Poetry.

"THERE'S ONE OF US IN HEAVEN."

"Untie the wreath," the Father said. "The precious wreath ('re given.
One little flower blossoming.
I'd bear with me to heaven;
I'd plant it 'midst celestial groves.
I'd watch it with love's tending. That it my garden it may bloom, In life that's never ending "

The word was said; the wreath unbound And gently down Death's river The little flower floated home.
To God the bleesed giver;
We clasped the closer to our heart
The Wreath His hand had riven, And felt twas even lovelies Since part reported in heaven.

We know that where the palm trees apring Blooms sweet our gentle bloss Reposing soft in leveliness, Blest life in death, colestial gift, Surpassing earthly blessing; We thank thee Saviour, that thou sought Our child for thy careesing.

And, oh, thus ever from this vale. tom this our earthly prison,
Bear us upon the wing of Faith
To where our child has risen.
And seeing 'midst angelic bands. The treasure we have given, We'll praise Thee, God of holiness, Per this child safe in heaven.

-:0:--THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE BIBLE

A little chilld, with a happy look, Sat slowly reading a ponderous book; It was bound in velvel, and edged with gold And its weight was more than the child could

hold.
Yet dearly she loved to ponder it o'er, And every day she loved it more: For it said, and she look'd at her emiling mother It said. Little children should love one another

She thought it was beautiful in the book, And home to her heart the lesson she took. And she walked on her way with a trusting

grace, And a dove like look in her meek young face, That said, just as plain as words could say.
The Holy Bible I must obey;
Somother, I'll be kind to my darling brother,
For little children should love one another.

I'm sorry he's naughty and will not pray. But I love him still, and I think the way To make him kind and gentle to me, Will be better shown if I let him see I try to do what I think is right; And thus when we kneel to pray to-night, I will clasp my arms around my brother, And say, "Little children must love one another.

The little girl did as the Bible taught,
And pleasant indeed was the change it wrought
The boy looked up in glad surprise,
To meet the light of her loving eyes;
His heart was full, he could not apeak, But he pressed a kiss on his sister's cneek; And God looked down on that happy mother, Whose little children loved each other.

---:0:----THE SABBATH.

BY EDWARD LYTTON BULWER.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale ; Yet yonder halts the quiet mill:
The whitring wheel, the rushing sail
How motionless, how still!

Six days stern labor shuts the poor From Nature's careless banquet hall, The eventh an angel opes the door, And smiling welcomes all!

A father's tender mercy gave-This holy respite to the breast—
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know the wheel may rest!

Sig days of toil, poor shild of Cair, Thy atrength thy masters slave must be:
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God bath made thee free.

The fields that vester morning knew Thy footsteps as their serf, survey; On thee as them descends the dow, The baptism of the day.

But where the waves the gentless glide What image charms to lift thine eyes ! The spire, reflected on the tide. Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler worth, Thus rest from mortal toil is given;
Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass a guest to Heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school, Of power from old dominion hurled. When rich and poor with juster rule, Shall share the altered world.

Also to since ti we itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour: Each age that ripens power in man But subjects man to power.

Tet on one day in seven, at least, One bright republic sha'l be known: Man's world awhile bath surely ceased When God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank divide the poor, O. Dives I from the banque hall; The seventh, the Father opes the door, And holds his feast for all

MEMOIR OF DAMASCUS.

(Continued from our last.)

THE SARACENS OF THE BYRIAN FRONTIER.

The Saracen army advanced to the over the sands of the desert toward Syria.

accede to this proposal. They were exasperated against their governor for counseling such a course. They deposed him immediately from his office, and appointing another commander in his stead, prepared vigorously for defence. They considered themselves, equally with the Saracens, the champions of the cause of God. They hung out crosses and consecrated banners from the walls, instituted grand religious services to invoke the blessing of heaven upon their cause, and prepared for the onset.

In the course of the several succeeding days, many assaults upon the city from the besiegers without, and sallies from the garrison within, took place, without any very decided advantage on either side; when at length one night as the Saracen sentinels were going their rounds in their camp, they saw a man coming out of the city toward them. His dress indicated that he was a man of distinction, as he wore a camlet coat. embroidered and wrought with gold. The sentinel that first met him challenged him. setting his lance at the same time, and pointing it at the stranger's breast.

"Hold!" said the stranger, "I am Romanus, the governor of Bostra. Bring me before Kaled the general."

The sentinel accordingly conveyed the stranger to the general's tent. Here Romanus informed the Saracen commander that he had been the governor of Bostra; that he had urged the people of the city to surrender, but that they had rejected his counsel and deposed him from office; that in revenge for this injury, he was determined to admit the Saracens to the city at all hazards, and had accordingly caused a passage to be dug under the wall of the city from beneath his house, which he said stood close to the wall, and that if Kaled would send a hundred men with him he would admit them to the city through the subterranean open-They, once admitted, could easily surprise and overpower the guards, and open

the gates to the remainder of the army. This plot was carried into successful execution. The one hundred men were admitted into the house of Romanus within the city, by the passage beneath the wall. They then issued forth into the streets, and as it was night, and as they were moreover disguised as Christians, by dresses which Romanus had provided for them in his house, they could traverse the city without suspici on. They were divided into four bands of twenty-five men each, and proceeding to the several principal gates, they killed the guards and admitted Kaled and his whole army. Thus Bostra fell into the hands of the Saracens, and a few days afterward, Kaled leaving a garrison in the place, commenced his march northward toward Damascus.

THE SIEGE OF DAMASCUS. It was four days' journey from Bostra to Damascus. As the Saracen army advanced, the plain of Damascus abandoned their houses and fled within the walls of the city for

ly reinforced; new supplies of arms and lives of the inhabitants should be spared. ammunition were provided; the citadel, the Obeidah moreover promised certain other towers, the battlements, and the gates were privileges and immunities, among the rest all garrisoned by bodies of guards; and that the churches of Damascus should be almilitary engines, constructed to hurl ponderous missiles upon the invaders' heads, were set up every where along the walls. In a word, the whole population of the city was engaged in the most vigorous preparations for defense.

In the meantime, the Saracen army conlinued to advance through the fertile country, and at length entered the region of gardens and orchards that surrounded the city.: The wild sons of the desert were enchanted with the fertility and beauty of the scene. They advanced to the city and encamped on the open grounds which surrounded the walls. They invested the place closely on every side, stationing strong detachments of troops near to every gate, so as to hold all the avenues of communication with the city under their control. They they then sent in a summons to surrender. giving the people their choice, either to to become Mussulman's themselves, or else to submit themselves as subjects and tributaries to the Mussulman power. The Damascenes indignatly rejected those

proposals, and the contest began. rious assaults made upon the walls by the bewithin. Single combats, according to the

They contrived, however, one night to let with orders to proceed to the capital and They at length reached the borders of the call for succor. This messenger succeeded cultivated land. The first town was Bostra. in making his way through the Saracen lines, Bostra was situated nearly one hundred miles and then, travelling with all speed, delivered to the southward from Damasons, and being his message. The emperor immediately sent near the borders of the desert toward Arabia, forward a powerful army under the comand thus much exposed to the incursions of mand of Werden, to save Damascus if posthe Arabs, was strongly fortified. Still the sible from its impending fate. The Sara-Governor of Bostra, whose name was Ro- cens, when they heard that this army was manus, was not disposed to resist the inva- drawing near, went to meet it, leaving a not strong enough to resist them, or whether guard the city. They encountered Werden be was secretly inclined to favor the Sara- and his force at a place called Ajnadin. A

returned to the walls of Damascus, Inden with spoils and fleshed with victory. THE TAKING OF THE CITY.

The siege was now prosecuted with new rigor, and after a long and protracted contest, during which the most desperate assaults on the one side were repelled by the most determined and obstinate resistance on the other, it finally fell. The circumstances under which the Saraceus at last succeeded in gaining admission to the walls, if the tales of the ancient Arabian historians are true, of a very extraordinary character. The people of the city, as they say, became at length wearied out with the contest, and finding that they must finally be overpowered, induced the governor to consent to surrender while it was yet in their power to make some terms with their conquerors. The governor, accordingly, sent a messenger to Kaled to ask for an armistice, that they might have time to prepare proposals for a surrender. Kaled refused to grant this request. He did not within the city, the governor of which refus-wish to make any terms with his enemy, for he now felt sure of his prey, and chose therefore rather to carry the city by assault than to receive it on capitulation, in order that he might be under no restrictions in respect to slaughter and pillage, in the hour of final victory.

Kaled himself had commanded the besieg-

ng army on one side of the city, while on the other side, there was a force led by another general, named Abu Obeidah, a man of more mild and humane disposition than Kaled. Kaled himself was of a very rugged, stern, and merciless character. Being fled in his attempts to negotiate with Kaled, the governor now determined to see what could be done with Obeidah. One night, therefore, he sent out a messenger who understood the Arabic language, through the gate where Obeidah was posted. On issuing from the gate, the messenger called out to the sentinels asking for a safe-conduct for some of the people of Damascus to come out to the tent of Obeidah in order to confer with him on the terms of a capitulation. When the sentinels had communicated this request to Obeidah, he was very much pleased, and immediately sent the safe-conduct desired. Under the protection of the guarantee thus obtained, a commission of about one hundred of the chief citizens of Damas cus, including magistrates, officers, and dignitaries of the church, came forth from the gates, and being received by the sentinels at the Saracen lines, were conducted in safety to Obeidah's tent. They asked Obeidah whether his rank and authority among the Saracens was such that he was authorized to make stipulations. He said that he was not—but that still whatever he should agree to, would be sacredly observed by the army, as the solemn fulfilment of all covenants was made the imperious duty of the Mohammedan soldiers, by a fundamental article of their the people of all the towns and villages on religion. The two parties then entered into a negotiation for the surrender of the city, and it was finally agreed on the part of the safety. Great preparations were made for Christians, that the gates should be opened defending the place. The army was strong- to Obeidah, and on Obeidah's part, that the lowed to stand, after the capture of the city.

> In accordance with this stipulation, the gates on that sids of the city were opened, and Obeidah intended, after thus getting possession of the city at night, to send word in the morning to Kaled, informing him what he had done.

He had not proceeded far, however, in his progress through the streets, before he began to hear shouts and outcries, and to see lights gleaming to and fro, on the opposite side of the city. It seems that while the transactions which we have been describing were taking place in Obeidah's quarter, a somewhat similar scene had been enacting in the tent of Kaled. A Damascene named Josias had come out secretly from the city to Kaled, and had offered to betray one of the gates on that side to the besiegers. He had always been a Christian. he said, but be had been reading the book of the prophet Daniel, and had found there such clear and decided predictions of the rise and future greatness of the Saracenic power, that he was convinced of its heavenly origin. He proposed, therefore, that Kaled For several weeks the struggle continued should send a hody of one hundred men with came forth in token of submission, with the lines were objects of great curiosity and without leading to any decisive or permanent him, whom he said he could secretly admit to keys of the citadel in his bands. Tamerlane wonder to all who examined them, and many advantage on either hand. There were fu- the city, and then with their assistance open ordered him to be beheaded for not having fruitless attempts were made to discover by the gates to the whole Saracenic army .siegers from without, and equally furious This plan was immediately carried into effect. and desperate sallies from the gates, both by day and by night, on the part of the garrison themselves within the walls, opened the gates sistance to the army of Tamerlane, they to admit their comrades, and then ran in would escape suffering any serious injury in custom of the times, were fought in the pre-sence of the contending armies on the plain, loud shouts, and outcries of Allah Achbar! But it was not so. The trump of the Tarand on one occasion the Saracen champions, the Saracen cry of triumph-thus awaken- tar chieftain was the means of overwhelming of the steel. in one of the affrays that occurred, having ing the inhabitants from their sleep, and blied two of the Greek generals, carried throwing them into a state of the utmost the greatest probably that Damascus ever time to time, in different parts of Europe, to any dwellings are soon disintegrated and their heads on the tips of lances up to the consternation and terror. A strong column alls, and threw them over into the city as a token of their harred and defiance. The Saracens proved themselves in general, the strongest in these combats, and thus the strongest in the greatest probably that Damascus ever time to time, in different parts of Europe, to any on the option of this suffered during the whole period of its his-discover by what means this peculiar metal discover by what means this peculiar Christian troops were soon compelled to conable possession of the town, under articles surrendered to him, and pillaged it—slaughtfine themselves altogether to the city walls,
and were closely hemmed in on every side. Ing it by assault on the other. The two of the inhabitants. The next day after this agined that it was produced by combining the result, is the steel used at Damascus while others insaid actually fell.

From all those causes the result, is the northward by the great caravan route down a man from the wall in a basket, at a the city, and each immediately began to and though every effort was made to extinant with the other.— guish the flames, they spread in all directions ing the compound har when hot. Some Obeidah strongly protested against any until a very large portion of it was consuminitations of the Damascene blades were violence to the inhabitants, saying that he had given them a solemn guarantee for their at that time in the city, was to construct the ing the last century, by French armorers, diers to stop the work of slaughter, and to the lower one was built of stone. sheathe their swords. Kaled, on the other hand, denied the Obeidah had any authority dity, and all attempts to arrest the progress ing from each other in color and fustre, and to make such a compact, and refused to be of them were unavailing. to make such a compact, and refused to be of them were unavailing.

laying them, side by side in alternation, to and more attractive. In passing through governed by it. After a long and carnest. When Tamerlane returned to the seat of weld them all together, so as to form one them the interest and emissing of the Westders. Whether he considered the town small portion of their force to watch and it was finally concluded that the city should an immense amount of treasure from Damas-

quently made by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as well as the christian powers of himmoreover idouble powers idouble powers of himmoreover idouble powers of himmoreover idouble powers idouble powers idouble powers of himmoreover idouble powers idouble po Europe to recover possession of it, they skillful artisans, with a view of transplanting and polishing the weapon that prowere all in vain. It remained after the the skill itself which produced such treasures I duced, the surface was bound to be marked conquest of it by Kaled, for several centur, to his own dominions. The consequence by waving variegations similar to the end which themselves that are offered for sale, ries, in the hands or the Mohammedans, un- was that some of the arts which had flourish- the Damaseus blades; but the money's tagtil at length, in 1400, it was taken from ed in Damascus up to that time, were lost enever attained any great celebrity. The them by the great Tartar chieftain Tamer- i to the city, by this transaction, and were. Damaseus sicel thus retains, and will prolane.

CONQUEST OF DAMASCUS BY TAMERIANE.

Tamerlane, after baving made many conminion there, turned his course toward the 1400 of the Christian era. He advanced to the gates of Damascus. The people of the city did not dare to resist him, and the nunicipal officers immediately opened the gates to him, and agreed to pay a tax or ransom as the price of their lives. There was, time one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It was built of massive stones, firmly compacted together, and was encompassed with a ditch about sixty feet wide. This ditch was filled with water drawn from the rivers which flowed into the neighborhood of Damascus-the water being admitted to in all direction by the long caravans, which, the ditches when the rivers were high, and lat stated periods, were sent out across the retained there by suitable embankments and sandy deserts on every side, some to the ingates. At the corners of the citadel were wast bastions and towers, all constructed in Mediterranean, where they were transportthe strongest manner. On these bastions ed by sea to every part of the civilized is of an entirely different character from there were placed immense military engines world. constructed for throwing great stones, gigantic darts and javelins, and other ponderous missiles. There were contrivances also, the precise nature of which is not now known | ing silk and linen with ornamental figures, for pouring down upon the assailants below formed in the substance of the web, by means tending. streams of sort of liquid fire, dreadful and of a peculiar mode of manufacture. The art opens, leading to the courts and apartment wholly irresistible in its effects. Even wa-

ter would not extinguish it. The troops of Tamerlane advanced to water from the ditch, so as to give access to bastions, by shoring up the wall with im- them first had its origin. mense props, to support the superincumbent mass while they undermined it below. They broke out the lower stones, it is said, by building great fires against them and then pouring vinegar upon them, by which means they were so cracked and opened that they could loosen them with bars. This work of life; for the besieged in the bastion above, of fire upon the laborers below. In fact, city of their temper. A Damascene blade the resistance which the garison within thus became, in fact, a proverbial expression.series of platforms, for the structure was ing down of skulls, and even of the sunderthree stories high. The several floors of ing of bars of iron. They could be bent this staging they protected by parapets, and then at pleasure, and then, on being released, a bright and commute vision. All that his down you into hell fire, and then, on being released, a bright and commute vision. All that his down you into hell fire, and then, on being released, a bright and commute vision. All that his down you into hell fire, and then you have by their youthul fancy platured to him our reading the manifest of the hard classicity to perfect straightness as before. The date of the Arabian Nights, as fanceless. that were mounted on the walls of the bas- clasticity to perfect straightness as before. tion. Thus they could attack their enemies on the ramparts of the citadel, and from nearly the same level with them; and so ed, or otherwise in any way marred. The were enabled in a great measure to keep art of manufacturing this famous steel was them back, and thus allow the work of un-

dermining to be continued below. whole mass to rest on the wooden props do not at all enjoy the fame which tradition which had been set up to support it, the men piled up a great mass of fuel against the The most extravagant value was attached walls and against the wooden beams which to the possession of one of these ancient formed the props, and then set the whole swords by the soldiers of the middle ages .-on fire. Of course, as soon as the props

surrendered before. It might perhaps be supposed that since bands met in the streets near the centre of the city took fire, by accident as was said, alternate plates or bars of iron and stee safety, and he begged and entreated the sol- upper stories of the house of wood, though

be was secretly inclined to favor the Saracen cause, or whatever other motive may
have actuated him, he proposed to surrender.

The people of the town, however, refused to

The people of the town, the filling the people of the town the town the people of the town the people of the town the town the people of the town the town the people of the town the people of the town the town the people of the town the town the peopl

never recovered.

years after the capture of Damascus, by ther the very lofty reputation which it has Pamerlane, the city was taken by the removed, is not die more to the spirit of quests in the central parts of Asia, and es- Turks, and it has continued to form a part levaggeration and extravagance in respect (tablished a very extended and powerful do- of the Turkish dominions-excepting that it levery thing connected with feats of arms was a few years since for a short period in which prevaded in the age in which it was day.

MANUFACTURES AND ARTS OF DAMASCUS. Damascus has been greatly celebrated, during the whole period of its history, for ! the beautiful products of industry and art, cus were renowned throughout the world, as they were in ancient days. The orchards that surround the place were so terior cities of Asia, and other ports on the

One of the most celebrated of the arts of the ancient Damascenes, was that of weav-ing silk and linen with ornamental figures, wall toward the street is plain and unprewas for a long time confined to the weavers of Damascus, and the texture was accordingly known by the name of damask; and attack this citadel. They first drew off the although similar textures are now produced by the artisans of various manufacturing all the other adornments of the most impos the foot of the wall. They commenced countries, they still retain the name derived their operations under one of the principal from the city in which the art of weaving

THE SWORD-BLADES OF DAMASCUS. Perhaps the most famous of all the manufactures for which the city of Damascus has been in every age so renowned, were the sword-blades and sabres which were produced there in the early centuries of the Chris-They would stand the roughest usage, moreover, without becoming blunted, or indentsupposed to be lost from Damascus when Tamerlane carried the captive artisans away which is presented by the exterior of them They were sometimes sold at a price nearly

were burnt away, the whole bastion, with equal to a thousand dollars of our cur-all the towers and engines and other military rency. structures which it sustained, came down with a terrific crash, burying every thing beneath the ruins. The besieged made a last and desperate effort to repair the breach which the blades were composed. The sur-which avoids all outward displacements are which the blades were composed. The sur-which avoids all outward displacements are which avoids all outward displacements. and to resist the ingress of their foes, but face of the steel was marked by waving they soon found it would be of no avail, and lines, extending parallel to each other in they determined to surrender. The gov- curious spiral convolutions, from the hilt to the Mohammedan custom of costudion the ernor accordingly opened the gates and the point of the sword. These mysterious what means they were produced. Grinding the blade would remove them, for the time being; but on applying an acid to the fresh surface thus produced, the variegation would immediately re-appear-showing that the effect was not superficial, but that it depended upon some cause pervading the substance

> under the direction of an officer of artiflery The in that country. His method was to take a feat no idea, whatever of the wealth and

bably always return, its traditional preenum-In 1516, a little more than a hundred sence; though it is doubtful, efter all, whowest, and invaded Syrin, about the year the hands of Ibrahim Pasha to the present fabricated, than to any real superiority of the metal over that produced by the artisans

TRESENT CONDITION OF GAMASCUS

The gardens and orehards that environ it, hoves and halos of murchandise, with the however, a very strong castle or citadel which have in all ages issued from the work- and the immense expanse of feetile land salesman who has charge of them at hand, shops and manufactories of the city. In the which extends on every side pround, in on a raised platform, to attend to the cusmiddle ages, the silks, the dyes, the arms, broad plairs and green and fortile valleys. and the ornaments which came from Damas- are as rich, as beautiful, and as populous ladging rooms. Here the marchants and These fabries, together with the endless or in tracording this region, is struck with being brought to them from the coffeevarieties of fruit for which the gardens and wonder at the luxuriant verbure of the land scape, the density of the population, and barants. The access to these rooms is by the general aspect of theilt and prosperity staircases from the court, which tand upon a schick reions on every side, as he journeys gallery that extends all around the buildfamed, were conveyed away from the city which reigns on every side, as he journey. toward the city. On outering within the gates he finds the

same air of wealth and prosperity teleping within; although the style of architecture

that which provails in the West. The houses of the wealthy classes are very spacious and inagnificent. They cover a gross extent of ground, being built sons to inclos Through this wall a head port within, It is only on outering these courts that the visitor sees the true front ings of the edifice, which face the oper spaces in the interior, and are enriched with ortleoon, pinzzan, balconies, columns, on ing and couly architecture. The court itsolf is a sort of gardent having a fountain in the centre with groups of fig trees, or ango troos, and the rich flowering shrubs of pical climes, blooming near it, and with walks and portleses, pavod with rich mos ales, all around. There are cometimes two courts, on outer and an inner one, and from both of them righty ornamented algoves open, ending to the apartments of the house. These apartments are adorned in was of course carried on in the midst of tian era, and which became celebrated the most samptuous manner with carvings danger, and with an enormous destruction throughout the world for their beauty, the and gildings, and are turnished with rich hardness and keenness of their edge, and corpets, sumptoons divans, and other house hurled down incessant showers of missiles and the very extraordinary strength and clastic hold appliances of Oriental life, all together forming a scene of romantic enchantment which excites the astonishment and quite made would have entirely defeated the efbowliders the mind of the ticholders forts of the assailants, had it not been in bards, celebrated by princes and warriors, strikes the eye of the European travelor in some degree counteracted by the measures and were immortalized in history. In the the city, fills him with wonder, and makes adopted by the besiegers to protect the sappers and miners in their work. For this the deeds of knights and crusaders, most expurpose they built, at a short distance from traordinary tales were told of the feats per- strange figures and costumes witnessed the walls of the bastion which they were formed with these magical blades, of the there, the bazaars, the coffee-rooms, the attacking, an immense platform, or rather cutting off of heads and limbs, and the clear- bathing-houses-the arrivals and departures of the immente caravans, consisting sometimes of several thousand cantels these and other similar scenes which most his eye od this staging they protected by parapets, and into a circle and retained in that condition every side, a two the effect upon his mind of

but fascinating lilusions, he now finds full before him in living and acting reality.

And yet, notwithstanding the elegance

When an opening was made beneath the walls, sufficient to remove the support of the bastion on the foundation, and cause the and they have raised sidewalks on nither hand, according to the European fashion while the caravanseries, the shops, and the hazaars, present an or on and in some respects an inviting appearance. But the exterior as noting appearance. But the exterior aspect of the dwellings, as has already been intimated, is gloomy and repulsive in the highest degree. In the first place, it is the true and indicate policy of mon of wealth, which avoids all outward display; and roserves its resources for decorations which ean ha in some measure con exled. Thea inmates of a family, and aspecially females as much as possible, from the public ylaw, forbids entirely the placing of domestic the material used in building in these Engly, ern cities consists of bricks inderated only ler being dried in the sup. Fuch bricks are at first sur osed possible. In fact, many such bricks remain perfectly preserved among the ruins of Ninevell and Babylon, to the present day, with the written characters originally impressed upon them, all distinet and well defined. Still the bricks use

From all these causes the result, is that the dwellings of the wenthy chases in Da-mascus present to the street a dark and repulsive aspect. There are but few windows opening upon the street, and those are placed very high; so that the trent of the edifice is in the unin a doad wall, with a plain and unpretending portal in the center of it-u facade which conveys to the spectasplender that reign within.

The bazants and khans are more apen alteration between the contending generals, his empire in the East, he took with him compound rod or bar. This bar was then orn traveler is strongly excited by the atteration between the contending generals, his empire in the East, he took with him to compound rod or har. This bar was then orn traveler as strongly excited by the condition, a friend brought him a quantity it was finally concluded that the city should an immense amount of treasure from Damasheart at least until the generals could cus, consisting not merely of gold and silver and the report of the case to Medica and the sound of the sound of the condition, a friend brought him a quantity beated to a red heat and twisted into a spiral strange section that he witnesses, and the of Holloway's Cintiment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon presented to his view on every hand. Here send a report of the case to Medina and er, but of the rich manufactures of Damaslearn the Kalipo's will.

Thus Damascus cus, the fabrics of linen and of silk, and the

variety of Electorn merchandise, while the then stile and fashion, and the groups of

cosmbie, an i timir whole demeaner, present the most stracing contrasts to their several took a pratition on the hither side of the Algean. The traveller, as he walks along among these somes, game at the ever-shifting parano which present themselves to view and continual emissicy and wonder Amor , the mest striking of the camblish-

ments which attract the visitor's attention in walking through Damascus are the Khans. Thekhan is a nest edifice which answers the double purpose of a warehouse and a hotel. The viciter enters by a portal, and finds, himself in the interior of a spacious court. surrounded by a splendid range of buildings. The lower story of these buildings is finished in areades, in each of which are piled up tomers. The upper stories are occupied as travel- | travellers visiting the cityilodgo-their meals houses and restaurants in the neighboring ings on the second story. This gallery to ms not only the vestibule or corridor form which the ledging rooms are entered. but sorves likewise the purpose of a promenado. Here, too, the murchants, when their day's work is done, come out and sit. to smoke their pipes and drink their coffee -conversing the while with one mother about the business and the news of the day, or lookin down upon the scones that are passing in the court below.

The interior of the Khan below, on the floor of the court, presents always a very animated scone. Mules and comeis loaded with goods are doming and going, or are standing in groups in the centre, waiting for their turns to drink at the fountain.

The only strictly public buildings in Damasous, are the mosques. Of those there are several hundreds scattered throughout the city, some larger than the rest for publie worship, others smaller, for prayer. These, however, no Christian, known to be such, is under any circumstances ever allow ed to enter, under ponalty of douth,

(Concluded)

'A Word IN SEASON, HOW GOOD IT IN."-Kilstein, a plous Gorman minister, once heard a laboring man use the most awful curses and imprecations in a fit of passion. without reproving him for it. This so troufollowing night. In the morning he areas carly, soon saw the man coming along; and addressed him as follows: My friend; it is you I am waiting to see.

' You are mistaken, roplied the man, ' you have never seen me before. Yes, I saw you yesterday, said Kilstein, whilstreturning from your work, and heard you praying. What I heard me PRAY ! said the man, I am sure now that you are mistaken; for

I nover prayed in my life." And vot, calmly but carnestly replied the minister. If God had heard your prayer you would not have been here, but in hell; for I heard you hosenshing God, that he might strike you with blindness, and con-

yee, it is true, I did this very things in New, my friend, continued Kilstein, as

you noknowledge t, it is my duty to beseech you to seek with the same carrestings the salvation of your soul, as you have hitherto its damnation, and i will pray to God that

unon the ministry of Kilutoin, and ere long was brought in humble repentance to Christ na a true believer.

A word in season how good it is? Bo

instant in season and out of roagon; robuke, reprov. exhert, with all long-suffering and

ANECDOTE OF WESLEY, -Willo traveling in Georgia, I picked up the following anecdote of John Wesley and Gen. Oglotherpe. doto of John Wesley and Gen. Ugiotherpe. It seems that these two gentlemen were fellow passengers from Europe. In the course of his royage, Mr. Wesley heard Gen. Oglotherpe making a great note in the cabin, upon which he stopped in to know the cause. The General immediately addressed him

Mr. Wesley you must excuse me. I have met with a provocation too great for man to bear. You know the only wing I drink in Cyprus, as it agrees with me best of any; I therefore provided myself with sorgral devens of it, and this rillain (bis soryant, who was present, almost dead with foar) has drank up the whole of it. But I will be rev aged on him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and to be carried to the man-of-war that sails with us. The rascal should have taken care bow he used me so, for I nover forgive,'

Then sir,' said Mr. Wesley, looking calmly at him, 'I hope you never sin.'

The General, confounded at the repress, throw his keys to the servant, and bade him do botter in the future. What a serece reproof was that a Would

is not be well for every one, while trying to forgive a person who has injured him, to bear in mind that he himself has no promise of being forgiven by his heaveily Father until he cherishes a forgiving spirit towards overy one! How can unforgiving man unter this petition in the Lord's Prayer: L'orgivo us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespace ugainst us! were

HOLLOWAY'S CINTHENT AND PILLS Certain Remedies for Rheumatism. Henry Foot, aged 52, of York Fort, Hidson's Bay, was a severe sufferer from this complaint. and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so had at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to more either hand or foot. While he was in this borrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Cintment and Pills, which he found himself gradually improved by them,

Color Barrier Carres (C. 1987)

Salastan still

EUROPEAN NEWS

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA

BEFORR SEBASTOPOL July 17.

My Lond,-I have the honor to submit for your lordship's information the accompanying lotters from Lieut-Colonel Campbell; 90th Regiment; the one referring to his personal services, and the other to those of a party of the 55th Regiment on the occasion of the capture of the Quarries in front of the Redan, on the night of the 7th ult.

With regard to Liout-Colonel Campbell's own services, I think it right to inform your fordship that I find, upon inquiry, that the charge of holding the Quarries on the night in question, and of repolling the repeated attacks of the enemy was confided to that attacks of the enemy, was confided to that officer after he led the assault, and was, in fact, a separated and detached command from that of Colonel Shirley, who acted as General of the day in the trenches of the right attack; the despatch of the late Field-Marshall Lord Ragian has already shown how admirably that duty was performed by the brave men who were under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Camp-

The Lieutenant-Colonel's letter, record ing the good conduct of the party of the 55th Regiment, speaks for itself.

I bavo, &c. JAMES SIMPSON.

Lieutenant-General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

CAMP LIGHT DIVISION, July 13. SIR,-The despatch of the late lamented Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, of the 9th of June, mentions that I commanded the storming party on the Quarries, on the evening of the 7th of June. May I beg most respect-fully that you will bring it to the notice of Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding the Forces, that I not only had the honor of commanding the storming party, but that having been twice wounded in the assault, I retained the sole and undivided command in the Quarries, not only of the original attacking force and supports, but of all reinforcements during the whole night, until relieved at 7. a. m. on the 8th. The despatches must have explained already that the enemy made several desperate efforts during the night to regain the works, and that on three occasions everpowering numbors succooded in re-entering, but were, on all occasions, driven back at the point of the bayonet. The entire night was, indeed, one continued struggle for this position, the fatigue and anxiety of which I have never recovered from. When Lord Ragian's de-

spatch was completed, I have reason to suppose his lordship had not received the details, as my own account to Colonel Shir-ley General of the Transhus was mayored. ley, General of the Tronches, was unavoidably delayed in consequence of my wounds, and not being able to write. In justice to tayself, conscious of having performed an important duty to the best of my ability, and the loss and t and successfully, I now respectfully submit this statement to the Commander of the Forces, with the hope that he may be pleasod to have my services on this occasion montioned and particularised. At process several officers have equal praise in the de spatch, who were not in the Quarries at all.

I have, &c., Robert Campbell, Licutonant-Colonel. Commanding 90th Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg. Military Socretary, &c., Head-quar'ers.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 8.

inadvortant omission in Lord Ragian's do- lot us have a little rest. As soon as they spatch of the 9th of June of any montion of the 55th Regiment as sharing in the attack and defence of the Quarries during the night of the 7th of June. I did not montion the ous it will be till one gots accustomed to it, regiment in my report, as they were not given over to me as a part of the attacking party; but the officer commanding the party informs me that they, being originally told off as a working party, were directed by the engineer (Capt. Browne) to throw down their tools, and that they were mored by you as a support to Egerton's riflepit, whence they have a support to Egerton's riflepit, whence they have a support to Egerton's riflepit, whence they have a support the attacking party, and ing the part did good service in clearing the Russian most brilliant operation of the siege carried trenches and in the defence throughout the night, as their severe list of killed and wounded attests (53 out of 160) many of the such contempt, was no doubt expected by former not being found until the slag of truce, when their bedies were found in the trenches they had gained.

Russians in their trench with the bayont, and of Captain Elton, who, with a small body of mon, formed a covering party on the right to those who were reversing the trench, is particularly deserving of montion, as is that also of Lioutenants Scott and Williams for the whole northern faubourg. The Ruswho were most active in performing their

Hoping that the Commander of the Forces may doom this statement sufficiently satisfactory to enable him to move in the

subject. I havo, &c., Robert Campbell, Lioutonant-Colonel. 90th Rogimont, Commanding Assault To Colonel Shirley, Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 17. My Lord.-I have the honor to transmit berewith, the nominal and numerical return of casualties in this army from the 13th to the 15th inst; also, the weekly report of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, which will be most gratifying to your lordship, as showing a steady decrease in the number of

cases of spasmodic cholers.

I have but little to report to your lord-ship; our siege operations are steadily pro-

gressing.
Last night, about 11 o'clock, a sortio was made by the enemy on the right of the French works, in front of the Mamolon : the cannonade and fire of musketry was exceedingly heavy, but I have not yet been made acquainted with any particulars of the at-

I regret to have to announce to your lordship the death of Captain Rowland A. Fraser, of the 42nd Highlanders, a very ta-lented young officer, who was killed in the trenches of the right attack last night by the splinter of a shel

1 have, &c., JAMES SIMITSON, Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c. Numerical Return of Casualties from the Numerical neturn of Casualities from the 13th to the 15th July inclusive:—Total—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 34 rank and file wounded.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 21.

tussians hold their strong position on the lackenzio Heights, extending by Aitodor to them is higher than the land around. artillory and infantry at Alupka

Cavalry into the valley of Baidur to-morrow, to protect and afford convoys to the commissiriat for the purpose of bringing in

Major-General Markham arrived on the 10th inst., and, agreeable to the instructions message, I have appointed him to the com-

pol. I take this opportunity of recording sures.
my sense of the ability and zeal with which he The has throughout conducted his arduous and responsible situation of commanding the Naval Brigade, which has rendered such ex-

collent services in our batteries.

I beg also to report to your lordship that
Mr. Commissary General Filder has been obliged to relinquish the command of his important department, and will have to return to England upon the recommendation

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

The following letter fell into my hands day or two since on a visit to a deserted vi lage about twelve miles from Balakhas. It is in a female hand, and is dated the very day of the capture of the Mamolon Vort. from a village to the north of Schantopel Omitting the domestic details, I cannot forbear giving you the political and military contents, which may be considered public

MAY 26. June 7 .- You are not, my dear sister, in a very safe position, according to my judg-ment. The enemy is only a few steps from you at Foress. The Baidar read is broken of the 12th of May (24th) you said all was say that a Russian army is marching on Paris. Up to to-day all was quiet in Sobas topol. To-day the enemy bombarded bea-

vily, but did nothing but bombard, and will do nothing; they can do nothing at all against us. Mother, who has just come rom there, says it is impossible to recognize the town, it is so much changed by the fortifloations continually added to it. At the Sovornaya, you ofter as through a gate with onormous batteries on each side Mother was there a day when it was quite quiet; she even slopt in the town that night. At 10 o'clock a shell fell into the gallery near the window; happily it did not fall in-

to the room, or she might have been hurt.
They say the seat of war will soon be transferred to the Danube. It is time Sin,-I beg to draw your attention to the that these gentlemen should leave us and

The writer goes on to speak of her yelwritten the Mamolon was attacked, and the out. The bombardment, which the fair writer and her military friends treated with thom to recemble the operations of October and April, and to be followed by no attack. It would soom that for once we found the (Captain, now Major Curo) roports that the gallant conduct of Liout. Stone, who was killed at the head of his mon, charging the Russians in their trench with the late of success which life head of portants and the success which life head of portants, a success which life head of portants. would no doubt have led to still more glorious result. The Severnaya alluded to in the letter is what we call the Star Fort, or is sians are busily at work, strongthoning this part of the place, as well as their positions on the Katcha and Bolbeck, in anticipation of operations at some future period for the ontire possession of Sobastopol and the Cri

The Naval Brigade fancies itself hardly used in the matter of promotion, and indeed it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that its officers are somewhat neglected by the First Lord of the Admiralty After the 17th of October a large promotion was made by Sir. J. Graham, as the reward of a single day's labour and danger, but since that time, during a period of nearly eight months, no single premotion has been conferred on an officer of the Naval Bridge, although there are among them lieutenants of nine or ten years' standing, who voluntoored their services on shore, and have been exposed to the hardships and danger of the trenches equally with the officers the army. The latter by succeeding to death vacancies and by brovets, have received a proper reward for their services, while the naval officers remain in their old position. and are naturally disappointed and disgustod. It is hardly sufficient to toll them that when Sebastopol is taken they will have their promotion. Many will not be alive to son that day, and in the case of married men the widows who would be in the receipt of adequate pensions for their husband's servicos will be left with a maintenance not corresponding to the merits and sacrifices of those who have fallen in a prolonged siege lf the one bombardment of October was thought worthy of a large premation there should be some reward for three others, each

the suffering of the late terrible winter. July 21 Amid the returning heat which has followed the stormy weather of last week, the operations of the siege are being pressed forward by the French on our right with indefatigable industry. There is nothing in what goes forward which can strike a stran-

of which was more severe and more suc-

cossful than the first-not to mention nearly

300 nights of duty in the trenches, and all

nearly disappeared, and although more sick ry day sees the Milio nearer the crest of the the allies. During the present week there tween them the shock would be diffused over recently arrived from rangianu and a creation was preparing the present week there tween them the shock would be diffused over recently arrived from rangianu and a creation was preparing the present week there tween them the shock would be diffused over recently arrived from rangianu and a creation was preparing the present week there tween them the shock would be diffused over recently arrived from rangianu and a creation was preparing the present week there. ot of that character to cause uneasiness—courage and tenseity of the Russians to hold.

With reference to the exterior army, the The Mulakoff and Mamelon stand in an elevated plateau; while the ridge that joins Albat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogen- along this ridge that the French sapertends bash, and the strong range of heights over in a zigzag to within 170 yards of the bill hanging Urkusta and the valley of Buidar.—, which the Russians hold. As the incline is It is reported that they have also a force of somewhat steep, the French working parties The are already out of the reach of the Russian French have pushed forward the whole of guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting upon the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Southai river, and communicating with the riflemen, who held every spot of vantage, the French upon the Tehernaya, whilst the and use their best endeavours to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap mente, French gunbeat, communicated every enemy who shows a part of his cap with the squadron at anchor on the south their range. But as these can be reguns of the Mamelon are hourly thundering against the Russian stronghold, the advancommissiriat for the purpose of bringing in tage is clearly on the side of the French forage and supplies for the use of the army. The latter have also thrown up a small battory for field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which have hicherto prevented the in your lordship's tolographic ogress and formation of Russian troops for a sortio against thom. Those guns entirely command the points on which the Russians Sir Stephen Lushington, K. C. B., having are in the habit of leaving their works, and been promoted to the rank of Admiral, has they consequently have been reduced to rebeen relieved in the command of the Naval ply to all the advances of their enemy by Brigade by Captain Honorable Henry Kep- merely the fire of musketry from the embra-

The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there, making their way by dedging behind clumps of oarth and bushes, until they had reached about 80 yards from the parapet, when they throw themselves on their faces and bogan digging up earth for cover. The French seemingly did not observe the movement. and our people, not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain, fancied them to be French. By this moans the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out

On the 19th the French observing signs of activity among the Russians on their left. opened a furious fire from all their batteries towards that part of the town. The fire. which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour and having apparently affected its object consed. On the side of the Malakoff the Fronch have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It appears that two doop trenches led to the Malakoff, on the side of the feedan the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Carooning Bay. To interrupt, at least the latter means of communication, the French lave established a small battery, which is as you unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent step the Russian reserves coming up while the French are assaulting the works themselves.

Ta-day there has been a veritable July sun; not a broath of air has been stirring. Over the Black Son hangs the mist which a ways appears when the sun pours down his rays with more than usual power. The firing was slack this mornin; but towards afternoon it increased considerably, and at the present moment there is a sharp cannon ado kept up from the Malakeff, and new and then a velley of musketry announces that the skirmishers are at work. We have constructed another battery of two Impenster guns to the left and in advance of the 21 gun battery. Somewhat more to the left a attory of six guns has been raised to fire on the shipping, but, it having been found that the position was too low for the purpose, mortars have been substituted, and the battory will, no doubt, opon in a few days. The Laneasters have not yet been mounted, but will probably be in position to-morrow.

The health of the men is still excellent and their spirits do not in the least suffer by the length and the wearisomeness of the marching order to descend the oft-trodden ravines which load to the batteries, there is neither despendency nor unwillingness; the laugh and the joke accompany their stops, their air is brisk and alort; how different from their appearance in the gloomy season of last December! The noise of skittles is to be heard on every side, and the regimental bands, with sadly diminished numbers indeed, but still offective for amusement. give the various popular airs to which we are acoustomed at home. Catheart's-hill is every evening the lounge of hundreds of idlers who, stretched at length on the dried grass, or sitting on the piles of stenes which close many an honoured grave, look down to the belongured city, and watch the flashes which burst forth from Mamelon, Malakoff, or Redon with a lazy indifference.

THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT.

OFF CRONSTADT, July 16. The powerful naval forces of the allies which within the past fow days have been augmented to 40 sail, comprising 16 steam line-of-buttle ships, two steam frigates. tour small steamers, four mortar vessels, and 14 gun boats, after a strict reconnoissance for a period exceeding three weeks of the north shore of Cronstadt, weighed anchor at soven a.m. of the 14th instant. Two iours had barely clapsed after the anchors had been weighed on the morning of the 14th before the three Admirals, Dundas, Penaud, and Seymour, parted company in their respective ships, the Duke of Wellington, the Tourville, and the Exmouth, with the Austerlitz and Merlin in attendance, on route for Nargen. The Euryalus had been sent in advance at four a, m. with the four mortar vessels, for the same destination. The remainder of the allied squadrons, having been placed under the orders of Rear-Admira! Baynes, immediately after the departure of the three senior flag-officers, anchored about four miles N. W. by W. of Tolbonkin Lighthouse. where they are to remain until further orders. I have good reasons for stating that the separation of the three admirals from the main bulk of the fleet is merely temporary, and has occurred in conseonence of Rear Admiral Penaud having conceived a plan for an attack on Revel the practicability of which Rear-Admirals Dundas and Seymour have gone to ascertain by personal observation. If the result should be sufficiently satisfactory to justify thebombardment of that port, it will be made by the entire fleet, with the exception of

ry day sees the Mile mearer the crest of the the allies. During the present week there tween them the shock would be diffused over recently arrived from England and France. ments, &c., have been as follows:--July 10.

> At five p. m. a portion of the third division of the fleet, under the orders of Rear | bulwarks, just above the water. Only two Admiral Baynes, anchored off Cronstadt. In company with the Retribution(flag-ship) in the harbour; but the crest of every hill were the Colos-us, Edinburgh, Hogue, and three gundoats-the Badger, Snapper, and in a boat containing three men, a boy and some women, whom the commander-inchief did not detain. They were towed in their boat towards the land by the Magicienne, and liberated. The Russian fleet was beerved making frequent telegrphic signs on board the men of war and the shore battiries.

July 11. The crews of the fleet were employed in the forenoon in various evolutions aloft shifting topsail yards, loosing and furling sails, &c. The gunbouts Snapper, Badger, and Dapper, had each their armament increased by a thirty pounder gun. The entire flotiffa of gunbots weighed, formed into two lines, and were exercised in vari-

July 12. The Nile, 91, Captain G. R. Mundy, with a gunboat in company, was ordered o weigh and 'o anchor under the land N. W. The Bulldog and another gunboat proceeded in chase in a north-east direction and picked up two boats containing fisherman, who, on being conveyed to the flagship, were permitted to depart and resume their usual occupations. The Tourmente French gunboat was employed cruising plong the north coast of the Bay of Si. Petersburg.

July 19. The Cossack, Captain Fanshawe, arrived at 10 a.m. with despatches for Rear-Admiral Baynes.

Roar-admiralsDundas,Penend,& Seymour with nine sail of the line, several steamers, mortar vessels, and gunboats, were at anchor off Nargen, superintending a series of experiments with the mortars, the greatest range of which had not exceeded 4, 200 yards. The Cossack having taken on board letters and parcels for the Arrogant and Magicienne, employed cruising off Wyborg, sailed at 6 p. m. The Bulldog was despatched towards Cronstadt, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of landing two prisoners-fishermen. She was met by a Russian steamer of war, the Captain of which stated that a few nights since an extensive fire ha : broken out at St. Petersburg, whereby several houses and much valuable property had been destroyed. A voilent storm, which continued unwards of an hour, passed over Cronstadt and the bay of St. Petersburg. The rain fell in torrents. The flashes of lightning were of the most vived description, followed by loud peals of thunder. After the storm had coased, the oppressive feeling of the atmosphere was abated and a cool refreshing breeze set in. At 9 p m, the bulldog was ordered to keep in rediness for night service.

This morning a man was observed on the length and the wearsomeness of the signal to the fleet. Two of the gunboats, get through; the Vulture will take her in Russians of late make a very few serties. In charge of Captain G. R. Mundy, of the tow, and bring her here. The Dragon ar-Nile, were immediately despatched towards the lighthouse; sent boats thereto, and she left the Amphion. All the mortar vestho nights were assed without much hard. Nile, were immediately despatched towards ship in the trouches. When formed in the lighthouse; sent beats thereto, and brought the prisoner off to the Retribution. He is a deserter from the enemy, an officer of inferior rank in the Russian service. One of the steamers came out of the harbour to intercept the gunboats, but on the Bulldog going to their assistance, immediately put back. The Dapper, tender to the Colossus having got ashare on the west const of the bay, the Bulldog, followed by the French gunboat Tourmente, and the Redwing, want to her assistance, and got her off without her having sustained any injury. A fatal accident occurred to a midshipman on board the French screw steam ship Duquesne. While supermtending the loosing of sails in the maintop, the maintapsail, suddenly inflated by gust of wind struck him violently and precipitated him on the deck. The unfortunate young officer was instantaneously

The Tartar, screw corvette, Captain Hugh Dunlop, rejoined Rear Admiral Baynes at two a.m. from Nargen. The Commander-in-Chief, in conjunction with Rear admirals Penaud and Seymour, had made a close reconnoissance of Revel and Swoaborg. They approached the former port within half a mile of the forts, and ascertained that the defences have been materially strengthened by the construction of various earthworks, in which have been placed some of the largest guns from the stone batteries. While standing close into Sweaborg in the Merlin three of the infernal mechines, containing a much larger Cronstadt, were exploded, but without effect, the steamer having just previously passed over the precise spot where they were laid down.

THE FLEET OFF REVEL.

NARGEN, OFF REVEL, July 24. On the 17th the commander-in-chief, accompanied by Admiral Pensud, Admiral Seymour, and Commodore the Hon. F. F. Pelham, proceeded in the Merlin to reconoitre Sweaborg and Helsingfors, they were also attended by two gunboats and a French steamer. When about three thousand vards from the batteries, several infernal machines were exploded by means of galvanic wires connecting them with the shore; but they seem more useless than those which explode by being struck, for it is next to an impossibility for any one on shore to ascertain, such portion threof as may be necessary to by taking angles, or any other means, when watch the proceedings of the Russans off a ship is so exactly over one of the machthis and other places in the Gulf of Fin- ines that the explosion would damage her ; land. The defences of Constadt and this was proved by the experience of the gor; stagnation seems to reign in camp and Sweaborg have been so considerably ang- 16th, for none exploded nearer than fifty or My Lord, —I have great pleasure to inform your lordably that the health of the

ger; staguation seems to reign in camp and swentoug uave occurs of considerably augmented by the enemy in all respects during seventy yards, of the ships. To be effective dated Kamiesch, the 29th ult. has just come ployment for sums of money on di
the machine should touch the ship's bottom, to band. The port and barbor of Balakits fixed minimum of 31 per cent.

the proceedings of the fleet. Their move. Two line-of-battle ships have been sunk in the western channel. The Amphion saw them go down. One heeled over as she sank, and remains on her side; the other has ships and a few small vessels could be seen and small island now bristles with cannon. No less than seventeen new batteries and learthworks have been erected since we pointed out their weak places last year.-Having satisfied themselves, the admirals returned to the fleet about six p. m.

The Ivanhoe hired transport left for Eng-

July 18.

land. The fleet is so well stocked with provisions that though she has been more than two months in the Baltic, she has been mable to discharge her cargo until now .-The block-ships have each in turn made a trip to try their engines, under the inspection of Mr Ward, the inspector of machinery. They average a speed of six or seven knots, and all, the trials were satisfactory. At noon the Merlin, with the commanderin-chief and a French steamer with Admiral Penaud, accompanied by two gunboats, procceded to reconnoitre Revel, and returned during the evening. Revel is an exceeding-ly strong place, and though its fortifications are not so imposing in appearance as those of Sweaborg, it is quite as strong, and able to defend itself from a sea attack. At Sweaborg the fortifications are built upon a number of islands, which could only be reinforced with difficulty, and which could be destroyed in detail; but at Revel all the forts and batteries are on the mainland, running along the water's edge for two or three miles, while nature has assisted to strengthed the place by making the only channel to run within range of every one. Altogether they mount about 400 guns. At seven the Princess Alice and Tartar arrived from the entrance of the gulf, where the latter has been cruising. Her place has been taken by the Euryalus, which left this evening.-At 8-15 the Tartar left again for Crontsadt, taking with her two colliers. After communicating with Admiral Baynes she will go to Captain Velverton's squadron, near the 15 the Lightning arrived from Ledsund .she brings some explanation of the Driver's boat's mishap I mentioned in my last. It seems she was cruising off a town called Raumo, a little to the south of Nystad. The burgomaster of the town came on board, and offered to deliver up all the government property provided they would spare the town, them there were several government vessels but their masts and sails were stowed away in a storehouse up a small creek, and that they must go up that and fetch them. The boats were accordingly sent away manned and armed; but the moment they got into the small creek mentioned, a murderous fire was opened upon them from both sides of it, and they were obliged to retreat, with the loss of five killed and eight wounded. July 19.

The Hastings arrived from Barosund The Pylades arrived from Ledsund, and the yacht Wee Pet, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, joined us; she is only 74 tons-rather a small thing to cross the North Sea

The Vulture left us for the Great Belt, where the Calcutta has been tumbling about top of Tolboukin Lighthouse, making some for six or seven days without being able to sels (15) and gunboats have been painted of a grayish colour, which makes them scarcely distinguishable at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards. The Hon. Mr Hobart, senior liuetenant of the flagship, has been placed in command of all the mortar vessels.

July 21.

The Pembroke and Stork parted company for Barosund. The Magicienne arrived from near Frederickshamp, where she left the Arrogant, Cossack, and Ruby gunboat at anchor about ten miles from the town. Last Saturday they went into the little bay at the bottom of which this beautiful town is built, and commenced at ten p. m. to attack an earthwork battery of six guns, which has been lately erected about a quarter of a mile from the town by the Emperor's orders. He went there on his way to Helsingfors a short time back, and found the place without soldiers or batteries. He mmediately ordered 3,000 of the former to be stationed there, and the latter to be built The town was safe from harm until this happened, but it is now partly in ruins.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, announces to the French Minister of War that the Phlogethon had arrived at Kamiesch, briuging French prisoners, exchangod at Odessa against Russian Prisoners which this steamor had taken on board at Constantinoplo. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French offleers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians. quantity of powder than those deposited off The despatch concludes with these words: -"Nothing new has occurred before the pinco.

CRIMEA, July 17

The weather is very hot. The works are within sixty metres of the Malakell Tower. The generals have decided that commercial vessels may freight with whoat at Kertch, on condition of depositing a third part of their cargo at any point of the coast that Prince Gortechikoff reported, on the 28th

of July, that on the evening of the 27th the enemy opened a heavy canonade for two hours against Bastion No. 4 The fire was vigorously annswered. There was nothing new from other parts of the Crimes. General Pelessier gives details of the sor-

tie on the night of the 14th July. The Russians must have lost several hundred men. The French lost 23 killed and 17 wounded.

MARSEILLES, July 30.

The Grange, which left Constantinople on the 23rd of July, has arrived. The advices from the Crimes are to the 21st 17e wounded, and 200 wounded soldiers.

army has greatly improved; cholera has jot every day an advance is made, and ove- assailable by the present marine forces of for if it exploded with two feet distance be- lava were crowded with vessels, which had

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Letters to the 23rd July report no move ment of importance. The mortar versely were being painted lead color, which renders them scarcely distinguishable at a distance The greatest range of the mortars had not exceeded 4200 vards.

DANTZIC, Aug. 3.

The Princess Alice has arrived with the made; she left the fleet on the 31st ult. at Nargen. Co alteration has taken place in the position of the equadron. Nothing imnortant has taken place except the destruction of some coast batteries at Kotka hut preparations are, however, being made to strike an important blow.

GENERAL BEATSON.

We find the report of General Beatson's nurder repeated in various telegraphic despatches in toroign journals. As, however, they are all traceable to the original Constantinople despatch of the 26th, ria Vienna, they do not confirm the report, but leave us free at least to hope that the general may vet be in safety.

SCHAMYL'S DESCENT UPON TIFLIS.

It was rumored in Constantinople, on the 23rd, that Schamyl (whom the Moniteur lately reported dead) had made a descon upon Tiffis and induced the Russians to retroit from before Kars. A fact so important as the relief of Kars would not, it is reasonable to suppose, have remained ten days without conformation.

GENERAL SIMPSON

A ministerial contempory contradicts the rumor that Coneral Simpson had been recalled, but roints to his probable resignation and the appointment of a successor.

THE RHONE STEAMERS.

It appears from the Courier de Marseilles to be perfectly true that the French government has purchased the Rhone steamers for operations in the Black Sea. They are flat bottomed, and the number of bosts pur-By this monns it will be pos sible to land even 50,000 mon on points Gulf of Wyborg, and return here. At 8 which would be inaccessible to vessels of ordinary construction. FRANCE.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite ony listurbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation has been remarked of late among which they readily assented to. He told the refugees on the continent as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

HANOVER.

The names of the new ministers have been gazetted. The Queen and King and three children have gone to Nordorney.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Borlin of the 29th ult. states that according to the most correct calculations, the half of the loan of 30 mi ions of thalors voted last year has been swaltowed up by the military expenses caused by the partial mobilisation amounting to 4,-135,724 thalors, since which there has bee expended on the same account 1.685,000 thalors a month which make about 10 milions of thalers in six months, without reck oning other ordinary exponses. The cavalry and artillery are to remain at their prosent strongth.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL

The West India mail steamer Tyne arrived yesterday, at Southampton, with the West India mails and 635,000 dollars in specie.

THE PENINSULAR MAILS.

Southampton, Friday Evening.

The Hibernia has arrived with the Penin sular mails, having left Lisbon on the 29th ult. She brings eighty-four passengers. Cholora has broken out at Oporto The absorbing topic at Lisbon is the ac-

ception and proclamation of the King.
The Foreign Exchanges are dull. Bank of Lisbon notes are at one per cent discount Exchange on London, 331; 90 days 541. The Madagascar had left Gibraltar wit horses and mules for the Crimes. Sir Richard Packingham, the British Min

ister, is shortly expected at Lisbon. The Prince of Orango is expected a

In Portugal the crops are abundant, and much will be exported.

SEMI OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Globe says that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in porson. It is no probable that her Majosty will visit London before her departure for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborno to Boulogno on the 7th. The Earl of Clarendon will be the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majosty on the occasion. The day of prorogation, if not on Saturday, the 11th inst., will, at all events, be on the following Monday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

From the Daily Neics.

The English Funds opened quietly, but owards the middle of the day experienced sudden rise of 3-8 per cent. A reaction then set in, and the closing quotations were only 1-8 per cent. above those of yesterday, caused by a feeling of sympathy with the recent upward movement at Paris, and by the explanations made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night. The reaction of teach that the price of such men's support this afternoon was probably caused by the must be the understanding that their vices continued demand for money. In the Stock Exchange the rate for Government securities, was risen to 3 per cent.

In Lombard-street also a very active demand for money was again experienced, and was specially attributed to the heavy amount paid into the Bank of England at this season. The credit, coupled with the preparations of to-morrow, the 4th of the month. which is expected to prove a general day in | may be wise unto salvation, but they cannot the market, and the payments above alluded Cango brings General Lafonte de Villiers, to, as paid into the Bank, however, has tend-bodily labor, the sweat of the brow, is the ed to increase the loan resources of that Further intelligence from the Crimea, establishment, which has to-day found employment for sums of money on discount at

The rates for discount in Lombard-street and elsewhere show a tendency to approxi-mate towards that of the Bank, as compared with which, they have hitherto showed a sensible reduction. Consols opened 901 to 901 and were quoted at the close of the house at 90 to 901, both Government Money and next Wednesday. The subscriptions for the new French loan were last quoted 21 to 3 prem. At Paris to-day the late rise was generally well maintained.

A very favorable augury with reference to an important trade with the United States is drawn from the complexion of the advices from that country, which report greatly diminished stocks of British manufactured goods in view of the splendid harvest now secured in the United States. A brisk trade between the two countries is anticipated.



Acr Foundations are upon the boly tilis.

Hamilton. Friday, August 24 1855

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TORONTO, June 27, 1855

My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston.-It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several parishes, in accordance with the following

I remain, &c. JOHN TORONTO. August, 1855. 25 North line Fitzroy 11 a m " Hutley..... 3 p m 26 March Church, at the Parsousge..... 11 2 m " March Church, near the Hon Mr Pinkeyte 3 p m 27 Bytewu..... 3 p m Monday Tuesday Wednesday 29 Rinkmond..... 10 a m " Merrickville 3 p m 30 Kempeille..... 10. a m " Mountain 3 p m 31 Edwardsburgh..... 10 a m " Matilda.........., 1.p to · Williamsburgh..... 4 p m SEPTEMBER. l Osnabruck.... 107a m Saturday 2 Cornwall 11 a m

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to hold a visitation of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Archdeaconry of York, as

follows: Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the HOME AND SINCOE RURAL DEANERtes, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toonto, on Tuesday, September: 4, next, at

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

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

day, September 6, at 11 a. m. The Clergy are requested to furnish the Archdeacon with the names of their Church Wardens, previous to Divine Service, ou the occasions above mentioned.

THE TORONTO RIOTS.

THE second great evil from which the late riots in Toronto originated is unquestionably, as we previously hinted, the irrational and unchristian character of the municipal elective franchise. The government of the City is de facto in the bands of the cabmen, low tavern keepers, carters, and other people of that class; the consequence necessarily is, that, ordinarily, they will not elect such individuals to fill the Council Chamber as will, in a greater or less degree, pander to their vicious propensities; to look for any thing else, were to expect to gather figs of thistles! Yea, we care not who know it! It is our solemn conviction that elective institutions, as carried out on the Continent, are going to be its ruin.

We have asserted that the elective franchise in its present low character is irrational. It is so, because the masses are debased; and this no one knows better than the wretched politician who to serve his purpose, attributes to them the virtues of demi-gods. In proof of this, number the grog shops, listen to the oaths, and note that general neglect at public worship, all of which things mark the character of the unhallowed multitude. Is it possible then that such men can wish to maintain law and order? Nay, but does not common seuse shall be winked at ? How mockingly irrational then, is it to give them the spower of choosing the individuals whose office it is to be the guardians of the public weal!

But further, the mass of the people are necessarily ignorant of everything, but the commonest affairs of life; "thank God, they be wise in human lore. Labor, continuous decreed portion of the bulk of mankind, while in this world; a condition favorable not only to the peace of holiness, but per-

haps peculiarly so to the heartfelt enjoyment of social comfort, but one which, in the general does not admit of much intellectual deboth the truth of the Eternal and the expecontinued labour loves no time, and the exhaustion of fatigue destroys all fitness for the acquirement of knowledge, hence to ober and to love is the happy vocation of the world of manual laborers; would to God ed so undeservedly. they were found walking in it. But how truly absurd is it to take them out of the postion in which a wise Providence has placed them, and make them in all their ignorance the masters of a nation's or a city's destiny.

But the modern system of governing through the masses, is as unscriptural and unchristian as it is irrational. God has told to do wickedly;" He further denounced it as one of the bitterest curses which awaited a rebellious nation that "servants should be her princes, and that her princes should be servants!" For rulers therefore to fall down and worship the people, and for nations to decree for themselves that servants shall he their princes, and that rulers shall be the willing slaves of the mob, all of which things are the rule and custom of this Continent is daringly to trample under foot the wisdom of the Most High, and sneeringly to hug His fierce judgments to our bosoms! But thus to throw the reins of authority into the hands of the "beasts of the people," it is a scriptural phrase, is to insult the kingly nature of our Incarnate Saviour, from whom alone any lawful authority can come. But this in fact, brings us to the great conin Christ is man? Shall authority rise from the dregs of the people, or shall it come down from the throne of the Incarnate?

Here then we stop; for if the principle to which we have come be right, the remedy is clear. Let us use every possible means to get the guardians of law and order appointed by authority above themselves, rather than below themselves. To this, we verily believe God will yet graciously bring, back the nations, when his wisdom has been fully justified, by the madness of an usurping people becoming their bitter punishment. In the meantime, if the social disease be not beyond all remedy, let every possible effort be made to raise the character of our city electors, by cutting off all interested parties, as tavernkeepers, cabmen, &c., and raising the houserent necessary for a vote. Just now is the time to make the move, while all respectable men, of every grade, are indignant at the re-

"THE ECHO."

We had hoped when we took the manage ment of The Church, that our cotemporary the Echo would have given us a fair trial before he heaped upon us his would be satirical effusions. No less than three of the editorials in his issue of the 17th, are devoted to us. Two of the articles pretend criticise some of our remarks, but it would be hard indeed to find what particular sentences he wishes to disprove,-for certainly he has not contradicted any. The third article is devoted to the appearance, &c., of the first number of our volume, in which the Editor seems to have reckoned without his host, and displays what we are sorry to see, -a deep seated animosity, and chronicles to his little world, the joy with which he would buil our downfall. Among other choice and brotherly sentiments he says "we can feel no sorrow for its decline; nor regret the prospect of its becoming altogether secular." Now it has always been a maxim with us never to cause a tear where we could plant a smile, but if our cotemporary is really sincere in his remarks, we trust he will not give way too much to the heartfelt regret he will suffer, when we inform him that so far from The Church newspaper declining at present, he is altogether mistaken-for whatever may have been its prospects before we took its management, since then we have Bequest by a Lady W. O. F., per Rev received warm and generous support ;-not the support of the lip only, but likewise of that substantial character which makes the things of this world run smooth. We hope ledgements to those Agents who have forthat this announcement will not cause our brother pain but that while he rejoices at the success and prosperity of almost every sect and denomination in Christendom,-no matter on what great and fundamental doctrines they may differ, he will allow us to tering encouragement from several quarters go on the even tenor of our way, without both in subscribers and money, we beg to being called on to protect ourselves from the tell our friends that we shall endeavor to marling of one who has not the ability or manliness to bring forth arguments and authority against what we assert; and he meanwhile pretending to be one of the guardians of that Faith, which was handed down from the Founder of our Church, endeavouring by every means in his power to encourage those who have brought disunion and dissent within our fold.

OUR ENGLISH FILES .-. During the last of the low price will do so. Agents will week we have received a large number of please notice. European papers,-but we regret to say, on account of the New Postal arrangements, New York .- The real estate and personal mainteinance of other missionaries to the nearly all of them are useless, being from a property of this Institution amount to \$139,mouth to seven weeks old. The most of 808; specific endowments \$69,603. The them had not only the usual stamp but also estimated expenses of the present year are

BISHOP DOANE.

In a late issue, we took notice of an relopement. In saying this we are quite attack upon the eminent Bishop of New sware that we subject ourselves to a torrent Jersey, and represented it as totally unfoundof abuse; nevertheless, that the thing is so, ed, indeed, the complete contradiction by the very parties referred to in the article neuce of universal time declare. Long was given over their own names. The injurious article appeared in a print which has been most opposed to the Bishop, and in this case we are glad to find that an apology is given, by that paper, for the injury inflict-THE WESTERN EPISCOPALIAN'S

APOLOGY FOR SLANDER. It is but just to our contemporary of the Western Episcopalian to give him the benefit of cur publication of the following, which we find in his last issue. At the same time we scarcely think it is very satisfactory......For if he saw "some weeks ago Mr. Perkins' own brand-upon it," why did he not give the exposure of the slander then? us in his own Word that " the multitude go The very anxiety he showed, and the trouble he took, to let his friend see "the anecdote" —that is, the slander, is of itself suspicious And these men call themselves Evangelical Clergymen! For our own parts, only laymen though we are, we should have been ashamed of ourselves if instead of preserving the paragraph, in order to pander to a prurient craving for scandal, we had not torn it up instantly, and trampled it under our

BAD ACCIDENT .- EXPLANATION .- We

are mortified to find on the third page of of Bishop Doane and the Rev. Mr. Perkins for Reading the Liturgy. We strongly which bears absurdity on its face. We saw it months ago and could not mistake its character, and some weeks ago saw Mr. Perkins own brand of falsehood upon it.-How then, the reader will ask, came it in the parable Liturgy, which is too generally explanation—that in conversation with a friend last week we aluded to that absurd troversy of our age, who shall rule? God story as specimen of the malicious tales persons were willing to circulate and believe in reference to Bishop Donne. At the same time we stated that Mr. Perkins had we believed, pronounced it entirely false before it appeared in the Probabitionest. Our friend had not seen the anecdote, and shortly after the above-named paper coming our way, we cut the anecdote from the middle of an article, intending to show it in its original form to the person alluded to. But S. B. H., Toronto. R. G., Cannington. we thought no more of it, and did not see it in our paper until our attention was drawn to it by a corresponent in Columbus. The foreman in the office saves he found it among some other pieces of copy. This is all we know, but prusume that in a hurry of last week, while emthying our pockets of copy, we did not examine each item. and thus the slanderous article, without a head slipped in to good company. The cause of temperance has a foundation in truth suffrom the realms of fiction.

MISSIONARY FUND. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied to the Funds for the support of the Missionaries of the Society.

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MISSIONARY				
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DONATIO	78.			

TO OUR PRESENT AND INTENDING SUB-SCRIBERS .- We beg to return our acknowwarded to us the names of new Subscribers, and the amount of their subscriptions in advance-also to those subscribers who have forwarded their individual amounts in advance. As we have received the most flatrealise their expectations and make "the Church" newspaper, what it ought to be. According to our terms, persons paying within one month from the commencement of the volume, are entitled to receive it for ten shillings, after which time an extra amount is charged as usual-however. by way of encouragement, we shall extend the time to the 1st of October, and trust that those who have not yet availed themselves

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, \$18,719,56; anticipated receipts \$13,005.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, ILLINOIS.—This relate has, since his consecration been esident in New York, instead of Illinois much to the injury of his diocese. In consequence of the general dissatisfaction felt for his preference of private ends to the Church's welfare, Bishop Whitehouse has tendered his resignation, on reasons, to us utterly insufficient. The August number of have been imported from the States. the True Catholic, of Baltimore, contains these remarks upon the subject:

We are thus painfully shown the defect in our Ecclesiastical code, and it become the clear duty of the next General Convention, to provide by canon against any future refusal of a Bishop to reside in his diocese. It is necessary also, to the vindication of the true theory of the Episcopate, as well as to the practical preservation of peace in the diocesses of the Cnurch, that the resignation of the Bishop of Illinois should not be ac cepted, but that he should be left in his present position, with the advantage which he derives from the defective legislation of the American Church as to his past and present conduct, but liable to the operation of future egislation upon his acts, after such legislaon shall have taken place.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN .--- From the Clerical Journal of July 9, we glean the name of Rev. B. Cronyn, who has received the degrees D. B., and D. D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

In the list of Dr. Downe's Prizes in the our last week's paper, an incident related same College, we observe two were assigned recommend the adoption of a similar prize for the improvement of reading our incom-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .--- W. K. Georgina. F. D. F., South Zorra. J. D. South Zorra. J. S., London. J. B. H., Credit. A. S., Ancaster. F. J. S. G., Sterling. A. P. Grimsby. G. S., Simcoe. A. B., Toronto. T. G., Wel. Square. E. D., Brockville. W. H. W., Dawn Mills. H. P., Cornwall, 15 sub. T. H. M. B., Kingston. J. M. W., Oakville. J. W., Maraposa. G. C., Hamilton. E. S. Dundas. J. McA., Kingston.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

This city is now the home of one of the most remareable men of the age-a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and ficiently broad without adding to it anything established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas Hollo-WAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health, and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world renowned Holloway's Pills and Ointhuman race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious this, that the Service of the Church is not career. If they conquered nations on the all prayer, nor all praise, nor all confession: field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a portion of the Service in which perhaps, residence, there he has penetrated with his more than in any other, it is desirable that medicines, and left an enviable and enduring all the worshippers should join—I mean the General Confession of Sins. What a very reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia, and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed, and the virtues of his medicines. into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove autiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introducion to the Pills and Ointment, of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.- N. Y. Dispatch.

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,-I am aware that a successful effort was made a little more than a year ago in behalf of the Colored people in the Diocese of Toronto—a clergyman then came to the Diocese as Missionary to that most neglected race. I have not seen any account of the Missionary's success or operations at any time, in the columns of the Church. Would you or any of your cor respondents, or the Missionary bimself be kind enough to furnish the Church with some account. It would, I am sure, prove highly interesting, and might be the means of inviting many to contribute towards the colored people, whose population has lately much increased in Canada West.

INQUIRER. August 20th, 1855.

REAPING MACHINES. - A larger number of these machines have been sold this senson to the farmers than ever before known. It is supposed that over 1500 have been put up in the Upper Province this year. Messrs. McQueston & Co., and Messrs. Adkins & Ellsworth of this city have been unable to supply the demand on them, and numbers

ESTIMATE OF SURPLUS GRAIN.-It is estimated by competent judges in the United States, that the surplus Wheat crop of the United States and Canada, allowing five Bushels per head of population for home consumption, will amount to 78 million bushels, equal to 16 million Barrels of flour. The demand from abroad is likely, however, to be far below the average owing to the excellent crops both in England and France.

New Paren.-We have received the econd number of the London Herald, a new semi-weekly Conservative, published in London, C. W., by Messrs. Andrews & Coombes. We think London will now be pretty well supplied with papers, and wish our cotemporary every success.

DUTY OF EARLY ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

There are several ways in which the evil of late attendance at church may be regarded, and though they are very different in kind, yet they all deserve attention.

First. Looking upon the church as the presence-chamber of God's Majesty, a place in which God waits to be gracious and to in our own College of Trinity in Toronto manifest His presence in a special manner amongst the 'two or three' who are met together in His name, we may say that want of punctuality in attendance argues a disres-Episcopalian We answer—for such a mysterv certanly ought not to go without an manner. bably do not intend any disrespect; but they certainly would not act in the same manner if attending the Court of their Sovereign, and the only reason why they do not perceive that they are acting in a disrespectful manner, is that they do not regard the church as the place of God's peculiar presence.-And certainly this will be allowed, that i the worshipper has the same feeling concerning public worship which the Psalmist had when he said I was glad when they said unto me, We will go up unto the house of the Lord,' if church bells are to him angels' music, if he really regards himself when going to church as going to present himself in God's presence and sure to receive God's blessing, it will be no trifle which will be the cause of his loitering in amongst his brethern when they are engaged in their devotions.

Secondly. As regards our fellow-worship ers, the practice of coming into the church after the Service has commenced, is most unfair and unkind. It disturbs their devotions, as much as it cheats us of our own. Indeed, I do not know that anything can be more prejudicial to the right discharge of that solemn duty of confession of sins with which the Service commences, than to have the voices of the congregation, which should be the only sound heard, mixed with the sound of trampling feet and creaking doors not to mention the frequent disturbance of worshippers on their knees by those who occupy the same seat and have not come in good time. This is a consideration, which, on the ground of common courtesy and thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, ought to weigh much with those who come

to church late. Thirdly. The persons in question themthan this, they suffer from the want of time siderable. The enemy exhibits great actito collect their thoughts, and to put themsel- I vity in add the chief loss which they sustain arises from the army. misses the earlier portion of the Service, cannot make up for the loss by attention to any subsequent portion. Especially it should be noted that after the reading of the sentences with which our Service commences, and which by the way are admirably well chosen for their purpose, and at the reading of which every one ought to be present; and after the Exhortation, comes : necessary part of public worship is this! how can worship be complete without it? And yet many persons who come to church miss it continually. And if there be any bles-sing in the Absolution or Remission of Sins ed minister, they miss that blessing, too.

pronunced by the Priest as God's appoint-Thus, whether we look at our duty towards God, or our duty towards our neighbours, or our duty towards ourselves, early attendance on public worship, the being i our places when the Service begins, is absolutely required from all those who are not hindered by some obstacle which they cannot remove. But I will go further than this, and suggest that those who are able to do so will find great benefit from going to the church some short time, say ten minutes before the Service is appointed to commence. I know of those who have adonted this practice, and who find great benefit from it; they are enabled to collect their thoughts better, to shake themselves entirely free from wordly cares, to cast in review their life and conduct, to recal any acts which may require special humiliation, to make preparation in fact for the worship in which they are about to join .-- Guide to the Par-

ish Church. ACCIDENT .-- A portion of the New Sewer ow constructing on Catharine street, fell in on Tuesday, burying an Irishman named Brenan and another man. They were, however, promptly dug from under the mass of earth which had fallen on them, and although crushed, fortunately had no bones

MAN CRUSHED BY THE CARE, On near Paris, a person attempted to get on the train whilst it was in motion. In doing so he numbled and fell between the wheat submitted to a reduction of 2d. per cars, which passed over him, killing him bushel. instantly. The body was mangled in a frightful manaer.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "PAC FIC."

The Pacific arrived at New York, at 7 clock vesterday morning. No political news of importance.

Flour 1s. and Corn tid down. Consols 1. Bullion decreasing in the Bank of England.

The news by the Pacific is not

The bombardment of Sebastopol re-comnenced on the 10th. It was reported in Paris that Helsingford

ad been successfully bombarded. Consols closed at 911. The Arago arrived off Cowes on the

norning of the 10th inst. Private reports state that Revel had been combarded, yet we do not hear with what effect.

Gen. Markham is spoken of in some circles as likely to succeed to the command; but the statement is doubtful. Sir Colin Campbells appointment will be more popu-The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge; but he prudently declines the honor, offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.

Omar Pasha is appointed Comman Chief, of the turks in Asia.

Some operations of no great importance ave been executed in the Sea of Azoff. The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement, and a coup de main is confidently expected.

Ninety ships are assembled at Nargan and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg, most probably the latter.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations owards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in parliament, has made statements conveying a similar meaning.

The Paris correspondence is full of alusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sun and substance of which eems to be that two Frenchmen, M. M. De Ecars and Chapot, had been in communi cation with the Count of Montnoulin, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlists' insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing about a favorable choice for Henry 5th so-called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter.

The French Government has seized the pportunity of making political captures both

nt home and in Spain,
It is announced in Paris that Spain lefinitely contribute 25,000 men to the Alies, to be paid by France and England, and hat France agrees to uphold the throne of sabella against all danger, from whatever This intelligence is positively stated, but requires confirmation.

It is once more stated that the Empress of France is *enciente*.

Twenty-five shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Broussa. Abd El Kader is sick.

The London Times has an editorial, orging that the Allied army be placed under

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

LATEST DESPATCHES, July 28.

General Simpson Telegraphs thus :--Since my Despatch of the 24th, nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works. which are now so close to the enemy's that selves suffer in several ways : if no other way I regret to say that our casualties are contheir deves, as it were, in the presence of God before they enter upon a Service which described the College by the South side is continued in the continue of the stores from the North to the South side is continued in the continue of the continu mands all their effort and attention. But increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in

In the evening Gortschakoff writes, Nothing of importance going on, the vigor of the Russian fire prevents the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weakened.'

General Simpson, Telegraphs: 'The Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the cheveaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble.

Pelissier Telegraphs:--- Nothing of inter-

est. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.

THE BALTIC.

Letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors, will be immediately attacked. Captain Yelverton, on July 26, took possession of the island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.

THE WHITE SEA!

An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Siciness, in the Viga district, for 3 hours, no damage.

There are several accounts of petty deredations in the Sea of Azoff. Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded for some days. An English

steamship had gone ashore and was hurned by the Russians,--the crew escaped.

ASIA.

There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis. The Russians made an unsuccessful at were demolishing the fortifications of An-

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

In St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont; the Rev. Theodors A. Hopkins, Liverpool 10th.—Very heavy rains have fallen since our last, and crops are reported much laid throughout the country. Yesterday and to-day were, however, fine with warm sunshine. The continued had Tuesday as the through freight train was with warm sunshine. The continued bad weather has had no effect on our market for Wheat and Flour .- On Tuesday, holders of

OUR ABORIGINES.

Breow will be found an interesting account. which we cut from the Owego Gazette, U S., of May 31st, of a Monument raised to an Indian girl. The incident calls for our notice, more especially because the poor girl was a Canadian Indian, belonging to the Mohawk Mission, bay of Quinte; and we have been informed was engaged to be married to a Clergyman residing near the place where she was killed.

The respect paid to her memory is gratify ing, inasmuch as it displays a proper feeling towards those who were once the lords of this vast continent; it may also be regarded as a graceful display of international regard, since its object was no less Canadian than Indian:

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF SA-SA-NA LOFT.

A beautiful and appropriate Monumen the mome y of the Indian Girl. Sa.sa.N. Lorr, killed in the railroad secident at Deposit, on the 18th of February, 1862.

It stands on the eastern extremity of the Cometery grounds, at a point which overtooks the entire village. In height it is 17 feet above the surface of the ground; a pure white abeliek, with bases of voined marble, and a heavy sub base fourteen inches in thickness and three foot square, o blue granite-standing upon a pier of solid masonry, laid in coment, carried up 5 feet from a rock foundation; the plar being hid from view by a mound of earth, twelve feet in diameter at the base and four at the top with an offset or projection at the foot for

the transplanting of shrubbery.

The remains of the accomplished and unfortunate young lady are deposited at the foot of the monument, on the east side.
The inscription on the front or obverse

side, is a brief narrative of the accident by which she lost her life, as follows : "In momory of Sa-sa-na Lorr, an Indian Maddon, of Mohawk Woods, Canada West who lost her life in the Railroad Disaster at Deposit, N. Y., February 18, 1852, age

21 years. On the reverse, is a handsowely executed dovice—a single wild rose, with stem broken and a leaf gone. On the west ride is this

inscription:
"By birth, a daughter of the Forest; by adoption, a child of God." The cast side is left uninscribed, to be filled up hereafter, in the mode that may be

proformed by the brother and sister of the oceased who are expected to visit our viltage the next month. It is gratifying to know that all the work upon this tastoful monument has been oxe-

outed in our village at the Marble Factory of G. W. Phillips, who solouted the shaft and bases from the Rutland Quarry (Vermont,) and has generously furnished them for this worthy object, at a price covering only first cost and transportation. The lettering and ornamental work was executed by Jasper Briggs, the foreman of this establishment, and ovinces excellent taste and skillful and experienced workmanship. Mr. Briggs also superintended the raising the shaft to its nosition, which from the fact of its weighing ton, required a little care and experience A monument, which would have cost a

ordinary priors, at the least \$350 or \$400. has been thus erected at an actual outlay of only \$201 58. The funds for the purpose, have been re alized as follows: Amount collected by the Ladies on sub-

ecription with polite contributions from Binghamion, Auburn, and Ox-ford, and put at interest in the fall of 1859,..... \$109 75 Avery, March 24, 1854 34 29

nterest on SERIO ONG YORF....... There is a portion of the original subscrip tions yet unpaid, and, having been sub-scribed in part by persons who have removod from the village, a part lenet collectable, but it is hoped that enough will be obtained from residents whose subscriptions remain id to make up the sum

to which the decessed belonged, has been bestowed in a good cause. In 1952, Letters of Administration were obtained from the Surrogate's Court of Broome County, by one of our citizens, (Mr. Avery) for the purpose of enabling him to commence a suit, it found necessary, against the Railroad Com-pany for the damages occasioned by her death. This resulted in a compromise with the Company by a payment to the Indian family of \$1,000 on the 20th Sept. 1852.— The mether, Ya-go-wela Left and her sen The mether, Ya-go-weis Loit and her son Rok-wa-ho, received the full amount from Mr. Avery, for which he holds their receipt, and it is gratifying to know that her relatives have religiously devoted the whole of that sum to the publication of useful books, in the Mohawk language, for the education and christianization of their Mohawk people upon the Receivations in Canada.

on the Reservations in Canada. No fees or commissions were charged by Mr. Avery citier as administrator or as their countel, and it may be added that all of our citizens, in the various ways in which they have sided the family, from the first to the last, have rendered the assistance without any charge or hope of reward, excepting only that roward which comes with the gratifying reflection that they have aided a good cause and a worthy family—the representa-tives of an unfortunate and now fast disappearing, but once powerful and noble race.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. Maria Arinstrong, of Three Rivers, Canada, suffered more than most people, from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint. several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried everything they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was thoroughly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain tempt on Karada, on the 10th. The Allies cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

MARRIED.

DIED. In this city, on the 22nd inas. Jane C. infan

daughter of Mr. Jas. Hardman, aged 18 mo that On the 19th insti, at Paris, Davier C. the inbushel.

Flour, of which we have a liberal supply, from Spain, has declined 6d to 7d per sack.

On the 1st man, at Paris, Danier C. the infant son of E. R. Sullivan, Esq., with the fant son of E. R. Sullivan, Esq., with the fant son of the 21st inst., Mrs. Murchisson, with of the deceased Kenneth P. Murchisson. "The Church,"

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT HAMILTON,

H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR-

TERMS: Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one

nonth ;-or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months; and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum. The volume commences on the

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Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by vritten instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. ALL RINDS OF PRINTING WITH NEAT-

NESS AND DESPATCH.

BOOKS.

ENGLISH EDITIONS, JUST RECEIVED

LALF-HOURS with the best Authors, by C. Knight, 4 vols.—7s dd.
Every Boy's Book, by G Forrest, illustrated,

Life of Julius Cresar, by John Williams, A.M. -3s Pd.

Illustrated Natural History, by Roy. J. G Wood, A. M., -6s 3d. Burku's -pooches and Writings, -6s.

Burkes-poocnes and writings,—5s.
Wild Sports in the West,—6s 3d.
Turkey, Russia, Black Sea and Circassta,by
Captain Sponce,—6s 3d.
Pictures from the Battle Field, by a Reving

Englishman-6s 3d. History of France, by Bonnechose, -- Ba 3d. Life of Cardinal Richelleu, by W. Robson, --3e 9d.

Milton's Poetical Works, mor ext., illustrated Cowper's ido. 12a, 6d. do. Goldsmith, Smollett, Johnson and Shenston's

do. do. 12a 6d. Small Farms, and how they ought to be managod,—1e 3d. America and the Americans—1a 104d.

Landmarks of England, by Rev. Jas. White, -Le 101d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

MLEVE HALL, by Miss Sowell,-0s. 3d. A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopel,—6s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

August 16th, 1855.

Law Books Just Received. THE Reporters chronologically arranged by John Wm. Wallace, 15s.

The Exchequer Digest, from 1824 to 1864, by A. J. Fish, 25s.
For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,

Aug. 16, 1855. G. E. Cartwright, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

White's Block, King Street, Hamilton. PAMILIES & APOTHECARTES WILL ing to obtain Genuine Medicines will de well te patronize this establishments as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pure Drugs.

The Proprietor or a computent assistant always Aug. 7. 1856 WILLIAM HAY.

Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-St Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. T. BILTON. Merchant Tailor. No. 2, Wolfington Bulldings

King Street Toronto. 27.11 N. CAMERON MOINTYRE. BARRISTER &c.

Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto, Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855.

HERBERT MORTIMER. BROKER, House Land and General Agent, ALSO, ACENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance

No. 80, King Street East, Toronto, (Opposite St. Jamet's Church,) References kindly permitted us T. G. Ridouth Esq., J. Cameron, EsquidW. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mc.

Master, Esq., Mexere. Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson, & Son. Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers, Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855

MUSICAL TUITIO ... M. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of slusio in the Normal School, begs loave to sequalnt his Friends and former pupils, and be public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his

Place of husiness and residence, Klog st. Tojonto Dec. 26, 1864 TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832,) OWEN AND WOOD. FROM LONDON.

January 10, 1855. CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Tills School will recommence on Mounocludes all the subjects required for matriculating at the University, together with French and Inglish composition.

There will be room for two more boarders.
Apply to Rev. John Bütler, York Street.
Hamilton, Aug. 6, 1855.

EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

August 26.—Twelfth Sunday of TER TRINITY.

1. The Lord hath done that which he spake by his servant Elijah. 2 Kings x. 10, When Jehn procured the slaughter of the seventy persons of the house of Ahab in Samaria, he acted in obedience to the command which was given him, when he was anointed king over Israel; but the rulers and elders of Samaria, when they slew them and sent their heads to him, actedfunder base fear and cowardly treachery. Yet Jelm justly directs the eyes of the prophet to the righteous decree of the Almighty, who equally by the obedience and sins of men accomplishes his purposes. Let me rely that nothing shall fall to the ground of his promises to those who trust in him.

2 Come with me and see my zon! for the the Lord of Hosts. 2 Kings x. 16.

If Jehn said this sincerely, he knew not himself: for, although he destroyed Baal out of Israel, he kept the worship of the calves; although he obeyed the first commandment he broke the second. A false heart may renounce some gross sin, yet meantime cling to some smaller evil which shall equally duces entire obedience or the endeavor after it; and no other can receive an eternal recompense. If, O'Lord, thou hast estranged me from the Baal of gross sins, cleanse me likewise from the golden calves of smaller corruptions. AUGUST 27.

1. Bocause thou hast done unto the house of Ahab all that was in mine heart. thy children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel. 2 Kings x. 30.

Such is the bounty of God, that every degree of obedience to him meets with its reward. A partial obedience receives a partial reward; an obedience from mere earthly motives obtains an earthly reward, an obedience from a single minded faith receives an everlasting recompense. Let me then fully rely on the bounty of my heavenly Master; but let my motives be so purified, O Lord, that I may reap the fruits of thy glorious and eternal remuneration.

2. But Jehu ook no hood to walk in the law of the Lord God of Israel with all his heart. 2 Kings 1. 31.

God rowards our partial good with earthly favors, that we may see that none who serve him shall go unrewarded, and thence be led on to serve him more and more .-But Jehu did not learn this lesson. He remained as he was. He could follow a precept which agreed with his own inclinations, but he did not care to serve God with all his boart; and therefore he received only the earthly portion which he had chosen. May every mercy of thine, O Lard, draw Lord, this full and implicit reliance upon me nearer to thee, and give me a more car- thee. nest desire to serve thee. Thus shall grace | SEPTEMBER 1. for grace train me up for everlasting glory. August 28.

1. Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think anything as of ourselves. 2 Cor. 111. 5.

we have nothing but weakness and evil .-sess is of ourselves. Both spiritual and napossess and can use them; and so are sufficient to many things both natural and spiritual; but they are not of ourselves. Grant me, O Lord, whenever I recognize Kings xvili. 16. in myself any sufficiency to remember that I have received it.

2. Our sufficiency is of Rod. 2 Cor.

fii. 5. St. Paul is not blind to the fact that we three reasons: first, that we may not be puffed up; second, that we may be sensible that we are answerable for the use we make of them; third, that we may be encouraged to trust that sufficiency will be supplied to renounce my trust in thee. us according to our needs, that we may be able to do and bear all that God looks for in us. Let me be humble in the sense of my own nothingness, and confident in Him who is in and with me. AUGUST 29.

1. If the ministration of condemnation be glory, much more shall the ministration of righteousness exceed in glory. 2 Cor. iii. 7.

condemnation; inasmuch as by it came the consciousness of guilt, without any permauent release from that consciousness. Yet its ministration was glorious, because it magnified God, and tended to rouse man from his slumber in sin. But the gospel does more than that. It ministers righteousness, both the righteousness of remission of guilt and the righteousness of deliverance from sin. These are ministered to us by ordinances and by those who administer them; and both the ordinances and those who minister them are made glorious by the greatness of the gifts. O that I may ever duly honor both.

2. He took him aside from the multitude: Mark vii. 33.

Mark vii. 33.

Jesus did many miracles in public, but this he choose to do in retirement; whether that he might give us an example of not that he might give us an example of not seeking to show our gifts before men; or Tub Butter b h . . . 0 6 " 0 7

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR | because the perversity and eavy of the Scribes and Pharisees might have hindered the miracle, either by vain questionings or MILITIA GENERAL URDERS. damping the faith of those who brought the of an Act passed in the 18th year of Her me, O Lord, this prudent observance of late the Militia of this Province, and to BER times and circumstances; that the gifts thou hast given me may be most effectual to AUGUST 30.

1. He sighed, and saith unto him. Bo opened. Mark vii. 34.

When Jesus sighed, it was not from need or district. He had the Father ever work- Wentworth, to be Colorel, and to command ing with him, and he had no doubt of the the Militia in Number Seven Military Dissame power in him now. But he compassionated the many infirmities which sin had brought upon mankind, and would share that he felt for them. And while he thus felt he had power likewise to heal. Glory to Moffatt, Second Battalion Montreal, to be Thee, O Blessed Jesus, for thy pity. Let me, like thee, feel for the distresses of others; and, O, impart to me likewise the power and will to lighten them.

2. He charged them that they should tell | Five Military District in Lower Canada. no man. Mark vii. 36.

It is our ordinary duty to publish the good works of our God in and towards us: but Jesus now forbad it .- for this reason. no doubt, amongst others, to teach us that there is a time to refrain from professing condemn it. But a true zeal for God pro- God's name, and publishing his works. And such a time is come, when we should thus be casting pearls before swine, or incur the danger or the suspicion of preaching our own glory, whilst appearing to publish the works of God. Give me, O Lord, to know To be Lieutenant Colonel both when to speak and when to be silent. AUGUST 31.

1. He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. Mark vii. 37.

No work is too great for Christ. If men wilfully shut their ears against our instructions and persuasions, we have no power to change them for we cannot govern the heart; but Jesus by his spirit can melt the stubborn heart and open the unwilling ears. We cannot constrain the unwilling to open their lips and show forth God's praise; but he can bring them to feel how great things God has done for them; and then they cannot but speak. O Blessed coaned. Saviour, give me the hearing car and the MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX mouth to speak thy praise.

2. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord God of Israel. 2 Kings zviii. 5.

Hezekinh ascended the throne in the first dawn of manhood, when passion is strong, and seconds temptation. He had been brought up by Ahaz, the worst of fathers. vet he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, as David had done. And whence was this? He had learned to trust in God; to believe that his goodness intends our To be Lieutenant-Colonel, good, that his wisdom knows our true good, that his power can shield us from harm and give us what is truly good. Give me, O

1. The Lord was with him, and he prospered whithersoover he went forth. 2 Kings

l xvii. 7.

Faith in God is the only sure foundation of prosperity. For with it we never wit-No spiritual power that we possess is our I lingly pursue objects which he disapproves ; own; for we have no power towards God of | but our desires and his are the same, and, ourselves. Our whole spiritual life is de- therefore, whithersoover we go, he is with us. rived from another,-because of ourselves | And he makes it to be so by way of reward, giving success even to those desires of ours. And so even with regard to natural powers: which he has made it our nature to seek, since we are created beings, nothing we pos- which have in them neither good nor evil,excepting that they give us pleasure. O tural powers belong to us inasmuch as we that my heart may be so guided that the Lord may be ever with me.

2. Hezekinh gave him all the silver that was found in the house of the Lord. 2

Hezekinh did right on the whole; but he was not perfect. He really trusted in God. and that faith kept him on the whole; but it was sometimes weak and failed him. He saw the nower of Shalmanezer to destroy possess powers; but he would have us re- the ten tribes; and when Sennacherib came member whence they are derived. And for against him, his courage sunk, and he ceased to rely on God's power to deliver him, and so robbed God's temple to buy off the encmy. Grant me, Lord, an unshaken faith's so that I may submit to anything rather than

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. FROM EUROPE. Ships Leaves For Data Hermann...Southumpton.New York.... 15 The law of Moses was the ministration of Atlautic. ... Liverpuol. ... Sooton 18 Atlautic. ... Liverpuol. ... New York 85

> California Mail Steamers, vin Punania, lenve New York on the 5th and 20th of each month Steamers via Nicaragua, loave New York on the 12th and 17th of each month.
>
> Steamers leave New York for Hevre on the 2nd, 9th, 17th and 25th of each month

> Arago.... ... Havre Now York ... 29

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tononto, August 22, 1855.

Flour-Millers' Extra Superfine, > brl . . . 40 0 @ 45 " Farmers' > 196 bs . 37 6 " 40 Wheat Fall, > bus or 60b 8 3 " 9 "Spring 9 0 " 10 6 Barley—p bushel or 48 lbs 4 6 " 5 0 Oats—p bushel or 34 lbs. 3 6 " 4 0 Poas—(Marrowfat) . . . 1 0 " 1 0 Clover Seed p bushel 60lb 40 0 " 43 6 HEAD QUARTERS. Quebec, 10th August, 1855.

No. 1 - In pursuance of the provisions repeal the Acts now in force for that pur-

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint the following Officers to command the Militia in the respective Districts to which they are named, as below stated, with the rank

of Colonels of Militis, viz : Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Sir Al-Inn Napier Macnab Knight, First Battalion trict in Upper Canada.
Lintenant Colonel Charles Panet, First

Buttalion Quebec to be Colorel, and to command the Militia in Number Seven Military District in Lower Canada Lieutouant-Colonel the Honorable George

Colonel, and to command the Militla in Number Nine Military District in Lower Canada. L'outenant-Colonel T. E. Campbell, C B. First Battalion Rouville, to be Colone and to command the Militia in Number

No. 2 .- Officers in command of Battalion in the several Districts of the Province, to which Colonels in command are appointed will govern themselves accordingly in making the Reports required by Law to the Colonels in command of their respective Dis-

No. 3 -Ilis Excellency the Governor Go neraland Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Force of Canada

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE. UPPER CANADA. First Battalian, Prescott.

Major Noil Stewart, vice Brown decoased Third Buttalion, Carleton. To be Lieutenat-Colonel: Major Daniel Cameron, vice Macdonell

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA. Seventh Battalion, Hastings. To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major William Campion, vice Jouns, vo-MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR

UPPER CANADA. Third Battalion, Petersborough

To be Lieutenant-Colouel: Major Walter Scott, vice Birdsall, do-

UPPER CANADA. First Battalion, Huron. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Daniel Lizare, vice Morgan, de-

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN HPPER CANADA. Third Battalion, Wentworth. To be Lieutennut-Colonel ;

Major Daniel Lowie, vice Gourlay, re-First Battalion . Welland. Major Thomas C. Strout, rice Korby, do-

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE LOWER CANADA. First Battalion, Megantic. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major William Rhodos, Unattached, List

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX LOWER CANADA Seventh Buttalion, Huntingdon.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Alfred Pinsonnault, vice Moreau, MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE,

LOWER CANADA. Lieutenant and Adjutant John Rowan Spong, Second Battalion Montreal, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Militia in Number Nine Military District in Lower Canada, with the rank of Major in the Militin Forco.

"MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA. Captain Farmonis Real Angors, Third Battalion Quoboc, to be Assistant Adjutant-General to the Militia in Number Seven Military District in Lower Canada, with the rank of Major in the Militia Force.

MONTREAL CAVALRY The following Officers are permitted to rotiro from the service :

Captain Patrick Leslie, rotaining his

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT UPPER CANADA. Lientonant Colonel Walter Anderson, Se cond Battalion Nortolk, rotaining his rank.

By Command of His Excollency the Go-vornor General and Commander in Chief. DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel Adjt. Gent. Militia.

ANGEBOTE OF ROWLAND HILL, OR FAMILY PRAYER AT A TAYERS -Rowland Hill was once driven by a storm into a village inn. and compalled to spend the night. When it grow into the landlord sent a request by the waitor that the guest would go to hed. Mr. Hill replied, 'I have been waiting for a long time, expecting to be called to family prayer. Family prayer! I don't know prayor. what you mean, sir, we never have such things here.' 'Indeed! then tell your mastor I cannot go to bed until we have had tamily prayer. The waiter informed his master, who in constornation bounced into the room occupied by the faithful mini ter, and said, 'Sir, I wish you would go to bed. I cannot go till I have seen all the lights out. I am so afraid of fire? 'So am I.' was the reply; but I have been expecting to be summoned to family prayer.' All very good sir; but it cannot be done at an inn. Indeed! then pray get me my horse. I cannot sleep in a house where there is no family prayer. The host preferred to dismiss his projudice rather than his guest, and said. I have no objection to have prayer; but I don't know how.' Well, then, summon your people, and let us see what can be The landlord oboyed, and in a few minutes the astonished domestics were upon their knees, and the landlord called upon to pray. 'Sir, I never prayed in my life. I don't know how.' Ask God to teach you," was the gentle reply. The landlord said, folding his hands, 'God teach us how to pray.' That is prayer, my friend,' cried Mr. Hill, joyfully, 'go on.' I am sure I don't know what to say now, sir.' 'Yos, you do; God has taught you how to piny, now thank him for it. Thank you, God Almighty, for letting us pray to you!" Amen! Amen! exclaimed Mr. Hill, and then prayed himself. Two years afterward, Mr. Hill found in that same village a chapel and a school, as the result of the first effort of family prayer at the 'Black Lion.'

University of Toronto.

MARTICULATION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION WILL

The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will en be offered for competion amongst Candidates of admission, viz: n Law seven of the vileo of £30 per amount on h (Three money) Candidates for admost [

on to it. Law and Arts studied oliver, w toothers entering and vertice of stody in Law extender gover two vertex and four an enget Condition for admission to Live and Arts smallmanning and Buckless of Aste with purpose artering a marriage of admission Law.

in Medicine, three of the corner of Chipper has in In Jets fitteen of the value of \$10 per union

Abbonn eben. In Agriculture three at the Name of 2239 to

with each. At the same period Castergrad at so and Cambri dates for Degrees in Law and Medicine, Son-deres of the standing of one or two years from Merriculation, and Cardidate - for Diplomas. in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture are requel ed to present themselves.

The following Scholarships wait then be offer al for competition, viz:---1.) Amongst Students of the starding of ene

In Law three of the value of Elle per magnit In Medicine, three of the value of 2.30 peranners

each. In Gwil Engineering, two of the visine of 230

untinin each annum each
2) Amongst Studenos of the standing of two
years from Morticulation;
In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum,

each. (3.) As ongst students of the tanding of three To Professor Holloway.

yea's from Maricolations; In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per amorn each. Each of the Scholarships, established in this Uni-

versity, is tenable for one very, but the Scho-lars of each year ere oligible for the Scholarships of the merceding year. Oradinates of Undergraduates of any University in her Majesty's dominious are admissable adminious, horalite required to produce satisfies ory

Bertificates of good conduct, and of their stars ing it their respective Universities.

Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, exceps for Stordents in Medicine.

Candidates who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the incessory Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parl'ament Buildings, at least four weeks before

the first any of Ex mination Further information as to subjects of Examination and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

- Senate Chamber Parliament Buildings, Toronto, June 30th 1855.

To be inserted twice in each week up to the 24th of September, in each of the rapers published in Toronto; and also in each of the papers in Upper and Lower Canada, which received disrections to copy the similar advertisement in 1854.

University College Terento.

CA DIDATES FOR ADMISSION into the College wre requested to take notice that the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, which they are required to pass, will communice in the University of Totodo on the 24th day of September 1855. University College, Totomo. } August 7th, 1855 :16

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I remain Sir,
Vour's faithfully,
GEO, SINCLAIR.

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Capy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkiuson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, duted the 4th May, 1854

Sir .- My sister, Miss, Jane Tomkinson, suffer of for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply scated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the mos eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully seemed to me that there was not anything capathe of initigating the agon es she endored. At length, she had recourse, to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief have no objection to these facts being published if you feel disposed to make them known.

I am, Sir. Your faithful Servant. ED. TOMKINSON. (Signed)

BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden of Three Rivers, Canada W.

July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,- My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several toles in it, one as large as a hand all the devices and stratagents I tried would no heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a ful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills which she persevered with for seven weeks, a the expiration of tha time her breast was almos well by continuing with your remedies for two for you car united thanks for the cure effected.

Yours very truly;
en) HENRY MALDEN-(Signed)

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1855. **SPRING**, 1855.

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