

peal of church bells in every... by the firing of guns from... and other points—signs of... which were kept up at short... during the day. An immense... of flags were displayed, half-mast... along the proposed route of the... and many of the house fronts and... principal edifices were hung with black... and other funeral decorations. Motions and inscriptions were exhibited with a frequency which seems to be especially characteristic of the west. Some were classical, as for instance, "Fortiger totum nomen," and "Non bello sed sanitate victus;" others again had a religious tendency, as, for example, "Peace to the soul of the departed brave," "His life shall sleep, but his name liveth evermore." In one case a publican had got up his shop front in a most elaborate style, with the words, traced in white letters upon a black ground, "Rest, warrior, rest." The landlord of one of the principal inns, carried away by his emotions, had the "white lion" above his gateway clad in black velvet, with a nodding plume of sable on his head. Such illustrations could be multiplied, but the foregoing are sufficient to indicate the spirit in which the inhabitants of Bristol set themselves to do honor to the occasion. The programme of the funeral procession would, it was believed yesterday, undergo some modification: for a general impression prevailed that the launch of the Star steamer would be used instead of the Star steamer, and the body from Cumberland-basin to Quay-head. Princess-street. Nevertheless, the original arrangements were adhered to, and at half-past eleven o'clock the Star left the basin under a salute of 19 guns from the Caradoc. The coffin was placed amidships under a temporary canopy, having the deceased Field-Marshal's coronet resting on it, and around a guard, consisting of fifteen artillerymen and a party of seamen from the Caradoc. On the quarterdeck stood the personal staff of the late Field-Marshal, accompanied by Colonel Bagot, Lord Callhorne, and other near relatives. Captain Dorrinan was also present, and Captain Fryce, as chief naval officer of the port, was in charge of the steamer. As she moved slowly up the harbour a double line of fifty row boats, all placed in mourning, and manned with crews in uniform, followed in solemn procession. This part of the programme was managed with the greatest regularity and effectiveness, and, coupled with the masses of spectators congregated on every commanding point of view, the heavy boom of minute guns, and the peal of muffled bells from tower and steeple, was well calculated to exercise a powerful influence upon the minds of those who witnessed the scene.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We give the intelligence from Sebastopol in the order of dates subsequent to the advices received by the previous steamer; July 10. Gen. Simpson encloses the returns of casualties, to the 8th of July; regrets they are so great in killed and wounded; states the general health of the army is good; and announces that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th a heavy fire was opened on the Redan by the allied batteries.

Gen. Gortschakoff telegraphs: The enemy has renewed a vigorous cannonade. Yesterday at 8 P. M., Admiral Nachimoff received a severe wound and has since died. Until further orders Admiral Pankoff is appointed to succeed the deceased as commander of the naval garrison, and Port and Military Governor of Sebastopol. July 13. The Times correspondent adds: Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. I am sorry to say that the battery constructed by the French between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A colonel and 30 officers and men were put hors de combat, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact as the allies advance to the actual defences of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works, and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White Works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 14. My Lord, I announced to your lordship by telegraph, on the 11th, the death of Lieut. Col. Vico, of the French army, which melancholy event took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst. It is almost impossible for me to find words to express my regret at this sad visitation. Lieut. Col. Vico joined the English army as joint commissioner, the latter end of May 1854, and had, up to the time of his death, never been absent from his duty for a single day. At Varna, where the cholera raged, and carried off hundreds—at the Bulganic, where his colleague, Lieut. Col. de Lagondie, was taken prisoner, and from which time he had the sole charge of the communications between the French and English head quarters—at the glorious battle of Alma—at that of Balaklava—at the stern and bloody fight of Inkermann—in fact, at every place, and on every occasion, where he thought his services could be of use—was Lieut. Col. Vico to be found. I know that the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan held him in the highest estimation, and placed the most implicit confidence in him; and although my acquaintance had comparatively speaking, been but a short one, it had been long enough for me to appreciate the many excellent qualities with which he was endowed. A pious Christian, a brave and gallant soldier; a single-hearted, upright man, a kind and generous one, who thought no personal sacrifice too great for the public good, he has gone from us, beloved and regretted by every Englishman who had the advantage of knowing him and enjoying his friendship. I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, Lieutenant-General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 14. My Lord, I have the honor to transmit the numerical and minimal returns of casualties in this army, from the 9th to the 12th instant. Capt. Mann, of the 39th regiment, who was killed in Vj trenches on the 10th inst., was a most gallant and meritorious officer, and his loss is much regretted. I enclose also the return of the casualties in the Naval Brigade on the 10th inst., the day we opened fire upon the Redan, consider-

ing which circumstance your lordship will rejoice to find that the loss is not heavier; the two men who are returned as killed and wounded dangerously, respectively received their injuries by the accidental bursting of the guns they were serving.

The weather, which had been oppressively hot since the date of my last despatch, has since changed to a far cooler and more agreeable temperature. The health of the army continues good, and their confidence and cheerfulness remains unabated.

There has been no change in the disposition of the allied troops, since my last despatch. I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c. July 16.

Prince Gortschakoff announces having made two sorties on the 14th and 15th before the bastion Kornieff, which were satisfactory. Nothing of importance had occurred in other parts of the Crimea. July 23rd, General Pelissier telegraphs as follows: The enemy appeared to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied successfully. I have good intelligence from Venka. Everything seems to be going on well under the direction of Col. Osmond, who has taken measures to establish order at Kertsch.

This day, Gen. Pelissier inspected the French troops on the Tchernaya, and found them in an effective state. July 25th, General Simpson telegraphs: Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the general health of the army continues satisfactory. PARIS, July 27.

The Moniteur of this morning contains the following despatch from General Pelissier: CRIMEA, July 3, A. M.

After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the little Redan. As we are now quite close to them it did not take the enemy many minutes to reach our gabions. They were vigorously repulsed by the Foot Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th regiment of the line. The Russians beat a hasty retreat, although there were some wounded and eight killed between our ambulances and the fosse of the place, a very dark night enabling them to carry off the others. The affair does honor to our officers. Gen. Bisson was on duty in the trenches.

It is rumoured in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea squadron are not for an attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol, with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while a simultaneous attack is made from the land.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28. FRANKFORT, Thursday.—To-day the federal Diet accepted the Austrian proposition as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

HELIGOLAND, Friday. The immediate construction of a citadel had been resolved upon, and the plans and estimates have been sent to London.

THE BALTIC.

DANTZIC, Friday. The "Lightning" has arrived from the fleet, and reports that reinforcements had reached the fleet. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

ASIA.

The Moniteur contains the following: ERZEROU, July 3.—Yenikeni, a village distant about eighteen leagues from Erzerou, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division, composed of six battalions of infantry, 3500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, and 18 pieces of artillery. The whole force is about 12,000 men.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yenikeni to march on Erzerou.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Prince Lebonoff Rostovsky writes from Genitschi, that on the 27th ult. nine steamers came in sight of that place, and the next day a screw steamer and gun-boat approached, and opened fire on a convoy of salt wagons, several of which were burned. From the 28th of June to the 2d of July, he says the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitschi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farm houses to a distance of 5 versts. On the 5th of July the squadron left.

The Prince says the Genitschi detachment has since been reinforced, and the bridge of Tcheloug protected by new fortifications. He further mentions the visit of an enemy's steamer to Porosny near Bndlanski. A cannonade was kept up for four hours and a half, and the Russians had one officer and six men wounded. 17 houses and a church were injured. The vessel had been joined by four other steamers on the 25th ult. when the report left.

AN ITALIAN LEGION.

The London United Service Gazette announces the intention of the British Government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Novara, where the head quarters will be stationed, under the superintendance of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Col. H. Manners Percy, and the officers are to be partly Italian, and partly British gentlemen who speak the Italian language. Lieut. the Hon. E. Fitzclarence died on the 25th, of wounds received on the attack on the 18th of June. He was the youngest son of the Earl of Munster.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

VIENNA, July 26. Simultaneous accounts from Brode and Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government.

The Russo-Austrian frontier is again free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Daily News, of Saturday, says that, during the previous day, the English funds were free from fluctuation of moment, and business was circumscribed. The steady absorption of stock seems to point to higher prices, but this tendency is checked by the wet weather, and by the apprehension that money will become dearer. Consols ranged between 90 1/2 and 91, and were last quoted 90 1/2.

At the colonial wool sales, very considerable purchases are still made for the continent. The wet weather, however, has checked the upward tendency, and prices are rather in favor of the buyers within the last two or three days.

The amount in the bullion is again heavy and decreases to £267,774. In addition to the influx to the continent, considerable shipments of coin have lately been made for our expeditions abroad.

THE TRADE RETURNS.—The total value of British produce exported during the month ending June 30th, 1855, was £8,167,595, showing a decrease as compared with the same period of last year of half a million. From January to June, 1855, our exports amounted to £44,643,302, which, compared with the first six months of 1854, shows a falling off of £4,489,800. The decrease is shared in by most articles, cotton being the principal exception. It shows rather an increase.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

From the London Times, July 26. It makes a good deal of difference in general whether we suffer pain ourselves or only inflict it on our neighbors, for great as the pleasure of annoying them may be, it yields in intensity to the pain of being annoyed ourselves. This seems a truism, but yet, as applied to us and the Russians in the present war, it is hardly true. We are always being told, and we delight to hear it, that we have swept the Russian navy from the sea, have reduced her ships, like the reptiles which fell under the curse of St. Patrick, to "common" and have saved ourselves from slaughter by crippling her commerce, blockading her ports, damaging her export and ruined her import trade. These things we rejoice to have done, but we are a little inclined to forget that the very enemy whom we have so treated has retaliated upon us, not certainly, to the same extent, but still in a degree perceptibly injurious and unpleasant.

The heavy fall of rain which has arrived at this, the most critical period of the year, comes to remind us that by this war the agriculturist which we derive our supplies of wheat is considerably diminished. We are reminded by the rain that it is at this season of the year that the potato blight has on previous occasions manifested itself, and that a few heavy showers now may do an amount of injury which may have an important effect upon the price of food for the coming year. A bad harvest and an insufficient supply of grain from foreign countries would inflict upon us in time of peace calamities quite as great and greater than those which we have hitherto experienced from war. With cheap food we may well continue to pay war tax; with dear food our state becomes almost intolerable, even when we are not engaged in a war which involves the expenditure of extra expense for the war. We do not presume to prophesy that this is likely to be the case; we only wish to point out that it may be so, and that we should be unparadoxical if we left any means untried for averting so serious a result. We cannot, indeed, regulate the capricious variations of our climate any more than we can force upon the great mass of our agriculturists the adoption of that system of high farming which will yield to us the greatest abundance, and render us most independent of the vicissitudes of the seasons; but it would seem that there is something within our power to render food more abundant, and increase the limited supply to which we are obliged to trust.

If we exclude Russia from the Baltic and the Euxine, there is no doubt she excludes us just as effectually from the produce of the rich valley of the Danube and of the Southern provinces of her empire by her control over the Sulina mouth. There are enormous stocks of grain locked up within that river, of which Russia holds the key. Why have we not attempted to open our way into this great reservoir of food and to liberate the produce of these fertile countries from the embargo which our antagonist has laid upon them? This must arise from one of two causes—either we are of opinion that such an enterprise is impossible, or that, if possible, it is not worth the trouble of undertaking. As to the possibility of the enterprise, there may, of course, be reasons of which we know nothing, and which might prevent our thoughts from attempting it, but it would certainly seem to ordinary apprehension as if there were no extraordinary difficulty in forcing the entrance of the Danube, and asserting the same supremacy over its waters as we have already established over the sea of the Euxine and Sea of Azoff. With the co-operation of a land force, and with the probability almost amounting to a certainty, that the extreme need in which the Russians have found themselves of sending every available man to the Crimea has reduced their garrisons in this quarter far below the point of efficacy, no enterprise would appear more promising—and more can never be said in war—than the attempt to give back to commerce this noble stream, and to silence the batteries that threaten the freedom of its navigation. We cannot avoid the suspicion that something of the kind would have been attempted long ago, with the very ample means placed at our disposal, had it not been for the fear of offending that Power which has contrived to possess herself of the principalities, but evinces no very strong desire to open the nearest access to them to the fleet and arms of the allies. However this may be, we apprehend that there are the strongest reasons, military and commercial, why such an attempt should be made. In a military point of view the ascent of the Danube by the allied flotilla, and the attack of the fortresses on its banks by such forces as could be spared to co-operate with the Turks, would not only hold out a very reasonable prospect of success, but would certainly operate as a very powerful diversion. We have hitherto voluntarily denied to ourselves the advantage which we might attain by attacking Russia on many different points, distracting her attention, dividing her forces, and wearing them out by constant marches and counter-

marches. Now that Austria and Prussia have relieved our enemy from any apprehension as to their possible hostility, Russia is free to concentrate all her forces, except those required to guard the shores of the Baltic, from purely naval attack, on the defence of Sebastopol. We leave Asia Minor to its fate, the Danube blocked up, Odessa untouched, and even our unexampled success in the Sea of Azoff has failed us to inspire us with courage to repeat the operation elsewhere.

If we turn to the commercial side of the question, hitherto entirely overlooked, the argument appears no less cogent. This corn shut up from us is, in fact one of the munitions of war—one of the things most requisite to enable us to carry it out to a successful conclusion. If bread be cheap, we can pay war taxes with resignation, and even with patience; if it becomes dear, that dearness alone constitutes a burthen extended to an enormous scale to the Black Sea, but it is a burthen entirely one-sided; the ships go out with stores and provisions for the use of the enemy, but return in ballast, surely no inconsiderable object would be gained if, instead of coming back empty, golden harvests of those sunny climates, and thus at once assist in feeding our people and relieve us from the heavy freight which we are compelled to pay. We have in this war looked at every thing from too exclusively a military point of view, and have been slow to avail ourselves of private enterprise in improving our military resources, or of the commercial spirit of the nation in supplying the necessities of our troops. It is time this should be changed and no steps would be so likely to pronounce that change as re-opening to Western Europe the trade of the Danubian Principalities, from which, notwithstanding the boasted possession of the sea, the war has so entirely excluded us.

The question deserves more consideration than it appears to have received, and bears very forcibly upon another which must shortly receive a pre-emptory solution—the question how long we shall be disposed to permit Austria to maintain the occupation of these territories, setting free the Russian army for service in the Crimea, embarrassing any offensive operations in the Principalities, and facilitating to Russia, by covering the right bank of any force she may possess on the left bank of the Danube, the possession of the Sulina mouth, and the exclusion of the allies from that corn trade from which they ought to derive so many advantages.

NOTES AND TOPICS OF THE WEEK. According to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the health and spirits of the troops continue very satisfactory. The only event of the week is a Russian sortie, which was promptly repulsed. The Baltic Fleet has bombarded and destroyed the small town of Lovisa, in the Gulf of Finland. In France, great preparations are making for a series of Fetes, in honor of the visit of Queen Victoria, which is expected to take place about the 17th of August.

At home, the Vienna Conference and Lord John Russell's resignation have been the principal topics. (By-the-by, we may observe, that since the "Durham Letter," Lord John has done little but mischief.) Lord debates have taken place. Sir Bulwer-Lytton's motion has been withdrawn, and Mr. Roebuck's motion is still under discussion. Much valuable time is wasted upon such matters without any visible advantage, and in the meanwhile legislation on important practical questions is postponed on the plea that there is no time for it.

A Committee of the House of Commons, after hearing Counsel, has reported that Baron Rothschild's recent financial negotiations with the Government do not involve a contract which would vacate his seat for London.

Mr. Spooner's Maynooth motion was rather unexpectedly got rid of on Tuesday night, by an impromptu division, which by a majority of three, postponed the adjourned debate for three months.

The Record alludes to a "foolish report" that Lord Palmerston allows Lord Shaftesbury to select candidates for the Crown livings.

THE CHURCHMAN. We neither wish nor intend to be betrayed into a lengthened controversy with our Brother of New York, "we are brethren;" and as such it little becomes us in these days of peril to our common Mother, to "fall out by the way;" but in the three long articles which have recently appeared in the columns of the Churchman in answer to us, there is such an adroit evasion of our arguments, such an almost clap-net expatiating upon abuses which we admit quite as fully as himself, without attempting to meet the ground of our whole argument, which is, that the abuse of a principle is no argument whatever against its legitimate use; especially, we repeat, when that principle is based upon Divine example and precept, that we stand perfectly astonished, and are more than ever convinced that weak indeed must be the cause which advocates so able can only thus defend. It is the extent to which, as it appears to us, this trifling is carried in the last Churchman, that causes us, contrary to our decided previous intentions, to add a few further explanations in defence of what are most certainly our catholic, and, as we believe with equal firmness, our scriptural, views on the question of the Connexion between Church and State. Our opponent makes this startling assertion, partly quoting our words, "No alliance between Church and State has ever been divinely instituted." Is this the assertion of a Churchman in face of the inseparable connection existing between the two under the Jewish Polity instituted by Jehovah Himself! And moreover a Churchman believes that the principles which governed Jehovah then must do so now—He is unchangeable. But we repeat a question which, with many others of a similar nature, are completely unnoticed by the Churchman, whence arose the universal belief of Jew, Christian, and Pagan, that such was the law of God, if it be not one of the first principles of truth which a social tradition and a holy inspiration has preserved in the minds of men from Adam and Noah? We would also respectfully ask the catholic minded Editor of the Churchman where is the fulfillment of the Divine promise to "guide the Church in all truth;" if in so important a matter, she has been in error for 1800 years, and is so still both in the Eastern and Western Churches, none, indeed a very small minority in England, and the Church in the United States smaller, or nearly so, we believe, than any of the religious sects?

The Church.

Set foundations are upon the holy hills. HAMILTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto, June 27, 1855. My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston.—It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Consecrations, your several parishes, in accordance with the following list.

Table with columns for date, location, and time. Includes entries for August 1855, such as Saturday 18 Lanark, St John's, 11 a.m.; Sunday 19 Ramsay, 3 p.m.; Sunday 19 Pakingham, 11 a.m.; Sunday 19 Fitzroy, 4 p.m.; Monday 20 Penbrooke, 11 a.m.; Tuesday 21 Penbrooke, 11 a.m.; Wednesday 22 Penbrooke, 11 a.m.; Thursday 23 Penbrooke, 11 a.m.; Friday 24 Penbrooke, 11 a.m.; Saturday 25 N. 1st line Fitzroy, 11 a.m.; Sunday 26 March Church, at the Parsonage, 11 a.m.; Sunday 26 March Church, near the Hon Mr Pinkey's, 3 p.m.; Monday 27 Byteworth, 3 p.m.; Tuesday 28; Wednesday 29 Rivmond, 10 a.m.; Thursday 30 Merrickville, 3 p.m.; Thursday 30 Kempsville, 10 a.m.; Friday 31 Mountain, 3 p.m.; Friday 31 Edwardsburgh, 10 a.m.; Saturday 1st Marilla, 1 p.m.; Saturday 1st Williamsburgh, 4 p.m.; SEPTEMBER; Saturday 1st Osnabrock, 10 a.m.; Saturday 1st Monimette, 2 p.m.; Sunday 2nd Carnwall, 11 a.m.; Tuesday 4th Harkesbury, 11 a.m.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to hold a visitation of the Clergy and Church Wards of the Archdeaconry of York, as follows:

Of the Clergy and Church Wards of the HOME AND SIMCOE RURAL DEANERIES, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Tuesday, September 4, next, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wards of the NIAGARA, AND GORE AND WELLINGTON RURAL DEANERIES, at Christ's Church Hamilton, on Wednesday, September 5, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wards of the BROCK AND TALBOT, AND LONDON, HURON, AND WESTERN RURAL DEANERIES, at St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, September 6, at 11 a. m.

The Clergy are requested to furnish the Archdeacon with the names of their Church Wards, previous to Divine Service, on the occasions above mentioned.

THE NEW YORK CHURCHMAN.

We neither wish nor intend to be betrayed into a lengthened controversy with our Brother of New York, "we are brethren;" and as such it little becomes us in these days of peril to our common Mother, to "fall out by the way;" but in the three long articles which have recently appeared in the columns of the Churchman in answer to us, there is such an adroit evasion of our arguments, such an almost clap-net expatiating upon abuses which we admit quite as fully as himself, without attempting to meet the ground of our whole argument, which is, that the abuse of a principle is no argument whatever against its legitimate use; especially, we repeat, when that principle is based upon Divine example and precept, that we stand perfectly astonished, and are more than ever convinced that weak indeed must be the cause which advocates so able can only thus defend. It is the extent to which, as it appears to us, this trifling is carried in the last Churchman, that causes us, contrary to our decided previous intentions, to add a few further explanations in defence of what are most certainly our catholic, and, as we believe with equal firmness, our scriptural, views on the question of the Connexion between Church and State. Our opponent makes this startling assertion, partly quoting our words, "No alliance between Church and State has ever been divinely instituted." Is this the assertion of a Churchman in face of the inseparable connection existing between the two under the Jewish Polity instituted by Jehovah Himself! And moreover a Churchman believes that the principles which governed Jehovah then must do so now—He is unchangeable. But we repeat a question which, with many others of a similar nature, are completely unnoticed by the Churchman, whence arose the universal belief of Jew, Christian, and Pagan, that such was the law of God, if it be not one of the first principles of truth which a social tradition and a holy inspiration has preserved in the minds of men from Adam and Noah? We would also respectfully ask the catholic minded Editor of the Churchman where is the fulfillment of the Divine promise to "guide the Church in all truth;" if in so important a matter, she has been in error for 1800 years, and is so still both in the Eastern and Western Churches, none, indeed a very small minority in England, and the Church in the United States smaller, or nearly so, we believe, than any of the religious sects?

FOR "THE CHURCH"

Of the grave mistakes made by our copying "home practices," none seems of greater mischief than that of building very large Churches. How much the "Rectory" system has conduced to bring this about, it may be worth while hereafter to enquire. Let us now point out a few of the evils.

1. The poor and such as cannot have the front seats, are unable to hear, and in consequence, many such do not frequent Church. They either remain at home or become Dissenters. In this way a flock is not gathered, but the contrary. The Church no longer serves its purpose when it becomes too large for all to join in the public prayers and praises, and together to partake of the instruction given by the priest.

2. A kindred evil attends those who persist in attending a Church where they cannot hear or understand. Their devotional habits deteriorate. Their souls lack proper nourishment. That Ministerial emphasis which is given to the divine law in its official proclamation, and which cannot be fully had from the private perusal of the Bible, is lost to the portion of the people who are out of reach of the ministers voice.

3. The officiating minister is unnecessarily tortured. His voice, strained to its extreme tension, is no longer manageable. He does violence to his lungs. He is so much afraid that many cannot hear him, that he can neither pray in a proper frame of mind, nor give due force to the words he reads or speaks. He will shorten his days, and not do half the good he ought.

Such considerations should have force in deciding on the size and plan of a Church. As a general rule, seven hundred and fifty seats, and these all in the body of the Church, galleries being carefully avoided, will be an ample allowance for any congregation. If more be needed, let the overplus build a second Church; and then as these cis-atlantic rapidly rising towns increase, a third, and so forth.

As regards large Churches already built there seems to be no better help against the evil, than that the services be intoned in order to their being heard; while, to ensure somewhat more intelligibility sermon, why should not a short summary of syllabus of the discourse be printed, and liberally distributed through the furthest parts of the Church, that the people may have some idea of what is being preached. Anything would be better than the present method of passing the time while the sermon is laboring to pierce the "foreign parts" of the Church. Of the varieties of this pastime, sleeping is perhaps the least unedifying. One can in short, hardly overstate the evil of a condition of things wherein numbers of persons, assembled professedly for the most important duties of man, are anxiously or otherwise aware, that some one and this a herald of the cross is, in the distance, vainly trying to say something to them; whose voice indeed they can make out to be raised and even attenuated, almost ridiculously, but which is to them literally "vox et praterea nil." Let building committees and the clergy see to it, that such evils shall not be perpetuated and multiplied where churches are about to be built.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—A. L., St. Marys. J. S. L., Louth. W. G., Kingston. 12 Sub. R. J. T., Brantford. Mrs. A., Niagara. Capt. W., Moore. G. S., Sarnia. G. S. J., Drummondville. 5 Sub. D. B. S., Picton.

former assertion, that fearful as are the abuses of this Divine Institution in England, the State cannot make the Church sin; even in the famous Hampden case, it could not have compelled the Archbishop to consecrate Bishop Hampden? and had His Grace been sent to the Tower, a men idle supposition, however, in these days, would he have been the first Bishop who had gone to bonds and imprisonment rather than violate his duty; and who yet ever dreamt of destroying the heaven appointed power which was thus so fearfully betraying its trust?

He says, "The American Church gives no sanction to the indifference of the State;" and yet a little afterwards he says, "But we must not find fault with our Government, as our Canadian friend does, because it affords exactly the same protection and countenance to the Church that it does to every form of heresy and schism, including Judaism, Spiritualism, and Mormonism, and no more!" If this be not sanctioning "indifference" with a vengeance, we know not what words mean!

But finally, good brother, surely you forget your own principles when you quote our blessed Lord's saying, "My kingdom is not of this world," as though He thereby renounced His right as Incarnate God to the absolute earthly sovereignty of all the kingdoms of this world! Formerly, though neither in the maxims of temporal sovereignty, nor the means by which they are attained, nor the selfish purposes for which they are often held, nor yet as to its then establishment His kingdom is it, or according to, this world; verily it is at the human name of Jesus, that "every knee shall bow," and it is a temporal scepter which the lion of the Tribe of Judah claims to wield over all the nations of the earth.

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2. A kindred evil attends those who persist in attending a Church where they cannot hear or understand. Their devotional habits deteriorate. Their souls lack proper nourishment. That Ministerial emphasis which is given to the divine law in its official proclamation, and which cannot be fully had from the private perusal of the Bible, is lost to the portion of the people who are out of reach of the ministers voice.

3. The officiating minister is unnecessarily tortured. His voice, strained to its extreme tension, is no longer manageable. He does violence to his lungs. He is so much afraid that many cannot hear him, that he can neither pray in a proper frame of mind, nor give due force to the words he reads or speaks. He will shorten his days, and not do half the good he ought.

Such considerations should have force in deciding on the size and plan of a Church. As a general rule, seven hundred and fifty seats, and these all in the body of the Church, galleries being carefully avoided, will be an ample allowance for any congregation. If more be needed, let the overplus build a second Church; and then as these cis-atlantic rapidly rising towns increase, a third, and so forth.

As regards large Churches already built there seems to be no better help against the evil, than that the services be intoned in order to their being heard; while, to ensure somewhat more intelligibility sermon, why should not a short summary of syllabus of the discourse be printed, and liberally distributed through the furthest parts of the Church, that the people may have some idea of what is being preached. Anything would be better than the present method of passing the time while the sermon is laboring to pierce the "foreign parts" of the Church. Of the varieties of this pastime, sleeping is perhaps the least unedifying. One can in short, hardly overstate the evil of a condition of things wherein numbers of persons, assembled professedly for the most important duties of man, are anxiously or otherwise aware, that some one and this a herald of the cross is, in the distance, vainly trying to say something to them; whose voice indeed they can make out to be raised and even attenuated, almost ridiculously, but which is to them literally "vox et praterea nil." Let building committees and the clergy see to it, that such evils shall not be perpetuated and multiplied where churches are about to be built.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—A. L., St. Marys. J. S. L., Louth. W. G., Kingston. 12 Sub. R. J. T., Brantford. Mrs. A., Niagara. Capt. W., Moore. G. S., Sarnia. G. S. J., Drummondville. 5 Sub. D. B. S., Picton.

THE ECHO.

In his issue of the 3d instant, our contemporary in an article with the singularly chaste title, "The Cant of Puseyism," denounces us, in 16 measured terms, for designating the Anglican Church as the "Bride of Christ," and asks, "In what part of her authorized standards and formularies does the United Church of England and Ireland set herself up as 'the Bride of Christ'?"

An awkward question this to be asked by one who has given his "ex animo" consent to the Book of Common Prayer, and who is pledged to at least a doctrinal approval of the Canons, inasmuch as his ordinary may require him to read them every year to his congregation, which he could not conscientiously do, if he believed them false in principle.

In proceeding to answer the Reverend Editor of the Echo, we take it for granted that he will admit that the true Church of Christ and the "Bride of Christ" are identical. Our vindication then is very clear, it is simply this, that the Church of England and Ireland does plainly and without disguise declare, in Her 9th, 10th, and 11th Canons, that there is no lawful Church within those realms but Herself?

In Her 11th Canon she expressly says, "Whosoever shall hereafter affirm—that there are within this realm other congregations of the King's born subjects—which may rightly challenge to themselves the name of True and lawful Churches; let him be excommunicated."

It follows then, that the true Church and the Bride of Christ being identical, "the United Church of England and Ireland does set herself up as the Bride of Christ"; since she does claim to be the only true Church in those realms. And remember, good Brother, you and we, as clergymen of the said Church, are bound, not only in the law, but in conscience, as honest men, by this decision, because it is not a mere Royal, or Act of Parliament, ordinance, but a solemn decree of convocation, and never get repealed; to the principle of which we are therefore pledged, so long as we remain in Her Communion, alike by our vows of individual obedience, and by our official relations as Her ministerial rulers.

But we are further sanctioned in the use of this term by the Anglican Church herself, because in Her six and xxiii articles She declares "duly administered Sacraments," and therefore a valid ministry, to be necessary to a true branch of Christ's visible Church; while in Her preface to the Ordination service She teaches us that there is no such valid ministry save amongst those who have received Episcopal Ordination; and that to be lawful in England and Ireland, such Ordinations it must be with Her own sanction.

Then again, She teaches that "Baptism and the Lord's Supper are generally necessary to Salvation;" and yet forbids either to be administered except by Her own Clergy; while She also makes Confirmation a rite that can only be administered by a Bishop, a condition of receiving the latter; thus making the most awful claims, be they true or false, to be the only true Church of Christ in those realms.

can see that the Prayer Book, honestly understood, is a sore thorn in their side, continually concurring in it—suppress the right word. Why, the very title of the paper is not true-hearted; where do they find Anglican Church authority for calling their paper "Protestant Episcopal"? But we make a sterner charge still against them, it is this,—That they use the influence which their connection with the Anglican Church gives them, to undermine Her principles, and in so far to shake the foundations of the kingdom of Christ. The Church opening Her arms to all the world, truly echoing the teaching of Her Heavenly Bridegroom, "Unity and Holiness in the Body of Christ." On the contrary Her opponents, whether in or out of the Church demand with supercilious self-righteousness, "Is schism indeed a sin? nay but worship God in whatever way you choose, and you shall not be, as St. Paul declared, anathema!" And hence too many simple ones are turned aside from the sure fountains of Salvation to uncertain streams. And because so many cry, lo! here is Christ, or lo! there is Christ, the way of life is evil spoken of; men seize the excuse to turn a deaf ear to all, and perish in their wilful indifference. Yet alas, alas, is not this the cry which the Echo and its fellows repeat? But while we hope ever to raise our feeble voice against these soul-injuring, and in many cases, we fear, soul-destroying errors, still would we also ever as earnestly pray in His own blessed words, for those who are thus ignorantly crucifying the Lord of Glory afresh. "Forgive them Father for they know not what they do."

DR. RYERSON'S RESIGNATION AND CHURCH AUTHORITY.

Last year we had to record Dr. Ryerson's resignation of his position as a minister in the Wesleyan body. Twelve months consideration and improved health has caused him to make overtures to the Conference for a restoration, and that has been granted. In the long letter to the President of the Conference which led to his restoration, Dr. Ryerson re-asserted and re-argued his view that the Wesleyan ought not to make meeting in class a condition of communion. We fully agree with him in his general position, and in most of his arguments, and always have agreed with him. The Wesleyans in that respect, as in others, imitate the Romanists, who make habitual confession an essential of communion. The chief difference is that the Romanists require confession to a priest alone, the Wesleyan to a class leader in the presence and hearing of others. The latter will of course be the least candid and full of the two, and therefore there is the less ground for making it an essential.

But we differed on a former occasion from Dr. Ryerson as to one of the grounds of objection to the Wesleyan rule, viz: that this confession to the class leader is not mentioned in Scripture as an essential of communion. Dr. R. contends that this circumstance makes it wrong for the Wesleyan body to make it an essential. We urged that, supposing the Wesleyan body to be, (what Dr. R. thinks it) a Church, it has a right to make a condition of communion not recorded in Scripture. Dr. R. thinks it sufficient refutation of that view to state that "the only two newspapers in Canada who have combated his views are the Church and the Catholic Citizen," and that it is "more deeply impressed on his mind than ever that the Bible only ought to be the religion of Protestants."

His own letter, however, furnishes proof that other Protestant bodies besides ourselves hold the same doctrine, and that Dr. R. himself does not rationally hold it. Dr. R. informs us that in all "sections of the Presbyterian Church" baptized children are not communicants until they make a personal profession of conversion, and receive a token or ticket of admission to the Lord's Supper. Now there is nothing in the new Testament to authorize this condition of communion, and it rests entirely on the personal right of the Church to require it. Not only this, but Dr. R. mentions with approbation the practice of the Wesleyan body, that baptized children are "not communicants until they personally profess the Faith of the baptism, and evince their desire to flee from the wrath to come by the negative and positive proofs so briefly and fully enunciated in the general rule of our societies." Here again is a condition of communion enforced with Dr. Ryerson's own approval, which is not directed to be enforced in Scripture, and which stands upon the Church's right to make rules and conditions of Communion.

When we assert that right, however, we do it with these two provisos: 1. That the Church shall not make any rule in opposition either to the letter or to the spirit of Scripture, and 2nd, that the note shall tend to carry out the intention of Him who instituted the Church, and gave it all the authority it possesses. And we assert that right because we believe that the principle of it is recognized in Scripture itself, and has always been acted on by every religious body which regarded itself as a Church.

It is because we believe that compulsory confession, whether to a class leader or to a priest, does not tend to carry out the intentions of Christ our Head, but is rather opposed to them, that we object to it.

MISSIONARY FUND.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

Table with columns for location, amount, and total. Includes entries for St. James, Brockville, St. John's, etc.

Received from the Rev. M. Pier, of Osnabruck, the sum of twenty-five shillings, contributed by a Parishioner for the Patriotic Fund—which has been handed to Col Talbot.

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.

DEAR SIR: The accounts you present us, from time to time, of Congregational offerings to their Ministers, are interesting and pleasing. They show the presence of that kindly feeling which ought to subsist between a pastor and his flock; they are an encouragement to him in the discharge of his arduous duties, and they are an acknowledgment on the part of a congregation of the duty resting upon them to provide for the temporal welfare of their minister.

That these things are not as common as they ought to be, is owing, I believe, more to want of thought, than of will, and, therefore, the publication of them is useful, not only to show that religion is a living principle, able by its influence to counteract the selfishness and worldliness of the age; but also to provoke others unto like good works, and give their desires and efforts a right direction. It is with such an object in view that I ask you to record an act of generous thoughtfulness on the part of the Churchmen of Scarborough towards their minister, the Rev. W. Belt. The congregations here, have of their own accord—one, doubled his stipend; another, increased it by one-third; and a third presented to him, in addition to their ordinary contributions, the sum of fifty dollars. Like instances of the prevalence of a right spirit among the members of the Church in this Parish, both collectively and individually, have been innumerable; but this is singled out for notice as most thoughtful and seasonable, at the present time, considering the high prices of necessaries, and the difficulty of meeting the wants of a family with a limited and narrow income.

Yours, &c., SCARBOROUGH. August 11, 1855.

WHEAT HARVEST.—The Harvest in this neighborhood is now drawing to a close, and from every direction we hear the most gratifying intelligence of a most abundant yield. There has been a much larger quantity sown than in any former year, and the return per acre, will be fully as great if not greater than that of last year. As regards the spring crops, there never was such a splendid prospect in this section of the country, in fact every thing seems to prosper, that the Farmer has put his hand too.

JAIL BREAKING.—The St. Thomas Rough Notes, says that on Sunday last, about 1 o'clock, a negro and two boys broke jail, and made for the woods. They were not missed for upwards of an hour, when search was immediately made, and the two boys caught about four miles east, in the woods; the negro, as yet, has escaped.

Extracted for the benefit of the Editor of the Echo, and some of his readers:— "Liberalism in Religion now consists in abusing your own Church and praising every other sect."—Sam Stick's Wise Laws.

PAROCHIAL VISITING.—A house-going Minister makes a church-going people. Chalmers

HOW TO MAKE DEVOTED SOLDIERS.

From a recent English paper we derive the following pleasing little anecdote of our Sovereign. Whilst standing on the balcony of St. Mary's Barracks, Her Majesty observed a group of wounded men walking leisurely below. She immediately remarked to the Commandant, Col. Eden, "There is a man I have not previously seen; there is another, and there is a third." The Commandant ventured to suggest that Her Majesty was laboring under a misapprehension, but she persisted in saying that she could not be deceived in the matter. Col. Eden having called up the man asked if he had not been paraded before the Queen? They replied: "No Sir." The Colonel inquired why they were not there? "Because Sir"—was the answer—"we have only this afternoon arrived from the East, and received no orders." Her Majesty thereupon observed: "I thought I had not seen them."

Victoria, like Napoleon the Great, knows the secret of winning the affections of her troops. Ripely aware was Napoleon of the magical effect which individual recognition by their leader was certain to produce upon his soldiers. Every man in the "grand army," chorished the belief, that personally he was known to the "little Corporal,"—and this idea, though of course in the vast majority of instances a "devout imagination," lent mottle to the legions of France, and rendered them almost invincible.

Who can estimate the amount of chivalrous enthusiasm, which the graceful incident at St. Mary's Barracks, will engender amongst the men, doing battle in the Crimea? The "Queen's name" is still "a tower of strength" to the British heart, despite the sordid rationalistic teachings of "democracy"; and in the hour of battle, the thought of Victoria's royal and womanly sympathy, will give pith to many a feeble arm, and animation to many a weary eye!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "LEBANON."

New York, August 15. The Lebanon from Liverpool with dates to the 31st ult., arrived at this port at 7 this morning.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. The Germanic relations continue unsatisfactory. The steamship America arrived out on the 30th and the Hermann on the 31st. Broadstuffs dull. Cotton unchanged. Lard advanced 2s. Consols 91 to 91-1/8.

SECOND DESPATCH. The Lebanon sailed at 10 a.m., and consequently brings London papers of Monday only. Since the sailing of the Baltic nothing has occurred to alter the position of affairs; and this lack of news, together with the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the Austrian, Prussian and Germanic relations with the Western Powers gave a dull heavy tone to everything.

The latest despatches from the Crimea are to the 27th, and nothing new. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

HALIFAX, August 16. The steamship America arrived here at half-past four a.m., with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The news presents no features of special importance. The allies are daily extending their advances against the Malakoff and Redan, and the assault was anxiously looked for.

The latest advices from the Crimea were up to July 30th, on which day there was a cannonade on both sides. Nothing of importance. A grand secret expedition is in preparation in the harbors of Kamiesch and Balaclava. The French Government is said to have chartered 97 small steamers for river service, each to be capable of conveying 500 men.

Rumors were current in Paris on the 22d that the bombardment of the Malakoff and the Redan had been re-commenced. A despatch received from London at the latest moment, says the weekly newspapers, learns that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised, and the communications of a momentous character had just then been received from Germany by the Western Powers. Accounts from Asia are contradictory, and on the one hand it is asserted that the Russians were retiring from Kars and Erzeroum.

From the Baltic there is no news. The Queen had sent a message to Parliament, asking that provision might be made for any extraordinary expenses which might arise—which was followed by the proposition from the Chancellor to issue £7,000,000. The difficulties arising out of the recruiting troops in the United States had been referred to in Parliament, and Lord Palmerston stated that the practice had been put a stop to.

The official report of the new French loan shows that 36,000,000 francs more had been six times the amount asked. From the other parts of Europe there is no news of importance. The Liverpool Cotton Market had declined 1-6d 1-8d. Week's sales, 35,000 bales of which 7,000 were on speculation and to export.

Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Wheat and flour trifle easier. Indian corn in fair demand, at previous rates. White wheat 11s. 9d to 12s 2d; red 10s to 11s 8d; western canal flour 40s to 40s 6d; Ohio, 43s to 44s. Weather favorable—no damage yet done to crops. Pork in fair request and firm. Lard advanced to 55s for prime. Money Market more stringent. Consols closed at 91.—Spectator Extra.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8, 1855. You have had, undoubtedly, advices by telegraph of the terrible riots here on Monday last, the day of our election. My object in writing you now is, to give you fuller, and perhaps more reliable accounts of the dreadful scenes of that eventful day and night, than would be sent by telegraph or published by the Know Nothing organ here,—which newspaper was the only one allowed to send out an account of the doings of the mob until the second day afterwards, by which time they hoped to have the country filled with as mild an account of their fiendish outrages, as even members of that reckless order dared write.

The majority of the polls were taken possession of by the Know Nothings, and hired bullies early in the day. Scores of German and Irish citizens, in all parts of the city, were driven back when on their way to the polls—were in many instances shot down like dogs—in others beaten dreadfully and left for dead. This innocent amusement had the desired effect, to wit: it kept all foreigners from attempting to approach the polls, except a small portion who did not exactly like the idea of being kept from voting by a drunken rabble of K. N. men and boys—and who being well armed, succeeded in gaining the polls, voting, and in some instances giving a sound beating to those who attempted to beat and kill them. But this was not exactly in accordance with the wishes of the Hindoos, and they sent immediately for reinforcements. Very soon after their signals of distress were observed in the middle or central wards—an ill-looking graceless set of ruffians and youths rushed to the arsenal, seized the arms, and with muskets and cannon hurried away to exterminate the Dutch and Irish. This company was headed by a captain of an Independent company, a bawling Know Nothing, who had been in one or two fights in the earlier part of the day. Instead however, of proceeding to the polls to keep them open, as they pretended was their object, they went directly to a new Catholic Church, determined to destroy it. Here they were met by the Mayor and City Marshal, who entreated them to disperse, but they replied that the church was full of men and arms.—The Mayor and Marshal examined the church and assured them that there was nothing of the kind, and then begged of them to disperse or go home. But still refusing the Mayor threatened to call out the military, when these valiant defenders of "the liberties of Americans" left, showing that it was much more agreeable to their feelings, to save the country by pummeling and shooting defenceless men, women and children, than to be called upon to face a body of well disciplined and well armed men. Instead, however, of returning home, they took a circuitous route to a thickly settled German portion of the city. Here they fired a valuable brewery and dwelling house, belonging to a German who was out of the city, beat an old shop or eight men, burned these buildings to the ground, and completely riddled with gun shots, stones and clubs, many more—killing the occupants as fast as they came out.—Quite a number of buildings were burned later in the day, and right in this the upper part of the city.

But after night (the appropriate time for the members of this party to work) they performed their crowning acts in the fearful tragedy, and gave the citizens a beautiful example of what might be expected, if as they say, such "Americans shall rule America." They applied the torch to fourteen buildings in one square, owned and occupied by foreigners, and shot down the inmates as fast as they attempted to escape from the burning buildings, in some instances not sparing the defenceless females and children. These buildings were allowed to burn down, but houses adjoining were spared. "This belongs to Sam," "Don't touch," were saved. While this was going on, the fire engines were in the street in front of the buildings, and the firemen—many of them patrolling the street with guns upon their shoulders, seeking for more of the "d—d firemen." This I saw with my own eyes, and may I never be called again to witness such sights.

The daily papers, all of them which are opposed to the K. N.'s, (and all save one are) were threatened with destruction the same evening, but are mercifully spared as yet. Over one thousand people have left the city since the day before yesterday, and others will as soon as possible. Over thirty persons are known to have been killed. I am informed by one who has been investigating the matter, and many were burned. Where will these things end?

In haste yours C. H.

HOLLOWAY'S NEWS ROOM.

A NEWS ROOM FOR THE MILLION.—Amongst the many news rooms that of late years have sprung up in the metropolis, there is one which, though open for only a few days, has surpassed all others, and has the most complete collection of newspapers ever got together; we allude to that of Professor Holloway's in the Strand, near Temple Bar. It will there be seen that it is not an impossibility weekly to arrange upwards of 2,000 newspapers, published in all languages, in such a manner that the reader may readily get at the paper he requires. It is really astonishing to see with what skill so many newspapers are arranged in portfolios by clerks engaged for that purpose, and the facility with which they place before the visitor the particular journal he desires to peruse. From the excellent system of arrangement pursued, it is not surprising that capitalists, mercantile gentlemen, and even statesmen, often visit this museum of newspapers, being certain of here acquiring information not to be found elsewhere. Pity that some of the Government officials had not served an apprenticeship in this levitation Pill and Ointment depot, they would have acquired such business-like and methodical habits as would have saved many thousands of our brave fellows who have fallen victims to incapacity and gross mismanagement in the Crimea.—London People's Paper.

A ROW ECCLESIASTICAL.

The organs of the Roman catholic Church continually represent that Church as one into which it is impossible that discord can creep. They always boast of "unity in doctrine, policy, and discipline" all that sort of thing. Now, to say nothing of the old times when Pope and anti-Pope reciprocally dined each other from the Sees of Rome and Avignon; to say nothing of the interesting feuds between the Dominicans and Franciscans, and the delightful little family dispute between the Jansenists and the Jesuits, we have now "as pretty a quarrel" now arising among the faithful as any Protestant could wish to see.

There is, in Paris, a journal devoted to the interests of the See of Rome, L'Univers, anti-Gallican, and managed by the Jesuits. In opposition to L'Univers is Le Siecle, Gallican, and Anti-ultra-montane, the organ of Monseigneur Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris, and of all the French Bishops and Clergy, except the Jesuits, and some of the Clergy who adhere to them. It appears that, since the promulgation of the Papal edict, "Bull" in which was confirmed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the Roman Catholic Church in France has been violently agitated. There has always been a liberal party in the Gallican Church. This party resisted the introduction of the Bull Unigenitus, in which the reading of the Scriptures by the laity were forbidden. It has vehemently opposed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and the row between the parties has assumed such an aspect that it is actually imagined to be far from impossible that there will be a schism—a shattering and separation—a split of the Gallican from the ultra-montanist of the Jesuit party. Of the spirit with which these parties are pitching into each other, our readers may form an idea, from the following paragraph, which we assure them, is literally translated from Le Siecle, the organ of the moderate party: "You are the men who wrote the Code of the Inquisition, the greatest crime of human kind; who shed blood like water in the wars of the Albigenses, off he Waldenses, and of the Hussites; who butchered old men, women, and children; and said, whilst treading under foot heaps of corpses, God will know who are his; who led Spain to death, exterminated the Moors, and persecuted the Jews; who way-laid the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day, blessed the dagger of Jacques Clement, let loose upon Europe the thirty years' war, concocted in secret the gunpowder plot, transformed Flanders, by the hand of the Duke of Alba, into an immense slaughter-house, burnt Giordano Bruno at the stake, tortured on the rack the genius of Galileo, extorted from Louis XIV the revocation of the edict of Nantes, burnt four hundred villages in the Cevennes, signed a hundred thousand letters of catchet (warrants) against the Jansenists, condemned Calas, executed Labarre, flayed Fra Diavolo, killed at Rome, Gen. Duphot, shook in the nineteenth century, the law of heresies, as a trial torch of the Inquisition, and finally irritated France, during the restoration, to such a degree, that, after a long resistance, France indignantly punished you. Do you recognise yourselves in this description of your services, and in the long trail of blood you have left behind you on the road of the past? Do you begin to find out what your family name is? Your name is not religion, for religion is peace in the State, whilst wherever you set your foot, we find nothing but discord. No power, no people, has been able to live within the reach of your breath, without being poisoned, and vomiting you back."—Monarchist.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 11th instant, the wife of Captain Coleclough, of a daughter. In this city, on Sunday, the 12th instant, the wife of Clement Darley Graesset, Esq., of a son. At St. Helens, Wawanosh, on the 3rd inst. Mrs. John Mackay of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Christ's Church, Hamilton, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mark W. Blackman, Mr. Wm. Eager, late of Blessington, Ireland, to Julia, daughter of John Lorojoy, Esq., of Hamilton.

On Monday last, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. Mark Willoughby Blackman, B. A., Mr. Joseph Bell to Elizabeth Audies, both of this city. On the 10th instant, by the same, Mr. Jas. Campbell of Nottawasaga, to Margaret Macrae of the same place.

In St. Peter's Church, Barton, on Saturday 11th inst. by the Rev. Robert N. Merritt A. M. Mr. Samuel Mann, of the Township of Glanford, to Miss Catharine McKee of the same place.

DIED. At his residence in the city of Toronto, on Sunday, 12th inst. William Henry Coxwell, Esq., of the Great Office, formerly of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, England, in the 81st year of his age.

On the 9th instant, at the residence of Dr Crumie, Streetsville, the beloved and affectionate mother of Mrs. Crumie, aged 64 years. At St. Louis, on the 9th of July, Ann, wife of the Right Reverend Cicero S. Hawks, Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri.

At Port Stanley, on the 12th instant, Frederick, infant son of R. T. Routh, Esq., aged 1 year and 6 months. On the 11th instant, in the village of St. Johns, London Township, W. B. Leo, Esq. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of that section of the country, and his remains were interred with Masonic honors.

In Toronto, on Sunday the 12th instant, Isabella, Sherwood, infant daughter of J. George Hodgins, Esq., of Bond Street.

On Thursday, 9th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law George Maddison, Esq., Jarvis street, Toronto, Elizabeth Winstanley, widow of the late Rev. Clarke Winstanley.

At Westwood Cottage, Fergus, on Saturday, the 11th inst. David Blair Fergusson, Esq., third son of the Hon. Adam Fergusson, of Woodhill.

ROBBERY AT TORONTO.—The Farmers and Mechanic's Building Society in Toronto Street was robbed last Sunday night of two Cash Boxes containing \$100 and several valuable documents. It is supposed that false keys were used. The Society have offered a reward for the detection of the thieves.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S

MONTEAL August 1, 1855. A meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was held this day; the Lord Bishop in the Chair. Authority was given to the Treasurer to pay the sum of £25 granted to the Petite Nation Church on 3rd May 1854, on receiving from Counsel a notification that the deeds of the same have been executed, and on the promise of the Rev. W. Morris, that the building should be insured as soon as completed.

The Treasurer's book was laid on the table from which it appears that the following sums have been received since the last meeting: Subscription at Freilighsburg £9 8s 9d; Revd. J. Pyke £1 17s 6d. Rev. Jas. Scott £1 17s 6d; Rev. J. Macmaster £1 5s; Rev. J. Johnston, 1854, £1 17s 6d; Collections at Christieville £1 10s; Rev. E. G. Sutton 8s 11.

For Widows and Orphans' Fund:—Miss Mary Lewis 5s; Collections at Clarendon £3 6s 7d; St. Martin £1 15s 10d; Freilighsburg £1 1s 3d; Pointe a Cavagnol £1 5s; Dunham £3 6s 9d; Clarenceville £2; Aylmer £2 15s; Buckingham £1 5s; St. Luke's, Montreal, £6 6s.

"The Church," WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT HAMILTON, BY H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month;—or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months;—and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum. The volume commences on the 1st of August, in each year.

G. E. Cartwright, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES wishing to obtain Genuine Medicines will do well to patronize this establishment as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pure Drugs. Prescriptions accurately dispensed. The Proprietor or a competent assistant always in attendance. Aug. 7, 1855. 3-ff

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-Str Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. 1

T. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 1852. 27-ff

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER &c. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto. Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855. 1

HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER, House Land and General Agent, ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

References kindly permitted to T. G. Bidout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Co. Master, Esq., Messrs. Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, AUG. 1, 1855. 1

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

Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King st. Toronto Dec. 28, 1854. 22-4f

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON. January 10, 1855. 24-12m

CLASSICAL SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL will recommence on Monday, 20th inst. The course of study includes all the subjects required for matriculation at the University, together with French and English composition. There will be room for two more boarders. Apply to Rev. John Butler, York Street, Hamilton, Aug. 6, 1855. 615-e3-td

University College Toronto. CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION into the College are requested to take notice that the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, which they are required to pass, will commence in the University of Toronto, on the 24th day of September, 1855. University College, Toronto, August 7th, 1855. 516

Water Power. TO LEASE, for 7 or 12 years, on the Waverford Stream, in the Township of Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from 25 to 50 feet fall, the most distant within 5 miles of the City of Hamilton, and 1 1/2 miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Railroad. There is a constant supply of water, and the position most eligibly situated for milling and manufacturing purposes, in the centre of a rich and flourishing agricultural district.

ALSO, To Rent, from 1 to 4 years a good Stone Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, in excellent order, on the above Stream, and about 100 yards from the aforesaid Railway. Apply to (post-paid) Mr. JOHN APPLEGARTH, Hamilton, Or T. C. ORCHARD, Broker, Front Street, Toronto, July 9, 1855. 513-t-c

The Church.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

AUGUST 19.—ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. He was a mighty man in valor, but he was a leper. 2 Kings 5: 1.

How little pleasure could this Syrian take in his successes and reputation, whilst he knew that those who honored and loved him, loathed his presence; yea, whilst he could not move his own hand to his mouth without loathing himself. Thus does God think proper to mix evil with good in all conditions. Yet this great bodily misery, under the providence of God, was to be the occasion of his soul's salvation. Let me cheerfully submit to the portion of earthly evil with which God has chequered my lot; let me see that it serves to my salvation.

2. Are not Abana and Pharpar rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel. 2 Kings 5: 12.

This reasons the natural mind. Our natural reason and powers appear better than any thing which the Church of God can supply; why may we not be saved by exercising them? Yet we must be saved by faith in God; and the use of the means ordained in the Church exercises this faith. Thus it was with Naaman. He required to be humbled and brought to the obedience of faith; and therefore God, by his prophet, required this exercise of faith. Let me learn to quit my reliance on natural means, and frankly to accept and use those which God appoints in his Israel. AUGUST 20.

1. His flesh came again as the flesh of a little child. 2 Kings 5: 14.

It was no efficacy in the waters of Jordan which wrought this cure; neither was it any voluntary faith or worship on the part of Naaman. It is the word and ordinance of God which puts efficacy in those means, which of themselves have no virtue. What would the waters of baptism avail to the soul without God's appointment? Yet with it, it may wash away the guilt of sin and put into the heart the spirit of a little child. O Lord, grant me ever to rely on the virtues of thy ordinances, both for myself and for others.

2. The leprosy therefore of Naaman shall cleave unto thee and to thy house for ever. 2 Kings 5: 27.

Behold the punishment of Gehazi's covetousness, falsehood and sacrilege. He and his, so long as his race shall last, shall have a memento of his guilt, which nothing can efface. Too late does that wretched man find that he has loaded himself with a curse, in loading himself with Naaman's treasures, and clothed himself with shame in putting on the garments of Naaman. How much better had been a light purse and a homely coat, with a sound body and a clean soul! God grant me to avoid every shade of covetousness and untruth, lest my selfishness and insincerity should hinder all the good which others might do. AUGUST 21.

1. By which also ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you. 1 Cor. xv 2.

When we are admonished within the gospel covenant, we receive a present salvation. But to continue in a state of salvation depends on somewhat in ourselves. We must treasure up in our memory the truths of the gospel, its doctrine, and its duties. We must remember to love God and others, and deny ourselves as faith would lead us. If we do so, we continue saved; may we be saved more and more. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who hast begun my salvation! O perfect it unto the day of Christ.

I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received. 1 Cor. xv 3.

Not even an apostle discovered divine truth himself; he received it from the Lord Jesus. Not even an apostle taught as certain truth his own opinions and discourses; he delivered that which he had received. Much more must that be the case with us, we must deliver on to others the truth which we have received from the apostles, and that which is delivered by the Church and confirmed by the word of God. Grant me, O Lord, dutifully to receive thy truth and faithfully to deliver it to others. AUGUST 22.

By the Grace of God I am what I am. 1 Cor. xv 10.

St. Paul was not insensible to the change which the Grace of God had wrought in him, nor to the fact that he had labored more abundantly than any other apostle.

OUR TORONTO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our readers in the City of Toronto will please take notice that for the future they will receive their papers at the Post Office.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Will please send their papers to Hamilton for the future.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Butter, etc. and prices.

2. His grace which was bestowed upon me was not in vain. 1 Cor. xv 10.

It is not every one who acknowledges that it is of God's mere favor that he was brought to serve him, that preserves his humility, when he discovers that God's favor has produced fruit. We are apt to think the improvement is ours. But St. Paul saw more truly, that not only the beginning but the whole result was due to the grace of God which abode with him. Let me at every step of my progress heartily acknow-

ledge at all my soul's life is every moment from God.

August 23.

1. God has mercifully to us a sinner Luke xiii. 13.

The petition of the Publican is necessary for every man, for there is no man upon earth that doeth good and sinneth not.—Bruit is highly necessary for most; for there are few who have not sinned much and unwillingly, in thought, word, or deed. If therefore we see ourselves as we are, we shall not dwell on our good deeds, even by thanking God for them, as the Pharisee did, for it is the best we do there is imperfection; and there is so much which is sinful in itself that we shall rather fix our thoughts on it than on our good actions. May I be enabled to see myself as I am, that I may obtain mercy whilst I remain in life.

2. This man went down to his house justified. Luke xviii. 14.

The Pharisee did not see his sins, and consequently did not set his heart against them, nor seek forgiveness for them. The Publican, by confessing and praying for mercy, showed that he both knew them and had turned his heart from them. Although therefore, no repentance can do away sin, yet it pleased God to pardon and accept him, and to impart to him the righteousness of faith. Give me, O Lord, always to see my sins, and to turn my heart away from them, that I likewise may be justified. AUGUST 24.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

By the hands of the Apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people. Acts 6: 12.

The Apostles were destined to establish and govern the Church; and they must first establish it before they could govern it.—God therefore gave them power to do signs and wonders, that the people might see in them a power above that of man, and might be led first to magnify them, thence to believe in the Lord whom they preached, and in whose name they wrought their wonderful works, and afterwards to submit to their guidance and authority. May I reverence this divine power and authority in them, abide in their fellowship, and keep their ordinances.

2. I appoint unto you a kingdom. John xxii. 29.

The Kingdom of Christ was not to be reserved for himself, but to be shared with his followers. As his Father had given to him a kingdom, so he would give one to them; first on earth, afterwards in heaven. They reign over the spiritual Israel, as the patriarchs did over Israel according to the flesh. They governed the churches in their lifetime, and they govern them still; for Christians live under their rules and ordinances, and under the authority of those to whom their power has descended. May I have grace to submit to the authority of the Apostles on earth, that I may share their kingdom in heaven. AUGUST 25.

1. I have anointed thee king over the people of the Lord. 2 Kings ix. 6.

These were the words of the prophet whom Elisha sent to make Jehu King of Israel instead of Joram the son of Ahab.—Thus God showed that the powers of earth are appointed by him, and that he pulleth down one and setteth up another. Thus he showed that Kings reign not for themselves, but as deputies to govern on earth the people of the Lord, the King over all. Give me, O Lord, to acknowledge thy hand in the changes of earthly kingdoms. And give more and more to Christian sovereigns to acknowledge themselves as thy deputies.

2. Take him up and cast him into the portion of the field of Naboth. 2 Kings ix. 25.

Thus was finally fulfilled God's threatening to Ahab, that he would requite him in the very plot of ground which he had taken from Naboth. In consequence of Naboth's humiliation it was suspended until his son's days; and now it came, when the dead body of Joram his son was cast into that which had been the vineyard of Naboth. Thus we learn that God's justice does not die, although it may slumber for a time; that in the end it will surely come, and will not tarry. May I ever remember the day of justice against the impenitent, and flee daily from every sin. J. B.

RIO AND DOUBLE MURDER AT THE CREDIT.

We take the following account of the murder of two men near Port Credit, from the Toronto Globe: Crimes of this nature we regret to say are beginning to be almost weekly occurrence, in this instance the culprits have been arrested and are now safely lodged in Toronto Gaol to await the course of the Law.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Credit, before Henry H. Wright Esq., M. D., one of the Coronors for the united counties of York and Peel, on the bodies of Herman Nymann, and Jacob Kreger, the two Dutchmen killed in the riot on the previous day. A number of witnesses were examined, who generally agreed in the following account of the affair. On the previous day, shortly before eleven o'clock, one of the Irish labourers named John Dunn was passing the Dutch shanty, when three Dutchmen ran out from it, and, probably to avenge some previous quarrel, made an attack on Dunn, struck him with sticks across the legs and head, and knocked him down. Dunn, on getting up, ran off towards the Irish shanties and in a few minutes returned with fourteen or fifteen men, all armed, some with large pieces of wood, and others with fish-poles, the technical name for pieces of iron about 16 inches long by 4 wide, and half an inch thick, used for bolting the rails together. The Irishmen commenced an attack on the Dutch shanties by breaking the windows in, and, as the Dutchmen came out, they were knocked down by the Irish with their cudgels. The deceased Nymann, it was sworn, was knocked down with an axe by a man named J. Kennedy. The investigation terminated in a verdict of wilful murder against four Irishmen named Michael Kelly, Owen Sullivan, Patrick Hunt, and J. Kennedy, all of whom were committed to take their trial at the next Assizes in this city.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY AT COLDWATER, GEORGIAN BAY.—It is with regret that we learn from the Toronto Globe, that Mr. Poquin, formerly a School Master in this city, but for some time past a resident of Toronto, was shot at Coldwater on the Georgian Bay on Tuesday last, by a Mr. Kennedy. An altercation arose between the parties, when Poquin struck Kennedy with a ruler, the other then drew a pistol and fired, but the shot did not take effect. Kennedy then retreated and was followed by the other when he again fired and with fatal effect. Mr Poquin died the following morning. An Inquest was held on the body and a verdict returned of Justifiable Homicide.

The Commercial Advertiser is informed on the best of authority, that President Pierce, with a numerous retinue, will shortly visit Montreal, Quebec, and the principal cities of this province.

A fire broke out at Osvego on Tuesday, morning in the distillery, on the Varick Canal, south of the Starch Factory totally destroying the building and its contents. The Times understands there was no insurance.

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.—On Friday night last, at about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the wagon and blacksmith shop of Mr. Edwards, on Vansittart St. which together with two dwelling houses to the north of it were rapidly burned to the ground. Mr. Edwards lost all his tools and two wagons in the course of construction, and nearly finished. The dwelling houses, and were uninsured. Mr. P. P., of London, and were uninsured. The inmates of the dwelling houses succeeded in saving a portion of their property though not very much. It was a fortunate circumstance for the town that, on this occasion the wind was from the east; as if the westerly wind which had prevailed during the greater part of the day had continued, the destruction of property might have been immense, there being scarcely any water to be had. Vansittart street being a very wide street, the Vulcan foundry and other buildings on the opposite side were easily prevented from taking fire.—Gazetteer.

NEW YORK MARKETS. New York, Aug 16.

Flour.—Market firmer. Sales 2000 bbls at 7 7/8 to 8 for State 8 1/2 to 8 5/8 for common straight and extra; 8 5/8 to 9 for mixed to fancy Western. Canadian, firmer. Sales, 500 bbls at 8 7/8 to 9 50. GRAIN.—Wheat market firmer. Sales 800 bush. \$1.90 to 1.95 for Red Sun; 2 1/2 to 2 25 for white do. Rye sold at 120. Barley fair. Corn better, sales 4000 bush. at 87 1/2 to 88. Oats sold at 50 to 55 1/2 for State and Western.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, C. W.

Capital, £100,000. Divided into 5,000 Shares, of £20 each with power to increase to £250,000. The Stock may be paid either in one sum of instalments of one pound each. Directors Elect Annually by the Shareholders. Stock Soldable or Transferable. Interest Payable Half-yearly. The Stock Book of the Company will be opened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 15th May, when they will be closed, namely:—At Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Chippawa, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Niagara, Port Hope, Port Sarria, Quebec, St. Catharines, Stratford, and Windsor, at the Agencies of the Upper Canada Bank. At Bowmanville, Brantford, Colborne, Picton, Port Stanley, Whitby, and Woodstock, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal. At Gait, Guelph, Paris and Simcoe at the Agencies of the Gore Bank. At Oshawa, Peterborough, Perth, and Prescott, at the Agencies of the Commercial Bank. At Drummondville, John Orchard, Bank. At Dundas, Thomas Robertson, Esq. At Brantford, John Robertson, Esq. At Milton, Gilbert T. Bastedo, Esq. At Napanee, Robert Eaton, Esq. At all of which places a Prospectus of the Company may be obtained on application, as well as at the office, 54 King Street East, Toronto, C. W. 479.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Table with columns for Ship, Leaves, For, Date.

FROM EUROPE.

Table with columns for Ship, Leaves, For, Date.

HUMILITY COURTING OBSERVATION.

That humility which courts notice is not first rate. It may be sincere, but it is sullen. Do not sound a trumpet, nor say: "Come and see how humble I am."—Cecil.

A DAY FOR RECKONING.—Men may cheer themselves in the morning, and they may pass on tolerably well, perhaps, without God at noon; but the cool of the day is coming, when God will come down to talk with them.—Cecil.

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The virtue of these pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilized world, particularly by the Canadians, renders it needless to expatiate upon their merits: the thousands who have derived benefit from them in Canada being sufficient to convince the most incredulous. All those who are afflicted with liver and bowel complaints; indigestion, sick head aches, and dizziness, cannot make use of a remedy so certain in its results as Holloway's Pills; for determination of blood to the head their effect is equally positive. They are also an unfailing remedy for Asthma, if used in conjunction with Holloway's Ointment, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning.—24

University of Toronto. MARTICULATION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION will commence on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will then be offered for competition amongst Candidates for admission, viz: In Law seven of the value of £30 per annum each (Three amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, set on purposes entrance on a course of study in Law extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, and Bachelors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over three years.) In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Civil Engineering three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture three of the value of £30 per annum each. At the same period Undergraduates and Candidates for Degrees in Law and Medicine; Students of the standing of one or two years from Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture are required to present themselves.

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition, viz: (1.) Amongst Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation: In Law three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (2.) Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation: In Law, two of the value of £30 per annum each. In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (3.) Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation: In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each.

Each of the Scholarships established in this University is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Graduates of any University in her Majesty's dominions are admissible candidates, but are required to produce satisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities.

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

Candidates who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificate to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least four weeks before the first day of Examination.

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

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, June 30th 1855.

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

CONSTANTER GAUTE ET HONESTE.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, C. W.

Capital, £100,000. Divided into 5,000 Shares, of £20 each with power to increase to £250,000. The Stock may be paid either in one sum of instalments of one pound each. Directors Elect Annually by the Shareholders. Stock Soldable or Transferable. Interest Payable Half-yearly. The Stock Book of the Company will be opened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 15th May, when they will be closed, namely:—At Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Chippawa, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Niagara, Port Hope, Port Sarria, Quebec, St. Catharines, Stratford, and Windsor, at the Agencies of the Upper Canada Bank. At Bowmanville, Brantford, Colborne, Picton, Port Stanley, Whitby, and Woodstock, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal. At Gait, Guelph, Paris and Simcoe at the Agencies of the Gore Bank. At Oshawa, Peterborough, Perth, and Prescott, at the Agencies of the Commercial Bank. At Drummondville, John Orchard, Bank. At Dundas, Thomas Robertson, Esq. At Brantford, John Robertson, Esq. At Milton, Gilbert T. Bastedo, Esq. At Napanee, Robert Eaton, Esq. At all of which places a Prospectus of the Company may be obtained on application, as well as at the office, 54 King Street East, Toronto, C. W. 479.



FRIEND TO THE CANADIAN. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough. I have often declared I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but, although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous, by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, still seventy-five years old.

I am, Sir, Your obliged, THOS. WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY! AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in case of Dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; it was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and having no more strength in me than a child just born.—It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although I have it in my power to prove it for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them at the expiration of two months I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I remain, Sir, Yours sincerely, (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, dated the 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for its use, I was cured, after every other means failed to the satisfaction of my near relations, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers feeling it my duty to do so.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, (Signed) WM. REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

- Ague, Female Weakness, Urine, Arthma, Gout, Gravel, Serous, or King's Bilious Com. Fevers, of all kinds, Sore Throat, Blotches on the Face, Stone & Gravel, the Skin, Gout, Secondary Syphilis, B-well Com. Hæmorrhoids, Indigestion, The Dropsical Colic, Inflammation Tumours, Consumption, Jaundice, Ulcers, of Bowels, Liver, &c., Venereal Affections, Consumption, Pleurisy, Worms, of all kinds, Dropsy, Piles, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Weakness, from Retention of whatever nature, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, England, and 89, Maiden Lane, New York; also by respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world; at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 4s., 3d., and 5s., sterling each Box.

Save a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN WINEY, Druggist, King Street, Agent for Hamilton. 460

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ALTHOUGH these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of its contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood still under the fatherly care of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Captives" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "The Green Hand" (Katie Stewart), and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers of this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these exciting tales.

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Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received for remittance and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 FULTON STREET, (E. of No. 54 Gold Street), New York.

Subscriptions received for the above-named periodicals which are delivered in Toronto at the Publisher's prices by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, 50, King-street Toronto.



1855. SPRING, 1855. NEW GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the public generally, that he is now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Muslin, and Crapè Sleeves and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, Ladies Silk Nothings, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslin Work, Children's Frick Bodies and Robes, Printed Cashmeres, Dolaines, Muslins, Bareges, and other fancy goods for ladies dresses, Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c. &c., Prints, Gingham, Dobbies, Denims, Blue Drills, Brown Linen Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Fancy and White Shirting, Flannel and Striped Shirts, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants, Towels and Towelling, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirting, Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached, Tablo Oiled Clothes, a large lot from 10d. per yard upwards, of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Linen, Diapers, Drab and White Gait and Satin Stays, Flannel, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is seasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, &c., &c.—Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Capes, that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Druggets.

His stock of Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy Bonnets is unusually large, and will be offered very low, to insure a speedy clearance before the season is gone; also a tremendous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer.

An early call is respectfully solicited. No second price.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King-street, Toronto. 37

A CARD.

MR. HENRY J. HAYCRAFT, (FROM LONDON).

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

Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte, and Singing.

DEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Pupils. Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Huntley, and the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street East. Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-1f.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850. 21-1f

Private Education for Young Ladies.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughter, receives into her house at Yorkville near Toronto a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION.

The next quarter will begin on the 6th of September.

Further particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 381, Post office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855. 52-1f

PREPARATORY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, will be received as BOARDERS, at the parsonage, No. 3, St. George's Hill, Dundas Street, E. Toronto, and instructed by MISS GOOPER, with French and Needlework.

Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing extra. Letters relating to the above may be addressed (post-paid) to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill, Etobicoke. July 18, 1855. 51-1f

University of Bishop's College.

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE being empowered to make an inquiry for a suitable person to fill the office of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY and MINERALOGY, are prepared to receive applications through the undersigned.

J. H. NICOLLS, Principal of B. C. Lennoxville July 20, 1855. 52-1f

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Pinehurst, Toronto C. W.

MRS. FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable residence, will be prepared on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS. Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best Masters.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst, Toronto. July 18, 1855. 51-1f

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HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. July 1st,