Poetry.

LIVING AND DYING.

I am not afraid of dying :

When the midnight winds are sighing.
I could becken them to bear me, bear me to to
upper skies;
And when the moon has risen From her cloudy eastern prison,
I could sink with her at morning, nor wish again

Earth, with charms I cannot number, Wors me to a placial slumber,
Dresmiess, deep, and all unbroken, 'neath, the
summer turf so green;
Roses everywhere are blowing; Will a better time for going.

To the land of sleep, and silence come life's morn and eve between?

I am not alraid of dying , I am not alraid of dying,
In such boly quiet lying
There would come no weary waking with a
weight upon my breast;
Were the mornings grey or golden, By a sweet enchantment bolden, I could slumber till the angels bore me up t berrenly rest.

But, O, God, 'tis fearful living, When we know each hour is giving Radiance or shadows to the soul's eternal years All my heart grows faint with corrow, Will it come, the dim to-morrow. Bringing gladness or the burden of to-day's o'er-

Though we yearn with strong endeavor Good from evil still to sever Tis an oft unlighted pathway to the far celestial

land, And the noments upward stealing.
With a pitties revealing.
Waiting waiting for our entrance, by the stainless Father stand.

Mine's a short and simple story; O, thou tender Lord of glory, Bear me gently in thy bosom when I'm weary of the way! Only I t me see thee clearer, Only whisper, "Child come nearer,"
So my living shall be blessed as my welcome

THE LOST BOY.

dying day I

AN INCIDENT IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY

BY THE WARDEN.

I had been but a few menths in charge of the prison, when my attention was attracted, to and doop interest felt in the numerous horsand young men who were confined therein and permitted to work in the same shops with old and hardened convets. This interest was increased on every evening as gloomy bed-rooms, which are more like sleeping aparatments. These young men and boys, being generally the snortest in beight, brought up the rear of the companies as they marched to the torrible "lock step," and consequently more easily attracted attention. To see many youthful forms and bright countenances mingled with the old and hardened scoundrels, whose visages betokered rice, malice and crime, was sickening to the soul. But there was, one among the boys, a lad about seventeen years of age who had particularly attracted my attention: of utter despair which ever sat upon his brow and the silent, uncomplaining manner in which he submitted to all the bardships and dogradations of prison life. He was often complained of, by both officers and men. and I thought unnecessarily, for light and trivial offences against the rules of propriety; yet he seldom had any excuse or apology and never denied a charge. He took the reprimand, and once a punishment, without a tear or a murmur, almost as a matter of course, seemingly thankful that it was no wor:e. He had evidently seen botter days. and enjoyed the light of home, parents and driends, if not the luxuries of life. But the light of hope seemed to have gone out-his health was poor his face pale his frame fragile and no fire beamed in his dark gray eye! I thought every night, as I saw him march to his gloomy bed, that I would go to him, and learn his history—but there were so many duties to perform, so much to learn and to do that day after day passed and I would neglect him-baring merely learned that his name was Arthur Lumb and, that his crime was burglary and larceny indicating a very bay boy, for one so voung. He had already been there a year, and had two more to serve ! He never could outlive his sentence; and his countenance indicated that he felt it. He worked at stone cutting on the Sinte House—hence my opportunities for seeing him were less than though he had worked in the prison yard— still his pale face baunted me day and night -and I resolved that on the next Sabbath, as he came from school. I would send for him and learn his history It happened, however, that I was one day in a store, waiting for the transaction of some business, and having picked up an old newspaper I read and re-road, while delayed, until at last my eye fell uoon an advertisement of "A Lost Boy!—Information wanted of a boy named Arthur—," (I will not give his real name, for perhaps be is still living) and then followed a description of the boyexactly corresponding with that of the young convice-Arthur Lamb! Then there was somebody who cared for the poor boy. if, indeed, it was her perhaps a mother, his father, his brothers and sisters, who were

and been laid to his charge
I was examining the Couriets' Register when he came in; and when I looked up. there he stood, a perfect image of despair. I saked him his name, ile replied.

scarching for him. The advertisement was

pearly a year o'd-yet I doubted not-and

as soon as the convicts were locked up. I

ter of course, with the same pale, uncom-

plaining face and hopeless gait-thinking.

no doubt, that something had gone wrong

sent fer Arthur Lamb. He came, as a ma!

'Arthur.' 'Arthur what!' said I, sternly.

tatingly. 'Have you a father or mother living?'

His eye brightened-his voice quivered,

great rain drops down his cheeks. As ecame calm from suspense, I told him I had not heard from his parents, but that I the advertisement which I had cut from the paper, and as he read it he exclaimed, 'That's me! that's me!' and again sobs

had never seen him shed before, ran like

and tears choked his utterance, I assured him that the advertisement w all I could tell him about his parents—and that as it requested information, I desired to know what I should write in reply. The advertisement dir cted information to be sent to the editor of the ChristianChronicle,

Oh, do not write !' he said, 'it will break poor mother's heart!'

I told him I must write; and that it would bo a lighter blow to his mother's feelings, to know where he was, than the terrible uncer tainty which must haunt her mind day and night. So be consented; and taking him to ny room, I drow from him, in substance the following story:

His father was a respectable and wealth

mechanic in an interior town of the State of Now York. At the holding of the State Agricultural Pair, in his native town, he go acquainted with two stranger boys, elder than himself, who persuaded him to rue away from home, and go to the West H foolishly consented, with high hopes of happy times, now scenes and great fortune!-They came as far as Cleveland, where they remained several days. One morning the other two boys came to his room early, and showed him a large amount of jewelry, &c., which they said they had won at cards during the night Knowing that he was in need of funds to pay his board, they pressed him to take some of it. for means to vay his landlord But before he had disposed of any of it, they worn all three acrosted for burglary, and as a portion of the property taken from the store which had been rubbed was found in his possession, he too, was tried, convict-od and sentenced. He had no friends, to money, and dared not to write home-so hope sank within him-he resigned himself to his fato, never expecting to get out of prison, or see his parents again.

'Upon inquiring of the two young convicts who came with him on the same charge. I learned that what Arthur had stated wastrictly true, and that his crime was keeping bad company, leaving his home, and unknowingly receiving stolen goods. Ques-tioned separately, they all told the same story, and left no doubt in my mind of Atthur's inuoconco Full of compassion for the unfortunate little follow, I sa down and wrote a full description of Arthur, his condition and history, as I obtained it from him painting the horrors of the place, the hope-lessness of his being reformed there, even if guilty, and the probability of his never living out his sentence, and describing the process to be used to gain his pardon. This I sent according to the directions in the advertis-I saw them congregated in gangs, marching ment. But work after work passed, and no to their silent meals, and thence to their answer came. The boy daily inquired if I had heard from his mother; until at last, living sepulchres, with iron shrouds, than thope long deferred soomed to make his heart siel, and again he drooped and pined. At last a letter came—such a letter! It was from the Rev. Dr Bellows, of New York.— He had been absent to a distant city, but the moment he read my letter the good man responded. The father of the poor boy had become almost insane on account of his son's long and mysterious absonce. He had left his former place of residence, had moved from city to city, from town to town, and other village three miles further down the travelled up and down the country socking | Spit, which was completely deserted, exthe loved and lost ! He had spent the most prept by an old man and his wife and by a not from anything superior in his counter- of a handsome fortune; his wife, the boy's peasant who was found up a chimney. Turkish red subts, where the French are enfounter despair which ever sat upon his brown in for her first bern and would not be coming for her first, born, and would not be comforted.' They then lived in the hope of finding or forgetting their boy I or that a change of scone might assuage their grief. He thanked me for my letter, which he had sont to the father, and remised his assistance to procure the young convict's pardon.

This news I gave to Arthur; he seemed pained and pleased—hope and fear, joy and grief filled his heart alternately, but from hence his eye beamed brighter, his step was lighter, and hope seemed to dence in every

Days passed-and at last there came man to the trison, rushing frantically into the office, demanding to see his boy.
My boy! my boy! Oh, let me see him

The clerk, who knew nothing of the matter, calmly asked him for the name of his

Archur----"No such name on our books; your son

cannot be bore." He is here! Show him to ma! Here. ir, is your own lotter! Why do you mock

The e'erk looked over the letter, taw a once that Arthur Limb was the convict wanted, and rung the bell for the messen-

there is the warden, sir; it was his letter

you showed. Too much of s good thing is often unplensant. The old man embraced me and wept like a child A thousand times he thanked me, and, in the name of his wife, heaped blessings upon my head. But the ratting large trunks of oak trees, which are covered of the great iron door, and the grantin sound of its hinges, indicated the approach of Arthur, and I conducted the excited paront into a side parter. I then led his son to his embrace. Such a half shrick and agonizing groan as the old man gave, when he bebesil the altered appearance of the box, as he stood, clad in the degrading stripes, and and are met by the government steamers holding a convict's cap in his hand, I never outside or inside the bar off the mouth of heard before ! I have seen, many similar scenes since, and become inured to them; but this one seemed as it it would but imy

I drew up and signed a petition for the pardon of the young convert; and such a deep and and favorable impression did the peru al of the letter I wrote in answer to consented. He was exceedingly cautious and prudent; but the old man clung to him-followed him from his office to his country residence, and there in the presence of his family plead snew his cause. At length, exthe Director looked over the papers again- feet: the bar of the Dnieper has only S feet his wife, becoming interested, picked ut the -Lamb, he answered, heri answer to the advertisement, read it, and of the line are built at Nicholaiess, but it is then tears came to the rescue Mac said, not improbable, that small vessels and frather harshly, that the Warden would let gates of light draught may still be constructed at those young reseals out if he could—

Need I describe the old man's joy-bow he laughed and wept-walked and ran, all impationt to see his sou free. When the lad came out in citizen's dress, the aged parent was too full for utterance. He hugged the seleased convict to his bosom-kissed himwept and prayed! Grasping my hand, he tendered me his farm-! is watch-novthing would take. Pained at the thought of poconiery reward. I took the old man's arm in mine, and his boy by the hand, and escorted them to the gate-literally howing hem away.

I never saw them more! But the young man is doing woll, and long may he live to roward the filial affection of his parents. This case may be but one among a hun leed. Whore guilt is clear, there should be pity for youth, and some proper means aken to restore them, to the paths of r cti-

ude and honor.

European Intelligence

FORCE.

From the Special Car. of the Times Kimburn is secured against any forces the enemy can bring against it, covered completely as it is by the guns of the formidable floulla we have left behind to protect it. The garrison is strong; it is well to keep the exact force secret, but the Russians must know as well as we can how many men the fort will contain with convenience. The French will occupy the fort, but a small body of English will be left to guard the flag which waves along with the tricolor from its ramparts, and the task of its defence will be shared by a powerful English squadron with our allies. They have worked with extraordinary energy to repair the place. All the curtains are rebuilt, the ruins cleared away, the damaged guns removed, and fine ship's guns put in their place; the fosse cleared out and deepened, the palisades repaired, the south-eastern gateway filled up, and its approaches covered by a strong ravelin; the crest of the parapets repaired solidly and well with fascines and earthwork, the Russian guns rendered efficient, the casements cleared out and filled troyed, and that process is easily effected by removing the massive beams which support the sand and few gabions used in their construction. The reconnoisance which started the week before last did very little except burn all the stores and houses which could render service to the enemy for seven or eight miles towards Kherson, and therefore I the less regret being in the mouth of the Bug at the time it started, and being unable to accompany it. The total strength of the expedition was 4,541 men and 970 horses. On the first day they only marched to a village two miles beyond the place of disembarcation on the spit, the French being in another village a mile in advance. On the second day the men remained inactive. On the third day the force marched to ansurrendered themselves to the troops. On the fourth day the force returned, having still another day's supplies, and having laid waste the country and captured and slain immense quantities of poultry, geese, pigs, &c. The French were about 2,200 strong.

One drummer was shot in the leg by an unskilful pig shooter, and bullets were flying in all directions in search of geese, pigs, or cocks and hens, whenever the force came to a hait. None of the enemy molested them, but a body of 200 horse watched them closely, retreating before them as they advanced, and following them up on their return, not without some shots from a French gunboat, which accompanied the expedition as closely as possible, but was still a long way from the shore. Whe rafts are all safe off Kinburn, and they are no insignificant prize just at this moment, when such state of defence.

efforts are being made to put the Bug in a The dockyards of Nicholaieff are supplied Vitebsk .- The wood is floated down the Daieper to Kherson in rafts firmly clasped and bound together, with strong and substautial huts upon them for the navigators. Each raft is generally composed of 3,000 with knees and smaller pieces roughly shaped after drawings and instructions sent to the cutters, so as to require little trouble in being made available at once for use in the dockyards. They are floated as far as the current will take them down the Duciper. that river, are by them towed up to Nicholaieff. There must be at Nicholaieff some small steamers all events at this moment, but they have never stirred, nor have we seen any any traces of them the Bug. Kherson was the great ship-building and maritime vard for the Black Sea fleet in former days. forced the Russian government to remove their e-tablishment to Nicholaieff, on the confluence of the Bug and of the Ingul. ted at Kherson. The arsenal at Nicholaleff

of these two rafts will be no inconsiderable injury, for fine oak timber such as they contain is very dear and scarce in Russia. The timber in the casemated Spit Battery, and the expense of erecting it; came to no less a sum than 45,000 silver roubles, or £7,-500 English currency. It remains to be wood, as she already furnishes her with supall kinds; that is they are brought to Southern Russia through the Austrian provin-

Sir Edmund Lyons has presented one of the rafts to the French—an act of courtery and consideration which our polite allies, no doubt, estimate at its full value. Their difeet long by 63 feet wide, and is 6 feet someso towards the see or the harpor of Se deep. The second is nearly the same length as the first is 54 feet broad, and grounded in the first is 54 feet broad, and grounded in the first is 54 feet broad, and grounded in the first is 54 feet broad, and grounded in the first is 54 feet broad, and grounded in the first is 54 feet broad, and grounded in the place. On the opposite tide, just below the first timber, and the present made by the first in the first is the first in THE KINBURN EXPEDITIONARY English fleet to the French, through our Commander-in-Chief, cannot be estimated at a lower value than £20,000; at least, if the timber was in England, it would be well worth the money for the unjority of the bulks, spars, and centre pieces composing it are of the very fixest white oak.

THE ARMY AT SEBASTOPOL.

Nov. 3, 1855.

On Thursday last a heavy explosion took place in the direction of the old Flagstaff Battery, but only one man is said to have been hart by it. There are undoubtedly numbers of partial magazines romaining hid-den in the works which the Russians have abandoned and accidents are therefore linble to occur. Only the other day an officer of the Land Transport Grops, who was rais-ing up the deal planks in one of the ruined. The weather, which on the last day of necess in the Karabelinnia, which are in October 40 and inclined to change, is peak great request for stabling purposes, found a ungazine full of powder and entridges under the floor. Other narrow escapes and needlents are occuring among the fatigue parties seat down to bring up building matorials. More than one man has been hurt by beams failing or chimneys tumbling down

upon them. The activity in butting and road making with stores or adapted as barracks, and the has not decreased as you may imagine, from interior buildings in course of reconstruction the fact that a few days ago in the 4th regiment there were only 25 off duty and it was impossible for the commissariat department to get ten wen to send down for stones and

bricks to Sobastopel
The nuts of the Highland Division are oarly erected, and they present, in spite of their ugliness, a picturesque appearance placed as they are in terraces ou a rapid slope descending from the little chapel behind Kamara towards the river Varnutko.— They form, just in the same form as last year, the guard of: the plain of Balak ava from the Baider idde, only that they are not in the, but in the sarcond line, acting these receptor to the Sardinians at Tehergoun, and

to the French at Alsu.
The Sardiniaus are decidedly in advance of the rest of the allied armies in butting. Those for the men are finished, for the officore wooden huts have been sont out, whiel however, willecareely be required, on the great est part of them have contrived to build very next stone houses. Wooden buts are likewise beginning to arise on the Peduik

The road making has led to an interest-

ting discovery. All about the platean of the Chersonese you find traces of old buildings scattered about in various directions, and ensily recognizable from the number of large cut stones lying about. One of these heaps just at the top of the Colde Balaklava, a few hundred yards from the English head quartors, must have struck every one last year coming up from Balaklava to the plateau During the winter, however, French cavalry was omployed near the spot; and the consequence was that most of the stones which were lying above the ground were taken a way for but and kitchen building, and thus were scattered about, leaving no mark on the place where they had been taken from. About a week ago a party of the 4th Foot was collecting stone in the same place, and one of the mon-found an old coin, which he brought to his officer, Leiutenant Nash, who in his turn, told the thing to Captain Put-ton, of the same regiment. This latter went up with the coin to Colonel Munroe, of the of the 39th, who, himself an autiquarian took up the matter, and received pamissio with timber and wood for the government from head quarters to employ every day 50 of Ligtewski, which contains several large men of his regiment in excavating these forests of fine trees. These are chiefly in ruins. The result richly ropoid the labor, the neighborhood of Minsk, Mohiley, and and a circular building, about 30 feet in diameter, with the traces of two lateral lines of walls, one running southerly, the other in an easterly direction, here been laid open. The circular building is divided from north to south by a wall; in the onetern part of the semicircle thus formed is the door, which faces south, and a kind o wall, parrow at the mouth audthen expanding as it descend lower down; opposite to this is a farge slat forming a parallelogram of about eight feet by four, standing upwright and surrounded by a circular wall of small stones, different in construction to the rest of the building which is composed of the regular cut stones of Greek architecture. But the most curious thing in this compartment is a slab borizontally imbedded in the curner formed by the north side of the outside wall and partition wall. The edges of it are somewhat higher than the middle, and on the end of the slab which faces the liner kind of guiter is cut out as if to facilitate the running down of fluid. A similar atom is on the other side of the partition wall, only havthe advertisement make upon the Directors but the difficulty of building large ships ing the gutter in a right angle with that of they readily joined in the petition, there, or rather of getting them away thence the slab in the first compartment. The though it was a long time before McLean when once they were built, owing to the second compartment itself is divided from consented. He was exceedingly continued to the second compartment itself is divided from shallow water on the bar of the Dnieper | cast to west by a wall, on both sides of which the whole remaining space is filled with the remains of 13 large circular earthen vases of about four feet in diameter. They are all broken to pieces, and only hold by family plead snew its cause. At length, ex- connectice of the Bug has a depth of 18 or 19 adhering to the earth in which they lie,— cited by the earnest appeal of the father. The bar of the Bug has a depth of 18 or 19 adhering to the earth in which they lie,— cited by the earnest appeal of the father, the bar of the Duieper has only S feet. They must have been of an amphora shape water on it in ordinary seasons. The ships narrow at the mouth, as one can see from of the line are built at Nicholaieff, but it is the fragments of edges which have been dug out. On the side of some three are triangular rivits of lead, very tikely old re-

in the nature of the building. The objects found consist of eight or ten brass coins, all the same kind, marked on both sides with what looks like a cress, with the points split and inclining downwards; a hosp of remains of jars, on a piece of which I thought I recognized Arabic characters; some home of animals, and the figure of a man from the that it may be a Greeian. Temple, that the plies of oil, groceries, and manufactures of warthen jars were thoroto receive the blood of victims, which flowed in from the two slabs which he supposes to be the alters where sacrifice was performed. I caunot help thinking it resembles more the circular tower of . forteess with the wall, which resembles orsette the walls shounding in the neighborhood of Eupatoria, and still in use. ly at the head of every ravine leading down mensions are as follows:- The first is 420 from the upper part of the platons of Chersuch heap of rains as I remember to have soon on the site of the exercation last year. which conding very likely a similar building. Between the two, in the hollow formed by the beginning of the ravine, which is no other than the ravino leading to the dock arderecking woll which ought to be perhaps brought into connexion with the two buildings. "If course, it is only by further excaearthon jars soom the puzzel, unless one purhaps supposes them to have been maga-since for grain, which are even now not un-

common in some parts of the East,
The cavalry is at last proparing for embarking. The Eupatorian Brigade will go first
direct down to Soutarl. The Heavy Bridirect down to Sontari. The Hoavy Briquited for the militia cohorts, which latter gain is going to the same place, while the are not only incorporated with the active to: that Sweden will furnish a contingent, The heavy baggage of the former, as well as the sick horses, have already been sent down by the Himslays.

October somed inclined to change, as again southed. We have had the most disagreeble and enormous recruitments may be easily the most interpretable clouds of dust, and imagined. It is not too much to say that the most interpretable clouds of dust, and upwards of 22 per center of this productive upwards of 22 per center of this productive Soptember memod to have killed. The sky is bright, which, is a blussing, for the reads requiro a few days before they are ready; while, on the other hand, it seems to be inthar provoking to contemplate such fine compaigning weather from the heights a-

The following is a copy of Lord George Paget's report of movements by the Suglish cavulry corps at Eupatoria: Kupatoria, Oct. 26.

8in. -I have the honor to report that the Allindstroops stationed here, under the command of General of Division, D'Allenville, marched from Euratoria on Monday morn-

gurt; the other proceeding by the strip of land between that lake and the eca, to the town of Sak.

The Light Cavalry brigade and troop thereo Artillery under my command, formed part of the arst-mentioned column, which was commanded by General D'Allonville, himself."

Karagurt (16 miles) about 4 p. mr. when we bivouseked for the night, and which beforn leaving, we destroyed. When we had advanced within three miles of this village, we came in presence of a force of about 20 squadrons of Russian cavalry, who retired before us after some show from the French Horse Artillery,

which told with some effect. On the morning of the 23d we proceeded at daybreak in a southerly direction, passing close to the village of Temesh, when we came in sight of a body of Russian cavalry, considerably superior in numbers to the we had seen the evening before, a strong

force of guns, and I bulleve, some inttalions of infantry.
This body also retirod before us, a considerable distanc, while we continued our advaneo to the village of Tuzia, on a rising ground to the luft of which willings General D'Allonville took up a position and offered battle, Capt., Thomas's troop of linga, Artillory, firing soveral rounds with precision which were answered by the enouny without

After waiting here for two hours, and seeing that the enemy were effecting another retreat, General D'Alfonville formed a june tion with the column under Mushir Achmet Packs, at the town of Bak, where we bivouncked, do troying the town and con-

or the 24th instant, yesterday, he retired to Eupatoria by the sea cosst road. On the first day the French eavaley word in front, the English cavalry in support, the Turkish cavalry on our left flank. On the second day the cavalry under my command

were in advance, supported by the French cavalry on our left flank. I have great satisfaction in stating tha General D'Allonville expressed to me his approval of the manner in which the cavalry I have the lonor to command manager in the field, as livewise of the good practice of our liorse Artiflery; and I may, perhaps, he permitted to express my acknow ledgments of the courtery evineed towards me, and the troo; a under my command, by

the Ceneral during the time we were in the field, and since we landed at Eupatoria. Captain Hamilton, Royal Navy, has requested me to inform you that the French brig of war Allouetto, and Hor Majesty'sship Diamond, co-operated with the troops on this occasion; but that he, finding a sailing vessel unhandy on this service, placed the guns and men of the Diamond on leard the steam transport Opeido, which fired on the flanks and on some advanced pickets of the enemy.

I have, &c., GEORGE PAGET. Brig-Gen. Commanding Light Cavalry Brigade at Eupatoria

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY .pairs; two of the vises are double one in. The New York typographical Society in- lat the corner of sixth and wine office side of the other. Neither the part of the tend celebrating the Birth-day of Benjamin on trial before a committee from Cheego.

The Engineer was killed, and two others. His eye brightened—his voice quivered, all those voing rascais out it no count — ted at Kherson. The arsenal at Nicholaieff aide of the other Neither the part of the tend collection on trial before a committee from Chicago, some important engagement, which is very extensive, but its principal supplies of building yet laid open nor the different of January, in a style that he was easily presailed upon in the loss jects found in the rubbish throw much light exceeding that of former years.

His eye brightened—his voice quivered, all those voing rascais out it no count with the count of the action of the other Neither the part of th

THE CONSCRIPTION IN RUSSIA.

The sixth extraordinary levy, to be completed by the 1st of November, having been carried into effect, the seventh is ordered to take place without delay, to commence on the 1st and terminate on the 31st of Dec. seen if Austria can supply Russia with logs downwards. Colonel Munroe thinks It embraces the whole of the governments of the eastern and western recruiting circumscriptions, with the exception of the six governments of the Taurida (Crimea, &c.) Cherson, Ykaterinoslaff, l'ultowa, I'skoff, and Tchernigoff, and is to be inflicted at the themselves peaceably. rate of 10 per 1000 males, between the ages of 20 to 30. Although the total population the reuearly 65 millions of all agas, sexus, and The report of the Commission on the recreeds, the total number included in and cent Hyde-Park riots is published... The

the imperial manifest of 1834, does provided that the general forbearance of the force coed 40 millions, which, after deducting commended. somewhat more than half for females, leaves about on millions destined to supply recruits according to the rate determined by the Emperor, and based upon the number of men required to fill up vacancies. In ordinary times levies are made annually, but alternately, that is one year from the western and the other from the eastern circumscription, and at a rate varying from 5 to 7 per 1000. But the wear and toar has been so enormous, that it is docmed necessary to extend the present coming lavy over the whole of the governments subject to conscription, with the exception of the six above mentioned. The approaching levy will be

the drain upon the sources of individual and and procreative property will have been ab-stracted within the twelve months of the present year. The coming levy is nominally 1000) on males of all ages; but as recruits policy. must not be under 20 or over 36, who cannot exceed 25 per cent., it results that the portion required to contribute the requisite

number is about 250 per 1000, and thence augments the per centage to 4 per cent.-

divers places of original enrolment. But it

pices, not more than 75,000 out of each between Russia and Prussia are still pro100,000 recruits may be regarded as effective ceedings. "We marched at daybroak, and arrived at tive additions. The insufficiency of the levies of this year, to roplenish the ranks, al-

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTY. Sr. Louis, Dec. 5. The Kansas Free State papers give the following account of the difficulties in the

Territory :--A young man 22 years of age, named Dow, while at a black-amith shop, whore several border ruffians had congregated, was

deliberately shot by ope Coleman. lerer, but through the aid of his abettors he escaped to Missouri. A meeting of the citizens was convened on the spot where the nurder was committed; and on enquiry into the facts of the cause, they pronounced the act a cold blooded murder on the part of Coleman, and charged Hogus, Burkley,

Moody and Wagner accessories. A series of resolutions were passed and committee appointed to investigate still further and to search out the offenders and devise means to bring them justice.

Sheriff Jones arrested Jacob Bronson at whose house Dow boarded, for security of the peace, but while proceeding to Lecompton, he (Bronsou) was rescued by a party of his neighbors, when Jones sent to Pawnee Mission for aid, declaring that the Gover-nor had assured him of the assistance of 10,-000 men if needed.

ACCIDENT -- We learn that on Wednes day evening, two horses attached to a cab the King at the Palace of Christianberg. took fright on Yonge Street, and in their light came into violent collision with a carriage containing Mrs. and Miss Proudfoot. The Post says: "We can state on aurity that there is at present no prospect The young lady, was seriously injured, and Swedish alliance, and that the statem was immediately conveyed to a friend's house near at hand, where she at present remains under the care of Dr. Bethune. Both the carriage and cab were considerably smashed and one of the cab borses received a severe wound in the breast, from the shafts of the carriage .- Colonist.

LOOK OUT FOR HOUSE THIEVES .-- Mr. Watt. of East Oxford, had a splendid horse, valued at \$200, stolen from his place on Sunday night last. We advise our farmers to keep a bright look out.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- The boiler of a new steam fire-engine exploded this p. m., at the corner of sixth and Vine Streets, while

FURTHER BY THE "AMERICA"

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of Argyle is now Postmister-General, retaining, in the meantime, the office of Lord of the Privy Seal, which office, rumor says, will be given to the Duke of Newcastle. The number of Manchester operatives on a strike is 3,400, of whom 1,700 are thrown out of work by the stoppage of the other hands. They all conduct

A petition is circulating in Liverpool for the re-establishment of the Kingdom of

Captain Robert McClure, the Arctic navigator, is knighted.

General Mark ham is dead. He returned to England in bad health, after the fall of Sebastopol.

The London Times publishes elaborate editorial calculations, showing that the total available strength of Russia is eighty-three per thousand souls; and that she has already used fifty-eight, which allows only ten months more, at the present rate, to exhaust her last man, her last each rouble being already expended. A general armament of the Russian empire is talked of.

Respecting Canrobert's mission to Swethe third put in force during the current den, we have only a Paris rumor—but the year, and this exclusive of 23 per 1000 re- rumor is important, and is as follows: That agricultural, and indeed of industrial wealth, sont to Constand to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for general prosperity caused by those repeated her alliance, the Allies will guarantee Find-

land to her. Canrobert has been overwhelmed with honor. His mission to Denmark is now the great point of interest. Want of success here might neutralize the advantage gained in Sweden, as it is not believed that these made at the rate of 1 per cent. (10 per two powers could adopt different lines of

Rumors of a disposition on the part of the Russian government to make the first advances to negotiate for peace, continue to provail, but, excepting reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are The same proportion existed in regard to weary of war, there is no apparent ground the last two recruitments; so that if 12 per for the rumors it it is, however, confidently cent. be added to the 23 per 1000 able-reported that M. De Munater, Military En-bodied drawn for the militia the total number voy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visit-carried off will, as above-said, amount to ed the Caar at Nicholaieff, with a view of marched from Euleatoria on Monday morning the 22nd instant.

The force advanced in two columns, the couleted at 10 per 1000 on the male popular of peace, such as would be laid before the one taking a northerly direction, and striking to make the law of an active late, until it arrived at the village of Karaline, and the law of the strip of the other proceeding by the strip of divers places of original engagements. But it

The Prussian Cabinet is now in posses is an admitted fact that the mortality among of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and the recruits, between the day of being is empowered to make them known to the " shaved" as sullated, and that of their reach- Western Powers, who on their part have not ing their regimental depots, is so enormous refused to listen to them, though at the same that upwards of 25 per cent. must be de-time they have declared them to be insuffiducted, so that, under most favourable aus- cient. The great fact is that pegociations

The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Case to consent to though those preceding may be estimated at such terms as will really lead to a pacific nearly 300,000 effectives, is amply proved result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resoluciently well acquainted with the firm resolu-tion of the Allied Powers, the continuation of the negociation affords some ground for hoping that there is at least a chance of

> FRANCE. The Rothschilds have purchased the Russian prize ship Sitka, taken at Petropolovski, for £188.000.

> for £188,000.
>
> Admiral Baudin is appointed Governor of French Guiana, and Admiral of the squadron, vice Bonat, sick. adi t bearin

SPAIN.

Reinforcements of troops have bee ordered to Sarsgossa, where further disturbances were apprehended, the local authorities having promised more to the rioters than the Government would sanction. General Zabala was desirous of having

command of the Contingent, and being discontented at another general being spoken of, will probably retire from the Cabinet. BELGIUM

The estimates of revenue show a deficit of eight millions of france, caused by a vote of twelve and a half millions for the defence of the country and the relief of distress.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday. General Canrobert arrives here to morrow, and will stay at the Hotel D'Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience with

The Post says: " We can state on authority that there is at present no prospect of a Swedish alliance, and that the statements which have been published respecting a military Convention and its terms are purely

imaginary."

dated Constantinople, 12th of Nov.:

"According to last accounts, Omar Pasha was expecting battle;" General Mograviest had detached a division from his army, which and cut off this detuchment. Early in the month they had reached Osurgethi; and the commander-in-chief bade them meet him at Kutais, which will become the theatre of

European Intelligence

DETAILS BY THE "AMERICA."

THE WAR &c. THE OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol. Nov. 6. Sir,—The accompanying copy of a letter from Capt. Sherard Osborn, of the Vesuvius with its acceral enclosures, will place the Lords Commissioners of the Admirality in possession of detailed account of the active possession of detailed account of the active and energetic proceedings of the squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the command of that valuable officer. The enterprise, which was undertaken and so successfully carried out by Commander J. E. Commercil, of the Weser, in crossing the Isthmus of Arabat, and in destroying a large quantity of forage on the Crimean shores of the Sivash, reflects great credit on that officer, and adds still further proof of his having deserved that promotion which their lordships have lately been pleased to confer upon him. The gallers of William Plainty Court comments of out by Commander J. E. Commerell, of the lantry of William Richard, quartermaster of the Weser, deserves to be particularly mon-tioned; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordship's favourable consideration for the modal and gratuity for distinguished service. Leiutenant George E. Day, commanding the Recruit, has also pusplayed his usual activity and zoal in harassing the enemy on the north-enst coast of the sea of Azoff; and I regret to find that his foot has been severely injured by the recoil of a gue.

I am, &c.,
EDMUND LYONS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief. To the Secretary of the Admirality

Her Majosty's ship Vesuvius, at Sea, Sir .- I am returning westward towards Genitchi, having been employed with her Majesty's ships named in the margin since the 9th of October, 1855, along the north coast of this sea as far as Taganrog. On ground, creeping along so that we could Cooked Spit, as well as Biolosarai or Whitebouse Shit, the enemy had established a shells from the ship; I, therefore, resolved large teroe in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of of our movements, to get our work over berific pits and breastworks, from which they fore they would close on us. Unfortunate-opened fire upon any of our vessels taking by for me, I regret to say, that while directshelter under those point, and as the enemy had number of beats with them, with which they could easily board a vessel in distress point of going into the beat to land), the I thought it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men. The Recruit, Lieuten-off, and, in receiling, the whole weight of nant George F. Day, came in collision with them on the 15th instant, and although he could not dislode the riflemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in the spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Leiutenant Day, 1 could master of the ship, on shore in charge of the foot by received a severe injury of the boats and landing party, who succeed the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the foot by received an accordance of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot by received an accordance of the ship of the foot accordance of the ship of the foot accordance of the ship of the ship of the foot accordance of the ship of the ship of the foot accordance of the ship of the the foot, by accidental explosion of an eight dod in carrying out my instructions as to inch gun, but he speaks in high torms of the the destruction of all the beats there (seven satisfactory manner in which Mr. W. Parker in number), many new fishing note of great second master of the Recruit, executed the longth, five large fishing establishments, full second master of the Recruit, executed the service intrasted to him. On the 20th of quantities of faling tackle and other October the Ardent, Leiutenant Hubert gear. This service he performed in a most Campion, drove in a large ferce of cavalry which attempted to provent him from approaching Crocked or Krivala Spit, and he likewise destroyed three bests. On the 24th mys concealed infantry (at a very short discovered to the contrast of course of cavalry and annexes of cavalry and annexes of cavalry and annexes of cavalry and cava of October the weather was sufficiently fatorio, who, in spite of our fire from the vourable to enable me to get the Vesuvius ship, had managed to croop down close to close enough to force the enemy from their them, favoured by the unequality of the colose enough to force the enemy from their rifle-pits upon the Besolarai Spit, at 1 p.m. the small arm men and marines of this ship landed, under Loiutenant Chetham H. het fire of rifles from the Recruit) to provent hospital orderlies and two gendarmes. The Strodo, Mr. R. R. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. D. R. Farquharson, Midshipman, supported by the ship and beats. Directly the sound saw their escape threatend, they beat they had succeeded in ledging themselves, a rapid retreat though tully 150 in number, and effected their escapes by a superior which we returned with rifles only, and I had succeeded the results of the same numbers. knowledge of the paths through the swamps.

Louistenant Strede then destroyed their posts and shifted further out. Not a man was which had been recently reconstructed; they were eight in number, and calculated hit; though ship and beat were many times.

Lo house 200 men: besidue these, 11 fine did not wish to injure the lighthouse, 1 did not extempt to from the gener. On the purpose of inquiring into the affair. Boats and an extensive fishery were set fire with shot or shell from the guns. On the to no it to no it is not on the spirit of the second along the Spirit see it any Lieutenant Day; at the same time destroy— more beats or note could be found along the ed, in the neighborhood of Marianpol, two shore where I could destroy them, as also large fisheries and some fine, launches, mounted on regular travelling land-carria- don bolind some banks, and at the same ges, and in the evening we were complete masters of the only portion of the coast the enemy bare attempted to re-establish themme with my small fore to attempt to land and destroy. I could see no more boats, but solves upon : and as the frests have already set in I am in hopes that they will not be and destroy. I could see no more beats, but ple in the Galata suburb, where most of the lines; and ill secretary, who was acquirted able to recover their ground before next their personance in thus rebuilding these spring. The extraordinary offerts made by omy to prosocuto their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their importance. They semetimes move down 200 or 300 seldiers, who escort large launches placed upon carriages and arabas drawn by oxen laden with note and gonr, as well as flahormen to work them. The fish directly they are caught are carried off into the interior; and when it has been remembared that we have destroyed a hundred hun ches upon one Spit alone, some idea can be formed of the immonse quantity of fish consumed on this coast, and in proof of its Mr. William II. Parker will be promoted being a large item in the sustenance of Rus- to the cask of master, so soon as he shall be sian soldiers. I would remind you that hundreds of tons of saited and dried fish were found and destroyed by us in the first dis-truction of the military dopots of Genichi in May last. This report is clused at Gunichi, where I had the extisfaction of learning, as the enclosed letter from Loutenant Commorell will show, that he had succeeded in destroying a large clication of forage and corn at the entrance of the Salghir and Ku-ra -Su-Rivers. The zeal and enterprise display ed by Leintenant Communell on this occabe performed, are most conspicuous; and his judgement in saising the only good apportunity that has occurred for some time to cross Arabat Spit, and traverse the Put-rid Sea, deserves to be particularly called to your notice. The Quartermester, Wil- ing the mesques. For some days past their Ham Richard, praised so highly by Lolute- attitude had become more aggressive, and mant Commonoil, was one of my boat's crew. | several persons among whom was a French evening, says: I fully concur in the high character given priest, were insulted and otherwise ill-treat-

I bave, &c. SHERARD OSBORNE, Captain, and Senior Officer in the Sea of Azoff,

Bear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., &c. G. C. B

Hor Majosty's stoam gun-ressel Weser GENITCHI, Oct. 12.

Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the loth instant I determined, in obodience to your discretionary orders, to saunch a boat across the Spit of Arabst and destroy large quantities of corn and forage stored on the banks of Kara-Su and Salghir rivers, on the Crimean Sivash. The proximity of a guard-house and signal station, also the distance the corn lay from the beach, rendered anything but a night attempt impracticable. Having left the Weser in charge of Mr Haswell, second mas-ter, and accompanied by Mr. Lillingston mate, a quartermaster, and two scamen, as-sisted by a party, we hauled a small prize bost across the Spit embarked in her, and and at half-past four a. m. roached the opposite side. Landing with the potty officer posite side. Landing with the potty officer panion to the cry of 'Death to the French;' Sweabory, we rivers, and at a distance of about 2½ miles

from the boat arrived at the corn and for- flinging stones at the windows, and rashed of the Salghir river, evidently for transmis. It was clear that an energetic repression of sion by water, as the river was perfectly navigable for barges, the sides being cut, and towing paths on either bank. In a short time the forage and corn, amounting to about 400 tons, were totally destroyed, not however, without alarming the guard, and from 20 to 30 mounted Cossacks, who were oncamped in a villago close at hand our retreating we were so hard prossed by them that, but for the circumstance of the last 200 yards being mud, and the cover of rifles from Mr. Lillingston and a man who remained in the boat, we could hardly have escaped capture. Having recressed the Spit, we returned to the Weser by 8 a. m. I must bring to your notice the excellent behaviour of the small party who accompanied me, more especially that of William Rickard, qarter-master, who, though much fatigued himself, remained to assist the other son-man, who, from exhaustation, had fallen in the mud. Trusting my proceedings will meet with your approval, I have, &c., J. E. Commerell.,

Loiut. Commanding. Captain Sherard Osborn, Senior Gifficer.

Her Majeaty's ship Rocruit, OFF BERDIANSE, Oct. 13. Sir,-I have the honor to forward you a report of my proceedings since leaving her Majorty's ship Curlew at this place on the 15th. According to my orders, I steered for my cruising ground between the Dolga Band and Whitehouse Spit. When off the latter place, observing a number of men and boats engaged in fishing, and also that ma-ny large fishing attrohouses had been built since my last visit here on the 14th of last month, I hauled close to the shore, ancherthe Recruit about 700 yards off, with the intention of landing with my boats and des-troying all I could, as soon as I had driven back the troops, who were coming down in great numbers, both calvalry and infantry. The former who had no weapon but a walkto provent us; the fermer we seen disposed of, but the latter scattering themselves about in twos and threes, threw thomselves on the foot, injuring it very accordly, and broaking accord bones which I fear will lay me up

in want of provisions. I have. &c.. GRORON F. DAY. Liout. Commander. Captain Osborn, Sonior Office.

shore where I could destroy them, as also

to drive away a number of troops I saw hid-

part of the Spit, high up but too far off for

houses boats, and note, with the fact of so

In consideration of the services mentione

in the above dispatches—
Lieutenant George Fiett Day has been promoted to the rank of commander; bus ; bedilaup

A modal and £15 gratuity, for conspicuous gallantry, have been awarded to Willam Richard, quartermaster of her Majesty's ship Woser.

THE LATE MILITARY AFFRAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is from a French letter. dated Constantinople, November 8th:--" For some time past it had been remark ed that there assembled, in the neighbourhood of St. Sophia, groups of Tunisians and Softas, who had looked with an evil eye on the strangers who were in the habit of visit-

ed. About five o'clok on Sunday evening a corporal of Sappers, who happened to be going from the hospital of the University, was sudenly surrounded by Tunisian soldiers One of them began his insults by catching hold of the beard of the sapper, and pulling it. The corporal at first thought it was a mere pleasantry, and took it so; but he was soon undeceived, when he beheld one of those fanatics attack him with his fists, and another attempt to throw him to the ground. Another drew his sabre, but, in spite of the assistance of his comrades, the corporal disarmed him, and called out for succour. A commissariat officer brought up some soldiers and the Tunisians at once made off. excepting the man who had drawn his sabre. and who was conducted to the neighboring French post, at the hospital of the University. A few minutes afterwards the Tunisians, who had gone to their barracks, returned with from 100 to 120 of their comrades,

all armed with sabres, pistols, and clubs.

It was clear that an energetic repression of the disturbance had become necessary Some officers of the commissariat, two gendarmes, the 23 soldiers that constituted the post, and the hospital attendants, charged the Tunisians with the bayonet or sword. There were no other means of bringing these barbarians to reason, and they had to retire carrying such of their comrades as were wounded. Among the latter were a few of the Softas, and these had not been the least forward at flinging stones at the windows. The Tunisians, having returned to the barracks, again issued forth completely armed, in defiance of the Turkish officer who commanded the post of the barrack, and who was himself maltreated in his efforts to appease their violence. It was then that from the angles of the streets and the houses near the University that the Tunisians open-

ed a vigorous and well-sustained fire on the windows of the halls where the sick and wounded were lying. The hospital attendants to whom arms were issued for their protection, replied; the soldiers of the post and the gendarmes who guarded the principal entrance to the hospital also fired on the Tunisians, who had to beat a retreat again, leaving on the ground several of their comrades hors de combat. One tact excited take command of the artillery of the Anglogreat indignation. Two hospital attendants Turkish Contingent. The appointment of tilated in the most horrible manner. You can bardly form an idea of what was beheld except by recalling the exposure in the Paris Morgue of the unhappy victims who perished in the accident of the Versailles Railway

ing cane, received sabre cuts which cut his head open. He staggered on to the gute of the hospital, where every attention was administered to him. The two commissariat officers took refuge in the house of a Turk, the door of which was opened, and they remained there until the following morning. M. Blaise had also tried to take refuge in a Turkish guardhouse, but the officer exhibited the greatest pusillanimity, and made no attempt to protect the three Frenchmen.

in 1842. M. Blaise, lieutenant in the navy,

and two commissariat officers, were attack-

who were thus exposed unarmed in the midst of these miscreants. Another French soldier who was passing near the Sublime Porte was, in a most cowardly manner killed by a pistol-shot fired by two Tunician sol-Great dismay spread throughout the whole quarter of the city, and couriers were sent off to the French authorities at Pera. Gen. Larchey and Gen. Parizales, sub-Intendant Missi, and M. Bouttier, Command-

ant of Gendarmerie, at once proceeded to Constantinople with a detachment of troops from the posts of Galata and Pera; but all was over by the time they arrived. Mehemet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine, also proceeded to the hospital of the University. I'he hospital attendants of Gulhane, who had unfortunate affair has cost us three men as- Baltic.

hospital orderlies and two gendarmes. The very same evening the Seraskier had the l'unisians, to the number of 250, disarmed, they are in custody. Complete satisfaction has been promised to M. de Thouvenel, who

Later advices state that a considerable ed to death. The Tunisian troops will be mention having been previously omitted. sent to Batoum and Soukoum Kaleli.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE PRUTH

time to try and set fire with careases to a number of new stores built on the broad A rumour has cozed out at Constantinoand Turkish military authorities now at the prisonment. Tchernaya have drawn up and settled their many troops boing there to protect them. tells its own talo-that they must be much and the reserve at Shumla mustering 60,- tain a suitable candidate who will oppose the Crimea the allies mean to act strictly on the defensive, and it will only be at party. Eupatoria that a force will be kept in readiness, to act in case of need. This plan is decidedly no Utopian dream of the emigrants, since the Pontic generals cannot possibly think of again limiting the contest to the Crimen for the year 1856. On the contrary, they must be devising how to commence their operations, so as to occupy with the least lost of time the most important line of attack and defence possessed by the Russians, the right bank of the Pruth. Whether the Russians will be able in the course of this winter to bring up fresh forces to Kisheneff remains to be seen. In the winter ending 1852 and ushering in 1853, they most certainly did bring up troops while the ground was covered with ice and snow.—

Augsburg Gasette. COMMERCIAL. The Times city article, dated Friday

"The English funds opened with firmness this morning at the final quotation of yester-day, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of duliness. The occurrence of sales, in the absence of any announcement, tended to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two. of new and important political arrangements, was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a less favorable appearance of the continental exchanges"

The mercantile advices from Paris con tinue to describe great steadiness. At Hamburg the pressure for money ap-pears to have slightly diminished, but the

rate is still by per cent. St. Petersburgh letters are to the 13th,

and quote the Exchanges at 35. Since the departure of the advanced por tion of the Allied fleets, a number of small vessels had been in communication with the eastern coast of Finland, and the lot destimed to convey munitions of war, Sc., to sweakory, was understood to be waiting its Prussian could be guilty against his sove-

AN AMERICAN CLIPPER SUSPECTED. Admirals Dundas and Penaud, with their be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLAND.—The Minister of the Colon-M. Meyer, member of the council of the Minister.

The Duke of Modena has just issued decree, published in the Messaggieri di claring that his object is to cause every vesappear, he enacts that henceforward marfore being previously registered by the civil laurels, -will at least impart more variety authorities.

Major-General Collingwood Dixon, R.A. who behaved so nobly at Alma and Inkermann, has left Londen, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Lyons, R.A., and other officers of his suite en route for Kertch, to whole army.

THE OVERLAND TRADE WITH RUSSIA -The letters from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the facilities of transpor during frost,it is contemplated this winter to export considerable quantities of linseed overland. It was also thought that the general exports after the commencement of December would be sufficient to produce rally in the rate of exchange. According to the reports of the trade of the Prussian port of Memel, it appears that great quanti ties of sulphur, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war continue to be sent over the frontier to Russia. The parties engaged in the traffic undertake for a very small premium to ensure the delivery of the goods on the Russian soil .- Times.

measures. The committee of the paper announce that, as they cannot belie their principles, the journal will, on the 31st of Dec next, cease to appear. A similar threat on the part of the government, not long since. destroyed the independence of the most in-

fluential newspaper published on the Rhine. the effects of the concussion he received been witnessed yet on that question, and we while examining the infernal machine which think will be very likely to end in the dissot been sent for, were not needed. Thus this exploded on the poop of the Exmonth, in the lution of the Union. Slavery is bringing its houses of God in the land;" and we are only

Lieutenant Geneste, R.N., made prisoner sassinated; a naval officer an apothecary, by the Russians in a disgraceful attack on the boat of the Cossack, at Hango, reached England on Tuesday, in the steam transport Orinoco.

It is stated that there are 200 iron gun and conducted to the Seraskeriat, where and mortar boats building, or ordered to be built, by contract, for the Orown by British and Scotch shipbuilders. They will be all has exhibited on this occasion the tact and steamers, and the mortar boats will be so

The Gazette announces that the deserv A mixed commission has been formed for ing conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Goodwin, commanding the 41st regiment, in the assault number of the Tunisians have been condemn- | been mentioned by General Simpson, the

The appeal of the English consul Cologne against his sentence (for illegally enlisting for the Foreign Legion) has been unfortunate. The court has condemned him to six months' imprisonment instead of ple in the Galata suburb, where most of the three; and his secretary, who was acquitted,

Mr. Gladstone is not to be allowed to plan of campaign for the year 1856. All walk over the course at the next election the cavalry of the allies, two Anglo-French for the University of Oxford. A movement army corps, the Turkish Ordu in Silistria, has for some time past been on foot to ob-000 strong, are to advance on the Pruth in and it is supposed that either Sir Brook the month of March or April next, and Bridges, Bart., of Oriel College, or Dr. transfer the seat of war to Bessarabia. In Bullock Marsham, warden of Merton College, will be the Champion of the opposition

> THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—It is understood that the King of Sardinis will arrive in England in the first week in December. His Majesty's visit is however, unavoidably limited. He will only be able to spend five days in England. The Queen will receive the King at Windsor, where preparations on a scale of fitting magnificence are being made for his Majesty's accommodation. The King, who is especially desirous of becoming familiar with the English people, will pass through London, through the streets and parks, by the same route that the Emperor Napoleon followed. The details of the visit have not vet been completely settled, but arrangements have been made for a visit to the city of London, to the Crystal Palace and Woolwich. When the King leaves our shores he will be conveyed to Belgium by an English vessel of war. His Majesty will arrive at Dover in a French ship.

THE PURLOINED RUSSIAN DESPATCHES. -The Prussian courtiers from whom copies of private despatches from Russia have been clandestinely substructed at Berlin are M Niebulir and M. de Garlach, nide-de camp of the King. These two personages, admitted to the closest confidence of his Prussian Majesty, were naturally in the fullest intimacy with the Russian court. They were in the habit of receiving from M. Munster, military commissioner of Prussia at St. Petersburg, hints and outlines of the plans of the Russian generals, and it is surmised at the Prussian court that the recent warning of an attack sent by Lord Panimure to the Crimea owed its origin, by some circuitous channel, to those indications. A Berlin correspondent of Le Nord mentions the probability that the persons suspected of perusing these St. Petersburg despatches, and revealing their secrets, are to be tried for high treason; and truly to balk Russia of a victory is about the highest offence of which a

SIR CHARLES NAPIER IN SOUTHWARK. —We are glad to see that Sir Charles Napier has been returned to the House of Commons for the borcugh of Southwark, in lag-ships and part of the fleet, are in the place of Sir William Molesworth. Between Bay of Kiel. A steamer is detailed to the present and the late member for this watch for an American clipper supposed to metropolitan constituency the difference is very marked; but the presence of the old Admiral in Parliament will please the nation and gratify himself. In his speech from the hustings Sir Charles threw out some very excellent suggestions relative to the war ies has been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch dominions in the East Indies.— can hardly fail to give an impetus to the Adand his presence on the opposition beaches miralty, for his criticisms on naval matters Indies, will succeed to the office of Colonial will be searching and damaging, if inertness prevail in that department of the service. The public will look for a good amount of fuu '' when the national council meets, Modena of the 12th, in which, after de- and as the Senate laughs immoderately at the drolleries and absurdities of Sibthorp tige of marriage as a civil contract to dis- the set-off in the person of "fighting Charappear, he eracts that henceforward mar-ley,"—notwithstanding the efforts which rizges must be celebrated by the priest be-have been made to tarnish his well-earned

to this species of senatorial amusement. The reappearance of Sir Colin Campbell at the United Service Club on Saturday created quite a sensation amongst those who were present on his arrival. Many of his old companions in arms in the Peninsular and Indian campaigus congregated about the who were quietly returning to the hospital this distinguished officer to so important a were assassinated, and their dead bodies and post cannot fail to give satisfaction to the must have been highly gratifying to the brave old soldier.

> It is announced from Berlin that the Rus sian loan has been concluded.

The war seems destined, says the Stratford Examiner, to give names to many new villages in Canada .-- Already we have Inker man. Balaklava, Varna, Alma and Ragian and there is no telling how many others we may have, as the war progresses and new names are made historical. The latest ins tance is the naming of a new village, in the township of Elma, after General Windham, whose heroic conduct at the attack on the Redan, has rendered him famous.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS. - The question THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA .- At Coblentz of freedom or slavery which has now been there is published a newspaper, called the agitating political parties for upwards of two Rhine and Moselle Herald.—The con- years has about reached its climax. All ductors of this paper, in their issue of the accounts agree in stating that there is the 14th instant, inform their subscribers that greatest imminence of a civil war. The the government had caused to be intimated pro-Slavery men of the neighboring State to them its decided disapproval of the tone of Missouri considering they had the best they had taken in discussing the events of right to judge, have left no violence untried the day, and had threatened them with strong to effect their object, whilst bands of free settlers from the East have poured in. al armed for resistance.

We have had to chronicle several private outrages, but the question is now coming to be decided by bands of hundreds on each side, and bloody work ere long will most probably take place. If it should, it cannot Admiral Seymour is still suffering from fail to lead to such an excitement as has not own fruits and must tell at least with crushing weight upon the peace and prosperity of the American Union.

> THE U. S. POST OFFICE .--- Mr. Pliny Miles of New York in an able work on Postal reform, advocates the following as essential points: 1st.--The abolition of Franking, or the

payment of all Government postages out of 2nd .-- A Uunitorm rate of letter postage,

of two cents, on all single letters, without regard to distance. 3rd .-- A Uniform method of weighing

and rating all letters.

printed matter. 5th .--- Letter-Carriers and Receiving-Houses in all cities and large towns.

6th .--- A method of remitting money by Post-office Money Orders. 7th .-- A prompt return of all Dead Let-

ters to the writers. 8th .-- The Law of compulsory prepay

ment abolished. 9th .--- All postages charged double that are not prepaid.

EFFECT OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. -The Nova Scotia fishermen have been reaping great advantages from this treaty. a correspondent of the "Halifax Sun estimating their gains this season at \$200,000.

NEW ORLEANS .- There has been most extraordinary weather in New Orleans thie season. There has been no frost as yet, a thing unknown to the oldest inhabitant, and the floral Kingdom is revelling in vegetation. What is also most singular is that the health of that fever producing city was never better than lately.

A LARGE SUGAR REFINERY .- Reduath's efinery in Montreal has in eight months of this year refined eight million pounds of sugar and 59,000 gallons of molasses. It will turn out 40,000 barrets a year, the

cooperage alone costing £4,000. An establishment like this is something for Canada to be proud of.

DEATH OF GENERAL MARKHAM .-- We much regret by the last mail to hear of the ple,—and that dignity, harmony, and solemdecease in England of General Markham. He had just returned from the Crimea, where his health had suffered severely. He was formerly stationed as Captain in the 32nd Regiment in Toronto, where he was much liked, and the news of his death will be received with deep regret by many old acquaintances.

THE RECRUITING AFFAIR .-- Lord Clarendon's dispatches by the Atlantic leave the question of Mr. Crampton's withdrawal still in abeyance. There is a plausible effort to extenuate the conduct of the recruiting officer, which will require time and reflection for an answer; consequently the correspondence on this subject cannot be submitted to Congress, it being imperfect. The object of the British Government is to gain delay. -N. Y. Tribune.

A LUCKY PURCHASER .- A few days since Mr.Platt of Guelph purchased for a trifling sum a small house in the outskirts of Guelph, and on taking down the chimney for work, 150 sovereigns.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

That soft autumnal time Is gone, that sheds upon the scene harms only known is this our northern clime Bright seasons far between.

The woodland foliage now Is gathered by the wild November blass, Even the thick leaves upon the oaken bough Are fellen, to the last

The mighty vines that round

The forest trunks their slonder branches bind Their crimson foliage shaken to the ground, Swing naked to the wind, Some living green remains.

By the clear brook that whites along the laws But the sear grass stands white o'er all the plains, And the bright flowers are gone. But there, these are thy charms-

Mild airs, and tempered light upon the lea.

And the year holds no time within his arms. That doth resemble thee.

Soft, golden, noiseless as the dead of night, And hues that in the flashed horizon shine Ateve and early light. The year's last, loveliest smile,
The com'st to full with hope the human heart.
And strengthen it to bear the storms awhile

Till Winter's frowns depart, O'er the wide plains that lie A desolate scene, the fires of Autumn spread And on the blue watls of the starry sky A strange wild glimmer shed

Far in a sheltered nook. I've met, in these calm days, a smiling flower, A lonely aster trembling by a brook,
At noon's warm quiet hour,

And something told my mind
That should old age to childhood call m back; Some sunny days and flowers 1 still might Along life's weary track.



Mer Soundations are upon the boly bills.

Hamilton. Friday, December 14. 1855 THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY

Thank God we are not the heirs of those who slaughtered the prophets and martyred the Saints of Christ, but yet we are the children of those rash multitudes who "broke down the carved work, and destroyed the too ready to justify their doings on the plea of those abuses which had excited their wrath; so we wipe our mouths and boast of the simplicity of our worship as contrasted with the nomp and circumstance of Romish devotion. And much of our worship is. oursly "simple" enough! Our malignant adversary who is mean enough to give himself the lie, whenever it suits his purpose, after leading our ancestors to put a superstitious trust in the splendour of ritualism, turns the poor, and even to the larger portion of the middle classes, by their providential poround and seeks to convince Protestants that the Most High is best pleased with a wor-4th .-- A Simplification of the rotes of ship, the bold nakedness of which, would be postage on books, pamphlets and ther an affront, if offered as homage, to the pettiest Indian Chief! But then he tells us, for it is no unusual thing for the devil to quote Scripture, that "God is a spirit and seeketh to be worshipped in spirit and in is in full force, in common with the wealthitruth." And most true is the assertion. even though it is uttered by the father of tains to Christ and the visible glories of His lies. But then with his usual cunning he endeavors to hide from Protestant eyes the equal truths, that we are " to come into the temple of God and worship before Him with fear and reverence," for that "a fire goeth before him and the very earth tremileth at his presence;" and, that bitter are the as the Temple of their risen and glorified iudgements denounced against those who Lord. so far forget the outward honours due unto Him as contentedly "to dwell in ceiled houses while the House of God lieth waste."

In truth, men are strangely deluded when they forget that though God is a spirit He has revealed Himself to man in the wonders of creation with an awfulness of dignity a splendour of power, a refinement of taste, and an infinitude of wisdom, down even to degrees of earnest devotion is certain. For the very meanest of His works, in a manner this reason it doubtless was, in subordination that does most clearly manifest His care for to His own glory, that Jehovah caused the His own outward honour and glory; hirst Temple to be so beautions for ich ture and adornment, and its worship so rich Consequently to approach His more imme-diate presence, especially in public worship, singing;—that Christ was transformed into without securing all that grandeur in the erection of the material Church-His Temnity in the conducting of the worship itself. which our utmost means as a community will admit, can be little else than an insult to the Divine Majesty. And this deduction of right reason, is closely enforced by the plain teaching of Holy Scripture, and the to heighten the devotional feelings and their all but universal practice of the Church of sense of His Majestic goodness, so must it God, both Jewish and Christian;-alas, that Protestantism with so much in it that is especially pure and excellent, should in by Him whose name is "JEALOUS." this matter be the sole exception. But the obligation to maintain this mate-

nal "beauty of holiness" is, if possible, still more evident when we remember what is the present position of Him who is the great High Priest of our profession. In His humanity He is now enjoying a regal splendour vastly glorious, and which is yet to be immeasurably increased "when He shall come to be glorified in His saints, and to be admired in all them that believe in that day." a heavy snow storm in Montreal on the 10th He can be indifferent as to whether His spirit.

Saints, upon earth, do now bonour His la manity. And how shall we do this, but by first caring for the bodies of His poor Saina and then taking good heed that our Churches are more magnificent, and the worship more costly in its arrangements, and more beam. ful in its solemnity, than the houses we in habit, the public buildings we erect, or the luxuries in which we indulge?

These reflections have arisen from the pleasure we recently experienced in seeing the internal decorations by which the Church of the Holy Trinity in Toronto has been made somewhat more fitting its sacred uses. That the entire design of the improvement has not been carried out, and that what is done, was not more thoroughly done, we regret; but this is not the fault, either of the taste or of the will of the earnest-minded individuals by whose unwearied efforts so much of tasteful and chaste decorations, for such they really are, have been accomplished; but these and similar deficiencies elsewhere must be charged to those, and they are "legion" not only in Toronto but in our own City, yea, and all over the Diocese, who dwelling themselves in "ceiled booses" care not that the walls of the house of God are hare as they would scorn to have those of their own breakfast parlours, for we do not presume to compare the gorgeous spleadour of many of their drawing-rooms with what is only a Temple of the Most High God!

But we forget, the Church of the Holr Trinity is only the poor man's Church! Time was, when the Church of the poor was the most magnificent in every Diocese! We suppose that Christian men then remembered that JESUS was once a poor man, and has so therefore so indissolubly connected His own glory with the spiritual exaltation of the poor, that it is the token of His presence with His Church that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them;" and beace that evidently the most splendid of His carthly Temples ought to be those where He meets the chosen of His flock-the faithful

And is not this reason also, on another

account. The Church is in a very peculiar

manner the home of the poor, hence common

brotherly justice demands that it should be always open, always warm, that the poor brother of Christ may always there have a place, where not only in public worship, but also in private devotion, be can quietly meet his Lord in reading and prayer; for how many hundreds are there in our cities who have no such conscience at home; but this by the way. We are now rather intent upon showing the claim of the poor Saints to worship in a beautiful House of Prayer and with the sweet accompaniments of the most captivating style of worship, on their own account, as well as for the bonour of their God. The gratifications to be derived from the grandeur of architecture, the splendour of decoration, and the higher departments of music and song are for the most part forbidden to sition; and yet the things are in themselves good and desirable, and shall be shared by all the faithful, however mean their present condition, in their utmost magnificence after "that day." The right which they have then as the members of Christ to these man terial glories is only in abeyance as respects their earthly state : and even now, therefore. est of the children of God. in all that per-Church; indeed, if there be a difference, undoubtedly it is in favour of the poorer members of Christ, who, as they are now in the world, sharing His poverty as the "man of sorrows," have a most peculiar right when they enter His Sanctuary to share, in the greatest measure, in those eternal beauties and hallowed refinements which belong to it

But the desirableness of splendid Temples and a captivating Ritualism is further evident, not only as they concern the glory of God, but as they affect ourselves, and more especially the devotional feelings of those members of the Church whose social position debars them from these refinements in secular life. Now that these things do tend to elevate the tone of feeling and to solemnize the mind and so aid us in rising to loftier first Temple to be so beauteous in its struc-His after glory before His three chosen Apostles ;-that He ascended to beaven itself, in presence of the multitude of believers ;--that St. Paul was caught up into the third heavens, and saw visions of glory that it was unlawful to repeat ;---and finally, that St. John was permitted almost to dwell amidst the awful splendours of the New Jerusalem and the blazing glories of beatific be in our degree, in our Churches, if we would be guiltless as regards either God or our Brother, or have our worship accepted

THE LATE REV. W. GREIG M. A.

With feelings of peculiar regret we learn the decease of the Rev. William Greig M Alincumbent of St. Paul's Church Kingston. Mr. Greig was a sincere Christian, a de-toted pastor, a sound Churchman, and a ripe scholar; and his memory will long be cherished by a numerous circle of attached

SLEIGHING IN MONTREAL .- There was , ,

Address to the Rev. A. Elliot, of Tuscarora Church, and Mr. Elliot's answer.

MIDDLEPORT, Dec. 4, 1855. REV. AND DEAR SIR.

The gratifying duty has devolved us to address you on the part of many of the residents of this village and its neighborhood, and in their names to request your acceptance of a Gold Watch, as an affectionate offering of their gratitude and esteem towards you.

We are fully aware that for many years past, your primary duties in the pastoral as a state of probation. All this was office in the Church of God, have called you unknown to the ancient world. The veil to labor for the spiritual welfare of the Six Nations of Indians, located on their reserved lands in this portion of Canada: but, while thus engaged in those labors, which, by your indefatigable and patient zeal, have confer- from Mount Zion. Lord, clear this veil red great benefit on the Indians, you have generously and gratuitously extended to the residents of Middleport and its vicinity your valuable services as a minister of Christ, visiting and consoling the sick and afflicted, and affording us in our village, frequent opportunities of joining in the public worship of God.

It is from a deep sense of your personal kindness, and a grateful appreciation of your paration for it. Thence many in all age ministrations, that many of the inhabitants of this district take the liberty to present you with this watch,-not indeed as an adequate expression of their sentiments and obligations, but merely as a small testimonial of salvation from him and to accept it in but he that judged me is the Lord.—1 Cor. by which they wish to assure you of the sin- him. And also may my soul always wait iv, 3. cerity of their esteem for you, and to offer for my Lord, always welcome him when he a grateful recognition and acknowledgment comes to me in his word and ordinances and of those services, by which you desire to the workings of his providence, and senalpromote their welfare in this life and to pre- ize the salvation he brings, that I may repare them for a higher and better state. With our best wishes for your happiness

We have the pleasure to remain. Rev. and dear SIR, Yours, respectfully and faithfully,

R. H. DER, M.D. J. S. KINGSTON.

To the Rev. A. Elliot.

Tuscarora.

December 7, 1855. MY DEAR FRIENDS,

The eloquent and encouraging address and the beautiful Gold Watch. which, in the name of many of the residents of the village of Middleport and other inhabitants of the township of Onondago, you have now presented, are expressive of so much affection and kind consideration, that I feel quite at a loss for words sufficiently to express my thankful acknowledgments.

Though I am required to labor more particularly for the spiritual welfare of the Six Nations' Indians resident here, it always gives me pleasure, occasionally, when circumstances permit, to extend the ministrations of the Church to all who desire them in parts adjacent to the Indian settlement. It is easy to see that your kindness has led you to view my humble efforts in the most favorable light. I am so far from imagining that much has been done, that I always' regret having done so little in the service of the Church.

This handsome present will ever be highly esteemed by me, not merely on account of its usefulness, but more particularly as a token of your affection, and as a memorial how well you appreciate the ministrations of a servant of the Church of God. It is not only a valuable, but an appropriate gift, giv ing continual intimation of the lapse of time, the necessity of " redeeming the time," and of working while the passing day of probation lasts.

Be pleased to accept this imperfect expression of my grateful thanks, with the assurance that it will afford me the highest satisfaction if by any "services" of mine I may be so favored as to be instrumental in promoting your preparation for that higher and better state to which you have alluded

With earnest aspirations for your happiness, both in this life and that which is to

I remain, my dear FRIENDS, Yours, respectfully and faithfully,

Dr. DEE and Mr. J. S. KINGSTON. Middleport.

"HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF

THE CHURCH SOCIETY." NOTICE!

I AM requested by the Rural Dean to give notice that a Meeting of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Home Deanery will be held in the Church Society's Board-room King-street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the DECEMBER 19. 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, (noon); for the purpose of arranging the times and places at which the approaching annual meetings of the Society will be held throughout this

District, as well as for the transaction of

other business. J. GILBERT ARMSTRONG, Secretary, pro. tem.

Remittance Received .- Hon. J. S.

Woodbridge, Dec. 7, 1855.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—By the Steamer Prometheous, we learn that Colonel Walker, remained undisturbed in Nicaragua and had full possession of the country, confi-deaco was restored. A large fire had oc-curred in San Francisco, loss \$250,000.— General Richardson had been murdered in California by a gambler named Covs. The. Indians were very restless.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 16 .- THEED SUNDAY IN AD-

1. He will destroy in this mountain the and the vail that is spead over all nations.

The covering and veil is the veil of spiritual ignorance of the true God, of the next world, of the true end and happiness of man, of the nature of our condition in this world, was in part removed to the Jews; but if began to be removed,—the face of the covering was destroyed, when first the gospel was received, which began to be published wholly from my heart: and hasten the time when it shall be destroyed over the whole

2. This is the Lord; we have waited for him ; we will rejoice in his salvation.-- Isai 22i. 9.

The coming of the Lord Jesus was announced from the period of the fall of man; and the whole time after was spent in prewaited for him: and when he did come those who were enlightened to understand and to expect from them nothing else. his real character welcomed him as their joice everlastingly.

DECEMBER 17

1. Trust ye in the Lord for ever; for in the Lord Jebovah is everlasting strength.

When we have entered on our struggle for salvation in earnest, we have frequently to regret our own weakness; for too often will give thim courage and singleness of enemy of our souls, the snarer of the world, and our own evil inclination. But salvation thee. is the work of the Lord Jehovah, and in him | DECEMBER 21 .- ST. THOMAS. is almighty strength and that everlastingly If then we will fully trust him, and trust in him, we will ensure our victory in the end. O that I may trust to all that he would have me do and rely upon his power to support my weakress.

2. Blessed is he whoseever is not offended in me.—Matt. xi, 6.

Men in all ages have found something in Jesus, by which their minds were stumbled and they turned back from the path of life. In his lifetime it was the loneliness of his condition and the spirituality of his doctrine. In our day it is often the simplicity of justification by faith, the difficulty of understand ing how doctrines and sacraments can save. the opposition between the precepts of the gospel and the rules of wordly wisdom. Grant me, Lord Jesus, to believe that all worthy of it. wisdom is in thee, and that whatever thou teachest and appointest is wisest and best. DECEMBER 18.

1. Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us:

All that we have done or can do is the work of God. He made us as we are, and Thomas, and won from him at last the full gave us all our powers and opportunities of working. And if we have at all wrought is established beyond the power of cavil; out our salvation, he first stirred up our and thus we, who could not prove it as he hearts: he gave us light and strength; he did, have all the benefit of his confesion, gave us means and opportunities of grace; and a fuller blessing even than be. Lord be gave us good will for the work; he has give me a faith answerable to my opportuniaided us through the whole. Therefore we rely that at some time all our struggles and warfare will be over, and that He who has given us all will give us the peace of perfect | xxvi. 19. victory. May I work on contentedly and resolutely, in full reliance on Him for this perfect peace.

2. The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the poor have the gospol presched to them.— Matt. xi, 5.

This was literally true of Jesus, when he came in the flesh, and therefore men believed rise again. Let me look forward to that on him. But it is true in a much higher sense. Through his word and spirit the ignorant receive knowledge and wisdom; the indolent and weak learn to be active and all faces. ... Isai, xxv, 8. persevering; the leprosy of sin on the soul is cleansed away; the unwilling open their ears to instruction; even those who had never shown any life in their souls are quickened. May I profit by all this grace in Jesus; and may what I see done around me strengthen the number of his elect be complete; and my faith in Him.

1. We have a strong city. Salvation with God appoint for walls and bulwarks.—Isai. xxvi. 1.

Our city is the Church, which is strong, because God is in it, and his arm is stretched out for its defence, and be will shield from their enemies those who shelter themselves within it. Its walls and bulwarks are not of earthly structure, but they consist in the voluntary salvation of those who are within it. So far as they are saved from sin, they are safe from enemies, for nothing has power to burt them, excepting by means of sin harbored within them. Give me, O Lord to secure my deliverance from inward corruption, that I may give my foes no power over me.

2. Lets man so account of us, as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God—1 Cor. iv, 1.

God saves in his Church by means of ordinances and ministers, authorized and directed by his own Son. The ordinances are mysteries; for in them Christ imparts hidthose who receive them; and he imparts of man does not comprehend or believe, Christ, to dispense these gifts by means of them it is his gracious will to impart his sal-

I. It is required in stowards, that a man be found faithful.-1 Cor. iv. 2.

The steward is responsible to him who has appointed him. He must be faithful in dispensing the very gifts which his Master appoints him to dispense; in dispersing them fully; in not impairing them by additions of his own; in dispensing them to the persons whom he has appointed to receive them, and in the manner which he has appointed. Grant, Lord, to those who are now stewards of thy mysteries that they may be thus faithful to thee; and grant to me always to recognize their duty of observing thy rules,

2. With me it is a very small thing that

The servant of Christ may judge himsel by censuring himself when his conscience blames him, and confessing his sins to his Lord; but he need not pronounce an absolute and general judgement on himself, be-Lord alone, who knows all things can do this: and therefore he may humbly and trustingly reserve himself from his own judgement and that of his fellow servants, to the judgement of the great day. And this we are brought to sin by the strength of the mind. Give me, O Lord, both the right and the power thus humbly to commit myself to

1. And are built upon the foundation o the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. Eph.

In the church we are not only in the city but we form a part of the city. We are not merely single persons; each of us is as a stone of a great city, deriving support from it, and in turn contributing to its stability or weakness, according to our soundness or rottonness. And we do not rest upon such as ourselves, but upon apostles and prophets. who were fashioned and prepared to be a foundation by God himself the Builder; and excellent prayers as she had over we are united all in one by our connexion with Christ himself, who is one with the Father. O that I may prize this place in which God has placed me and be found

2. Josus said unto him. Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed : blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed. - John xx, 29.

The weakness and distrust of an apostle bute to the strength of the church. That truth which prevailed over the distrust of acknowledgement. My Lord and my God,

2. Thy dead mon shall live; together with my doad body shall they ariso.—Isai.

Although Christ was raised from the dead hundreds of years ago, yet the virtue of his resurrection still remains: for the bodies of his people remain united to his body. And so his church may be confident that she has not lost ber departed members; that her dead men shall live; that by connexion with Christ's risen body, they, in their time shall happy day, and hope to meet again

those who are gone before.

2. He will awallow up death in victory; and the Lord will wipe away tears from off

This shall be the final consummation. Death reigns now, and swallows all up in satiably. But Christ has become master of death; and since that time death is only his servant, to keep charge of his people, until then shall his victory be complete, and death shall be swallowed up in everlasting life and his in that day.

The bints in the following article were probably intended for the laity but they may, nevertheless, prove of use to the clerg Generally speaking the clergy do not luy up richer, but they are constrained to deul in pass books, when the ralary, as is too often the case, is paid irregularly, and more in promises and produce than in cash. We do not know of many who crave for 'double chine,' but could name more than one who have a 'boly borror' of debt and would always be content to do business with cash, if their parisbioners would punctually pay their dues .- Protestant Churchman

BEARDS AND THE SOPHOMORE.—The Sopho more class of Yale College held a meeting lately, at which it was unanimously resolved that not one of them would shave or be shaved untilaster the next biennial examination, which occurs in the summer term of MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The gale on Friday and Saturday last den gifts which none can understand but says the Alluny Register, did considerable damage along the river, driving ressels a shore and causing other damage ace of the covering cast over all people, them by means of doctrines and signs son the most serious result of the high wind which have a force which the natural mind of man does not comprehend or believe, about seven o'clock on Saturday morning The ministers of the Church are servants of Directly on the path of the falling steeple says the Star, stood a dwelling bouse, occupied on the first floor by Mr. J Hamlin with doctrines and signs. Let me look up through a family of seven children; the second by them to Christ and believe that through Mr Tonnis Hollenbeck, wife and daughter and a Mrs Finch, residing temporarily in the

front part with two children.

The principal injury to the house was directly over the bed of the latter, from which she and the children had but a few minutes previously risen. This bed was literally with timber and brick from the chimney when we visited the place. Ilad the catastrophe occurred only a few minutoe sooner, the occupants must have been torr bly mutilated.

In the hed room on the lower theor, west side, a large timber forced its way through the side of the building and there remained projecting over the bed from which the sloopers had but just risen, in a most thrustening attitude.

And now let us follow the course of the

beautiful gilt ball and cross. Some twenty feet cast of the dweling is located the office of M. M. Bullock, a 'small, low building, within which, at his deak, Mr B. was standing at the time. Hearing an unusual soise, he started for the door to accertain the cause. While his band was yet on the latch there came thundering through the roof above his head the mammeth globe and cross, the former striking plum upon the deak at which a moment before he was standing, and crushing it into fine splinters! Even the book which had lain open before bim was apparated at the back, and made in the twinkling of an eye into two volumes with but one cover between them. Books, papers, &c., were scattered or demolished, and the whole interior of the office thrown into wild disorder. During this awful moment, Mr B stood close by the deer, and withing a few inches of his person came lown the heavy cross, touring away the roof and striking the floor by his side. From some of the flying, timbers he received a slight cut above the temple, but strange a it may appear, sustained no material injury The steeple was one hundred feet high from the stone tower which supported it

A METHODIST'S" EXPERIENCE.

A correspondent of the Protestant Church man gives the following account of the im-pressions of a Methodist lady after baving attended the survices of the Church for the first time in bor life:

The Dr said that, fearing her decided projudices, he had not ventured to ask her any questions in regard, to it, and that she had aid nothing about the sorvices until after her return from the Church at night, when, after rocking silently awhile in her chair, she spoke out suddenly and said. that she had that day, for the first time in her life, attended the services of the Episcopal Church: that she had heard two chapters road from the Old, and two from the New l'estamont, besides a selected portion from the Gospel and Epistice, that she had joined in the reading of most, and heard the sing-ing of part of nine of the Palama of David: that she had united in the offering up of as that, for the first time in her life, she had been called upon to put faith in the Articles f the Creed, that she had heard, the Ton Commandments made known, and prayed for grace to be able to keep them; and that, bosides the Psalms and Hymns which had been sung, she had listened to two as Evangolical sermons as she had over heard. And after a few moments, added, if the Episcopalians don't got to heaven, it is not the fault of their Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It has been determined, in the present state of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone the consideration of the memorials on the subject of the chapel services at St. Mark's College till the monthly meeting in

February.
The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was reported seriously ill, but the Times (of Saturday) has been requested to state that the alarm excited respecting his lordship's health is greatly exaggerated. "On Saturday last he was very well, and walked a considerable time on Durdham Downs. Very early on Sunday morning he was attacked by a difficulty of respiration, which was, however, relieved before the arrival of the physician. On Monday he was in his usual health, and transacted business with many of his clergy.'

A paragraph is going the round of the press, stating that the Bishop of Salisbury has refused to licence a clergyman to a curacy in his diocese, because he will not admit the truth of the doctrine of baptismal regeperation.

The Bishop of Lichfield has appointed his son, the Rev. John G. Lonsdals, Reader of the Temple Church, and Secretary to the National Society, to the Canonry in Lichfield Cathedral, vacant by the death of the late Archdeacon of Stafford.

At a recent visit of the Lord Bishop of

Winchester to this city, the Diocesan Board of Education, taking advantage of his lord-ship's presence, held a special meeting, to consider the expediency of appointing an organising master, or diocesan inspector, for the purpose of assisting the clergy and other managers, who should desire his help, in perfecting the organisation of their parochial schools. The Archdeacon produced the joy. O that I may so live, that I may be results of his inquiries as regard the wishes of the clergy for such an agency. If there were a few who doubted its utility, it was rather in consideration of the expense which would attend it, which, in addition to the large support given to their schools, they were unable to defray, than from disbelief in its advantage. It was ascertained that the funds of the Diocesan Board could not bear this demand on its resources, amounting to little short of £200. In this dilemma, the Bishop of Winchester made a proposal to the board-namely, that he would bear himself the cost of an organising master, or diocesan inspector, with special reference to Hampshire, for the space of one year (that is, for the year 1856) so as to enable this part of the diocese to decide, upon actual experience, the benefit, or otherwise, of such an agency. It is superfluous to add that, on might be compelled to disclose on the witaccepted, with acclamation, this most timely other parties This however is directly op-

thire Chronicle.

We find, as we are led to expect, that the ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIE Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has determined to send out two clergymen to Constantinople for the spiritual benefit (in the first instance) of the large number of English sailors, agents, and traders, who have been collected together at Pera by the war. It is hoped that they will be able to gather a congregation, and prepare the way for the erection of a church, which may become a permanent witness to the Turks of the truths of Christianity, and to the Greeks of the orthodoxy of our own communion.

The Record quotes an announcemen from a morning paper that the Rev. Mr. Eyre, of Bury St. Edmund's, has been offered the living of All Souls, Langham-place, vacant by the election of Mr. Thomson to the Provosthip of Queen's College, Oxford; at the same time inthnating that it is prema-ture, as there is a doubt whether Mr. Eyre will leave a congregation where the "average attendance is \$,000, while on occasions he has been known to preach to more than 5,000 people."

Consecuations,-By the Archbishop of York, the new Church at Eastoft; by the Bishop of Manchester, the new Church of St James', Tonge, near Bolton. CHURCH RE-OPENED .- Prestolen 'Church

after extensive renovation. Cuunon Extension,—A now Church has been cuenod at Mouks Okahampton, three miles from Hatherlegh. It is proposed to errot a new Church, to be dedicated to st Michael, in Union-street, Blackfriars-road, one of the worst parts of the densely populated parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark.

THE LATE ARCHDRACON BROOKS .-- A most ing has been held at Liverpool for the pur pose of creeting a testimonial to the memori of the late Archdeacon Brooks, Senior Rec tor of the parish.

THE CLERGY AND THE INCOME TAX .lotter addressed by the Rev J. Litchfield, of Farthingoe Rectory, to the Northampton Horald, calls attention to the claim of tithe holders to a return of Income tax for all payments arising out of ront charge, landtax, &c. Having for thirteen years paid the tax without being aware of these ex-emptions, he obtained from Somerset House the necessary forms, setting forth the mattors to which olding for a return applied, including first-fruits, tonthe, duties on prosentation, procurations, synodals on an average of seven years, repairs of Church, land-tax, parochial rates, read-rates, &c., and received repayment to the amount of

£44 3u 5d TAKING BODIES INTO THE CHURCH .- The Bristol Mirror mentions a complaint made against the Vicar of Berkeley, the Rev. Sotten Karr, who refused, to take the bodies of several children who had died, some of scarlatina and others of measies, into the Church, for fear of infection, adding that in one or two instances the bodies taken for interment to Dissenting Chaples. The complaint is ovidently unfounded, the very object of the discretion vested, in the Clergyman to the buriel service being to prevent the spread of infectious disease. DR. WISEMAN'S LAW EXPENSES.—Tho sub

scription to indemnify the Cardinal against the expenses incurred in the late 'trial,' of Boyle v Wiseman, amounting to £2,107 34-3d, has up to the present time produces the sum of £1.1141 5.

ORDNANCE SALE .- We observe that the Ordnance department offers for sale at the Arsenal on St. Helens Island, Montreal, an immense quantity of iron guns and of shot and shell. All the guns will be disabled by: having their trunions broken off Most of the guns are quite now, indeed we believe many of them have never been fired at all. It is all Atbear and two cube were killed in Some of our contemporaries are expressing their surprise at the sale of these guns and the missiles they are intended to discharge; some wonder at their not being sent home, as the war required so much material and others imagine that the sale betokened England's intention to let Canada for the future provide for her own defence. Our explanation of the affair is a very different one, and we believe the correct one. On looking over the list of the guns offered for sale we find with the exception of 104 32-poundors, all the gans are of "natures" and "calibres" not now used in the service of England, and it is probably that the 32-pounders are of some obsolete pattern, athough the guns may be very good; yet as shot is not now cast to fit them, it would be impossible, unless at a great inconvenience, to procure more when all that now in Canada should be used up. However, it is a great trouble and expense to keep all those useless guns painted and lacquered to preserve them from rust. . Almoat all this ordnance was intended for the are mament of vessels on the lakes, now no ship of war in the English service carries carronades at all, nor any gun smaller than a 32pounder, not even the smallest vessels; and

WHEAT FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD ... A gentleman lately exhibited to the editor of the Utics Herald a stalk of wheat grown from some grains found in a cloth enveloping an Egyptian mummy at least four thousa years old. The stalk is remarkably large and nearly conical in shape; the grains are nearly round, and unlike any other wheat

23 From the Lambton Observer we learn that a man named Martin Gilligan was killed near Saraia, by being struck by a limb of a falling tree which a fellow chopper had cut. Also of the death of a blacksmith named John Watt, upon whose head a timber from a building which he was assist-ing in raising fell with such violence as to crush in the frontal bone.

CHURCH IN TURKEY .- The Society for the Propogation of the Gospel having, some months ago, opened a fund for the erection and endowment of a Church in Turkey, is about to send one or two Clergymen to Constantinople as a preliminary step to the proposed object.

EVIDENCE OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS -The judge of the Supreme Court of Connectict decided in a recent case that a priest e motion of our venerable Dean, the board new stand, any confessions made to him by and generous offer of our diocesan .- Hamp- | posed to a legal decision recently given in Virginia.

BALTIC."

The only feature of the war news is that there is a prospert of peach of late Rumors say that Russia Mireetly requestod to make conditatory offers to the West-

The most definite form of the rumor i that propositions have been submitted to Napoleon on bobalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted That Itumia will colsolude penco with the Western Pingra with out the Intervention of other Austria or Prusela. Russia guaranteolog the inde-pendence of the Danubian Principalities and fractions of the Black Son; both partion to continue proparations of war, but no active hostilities to be entered upon until an agreed upon day. All this is probably premature, but hopes are rather strong that Excitoment" regarding American affairs

has passed off. Some changes had occurred in the English Cabinet.

Nothing from the Crimes, Asia, or Sea of Azoff.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour le lower. Corn lower. Wheat 2d lower.

l'rovisions quite. Iron stoady Bugar very dull-no transactions at

coling.
Money in good demand. Bullion doressed 120,000 pounds.
Thursday, London, the Morning Adver-

tisor says t Of Russia propositions, they are dishonorable, delusive, and unsafe, they fail short of what Western powers have a right to demand, and of what would satisfy ozpoctations.

Donnatehon received at Vienna states that Omar Pasha had satered Ruis, and sommonoad offensive operations, on the 9th of Nov: Result not known.

The forces of the silles at Kertch and

Yenikale have been augmented by reinforcements to 40,000 mon. The Admiralty contracts for navy provisions had been taken at much lower rates than half boon expected-Boof, £7 10a;

Pork, £9. The 3 per cents closed at Paris on Friday at 12 per cens advance. The King of Sardinia arrived in England on Friday, and was received with an on bu-stactic recoution, Speciator, Estre.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW .- The last number contains Memoirs of King Josephcational Consus—The Court of Oude

Paragraph Bibles—The Plurality of World?

The Courchman's Diary and Recisionatical

Clauder, for 1856

Paragraph Bibles—The Plurality of World?

The Courchman's Diary and Recisionatical

Clauder, for 1856

Pablished in New York) with suck 5-14.

The Physicland visiting Lief for 1868, 100

paign. In these the modern of the Campaign. paign. In these, the reader will find liter-

ary beauties of the highest order, Mears. Barnes, & Co., King Street nave it on hand. If works ? Cost or Shugoring The Mrs. Julies Levy has been convicted of amuggling in

California, and had 67 cases of Cigars;

Professor of Iberia 000,08\$ oulsy PRICE OF HORSE The New York Tribune states that the horse ingreet in that city is at present yery dull and likely to

remain so during the winter 1. 1. 18 denn be namer



orn 'Enisod.' 1 A 1 A 1 Sty (4) 1

Oate dull arment will lantuff Provisions Pork market hosy Sales 400 bbis; at 20 for meas and for 81 primer of the state of the s

HAMILTON MARKETS'

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Dec. 7, 1866. 19. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence

on the first day of December next. F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. Jollege, Toronto, Nov. 26, 1855. "The Church." WILL BE PUBLISHED

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Cain The Physicians visiting List for 1805, we in for 60 patients, clother of virus 19. liter. The Physicians, defined lite for 1856 and for 60 patients, with mack treet in for 60 patients, with mack in factor 95 patients, with mack in factor 1856, 1915 and for 185 patients, allow a literature with a factor 1856, 1915 and for 1856 patients, allow what general to his with Kine Steam Parents.

wen an lanigest ang King Street, Toronto. .Bluent to the palage of Peterbolf. I "GOING OUT OR BUSINESS

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in Mail JOHN CHARLESWORTH interest of the color of the co

This is an inproblemity ravely offered, and if autiles will do well to eval themselves of it by buying not only what may be required for this scapen, but it would him a great may be strive a Sawing! of Money; 124

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THE TORONTO HOUSE.

HOUN CHARLESWORTH. Torogato, Nov. 23at 6,1859. Asia 1 17.

"UPPER CANADA COLLEGE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL. er iche in de de de de de de de de de

7 HE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being facant, Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testinonials on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, uposhousend eight hundred and fifty-six to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Go-

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house on the College premises. 10 1000

GEO. ET. CARTIER. I mult bur wen me bite Secretary. Secretary's office of the lang verys

. Toronio, Nov. 8, 1888. 302 m not 17. Clexgy.

10 the Sabbath School Superintendents, Land Teachers throughout the British Provinces: 1999 of January, 1856, will the publish On the first of January, 1850, will the give listed the first number of a new illustrated Paper,
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York Chambers Tapery, York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.

Dec. 7, 1856. . **19-5L** پايلىدىغا د أ

Paratio Dec. 10, 1314

ly after the capture of the Malakoff.

A Colonel Shaffer wholprofesses to have just arrived in the United States, direct from Russia, writes an account of his expe-

war, and the seelings of the people,—but the whole of the assertions are so opposed to the most reliable sources of information which the British and continental press have lately had through Prussia, that we look upon it as a mere sham story got up by the N. Y. Times to gratify its animus against the allies.

The London Times conclusively proves by the statistics of the Russian Empire, and the admissions in the St. Petersburgh papers of their enormous losses during the war; that out of every thousand souls the total available strength is 83 and that 58 long to find the same and proposed to the most reliable strength is 83 and that 58 long the statistics of the Russian Souls the total available strength is 83 and that 58 long the statistics of the Russian Souls the Russian Souls the Russian Souls the Russian Souls the Souls on Diseases of the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the statistics of the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 83 and that 58 long the Russian Souls the Skin Souls available strength is 84 and the Russian & Griffith's Dispensatory, 17a & 40. Miller's Practice of Surgery, 18a

war; that out of every thousand souls the Ricord and Hunter on yenerous total available strength is 83 and that 58 Neligas on Diseases of the Skin are already used, so that 10 months more at Wilson's Hunter Anatomy Wilson's Hunter Anatomy the present rate will exhaust her last man, the present rate will exhaust her last man, Gooper's Lectures on Surgery the government has hardly a cash dollar left, Churchill's System of Minwifery and a general levy en masse of the people and seizure of private property to pay for it is strongly talked of. PINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA-MONEY

PLENTIFUL. Perhaps there are not balf a dozen persons in the Russian Empire, who at the present moment, thoroughly understand its financial condition; and a temporary resident, who wishes to discover what effect the war has had upon its resources, can only form an opinion on this subject from wha he sees. In Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other large cities, there is nothing to induce the supposition that the life-blood of the country was being drained by an exhausting war. Gold and silver coin continue plentiful, and are freely used in the ordinary transactions of every day life. A mer chant in his store, will change a bank note into coin with as much readiness as he would in the city of New York. Brokers charge two per-cent. to change notes of large amount into Gold, but even this is regarded as an Israelitish transaction. In the grand and luxuriant extravagance of the noble, two years' war has made no sensible is yet no appearance of want, no mutterings of complaint. Merchandise and goods have not increased in value; and champagne, to illustrate by example, can be bought in St Petersburg cheaper than Jersey cider is sold in New York. Copper is the only article that has increased in value, and this, is attributable to another cause than that of the war. The erection of public and private buildings goes on; Churches are built, as usual, and vast sums of money have within a few months been lavished on new additions to the palace of Peterboff. It may be true that shipping merchants, and others connected with foreign trade lave been ruined, but it is also true that the resources of the country are becoming there rapidly developed than could have been possible in veloped than could have been possible in the time of peace; manufactories are spring-ing up throughout the country; and men find in them an accupation, and a recom-

penso for what they have lost. The levies for the war do not injurp the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, Of men there are plenty; of gold more than enough for the wants of all. The people feel themselves secure within their territory. They do not fear that its resources will be easily exhausted, and, therefore, they have made up their minds that there is

A LONG, LONG WAR AREAD. The Russians seem to admit and believe that France and England arcitwo powerful nations, whose pride is thoroughly engaged in this contest. They, too are proud. They would never yield one acre of land, or consent to pay the expenses of the war for the sake of peace, and they give their, enemy credit for similar determination. Hence the impression prevails that the war will be greatly prolonged—that years will clapse before it can be brought to a satisfactory termination. To this the Russian people seem to have made up their minds. They trust in the gigantic resources of their country. Its immense extent precludes the idea of a successful invasion; and prestige goes far to confirm this prevailing impress As in the cases of Napoleon and Charles XII., where transitory triumphs at the commencement only insured destruction and dis aster at the end-so now, the Russians confidently expect, that if the allies attempt to penetrate to their empire, they will certainly meet with ruin and defeat. Pride will never allow them to abandon the Crimea, though its conquest by the Allies would enable the Czar to concentrate his forces and multiply his powers of resistance, an example of this peculiar trait in the Russian character may be found in the late attack upon Kinburn at the mouth of the Dneiper, This fortress which could not even boast of stone fortificawhich could not even hoast of stone fortifications, was mounted with old Turkish guns, whose range did not exceed four hundred yards. Yet, when a powerful fleet of the yards. Yet, when a powerful fleet of the Allies appeared before it, the garrison, in very obstinacy, held out during two days' Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under bombardment; and when the place was 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing oxmanifestly doomed, the Governor, rather tra. than yield, strove to light the mine, and destroy both friend and foe in one common ruin. It is against men who believe themselves invincible, and who, when beaten know it not, that the soldiers of France and England are now fighting. The Russian never yields; in defeat he is more terrible than in success, for in the former case he is trebly nerved by despair, and a thirst for revenge. Pride is the ruling national trait, and that pride calls loudly for a continuance of the war. The religious feeling, which first summoned the nation to arms, burns fiercely still and the principle that the Czar has the right of protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Porte will never be voluntarily abandoned.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. The news of the fall of Southern Sebastopol was received in St. Petersburg without any unusual emotion. It had long been
expected as a crisis which must sooner or later take place. This, indeed, very clearly

sounds in the friends and former pupils, and
in the issue. The author's long residence
in the issue. The au ter take place. This, indeed, very clearly appeared, by the decisive way in which Gortschakoff abandoned the city immediately after the capture of the Malakoff.

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

Teronto Dec. 26, 1884.

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from Russia, writes an account of his experience to the New York Times.

We give below that portion of his statements which describe the present financia position of the country, the effects of the war, and the feelings of the people,—but the Miller's Presents of Supersess of Miller's Presents of Superses Set Miller's Presents on Living Beings, Set Matteucei's Lectures on Living Beings, S

HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto Toronto, August 29, 1855.

Law Books JustReceived.

THE Reporters chronologically arranged, The Brohoguer Digest from 1824 to 1854, by A. J. Fish, 25s, For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

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coa Carbin.

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Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Acedemy of Music, London. Address, Mrs.: Keiller, Richmond Street

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July 1st, 1855. 5-tf

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Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbert Mason Bunkers, The Bank of Upper Canada, Office-I he office of the Farmers and Mechanics

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of this Society are contered to be superior to any other mode of investment.

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51-51

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