camp, and in mentaining themselves there for a short time; but they rainly attempted to advance from thence to storm the main defences a vainty, also were several guns pushed forward to support them. The terrible cross fire of the enemy overwhelmed gunners and horses.

"The Caucassians endeavoured to hold their ground until the reserve under general Bronieffski should arrive to the assistance of their thinned ran a; but this general and his successor, Colenel Canetski, command-ing the Riga Line regiment, were both woun-ed. In order to facilitate the storm, Goneral Basin, who had arrived the day proceding, was ordered to assault Tchakmakh on on the opposite side, in conjunction with General Baklaneti. He immediately carried three redoubts, with twelve gant moun ted for their defence, and eleven colours or little flags, and withstood, during many hours, the dreadful or as fire; but he could not advanc. The Turks defended themsolves obstinately and undanniedly boblish their entrenchments and covered places .-A murky day followed the cool night. The battle had lasted five hours, and our pumple were exhausted. A most few ful cross fire of artillery from the biger and lower batterice of the enemy, erected stagowise, continued to smush our infantry and artiflery. lor by the name of Alexander Pitchell was nued to smush our infantry and artillery. I account the expression of your good wishes so cruelly treated by these officers that he is necessary at longth to order a general happy omen of my journey and I beg has since died of his wound; in the Liverpool rai retreat, to provent the whole from being that you will convey to your follow citizens. cut to pieces. This was effected, thanks to at the hospital, deposed that he had made a post mortem examination of the body, and rounder pursuit by the Turks impossible, al-

though they were prepared so to do.
"The tailure of the operation is ascribed

At the subsequent roll-call in our camp. arms the previous evening, did not answer to their names We are busied in collecting the killed and wounded the whole of the

The former, which had five battalious onga-ged, lost 32 officers hers de combut, and the latter three chefs de batullim, tour majors, and 28 other officers killed and wounded."

### AMENITIES OF WAR.

The Journal de Constantinople pubishes a letter, in which we read :-

The French troops are opposite the Rus sians along the whole line of the Tehernaya. of the Know-Nothing party in the United A few days since the French soldiers, who States to discourage the Irish emigration. are always ingenious in finding means of Advices from Cork say that owing to the passing away the time, put themselves, along late serious rise in the price of sugar, local placed opposite to them. The plan which and, that, should the present high rates be they adopted was this: They boisted on adhered to, it will be reduced to such an exthe ends of their bayonets some small white handkerchiefs; the Russian soldiers, not to be wanting in politeness, did the same, thus showing that they were disposed for a couference. The French soldiers then showed BUILDING ROADS IN THE CRIMEA. their bread and coffee, and the Russians their gourds of brandy, and then with common accord they advanced towards each other without arms, and took their collecought at first to have prevented them, has Indian Affairs, and a general Indian war is been punished. The weather is beautiful; feared.

> An extraordinary instance of official maling heavy sums for the support of a force of 18,000 men among the Circassian mountains war upon the whites. The Tuolumne Indidistributed at several important outposts. It the redoubts existed only in the reports of the commissary for that district. Everysuspicion was excited, and it was only by accident that an officer, travelling among the mountains, discovered the truth. The commissary has been arrested and will receive the most dreadful punishment known to the Dracovian code of Russia, the knout.

The British engineers in Schustopol were taking measures to destroy the ships sunk in the roads. It having been found impossible to get them affort, they are to be blown and the nosition of each slift is now protty correctly ascertained.

Theseavalry is to winter at Constantino ple and in different other parts of the Otto-

## THE LATEST.

THE EAST.

A letter from the Crimes in a Fronch month. A new service of steamers have pose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the the seat of war in Asia. Every two days tor rible fire. doubt Kale and Trobixond, performing the royage in eighteen bours.

The Kalisch correspondent of the Austrian Guzette, who is considered a reliable authority, donies that the Russian army in the rimon line provisious for eight menths.

## ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA

Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, has arrived to London, and has met with a most enthusiastic reception. Before leaving Dover, the Recorder and blun cipal authorities presented an address to His Majesty, to which the Sardinian Minister read the following reply:

Gontlemen,-You are the first who have offered to me, on landing on the hospitable soil of England, words of congratulation and of welcome. These words are more highly appreciated by me on that account, and I am most happy to receive through you the first marks of sympathy at the mo-ment I am realising a wish long entertained by me of visiting the Sovereign of this great untry. The expressions you have adopted in pronouncing an eulogium on the Sar-dinian army in the Crimes are most grateful to may ours, and I am sure that the approbation of the countrymen of these who combated so well as the Alma and lakermann will be highly valued by our soldiers. whom you represent my sincere sentiments of gratitude.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the Lord Mayor arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Station .-In a few minutes afterwards his Royal Highness Princo Albert arrived and was loudly fore-arm, an abscess of the right ankle joint, to the wounding of the leaders; but it can cheered. At 10 minutes past 12 the train and a fracture of five ribs on the left side. not be denied that although our troops did ran into the station and his Majesty stopped These injuries caused death, and were the their utmost, the Turks fought this time, out of the carriage. He was warmly great-result of external violence." the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Having taken one third, some say one half of those under a few minutes rest the procession, consisting of several royal carriages, was formed, the whole route being well lined with speciators who loudly cheered his hisjesty as he passed. There was also an exhibition of numerous flags. At 25 minutes past one his Majesty tollowing day, and now occupy our previous there was also an exhibition of numerous blockading stations. Several slightly wounded officers remained in the ranks, in order and the Prince arrived at the Great West are Several and the Prince arrived at the Great West are Several at the Prince arrived at the Great West are Several at the Great West are s A gract many small coasting ve sels with valuable cargoes, are waiting at Mecklum and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station an The "Life," or Erivan regiment 4th Usr- unmitted in which has received. The Prince bas deemed it necessary to dissolve the pre-biners Light Infantry, and 10th Grenadiers, train started at half-past one. The Prince bas deemed it necessary to dissolve the pre-for Duke Constantine Nicholaievisch, suffer- and the King arrived at Windsor at 2-5 sent Council, with a view to obtain the sense

### IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, of November 23, says:

Of the 300 emigrants who landed a tew days since at Liverpool from America, it is stated that a considerable portion were Trish, and chiefly from the county of Cork. They allege as the reasons of their return, the great searcity of employment and the efforts

Advices from Cork say that owing to the tent as to force a fall in prices.

### LATEST FROM CALIFORIA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS, The California Chronicle contains the

following items: The Know-Nothings held a State Con-

vention in Sacramento on the 13th, 14th and

River, between Indians from both sides of versation is stated to have recently come to the Sierra Nevadas, and including reprelight in Russia. For twenty-five or thirty sentatives from the tribes of the North and years the Russian government has been pay-

ans concluded to remain quiet.
The ludian war on the Columbia and has recently been discovered that this force Rogue River Valleys continues without abatement. An engagement, of which we have no satisfactory account, took place in thing has been so shrewdly managed that no Crow Creek Canon, in Rogue River Valley, on the 31st ult., between 400 United States troops and volunteers and 300 Indians, in which the Americans were compelled to retreat with a loss of 10 men. On the 1st instant the Indians murdered two miners on the Scott River Mountain.

About the first of this mouth a party of regulators went out to see about the becuration of a number of Mexicans and Americans on the Chowchille, in the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley, pretending have had a fight, in which lifteen of the latter were killed.

er were killed. It is reported that several fine diamonds have been found in the inneh of Table Mountain. Table Mountain continues it be the centre of excitement.

The first rain of the susson occurred on the mines, though some of the mountain streams rose very high, and swopt away all the dams and flumes. In Downleville, far up near the summit of the Sierra Nevada, there is snow now lying on the ground.

lanc B. Wall, Collector of the por Montorer, and speaker of the California Ad-

which was not taken, but their pistols and spurs were gone. The sheriff of Monterey went out with a party to arrest, the mor-derers, but the latter killed two of their par-The banking house of Sanders and Brea-

hum failed on the 5th instant. The debta due to their depositors the day before the failure were \$84,000. No assets were found. Mr. Sanders was collector of the port, and Mr. Brenham, Mayor of the etty. There are \$154,000 on deposit is the

Branch Mint in this city-money which has been on deposit more than three months. SANDWICHISLANDS. N. B.

## The chief news from the Sandwich

Islands is the report of the eruption of the Volcano Mauna Loa at Hawaii: wie wird The stream of lava proceeded from the

crater of "Mooknaweewee," on the augumit of Mauna Loa, some 14,000 feet highing it ran over 60 miles before it "dried up," and was within 8 miles of Hilo, and was about two miles in breadth. Immense tracts, of valuable forest lands have been overrun and rendered for ever useless. Its: progress was slow, not exceeding a mile in twentyfour hours, but terribly sure, causing the large kon and ohin trees to disappear, like chaff before its devouring breath; great gulches and chasms and drinking; up treams of water.

Besides the summit crater there were two others on the elevated plans between Manua Lon and Manua Kea, which continually beiched forth smoke and flames, darkening the air and obscuring the sun even at Hononiul—a distance of over two hundred miles, although the amount of lava riected was comparatively small a Besides these, the old crater of Kilanea is in astive operation, and at one time bade fair to pour out the vials of its wrath on the West side of Hawaii.

lawaii.
The South Australian papers are shiefly occupied with electioneering matters: The Legislative Council have been dissolved, and a general election is about to take place. The Constitution Bill having been returned —a course adopted by Lord John Russell in consequence of the dissatisfaction which had been expressed with the bill as it atood -His Excellency Sir Richard McDonell of the country upon a Constitution Bill:

> "Adding to our precial comme J 5988 403

CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

CAMP. Sebastopol, Nov. 17. Shortly after three o'clock on Thursday rnoon, the whole camp, from Inkermani 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 lauthenticated, 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 : 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 ed the ground in pell-mell confusion when I with the pile outside, the explosion of which again set fire to the magazine in its neigh-

bourhood across the way.

Immediately after the first great explosion itself-which forms our main magazine in this part of the camp, and contains some hundred and eighty tons of powder—had escaped, General Straubenzee, 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 off 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 crossed one branch fo the river about two also a party of the 34th Regiment, were in- miles lower down without opnosition. We duced 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 confingration. The danger, however, was still great, for a shell might at any moment ponetrate the textile poverings and send the whole into the when it had so expended its fury as to give less ground for apprehension. For the most perilous service which he had so bravely and so efficiently rendered, Lientenant Hope was publicly thanked by General giment on Thursday morning on parade; and wounded by tens, but by hundreds, for experienced engineer officers declare that bardly a living thing in the whole Light Di-

vision could have escaped destruction. As it is, our casualties are heavy enough. No official account of them has as yet been the former make nearly a third. In the found, one in the 7th Fusiliers, three in the those nearest to the scene of the explosion. between the camps of the first and second were picked up in the camp of nearly every | I counted 22 horses lying dead in one heap one of the surrounding regiments after the Our own loss amounts to 100 killed and wound recognition .-- Of the artillery officers of the ded. The English officers concerned in very recently from England has lost his foot. shot under them, and one was killed .-Some of the escapes were, as may be imagi-Strange, who had only just stepped out of the door of his hut, when two thirteen inch of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians ahells dropped through the roof and burst on the very chair he had been occupying, is one and when they find that the victory has deof 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 ly less so. A shell passed through the roof of the canteen knocked a bottle out of the any of the eight or ten people in the place that we may speedily follow them. This selves if this is not a phantasmagoria, and at the time. To these I might add other victory has put our troops in excellent spirits what can be the utility of those immense instances, not a few in which the escapes and made them more confident than ever works, which add nothing to the security of were hardly less marvellous. Of all the (if that were possible) in the lucky star of the main army. On our side numerous batdeaths, however, that of poor Mr. Yellon of their general. We have just heard from teries are being erected, particularly around the Commissary Department appears to Skendar Pacha, who was left in charge of Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our have been attended with circumstances the the batteries opposite to the fortress of Ruchi floating batteries from Kinburn, and with most painful. This valuable and much rest that the Russians have abandoned their po- their co-operation we hope to silence the posted officer was standing in the yard of sition there, and that the troops under his Russian batteries which prevent us from the siege train with an artillery officer, at sommand have crossed.

splinter of a shell thrown from our allies were found, with every appearance of his his skull was burnt through, exposing the brain, as was the whole of his face and the greater portion of his body, while the hands were fixed as if in a clutching grasp at his breast, made under the spasmodic contrac-tions of acute agony. Close by him a poor sergeant was found, of whom every particle

of his legs were burnt off up to the trunk. Whilst our loss, however has been what I state, that of the French, both in men and material, far transcends it. I can draw no adequate sketch of the picture of ruin exhi bited by their camp in the neighborhood of the accident. Of their large hospital, which I have already mentioned, and its adjacent of the Russians, they crossed the stream of huts, not one stick is left standing on another. They confess to have lost 130 men. but the general impression is that this figure may be fairly trobled. Dead horses, dead men, and shattered stables and tents, strew-

7 o'clock. With their usual activity the Russian batteries beyond the ravine of the when it was ascertained that the windmill explosion, and saw groups of French gathertain of artillery and ten men of our allies. They kept up a lively cannonade for sometime after, but with no effect that I have heard

walked over it on Thursday morning about

PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR BY THE TURKS.

The energy with which Omar Pasha has

HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 7.

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 cloven o'clock, a. m. we now found ourselves upon an Island five or six miles long, and about two miles broad, as definitively closed, owing to the immoacross which the troops marched. Three battations of ritles under Colonel Ballard, were sent forward to line the woods through | circulate, and disturbed the dearly-acquired which we advanced by a narrow bath. 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 tremend. | convince us that the Russians are about to ous fire from behind a battery behind the wood, of which the rifles had taken posses- late reinforced their bridge equipages and ed in the Exhibition palace, has given me sion. Meantine as the leading columns collected on certain points the materiel ne- the most confident conviction that our cause presented themselves upon the plain, a bat- cessary to convey their artillery accross is just and sacred, and I am determined to tery consisting of five guns opened upon them, which was speedily replied to by our may have two objects in view-either to have been sagnothing. The troops were, advanced to the support of the rines in the therefore kept as far as possible from the wood, who had been sustaining and replying admissible. Be this as it may, there is one access of the fire till late in the evening, in the most determined manner to the tremendous fire which the enemy had been concentring upon them. Sufficient credit cannot be given to the gallantry of Colonel Ballard, whose stendiness and courage were infused into those under his command, and maintain and defend with advantage the happily the asylum. May she long remain Stranbenzee and the Colonel of his own re- contributed largely to the successful issue of long line of entreuchments occupied by them, in this position, and safely guard the honor the affair. While this was the position of from the northern fort to the plateaux of the of Prussia and ber position as a power withand I for one of many, sincerely hope that affairs opposite the battery, Omar Pasha de- Upper Belbek. Nothing even obliged them out imposing on her citizens the heavy burhis daring meritorious conduct will not be tached Osman Pasha with six battalions to to rotain their position to the north of the deus of a war expenditure. allowed to pass without further reward. a ford which had been discovered about a roadstead. There is consequently every "I am proud to say, should that calamity half a mile lower down the river. Here I reason to believe that the reinforcements re-1 be inevitable, that there is no we should not now be reckoning our killed they found themselves warmly received by ceived by the Russian Generalissimo will in- prepared for the struggle than mine; none the enemy, drawn up in force upon the oppesite bank. Notwithstanding the velocity tige of his arms by some desperate attempt. of the current and the depth of the water, the This resolution of the enemy is the more the honor and interests of our country. That Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed probable as the fears he must have enteracross the river in the face of the cruel fire, I tained for Kherson and Nicholaieff, since the and in splendid style drove the Russians into capture of Kinburn, which must sooner or made public; but the telegraph will in all the woods behind at the point of the bayo- later bring to the banks of the Dnieper and the political and military bearing was not you long resided near my native spot in probability, aprise you of the numbers, long net. At almost the same moment, Colonel the Bug a large portion of his contingents, before these lines reach London. So far, Simmonds at the head of two battalions of impose to a certain degree on Prince Simmonds, at the head of two buttalions of impose to a certain degree on Prince infantry and three companies of rifles, crosbowever, as I can come, at any approxi- infantry and three companies of rifles, crosmate knowledge of the figure, it rises to sed the village in front of the fort, and as- the obligation of offering battle to his adabout eighty killed and wounded, of whom saulted it under a murderous fire. Here his versaries. Thus the project attributed to for the preservation of thet independent poaide-de-camp, Captain Dymock, was killed the Russians of directing a new attack upon sition, which, coupled with sincere sympasiege train itself nino dead bodies have been while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column which at-33rd, and, I believe, two in the 23rd. Be- tacked them in the flank was promptly mot sides these cases of actually dead, all the re- by the column under Colonel Simmonds at certainly cannot indulge the hope of driving giments now named, as well as the 34th have the point of the bayonet, and completely suffered considerably in wounded, being routed. This decided the day. The Rus- tingencies have not been overlooked by our sians evacuted the battery in the utmost con-A large working party in the next ravine, susion, leaving five guns and ammunation standing our anxiety to see the Russians at from India, we learn that the Allies have convicted. waggons in our hands, besides about 50 pribrigades, also shared heavily in the resultant soners. The ground was strowed with kil- is taken to guard the army against a surprise injuries, nearly thirty of them, I believe, be- led and wounded ; their loss must have been Our intrenched lines from Balaklava to luing either killed or wounded. In the siege very great, though so many escaped into kermann are carefully inspected and contrain eight men are still missing, and that the woods to die that it is difficult to form there is but too much reason to fear that any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have Engineers. The points easily accessible they will remain so, as arms, legs, heads and already been found, among which were the have been defended by new works, and on is dead other portions of poor destroyed humanity, bodies of eight officers and two colonels.— overy point their armament is truly formifirst explosion. Some of these, however, ded, of which about a 100 were killed. The may have been French, as they were past rifles alone had 26 men killed, and 76 wountrain only two were injured, but of these one this affair all behaved most gallantly : of the heights, commanding the only passage (Lieut. Watson) who had only come out five attached to the army, three had horses There can be no doubt but this victory will ned, indeed hair-breadth; but that of Major exercise a most important influence upon the population of Mingrelia. A great portion clared 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 to their brush with the enemy. The English conhomes, if they do not actually change their occurred in the S8th Regiment, distant colors. Of the force which was opposed to bourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing nearly half a mile from the spot, was scarce- us a very correct estimate cannot be formed new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Albut from the accounts we have received it lies cannonade each other across the port, cannot have been very short of 10,000, of but with little or no effect. The cannot of

THE TURKISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. camp. The artilleryman obeyed the first instinct of nature, and fled, and the next following bulletin respecting the victory morning the charred remains of poor Yellon gained by Omar Pasha on the Ingour: -- A previous publication announced that his having been at first only wounded, and Highness Omar Pasha had quitted Souchumafterwards burned to death...- A portion of 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 Ingone. 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 holdly towards the river for the purpose of crossing it, and attacking the enemy. Arrived on the bank they were received by a violent cannonode, to which they replied .-- Carried on by their ardour and their patriotism, braving the grape two points at the same time, and fell on the enemy with the bayonet. The enemy opposed an obstinute resistance, but they concluded by being shamefully dispersed. Russians fled on every side, leaving 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 Sirda-Ekrem writes that. Tchernayn, as soon as their men heard the at the moment of closing his despatch they had not yet finished burying their dead, ing along the Inkermann heights to gaze but that 400 had already been counted .upon the ruins it had occasioned, opened a After the battle the general-in-chief threw brisk fire, and in a few minutes killed a cap- forward a corps of cavalry, and it was known that a great number of Russians dead or dying, were scattered in the neigh-bourhood. Their loss must be consideraof beyond the death of these eleven men, and ble. The imperial troops have only 68 kilsevere wounds to about double the number led, and a few wounded. Thanks to the Most High, we have wen a glorious victory for the arms of His Imperial Majesty. Our troops are still on the advance. In the first

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 ments, and every one regarded the campaign veability of the Russians, the report of a proximate attack of the enemy began to mencement of the war against Russia, I repose enjoyed by our soldiers. This is not throne or the insinuations of self-love would deserters, and the reconnaissances effected close to the very lines of the enemy, fully this day met with in the heart not only of make a forward movement. They have of of all nations in the world who were collectstreams and ravines. Those preparations assure the triumph of it." serve for a retreat or an offensive moveby all---namely, that fresh troops and divispire him with a desire to retrieve the presthat they will not evacuate the Crimea. It us out of our position. Those different conchiefs, as you may suppose, and, notwithlast descend into the plain, every precaution stantly extended and improved by our 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 aircau, precaution is neglected. The armament of law.

The considerable fall of rain in the Bomportunity, but, as I have already stated, no through which the Russians can dehough or the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are coustantly kept on the quivive. At every moment some engagement between the outposts induces a belief 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 an our left, and equally desirous to have another time to occupy in great force the neighband of the canteen man's wife, and rolling which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest the Russians on the other side resemble mole on a yard or two, burst and destroyed the regular troops. The Russian army is now hills. It is astonishing with what activity whole concern, without seriously wounding in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust they dig the ground. We often ask our-

Guropean Intelligence the french blow up, and was THE PASSAGE OF THE INCOUR. CAPTURE or RUSSIAN SUPPLIES. ONE OF GENERAL JACKSON'S struck down at his campanion's elbow by a soldiers of a shall thrown from our allies.

Marshal Pelissier, in his last report to the Minister of War, gives the following account of a successful coup de main effected on the 3rd November by the expeditionary corps of Eupatoria, under the orders of General d'Allonville having received informat on that large flocks, destined for the use of the Russian army, were collected near El-Toch, eight leagues north of Eupatoria, attempted to capture them by a coup de main, which perfectly succeeded. With this object in view, he sent in the direction of El-Toch G General Ali Pasha, commander of the Ottoman cavalry with the irregulars and some Turkish squadrons, as well as two French and two English squadrons. At the same time he left the town with the remainder of the French and English troops. to support the operation. The English cavalry brigade advanced on Djollach, the French cavalry brigade on Tionmen. De-Failty's division, formerly the reserve, took up a position between Orta-Mamai and Schiban. Meantime General Ali Pasha advanced on El-Toch, meeting only a few Cossacks, who fled on his approach, althop. m. Ali-Pasha sent word to Gen. d'Al lonville that his operation had succeeded, and at 9 o'clock he returned to Eupatoria. bringing with him 270 exem, 3,450 sheep, 50 horses, 10 camels, and 20 wagons, captured from the Russians.

GENERAL CANROBERT AT CO- ter, and a wite—a cherished wife.

PENHAGEN. "On returning to that home, the day of PENHAGEN.

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

General Canrobert, on his arrival here was saluted by the people with the most rapturous cheering. On quitting Sweden, holm to Helsingborg, General Canrobert report, the general mentions with great was everywhere greeted with the cries of praise the gallant conduct of the troops "Long live the Emperor Napoleon!" under his orders, and promises that he will "Long live France!" It was a perfect ovation.

The Paris correspondent of the Austrian Gazette of Vienna, in one of his recent letters, affirms, on what he represents to be the very best authority, that the Emperor Napoleon, on returning to the Tuileries from the closing of the Universal Exhibition, spoke as follows to some personages of dison preparing for themselves winter canton- tinction who accompanied him: "Thank God! My conscience to-day testifies that I was right in following the policy I adopted in the Eastern question. Since the comhave often asked myself if the eclat of the not prevent me from recognising at the dea vague rumor. The advices received by not prevent me from recognising at the de-our Generals, the accounts given by the cisive moment if I am in the right path or not. But the echo which my words have my own people, but of the representatives

THE GERMAN POWERS.

bers this day. We subjoin a summary the royal address: "His Majesty regrets that he should not sions of the Imperial Guard have lately be able to say that war had terminated; joined the army of Prince Gortschakoff. The nevertheless, Prussia did not cease to cher-Russians were hitherto sufficiently strong to ish hopes of peace, of which she was yet

nconle better more determined to meet the sacrifices de-manded, should any real danger threaten conviction imposes on me the duty of firmly maintaining our former declarations, that clearly defined and foreseen.

"The attitude assumed by Prussia. tria, and the general agreement of the Confederation, is indeed a powerful guarantee our lines of the Tchernaya does not indicate thy and an imperial appreciation of events, the same, for the honor of your weight of will aid to pave the way to a just and lasting years-for the honor of that patriotism, as is a mere point of honor with them, for they peace, without injury or injustice to either

INDIA AND THE EAST.

lauded in the Kurile Islands, occupied by the Russians, and have hoisted the French and English flags there.

The Chinese insurgents have defeated : body of the Imperial troops in the province of Tang. The Dowager Empress of China

Despatches from Bombay, of the 2nd, anounce that the insurrection of the Santals has broken out again with increased violence,

bay presidency had mitigated the appre-bensions of a famine, which were previously entertained.

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

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

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

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

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

In all probability; before this time an atwith great anxiety .-- St. Louis Dem.

John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into the Canadian woods without a do'lar, FOR MURDER.

HIS SPEECH REFORE SENTENCE.

An interesting murder trial took place in Burlington, Iowa, in November last. The accused was a man named John J. Jones, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under General Jackson, and was with the old hero in several compaigns against the Indiana.

Jones was charged with murdering Horatio W McCardle, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his oscape, and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment laving been a bolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

Jones, through his attornoy, when asked if be had anything to say why sentance should not be propounced, submitted the following statement :---

"I am an old man, fast tottering to the grave. The frost of seventy-three winters -- hough they have not whitened my brow have wrinkled my face, and chilled my heart with many sorrows. Mine has been a chequered life. And now, when about to be separated from my fellows, I may give a

truthful version of the past. I" had a family and a home—a rude house it is true, and a plain and humble familybut they were my all. The deceased robbed me of the one and invaded the sanctity of the other. Two small sons—a lovely daugh-

the fatal deed. Hearn ed the certainty of the maddening truth, and hastened to the field, my rifle srill in hand. I know not why I wont. Thed no fixed design. He met me with a club—I shot at him. And though I claim not to have acted in defence, I assert that there w s mutua combat. You know during the journey of five days from Stock- the rest: I fled-iny family followed. But for the fifteen years I have lived allockland I made no secret of the decd I had done. Now the time has done its work. The government it-elf has changed. New laws have passed and old ones repealed—and those who then surrounded me have mostly

passod away. A different people are in the land-a dif ferent code of morals now provails. I drank iquor, it is said and true it is I drank it .-Not to have done so then would have been the objection. Men in high station leaned upon the dram-shop for support. To treat one's fellow to the poisoning cup was doom ed proof positive of genteel training.

may not be held responsible alone for the vices of society—it is enough that I have been their victim. Those days are past, and that loved one is gone-horn down rouble, she sank into an oarly grave. That lovely daughter is now a helpless cripple, wearing a haggard face. Of those two boys -who should have been the prop of my old witness against the dead destroyer of their poaco-the other-and my heart sinks with in me when I say it-lives-but not to mewith an oar doaf to my calamity, he come not near mo! But I forgive.
"I have never been a criminal of choice

but rather the creature of circumstances, be neath the weight of which far better mor than me have sunk. I may have been too jealous of mine honor, but never have but my country's rights were invaded, I answer-I battled for my country and its laws. At the fast in the wilderness I was there . . the last of acorns I was there; at Enmata and Talegeda I was there; and when the shouts of victory drawned the cries of the dying at the battle of Horse Shoe, in the front ranks of my country, I was there; and the name of whom we now call John J. Jones

was another word for deeds of daring.

'These are of the past. A long life is nearly spont—the scene has changed; but He above, who reads the human heart, is the temporary absence of the Rev. Mr. further than the formal soutence of the law Herchmer. The satisfactory man

"The court cannot accept your statement as a valid or sufficient reason in law to arrost the uplifted arm of justice, and there fore it remains for the court to perform the last crowning act of your trial by proclaiming

the sentance of the law. Your great age, having outlived your we would accept no engagement of which three-score and ten years the fact that Thio, and the still more important that you have honorably served your country, as I am informed, in the capacity of a soldier under General Jackson, make the porformance of the duty one of great poig-nance and severity on the part of this court. And we would willingly have been spared whose altars you have bravely served in the flower of your manhood; and still more for the greater honor of that common humanity, which in latter life you should have observed towards that inoffensive neighbor of yours, for whose murder you now stand

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

Instead of testing your claims in the peaceful mode prescribed by law, you insisted up-on reaping where you had not sown. And you said to McCardle that if he should take any more corn from his field that you would shoot him. McCardle, believing himself entitled to the fruits of his own labor, per-You, brooding over that fatal me nace a few days, walked deliberately into his field with your gun, and executed your fell purpose, by sending a bullet to his hear

in the presence of his son.

"McCardle went down to his grave, and you a guilty felon, to parts unknown. Fifteen yours have since rolled away, and a mysterious l'rovidence turns vou up, and and brings you within the jurisdiction of that law, whose majesty you have outrag od.

zuilty of the highest grade of homicide. And to grant you immunity under these circum stances, from the legal consequences of your crime, would cause McCardio to turn in his grave. The law under which you committed the deed, visits yo'r crime with the penalty of death. Since which, the logislature has materially changed the law o murder-which fact, taken in connection with the peculiar construction given this law by the supreme Court, makes it more than tack has been made. We wait further news doubtful whether this court has the power. under the indictment and from the verdict, to claum life as the forfiet of your crime and therefore giving you the benefit of this I shall limit your punishment to hard lahas raised crops this year that will bring bor in the pentiuntiary during the remain-him \$2,000.

A LITTLE BIRD I AM.

A little bird I am, Shut from the field of air; And in my cage 1 so and sing.
To Him who placed me there.--Well pleased a prisoner to be. Because, my God, it pleases Thee

Nought have I else to do ; I sing the whole day long And He whom most I love to please, Doth listen to my song. But still be bends to hear meeing.

Than hast an ear to hear, A heart to love and bless,
And though my notes were ever so rade,
Tho : would'st not hear the tess:
Because Thou knowest, as they fall, that love, sweet love, inspires them all.

My cage confines me round, Abroad I cannot fly;
But though my wing is closely bound,
My heart's at liberty;
My prison wall cannot control
The flight, the free-loss of my son!.

Oh! it is good to soar
These boits and bare above,
To Him whose purpose I adore,
Whose providence I love;
And in Thy mighty will to find
The joy, the freedom of the mind



Wer foundations are upon the boly til s.

Hamilton. Friday, December 21.1855 DEATH OF THE REV. WM. GREIG OF KINGSTON.

We briefly noticed in a late issue th decease of this much lamented divine, and now insert with pleasure the following comnunication. It is our painful duty to record the remo-

val by death of a most worthy labourer in this Diocese .- The Rev. William Greig-Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst. at Drynock near Toronto, the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. McLeod, in the 40th year of his age. The Rev. gentleman had been in delicate health for some time, but his decease was hastened by exposure in once proved faithless to my trust. When travelling last winter, whilst soliciting aid towards rebuilding his Church, which had understand that Mr. Creig was educated at Marischal College, N. B., and after admission to holy orders in the branch of the Church in Scotland, he for several years had charge of a congregation in the Isle of Skye, N. B. On arriving in this Diocese about ten years ago, he acted as assistant minister to St, George's Kingston, during taught concorning the means of grace, and which he discharged his onerous duties, induced the Venerable, the Archdeacon of through Jesus Christ our Lord. Kingston to secure his services for that neighborhood by procuring his appointment to St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Pope. On the completion of St. Paul's Church. Kingston, he was appointed thereto, and by his assiduity and diligence won the respect and affection of the respectable congregation he had been instrumental in gathering. Indeed his devotion to his sacred office and his affable and gentlemanly deportment engaged the esteem of all classes of the community. But by none will his loss be more severely felt, than the clergy who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, to whom he was indeed "a brother beloved."

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

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF NEW YORK.

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

While we commend the general contents of the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, its ability and usefulness to the Church, we must at the same time make strong objection to the Editor's table in the present number, in which we fined some opinions expressed on the War with Russia. The writer has order and destroy all good Christian society indeed allowed, (as he says is possible in this and set them at defiance. Should Infidelicase.) his feelings to warp his judgement. We should advise him not to let his " feelings" so predominate, as to condemn what will be likely to become as bad as it was he evidently is not fully acquainted with, as before the flood, and hasten its second de-

his statement and analogy sufficiently testifies. The Editor thus argues: If a neighbour of mine, that has always been peacea-Guyon, during her imprisonment. Leous XIV., bour of mine, that has always been peacea-who had revoked the Ellet of Nunter, and broken up the assemblies of Protestants by force of arms, was afraid that, through the agency of large accession to his family, a larger adble and friendly, is in the way of having a this accomplished lady snother Protestantism dition to his farm, greater facilities of trade might threaten the peace of France. He accordingry, in the exercise of arbitrary power, ordered and so in case a quarrel should arise, more her to be confined in a small room in the Conyear of St. Marie] son why I and the rest of my neighbours should attack him, and burn his house, and kill his children ! Most surely not." The Editor should rather have stated: if a robber (as Russia has been for many years from Poland in the north, to the Crimea in the south) take forcible possession of my friend's house, and eject him, depriving him of his many enjoyments, should I suffer the robber, and allow him peaceable possession, which is in defiance of all law and order. Most emphatically not in this case; and in such light do the allies view Russia in the

"THE CHILDREN'S PAPER."

Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh and Toronto.

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

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

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

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

To the Editor of the Church.

GRAND RIVER, Dec. 16, 1855. DEAR SIR .- Seeing you often give a piece of excellent morality or admonition to your numerous readers to remind them of the scenes constantly passing in review before them in this world of uncertainty and Death, you may give a corner to the few following lines if you please. Why are the rising generations taught so much usaless learning in our Common Schools and not taught the Ten Commandments, the beautiful prayer of our Great Messiah and the Apostles Creed at least? for you know the Bible is virtually concentrated in the plain Testament, altho' that is not in the Bible, but both these books seem to be thought so little of in these days, to what they were in the schools of the last century, how those who got up this Law and carry it into exccution, may feel when they come before our GreatJudge to see an account of their transactions, I cannot tell, us there seems to be neither Christianity nor justice in it. The great founder of Christianity bid us fear God, honor the King and our Parents. Parents may well complain that they are not honored or respected by their children when they are brought up Infidels instead of being brought up Christians or taught it in these Schools. You are aware Mr. Editor, that if the rising generations are not taught Christianity when they are young, no human being can prevail on many to beafterwards, although many may assume the name of Christian or standing under its banner, but still we see so many fighting for Satan all the time, (whose motto is divide and conquer,) that we are led to doubt their simplicity, and Honour is not binding now. It is alledged and complained of, that there is a mine of Infidelity growing up in Hamilton and other towns, that may soon explode and blow up all just laws and good ty increase as much in the next forty years as it has in the last forty years, the world

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

"The Church."

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

AT HAMILTON,

H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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month; or Twelve shillings and six pence,

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struction justly. I see thousands running fast to and fro after that popular God manand, whose profits will be so small at the is of reckoning. But I regret seeing so few running after Christianity, whose rewards are so significant, both here and bereafter. 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, behere and practice only the first few leaves of the New Testament, they would form a 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 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 Defo now alive he might again say that Satan laughs 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 to pay for their secular learning themselves, 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,

Your's 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 wen 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 John i. 1. Parsonage, Franktown.

J. ALEXR. Morris, Secretary.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- Rev. A. N.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN NEW HAMP-SHIRE ..- The New Hampshire State Convention of Congregationalists, met at Newtown, October 16th.

The report on the state of religion sets forth a great decrease of interest and mem-

bership. 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 foma 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,-945,880 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," coninues the journal, "we have the tariff of prices 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 the power of granting plenary indulgence to 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 to a Roman Catholic unless they jointly sign of the Father. He is himself that mighty a declaration to the Roman Catholic bishop God by whom all is made and upheld and goof the diocese that they will bring up their children as Roman Catholics.

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

EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 23 .- FOURTH SUNDAY IN AD-1. Behold a king shall reign in righte-

ousness and a man shall be as a

niding place from the wind, and a covert

from the tempest -Issi, xxxiii, 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 na tions; and man hitherto had seldom either the inclination or the power to defend othbetter part of Society than twenty of those ers from evil. But the Lord Jesus was to who were never taught the true principles of rule 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

> 2. He said; I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, -John i, 23.

violence of temptation.

John claimed no higher character than that allotted to him. Ito 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 bonour 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 1 ever bear this in mind and remember that, by God's grace, I can make any condition helpful to this end. DECEMBER, 24.

1. There standeth one among you whom

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 their neighbor's children who are more able have been made his members; and he stands amongst us in his ministers and ordifor be it remembered Mr. Editor, it is not nances 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. Othat I may know him more and more to be my Saviour.

> 2. Thine cars shall bear a word behind thee, saying, this is the way, walk ye in it; when ye turn to the right hand, and when vo turn to the left .- Isai. 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. U may 1 merce turn a deef nor 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 ord was with God, and the word was God.

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 adolation and praise to him who is 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 is, 7.

He that came to save men is sent, for his first lodging to the beasts; the stable is his over all the world. Give me a share in 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 mightst 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.

When death was close at hand, and Strphen 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 minty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of peace Issiah, iz. 6. See the dignity of Him who was born in work of redemption. He is the Counsellor

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR by his gentle controll, to reduce the world to peace. O may I magnify and adore thee now. () Lord Jesus, that I may share in thy glory bereniter.

> DECEMBER 27 .- St. JOHN EVANGELIST 1. The disciple whom Jesus level. John 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 parily from natural character, partly from intimate association with his Lord. He was single minded, bumble, 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 torone, O God is for ever and ever, a sceptre of righteousness is the scep-tre of thy kingdom therefore God ever thy God, bath anointed thee with the oil of gladueas above thy fellows. Hebrows

O mystery unsearchable. He who is God, whose throne is forever and ever, vet s 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

DECEMBER 28 .-- HOLY INNOCENTS.

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

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. Thence 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, willingly to suffer for thee; and by a full redemption, to resemble them in the innocency of my heart, that I may follow them to eternal

2, In him was life; and the life was the

Life is given and imparted to us, and we may loose 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 near mindom 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 the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shiped. Isaiab iz. 2.

This was the beginning of the blessings of Christ's coming. Before he came men were sunk in ignorance and superstition; their souls were covered with a thick shadow which hid from them God and true happiness; a shadow cast over them by the nowers of evil, and which if not removed was the death of their souls. But Christ came, and by his teaching, his example and miraseek salvation. O Lord spread this light spreading it.

2. Glory to God in the bighest and or earth peace; goodwill toward men .- Luke

These are the consequences of Christ's coming. Men are redeemed from the pow- town and one of the Redemptorist Father er of Satan, and restored to God; and the deny it. The letters of these Rev. personhymn of glory ascends to Him from the angelic host in the highest heavens, and will ascend there from angels and the redeemed to all eternity. And as the gospel prevails, peace will be restored in families, amongst classes, and between nations. And all this is the result of the good will of God to men, who has turned their hearts towards him and towards each other. O Lord, hasten this work of good will and peace. May that spirit prevail more and more in my breast.

DISSENT. A MEETING-HOUSE IN DISGUISE-1 appears that the appointment recorded in ou columns last week of " the Rev. Dr. Knight to the Incumbency of St. Luke's Church Old Town, Claybam," is a mistake. The so-called St. Luke's Church was formerly a Dissenting Chapel, the congregation of which has lately erected a large and handsome edifice. In consequence of this the Chape was for some time unoccupied, and has since been taken and opened for Divine worship by Dr. Knight, said to be a Ph. Doc. and the stable and laid in the manger. He is not D. D., and to have neither licence no wonderful in his two feld nature and in his sanction from the Bishop of the Diocese.

## EDUCATION.

Sr. MARK's COLLEGE .-- It is said to remed. He is himself the father of all nave been determined, in the consideration of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone ety, and that he should say the same of any school house next; the one the consideration of the memorials respect. Protestant who would destroy, in so contiber, and both going hand in hand to ening. He is the Prince over his people on ing the Chapel services at St. Mark's Colearth; a Prince not so much to conquer, as lege till the monthly meeting in February. Holy Scriptures.

CHOIR SINGING.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our Toront contemporaries, censures in no measures terms, the system of "choir-singing," which so generally prevails in the Anglo-Canadian Church. The writer referred to, who subscribes lumself "A Briton in Canada," says " Messrs. Havter and Humphreys have

just received the management of the Organ and Choir of St. James's. 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 olerate such music! Do they believe that the highly attractive and most skilfully performed music of vesterday, forms a part of Public Christian Worship? if they do, we shall 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 go to hear all this fine performance, and lare say would pay \$0.50 to be admitted i such were charged. Oh! I feel ashamed for the Church I 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. Who that desires not to have his Church made a mere place of amusement for musical artistic displays, would disapprove of such a change? that desires to maintain our excellent church services in their original purity, would not prefer any change, however discordant, to he practice now existing."

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

In thus speaking we make no invidious reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned, are, probably, of not more than average magnitude. 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 To Down was bluntly informed by an ecclesiastical functionary that " the choir did all the singing!"

Agreeing, as we do, with many of the views enugciated by "A Briton," we connot join him in recommending the "plan or the Presbyterians." There is a via media here, as in most other questions, which must have seen a great light; they that dwell in be pursued if we would wish for satisfactory results.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIBLE BURNING .- The charge of Bible burning at Kingetown has been inade 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 cles opened their hearts and shone into their been issued. The Police inquiries are preminds and brought them to know God and ceding an investigation which will be conducted next week before the Magistrates at Kingstown. Thus the question may be auswered-was there, or was there not, Bibleburning 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 Kings ages have elicited a reply from Dr. Smith It bears upon it 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 unqualified contradiction." To this Dr. Smith rejoins:-" With regard to the assertion that ' curt-loads were not burnt,' no one, that I am aware of, ever maintained that they were. The novels, Household Words, Purally Heralds. Family Gazettes, and of Maynouth have belleving the Professors Bibles, all were forwarded to the fire, not in carts, but in wheelbarrows. A wheelbarrow when once seen is not an object easily transubstantiated into anything else; but appears such, and admits of no controversy." conclusion, the Reverend author of this temperate reply offers a very simple proposal, ters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot. He rays :- Would it not be well for Mr. whose name has been repeatedly mentioned Sheridan and Father L. De Buggenoms to as likely to be raised to a high post in the afford to Kingstown and to the world a pub- Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent lic opportunity, in which the evidence on to America, to regulate some affairs between either side can be faithfully, honorably, and the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See. openly tested ! It is not fitting that gentlemen, professed ministers of truth, dwelling in the same vicinity, should thus palpably con-tradict each other." The Derry Sentinel by a traveller from England, passing in a reproduces the record of the trial of a fellow stage coach, "What is the cause of the enwho was convicted at the summer assizes of terprise and prosperity of this city?" the 1854 for burning the authorised version of answer was given by one whose eye then the Scriptures. Baron Pennefather sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, ob- on a school house. "These," said he, "acverned. He is himself the father of all have been determined, in the present state serving that the act was one of gross impi-

PAINFUL SCENE IN A PRESENTERIAN CHAPEL -The Glasgore Hero. I states that on the previous Sunday the Minister of one of the Free-Church congregations in that town plainly intimated in the course of his discourse that there were many then before him who would never see God, whereupon not a few of the women set up most lamentable screams and vells, and a number left the building.

SARK OF CHURCH PEWS. - A case has been argued in the County Court of Torrington, in which a person who had agreed to rent from another parishioner a pew in the parish Church, refused payment of the rent on the plea that the transaction was illegal The Judge took time to consider his decision. but expressed his opinion that it was quite clear the plaintiff could not give any title whatever to those seats as the Churchwardens might at any time turn out parties to whom they might have been sold. He was inclined to look at the case not as one between landlord and tenant, in which the title of the landlord could not be disputed, but as a case in which the plaintiff affected to grant some privilege to the defendant, which he had not right to grant, and in the enjoyment of which the defendant might have been at any moment disturbed by the Churchwar-ARCHDRACON DENISON .- On Thursda the Court of Queen's Bench, on the appli cation of the Rev. J. Ditcher, granted a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not

issue directed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, commanding him to require by writing under his hand, the Ven. G. A Demson, Archdeacon of Taunton, to appear before him, according to the 3rd and 4th Vic., c. 86, and to proceed according to law, on the charge of his having on three several occasions, twice in 1853, and once in 1854, publicly preached three sermons containing doctrines contrary to the Rubric of the Es blished Church. After recapitulating the history of the case, with which our readers are already acquainted, Sir Fitzroy Kelly the counsel for the prosecution, observed :-

"The mandamus for which he applied was in truth and form a mandamus, such as the Court would issue to compel the Judge of an inferior Court to proceed with a case in which he was bound to adjudicate. If their Lordships found that the Archbishop was not bound to do so, the whole law o prosecution for ecclesiastical offences would be swept away. The Bishop being the pa-tron of the Archdeacon's preferment could not be referred to, and, under the 24th section, the Archbishop was to do every act which would otherwise be done by the Bishop, so the prosecutor applied to the Archbishop to issue a commission. The commissioners appointed having given notice to the Archdeacon, met in January last, when the Archdeacon appeared before them, the witnesses were examined, and everything was done in the proper form. The result was that the commissioners made a report to the Archhishop that in their judgment there were sufficient grounds for further proceedings. On that report being made, it was competent for the Archbishop to proceed. He might summon the party, and if he admitted the offence he might at once pass sentence, but if he did not appear and admit the offence, then there was to be a regular judicial proceeding—articles were to be exhibited, witnesses were to be exhibited to be exhibited, witnesses were to be exhibited to be a subject to determine the matter. When the report was made, it was competent for the Archbishop, or the party complaining, to proceed as prosecutor. He did not say it was com- W pulsory on the Archbishop to do so, but the Bu prosecutor having exhibited articles, and Ba done all that was required, then the Arch- On hishop became the judge, and it was impera- Po tive on him finally to determine the matter. The prosecutor was desirous of proceeding, Pe but the Archbishop would not do so, and I M the question was, was it competent for him B thus to stop the proceedings. A most respectable application had been made to his Grace, and in his reply, dated 22nd of August, the Archbishop stated that he had always considered the statements made by the Archdeacon of such a nature as should be laid before a competent tribunal, but he was of opinion that it would not answer any any good purpose either to bring the Archdencon before him, or before him with his three assessors, as their decision would have no weight with the members of the Church His Grace, therefore, in the exercise of the discretion allowed by the Act, declined to proceed unless a higher legal authority derided that the necessity existed." The Lord Chief Justice, in granting the rule, observed that the Court thought the

question a very important one.

POPERY AT HOME. THE POPE AND POPISH WITNESSES BE-FORE BRITISH AUTHORITIES .- It is stated by a Limerick paper that the Archbishops of the four Popish provinces have been directed by a rescript from Rome to demand explanations of certain evidence given by Professor Crolly, of Maynooth College, before the late Commission of Inquiry, in the course of which it is alleged that he had spoken too boldly, if not disrespectfully, of the Holy See and of the statutes of the Church. The offender, is nephew of the late Archbishop Crolly. Private letters received in Dublin the uphol-terers. Contributions are solicited from all interested in the undertaking, and may be sent to any of the following Ladies who have sure of the Holy See, and will be called upon for an explanation of their evidence.

POPERY ABROAD.

A Popish LEGATE TO AMERICA,-Let-

count for the enterprise and prosperity of London. The house of God first, and the school house next; the one the result of the

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 18 The Royal Mail Steamer " Asia," arri ve tat this port to day, with dates to Satur-

day, "he Sth.
The "Asia" will be due at Boston on Wednesda \* afternoon.

There is no feature of special importance in the week's ne. 45. In the Crimea Latters were in the same position, and from As a there is no further

intelligence. Peace rumors were qu'ite abundant .--There is nothing to indicate that they are founded on facts. On the streng th of those, however, an advance in consols and taken

Liverpool cotton market advanced slight

Breadstuffs generally quiot, but with litle speculative demand. Western Canal Provisions --- No change of moment in the

quotations of previous week. Weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Consols had advanced to 901, and the Bullion in the Bank of Englang had increaed £87,000. Austria does not guarantee to join the

Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but only to suspend relations with Russia. The London Times says positively that (

treaty with Sweden has been signed at Stock holm, while the Post as firmly denies it. Private letters from St. Petersburg indi ente no desire for peace. The overland trade was profitable and money abundant. Advices from the Crimea state that a

weak fire was still kept up by the belligerents, but nothing of importance had occurred.
The North side of Sabastopol was rapidly essuming gigantic dimensions. The preparations for destroying the docks are nearly completed.

The bulk of the Russian army retains it former position. The French have been reinforced by 12.

000 troops. The Russians continue near Kerth, which ad been lately reinforced.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa had failed. A despatch from the Baltic, dated the 6th,

states that the United Squadrons, under Admiral Dundas, were then passing the Belt homeward.

A Russian grand Council of War is to be held at St. Petersburg, to settle a plan for the defence of the coast, from the Gulf of Bothnia, to the extremity of Volhyrian, Asia. There is an unconfirmed rumor, that the Russians had taken Kars.

The English Parliament is prorogued till the Bist January. Advices from Manchester are rather more

favorable. l'aris will be constituted a town, by set of

parliament in a few days. We have a logal decision which into sleepors will great with joy. A county judge l

England has declared a cock that crows 150 times in 25 minutes to be a nuisance, and flued the owner one shilling.

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HAMILTON MARKETS						
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Barley	0	5	0 @			73
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Mutton W lb		0	31@		0	4
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Wood per cord. 1 5 0 a 1 10 0

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW 10RE Dec. 16.

Flour—Market 6d a la lower; sales 17000
bbls at 8,25 a 8,28 for State; 8,55 a 9 for

Salos20,000 bush at 904 to 93 for South-

Sales 200 bbis, at 19 fer mess and for 17

BAZAAR.

THE Bazuar in aid of the funds of Chrit's

Wednesday in Easter week, in consequence of the loss of many variable, articles, stoles from

Mrs. Judd

Kelk

McQuaig

Mitchell O'Reilly

Pring Riley E Stinson

T Stinson

Slowe J C Street

Thomer Wetenhall

Young

WM. BARRON, M. A.

Principal, U. C. College

19-td.

PROVISIONS-Pork market heavy.

Money in demand at 7 per cent.

Ryo firm 1 31 a 1.32.

Corn lower

Sales moderate.

Beef unchanged.

Butter and choose from.

Stock active and higher.

consented to act as managers.

MANAGERS,

E Browne

Charnock

Crozier Dickensou

Duggan Fairclough

Footner

Geddes Hardiker

Hatt Holcombe

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1865.

Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1856.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence

I on the first day of December next.

Carroll

Cuok

Mrs. Baten

ern mized.

prime.

Onts dull.

NEW YORK Doc. 18.

medicines, and offers them to a free and enlight-ened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of diseases. THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOODA These famous Pilis are expressly combined to

operate on the stomach, the liver the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, peritying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus ouring disease in all its forms. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their custom houses to the introduction opened their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever knows for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief,

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regu-lates the mouthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and anious medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the follersing Diseases :---

Indigestion Agus
Asthma
Billous Complaints
Janudice Liver Complening Lumbago Bowel Complaints Cheumetiem Retention of Urine Serofuls, or King's Constipation of the Bowels Consumption Evil Sore Throats . Debility Stone and Gravel Secondary Symp-Tic-Doslouresz Dysentery

Erysipalas Female Irregulatities Fevers of all kinds

Tumoun Venereel Affection Worms of all kinds Weekness from whatever cause &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Passesses Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggista and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices '-1s, 3d.; 2s. 9d.; and 5a, each Box.

83- There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. Dec. 21, 1066.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL HE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant. Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY,

one thousand eight hundred and fifty-siz to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Gorornor General.

The salary attached to the office is £300 storling, por annum.

The Master will also be provided with a house on the College premises.

By Command, GEO. ET. CARTIER, Secretary

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

TO the Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces :---

On the first of January 1856, will be publish-On the first of January 1800, was the processed the first number of a new lilustated Paper, for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimen Copy which will be confused by mail.

TERMS PER ANNUM. For 12 Copies monthly \$1, 80cts.
For 100 Copies monthly \$15. Free per mail throughout the British Province,—Childrens

aper,
All letters to be prepaid. Address,
Office of "Children's Paper," ? York Chambers, Toronto Street 10-SL

₩Doc.[7, 1655.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK 1 It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLO-WAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELI-CATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexus, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his

Nearly half the human race heve taken these Western; and 8,62 a 10 for Canadian.

Grain.—Wheat firmer with more demand.

Sales 16000 bushels Red Western at 1,05 and small lots red Souther at 1,950 give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

Rye firm 1 31 a 1,32.

Nearly half the human race here taken these Pill. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in case of disorders of the liver, dyspepus, and the atomich complaint generally. They seen give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

PEMALE COMPLAINTS.

W. P. Paris

#### 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 £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 Miller's Practice of Stargery, Sc. 264.

Principles of Surgery, Per 26. ral, and the western portion more particularly. Such works as this should be in Macha 's Sugical Anatomy, £2 150 0. Han y's Text Book of Abstony, £2 150 0. everyone's possession, more especially when containing as this does, much of local intercontaining as this does, much of local inter-

We wish Mesers. Andrews & Coombe every success in the result of the work.

Accident .-- A sad accident occurred in the village of Oxford on Wednesday last-A man named Harden, engaged in building a chunney to the mill at that place fell the height of forty feet, causing death instantly The accident was caused by the scuffold giving away. 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 Albanyland 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 awoke 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 balancos, made its whole revenue £198.-038. The expenditure in the same time was £160,040, leaving a balance upplicable 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 29.389.507 copies.

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

RATHER SIGNIFICANT .- The youth of the City of Rome have sunt a subscription of 1600 pounds to the Sardinian contingent in

FATAL ACCIDENT .-- Thollastings Chronicle says, that on the 26th ult. an Indian, named Culyortson, was accidentally shot, by a Mr. John Hayos, while engaged hunting door in Marmora. Both made arrangements to start on a hunting excursion on the morning in question. Something, bowever, provented their acting in concert, and each party started alone. Culvertson got into the woods Arst, and shot a fine buck But while in the act of oponing the animal with his knife Hayes came in sight, and seeing the motion of Culvertson's hand through the bushes, 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 Gloucoster, England dismissed a complaint against tome persons charged with mobbing a couple of Mormon eldore, and ejecting from a lecture room The court said they had no legal right to preach the dectrine of polygamy.

BRARDS 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 untilafter the next bionnial examination, which occurs in the summer term of

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

GREY EYEs .- Men with grey eyes are generally keen, energede, and at first cold; but you may depend upon their sympathy with real sorrow. Search the ranks of ou benevolent men, and you will agree with

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

Among other blessings,' said Dr. Franklin, 'a man should thank God for his place of business and residence, King st. vanity, because it makes him feel happy.' Toronto Dec.26, 1864. 22-tf

## MEDICAL.

JUST RECEIVED. DI NGLISON on New Remedies, 18s 9d. Erichsen's System of Surgery, 21s 3d. Management of the Sick Room, 4s. Dewees on Midwifery 16s 3

Matteucci's Lectures on Lav's & Beings, St. Lee's Cimical Midwifery, 3s 94 Bowman's Practical One mistry, 6s 3d. " Modical 6-, 36 What to observe in Medical Cases, 5s. Carpenter's Elements of Chysiology, 15s. Lawrence on the Eye, 25s. Christian & Guillith's Describitory, 17s. 6d.

Simon's General Pathology, to. 34.

Physician's Prescription Book, 3s 11d. Wood's Practic of Sedigme, 2 vols. Carpenter's principles of Human Physiology 24 0 The Gelogical Observer, by Dela Becha 20 9 Broam' Chaical Lectures on Surgery Carson's Symposis of Materia Medica Powners Chemistry for Students Ricord and Hunter on Venereal Soligan on Diseases of the Skin Hugheson Ausculation and Percussion Wilson's Human Anatomy

Cooper's Lectures on Surgery Churchill's System of Midwifery

Diseases of Women For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto Toronto, August 29, 1955.

Law Books JustReceived.

THE Reporters chronologically arranged 1 by John Wm. Wallace, 16s. The Exchequar Digest, from 1824 to 1864, by A. J. Pish, 25s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Aug. 16, 1855.

## WANTED.

To Professional Men, Insurance Agents, Postmasters, Municipal Officers, and other Mon of Business

WANTED, for the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company rospectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already appointed. Applications, with references, to be ad-

drossed to the Head Office, 54 King street East, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH, Managing Director. Sept. 20, 1855.

## A CARD.

## MR. HENRY J. HAYCRAFT

(FROM LONDON,) Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bonnett Associate of the Royal Academy in London

and Momber of the Conservatorium

in Luipsic. Professor of Harmony, Piano Porte, and Singing.

DEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Reference to his friend and fellow student,

lemy of Music, London. Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street

Mr. J. D. Humphroys, and the Royal Aca-

Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

NSURFS Dwollings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchan-dize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS.

John McMunnich, Esq., President, James Shaw Alex't McGlashan, Jeseph Sheard. Franklin Jackes,

John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, J. RAINS, Secretary. ar All losses promptly adjusted. Let-

W. A Baldwin,

William Mathors,

Thomas Clarkson

ters by Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, Juno 5, 1850. PREPARATORY SEMINARY

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, will be reage, St Goorge's Hill, Dundas Street, Etobicoke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education, with French and Needlework. Pupils under 12 years of neo, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Diaming of-

YOUNG LADIES.

Letters relating to the above may be ad dressed (postpaid) to the Roy. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill,

July 18, 1853.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD.

FROM LONDON. January 10, 1855.

## MUSICAL TUITIO

MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to in the i.sue. The author's long residence acquaint his F. iends and termer pupils, and in the East makes his views occuliarly raluthe public in general, that he will derote a able portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforto and Organ Terms made known on application at his

SELECT

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Pinehuret, Toronto, C. W. MRS. FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable

residence, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS.

Mrs. Forstor will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Konnody, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Piachuret, To-

## ILLESTRATED MAGAZINES Children and Young Persons

July 18, 1855.

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

Single copy per annum ..... 0 1 101 THE STANDARD BEARER,

An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages each No. in a next printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge New York. One or more copies (locs than twelve) 1s Gd per copy per annum.
Twelve copies and upwards, to one address,
1s. 3d, per copy per annum.
The undersigned has made arrangements for

delivered in Toronto, or mailed to may part of the Province. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Dopository, King Stret, Toronto.

July 1st, 1855.

the regular recipt of the noive publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates,

#### CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President-J. D. Ribour, Esq# Vice-President-PRIM PATERSON, Esq. J. G. Chewett, Esq., Thos. D. Harris, Esq., E. F. Whittemore, Esq., A. Nordheimer, Esq. Solicitor, E. C. Jones, Esq.-Surveyor, Mr. W. B. Crow.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbert Maso Bankers, The Bank of Upper Canada. Office- the office of the Farmers and Mechanics

Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto IMIIS Society is intended to succeed the Toronto Building Society, and the Far-mers and Mechanics' Building Society, both now approaching a successful termination; so-veral important improvements in the mode of operation having been adopted.

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