Doetry.

THE CHILD'S COVERT FROM THE STORM. You've seen, my child, a storm arise, The lightning flashing in the skies, The waves tossed rudely 'gainst the shore, You've heard the thunder's distant roar, And as the sounds approached more near, With trembling limbs and looks of fear, To some protecting arms you've rushed, And wept until the storm was hush'd. And when the skies began to clear, Harsh sounds no longer met your ear, With sunshine's first returning ray, You've skipped forth heedless to your play, You thought not of the mighty hand Which held such sway o'er sea and land, Which in that hour of anxious fear,

Protected those to you most dear; You knew not then, as now you know, The source from which your blessings flow, That he, whose power has hush'd the storm, Knows every wish your heart can form, Is ever present, ever nigh, To see each smile, and hear each sigh,

With power to dry each falling tear, To soothe each sorrow, calm each fear: Then ever in affliction's hour, Oh! trust in that Almighty power.

> DR. SCHAF IN BERLIN. PROTESTANT SISTERS OF MERCY.

Yesterday, April 9th, I attended a very beautiful solemnity at the magnificent Hospital and Deaconess house Bethany, in the Köpniker square, not far from the second Roman Catholic Church in the course of ters have the spiritual oversight, and provide for the daily religious services, in worse. which the liturgical element, with the responses of the congregation after the Luz subordinate places, look upon higher posts theran type, is prominent. Yesterday as very inviting, and presume a minister Sisters of Mercy, among whom was a young countess of Stolberg, a lady accordingly from the highest nobility, allied with heart of such an officer, their envy and princely families, set apart to the office of fault-finding would cease. They would ministering love and self-denying care of no longer blame one of these functionaries the sick. The capacious chapel was not for doing that which, in their opinion, he able to hold the thronging masses of hear. ought not to do, nor for omitting that which The front seats were occupied by they presume he ought to perform, but gentlemen and ladies from the highest which he, from his position, perceives

ranks. The King and Queen also were should not be done. present, and with manifest devotion took part in the solemnities, uniting in the will not trouble himself about his office, very happy impression on every one pres- but to him who longs for the salvation of ent, especially when one enters into the the church, who watches over the souls feelings of a loyal Prussian, subject with of his flock-!! If thou couldst know his whole heart to the monarch by the how we must bear the burdens of all, how grace of God, as the anointed of the Lord. no one will pardon us for anger, no one followed by a very practical address from the Rev. Mr. Schultz on the significance We are like a city 'set on a hill,' exposed of the solemnity, and the great importance of the fact that, after the apostolic exam. We are surrounded by the envious and ple, the way was now open again for the the hostile, and are tortured day and night. estant Church been excluded from the his house, though they are wholly dependservice of the altar, to enter the regular ant upon him, feels to some extent the their work in a simple but impressive whether to follow or not."

that we have in every congregation, be- transgressions. This naturally stirred up sides deacons, deaconesses also, that is, evil blood in them and in all their adherthose who take care of the poor and the ents. He had at the outset, and by less much in the Lord." Above all, the office and his way of life, gave offence to many of the community.

From the Banner of the Cross.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

was the most important bishop in christen. did not leave the old order undisturbed.

dens, but then and there it brought an unwonted amount of these. Many, very many of the clergy subordinated to him were not what they should be. His predecessor, Nectarius, had not wisely cared for his flock. Previously an officer of high post by a desire for the honour and revenues connected with it, he hardly possessed the capacities and the mind required for a good bishop.

Hence under him many were put into the clerical office who could be of no use there, nor was there any proper oversight and guidance of those already in that office. Chrysostom, to be sure, found men also who were like-minded with himself, or who could be guided by him and brought to share his sentiments; and these clung to him with great love and veneration, supported him in his labours, and remained true to him in misfortune and death, because they were conscious of the debt they owed to him and his influence. But a great number of men, those who were indifferent, or evil, or exceedingly wicked in heart, caused him much sorrow and many a sleepless night, during the years which passed before they succeeded in working his overthrow. On one occasion, weighed down by the painful circumstances in which he was placed by these

men, he said with a sigh: "How hard it is to find the right, and not to mistake on the one side or the other! An unworthy ecclesiastic ought not to remain in office; with entire equity and according to my own inclination, I erection. The King founded this institu- should at once remove him. But what tion several years ago at an expense of a now if there exists no judicial ground for half a million of dollars, and presented it the act? Then he must remain in office; to the Evangelical Church, so that it is at -but I thus permit what, properly, as present a purely religious institution. superior bishop, I ought not to permit. There is room there for a few hundred What then? Should I at least prevent sick beds, and more than forty widows his rising to a higher office? But the and virgins have already devoted them- church will then perceive that I do not selves to this work of love. Two minis- respect their spiritual guide-this is bad;

were four new deaconesses, or evangelical or consistorial adviser able to do as he

"Truly," says Chrysostom, "whoever singing, kneeling, praying and giving of who does not feel the duties of it even as thanks, which certainly must have made a a burden, he may as well have good days; the shade. The singing and liturgical services were find an excuse for us when we err, thou female sex, which had hitherto in the Prot. Whoever has to oversee a dozen boys in ecclesiastical offices, in which it can uu. difficulty of his task; but how different is fold in the appointed manner its peculiar it, if we are called to guide men, not in gifts for the benefit of the community. our own house, and each one of whom The new sisters were then consecrated to feels his importance as a man and hesitates

manner. Prayer, and singing by the choir | Meanwhile Chrysostom did not satisfy and congregation formed the conclusion himself with sighs and complaints, he must of the solemnities, which were certainly and did act with vigour. At a later perinot without their salutary impression, and od, as we shall hear, he deposed a whole are characteristic of the tendencies of the circle of bishops, and in the first years of higher christian circles of Berlin. * * * his office he proceeded energetically against The example of the apostolic age requires men who had clearly been guilty of serious sick, such as Phœbe, Priscilla, Tryphena, important matters, awakened dissatisfac-Tryphosa, and Persis, "who laboured tion. The entire Chrysostom, his spirit

of deacon, in its original significance, of his clergy. Let us hear something of it. should first of all he revived. Then would The beautiful custom of having divine the office of deaconess be soon restored as service on week-days, as well as the Saba necessary complement, for providing for | bath, prevailed in Constantinople. A forthe wants of the suffering female portion mal sermon was not always delivered, the hour was sacred to prayer and devotion. The churches were daily opened, there was singing, the preacher made a short address, and offered prayer to God in the Chrysostom flourished in the fourth cen- name of all. This custom might well be tury, and was the most renowned preacher revived among us. The churches ought of his day. John was the name given daily to be thrown open, that whoever is him by his parents; Chrysostom, which moved by his heart to pray, and has at signifies "golden-mouthed," a surname home no place, quiet, or silence, may sit given him, applied to him in after years on down here for a half hour, be with God, account of his remarkable eloquence. He and, in the consecrated place where man was born at Antioch, in Syria, in the year is attracted to God, draw down from him 347; in 386 he was ordained a presbyter; divine grace. This was the usage in in 398 he became the patriarch, or chief Constantinople, and the clergy led the debishop of the Western Church; in 404 votions. But it was found that few behis enemies procured his banishment from sides women took part in this worship, Constantinople, and he died in exile in and very naturally, for the men were too 407. Messrs. Jewett & Co., of Boston, busy during the day. Hence the new have just published a "Life of John Chry-bishop appointed an hour of prayer also sostom, based on the Investigation of Ne- in the night, when labour was done, and ander, Bohringer, and others. By Fred- this seemed wholly right to many an eareric M. Perthes. Translated from the nest man, who esteemed it a privilege swine-herd in the green pastures of Ire-he need not detail the metal the med not detail the med not detail the metal springing out of a genuine singleness of heart; he need not detail the metal the metal the metal the med not detail the metal the meta eric M. Perthes. Translated from the nest man, who esteemed it a privilege ing article is extracted from it, and will meet in the church. But not all the clergive some idea of the book and its sub- gy of the city were satisfied. They were CHRYSOSTOM AS PATRIARCH.—He had at an unwonted hour into the church, and

dom. He was not only the first preacher Further: the bishop of the capital had for the court, but as superior bishop or large revenues; and his predecessor had patriarch, to use a later designation, he expended much in his style of living. had the oversight and guidance of the Soon after entering upon his office, Chry- Ghost. The herdsman from the banks of siastical and civil authorities and a band, was impossible not to see that he was a most earnest impossible not to see that he was a most earnest of the control of the state of the stat church in large regions of Europe and Asia. Twenty-eight bishops, with hundreds of the inferior clergy, were under dreds of the oversight and guidance of the Archimistan from the banks of the Archimistor of the Archimistan from the banks of the Archimistan from the banks of the Archimistan from the banks of the Clyde was then undergoing those exhance and a band, was impossible not to see that he was a most earnest that there is a call the Archimistan from the banks of the Clyde was then undergoing those exhance and a band, was impossible not to see that he was a most earnest the formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there and zealous citizen of America, he was inseparably sort of church content to see that he was a most earnest the formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there then formed, and on arrival at the college there and zealous citizen of America, he was inseparably sort of church content to the are that the college there and zealous citizen of America, he was inseparably sort of church content to the article the Archimistor of th

body, they might give themselves with from on high. undivided solicitude to their office. With reference to this he once said from the Luccat, after returning to his family, felt growing interest taken in it by the laity of this

esteem it unbecoming luxury."

church. Who is first, if he appears at and to which name, as to that of St. Peter, the court, or enters a social circle of the and other servants of God, many superstithe court, or enters a social circle of the great, or of ladies? No one takes rank tions have been attached, returned to Ire-

before them."

ST. PATRICK.

On the picturesque banks of the Clyde, not far from Glasgow, in the christian village of Bonavern, now Kilpatrick, a little boy of tender heart, lively temperament, and indefatigable activity, passed the earlier days of his life. He was born about the year 372 A. D., of a British family, and was named Luccat. His father, Calpernius, deacon of the church at Bonavern, mother Conchessa, sister to the celebrated Primate for appointing so packed a jury. Martin, Archbishop of Tours, and a wo- the opinion was gaining ground that the whole man superior to the majority of her sex, affair would fall through. had endeavoured to instil into his heart the

a terrible calamity befel them. One day noblemen and gentlemen of the district. The with two of his sisters, some Irish pirates, commanded by O'Neal, carried them all three off to their boats, and sold them in Ireland to the petty chieftain of some pagan least two service included the bishop of the diocese, the dean, the Rev. Chancellor Martin, the Ven. Archdeacon Stevens, the Ven. Archdeacon Bartholomew, the Rev. Chancellor Harrington, feed swine. It was while alone in these Dornford, Ford, Woollcombe, solitary pastures, without priest and with- Johnson and Oxenham. The Rev. J. Corfe, out temple, that the young slave called to mind the divine lessons which his pious was a full choral service on the occasion, and an mother had so often read to him. The anthem was sung by the choir, the words of fault which he had committed pressed which were taken from the 81st psalm. The heavily, night and day, upon his soul; he groaned in heart and wept. He turned of the first epistle of St. Peter, viz.:—"As every

his supervision. Such an office always ticles, and appropriated it to the erection sequently undergone. "The love of God which the Rev. Chancellor Martin read several his supervision. Such an office always brings its peculiar labours, cares, and burof a hospital for strangers who were taken increased more and more in me," said he, tors duly responding. The rev. chancellost tors duly responding. sick in the capital and were unable to "with faith and the fear of his name. The next offered up a suitable prayer. This was provide for themselves. Hence arose Spirit urged me to such a degree, that I followed by the Lord's Prayer; and after the gradually large and noble establishments, poured forth as many as a hundred prayers assembly had sung four verses of the 100th in which, for decades after, many a poor in one day. And even during the night in psalm (old version), the diocesan solemnly prosick man was taken care of and recovered the forests on the mountains where I kept then formally delivered the key of the college to his health. In this spirit Chrysostom act- my flock, the rain, and snow, and frost, the Reverend Principal, with a brief address. state, and seduced perhaps to accept the ed everywhere, and desired the servants and suffering which I endured, excited me His lordship also addressed the students in of the church to proceed in the same way. to seek after God. At that time I felt not training, and gave them his blessing. -In the Yet he gave his clergy no reason to be offended; where it was right he took them Spirit fermented in my heart." Evangel-were delivered. The bishop was well received under his protection. He demanded for ical faith even then existed in the British by the large and distinguished party, and his them a respectable salary, that, devoid of Islands in the person of this slave, and of health was drunk with the utmost cordiality. care for the support and wants of the some few christains born again, like him,

an irresistible appeal to his heart. It was "Those who build splendid houses and his duty to carry the gospel to those Irish possess great estates never think they have pagans, among whom he had found Jesus enough; but if an ecclesiastic for once Christ. His parents and his friends enhas a good dress or keeps a servant, so as deavoured in vain to detain him; the same not to be compelled to wash his own gar- ardent desire pursued him in his dreams. ments, there are those among the rich who During the silent watches of the night he Harrington and Mr. Force (the Secretary,) for heard voices calling to him from the dark But Chrysostom lived himself and de- forest of Erin: "Come holy child, and sired his clergy to live, as became their walk once more among us." He awoke holy calling. Hitherto, however, the high- in tears, his heart filled with the keenest er ecclesiastics had there played a part in emotion. He tore himself from the arms the great world and in the court. They of his parents and rushed forth—not as means to be adopted for maintaining an additienjoyed high consideration in the capital. heretofore with his playfellows, when he onal number of clergymen to minister, under Bishops from the provinces were accus- would climb the summit of some lofty hill, the direction of the ecclesiastical authorities on tomed therefore to spend much time in the but with a heart full of charity in Christ. the spot, to our sick and wounded soldiers at city, in order to taste the pleasures of high He departed. "It was not done of my

land, but without visiting Rome, as an his- authorities, they had determined to send nouses, not without splendour and expense. The beat of the drum, and then narrated to to provide a free passage, with suitable accommon God, and his books. This excited dis. he believed in pious miracles; but gener- additional clergymen to the seat of war. man whose holy light cast them into D'Aubigne's Reformation.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

New churches have been consecrated by the Bishops of Salisbury, Oxford and Hereford under very gratifying circumstances.

Convocation has been further prorogued by the Vicar-General, acting on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the 17th inst.

The case of Archdeacon Denison continued to a simple hearted, pious man, and his be the subject of much interest in the Church, and there was a general condemnation of the

A Training College for the diocese of Exeter doctrines of christianity; but Luccat did had been inaugurated with great ceremony. The not understand them. He was fond of proceedings commenced with divine service, at pleasure, and delighted to be the leader of his youthful companions. In the midst of his frivolities, he committed a serious fault.

Some few years letter by the was lond of proceedings commenced with divine service, at twelve o'clock, in the nave of the cathedral. It was computed that there could not have been fewer than 2,500 present. Among the congregation were Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of Some few years later, his parents having quitted Scotland and settled in Bretagne, a terrible calamity beful them. One day as Luccat was playing near the sea-shore mayor and corporation of Exeter also attended clan. Luccat was sent into the fields to the Rev. Sub-Deacon Stephens, Prebendaries repenting toward that meek Saviour, of man hath received the gift even so minister the whom Conchessa had so often spoken, he fell on his knees in that heathen land, and he imagined he felt the arms of a father uplifting the prodigal son. Luccat was tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years extent, would be more really a scheme of uniinterests of both would be better secured by duty, and his unostentatious yet steady

were delivered. The bishop was well received In acknowledging the toast, his lordship said he had labored heartily at the work they had that the noble and magnificent display of unanimous feeling that they had seen that day, and which was the great security to them, not only for the perpetuation of the blessings of the institution. but also of the best interests of the country. their zealous exertions in promoting the foun-

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, had been held at their rooms in the seat of war in the East. The Bishop of city, in order to taste the pleasures of high life. Chrysostom once said in a sermon: own strength," said he, "it was God who chaplain-general of the forces, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hoge, Major the Hon. H. Powys, Lieutensuch honour as do the overseers of the Luccat, afterwards known as St. Patrick, ant-colonel Grant, R.A., Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., and a large body of the more prominent clergy and laity. The Rev. E. Hawkins read a They were welcomed and desired to be torian of the twelfth century has asserted. without delay, as many clergymen as the funds present at great social gatherings, and were expected to hold such in their own This now was not for Chrysostom. When them in their own tongue the history of dation and service, for all who may be appointed he was not occupied abroad in the duties the Son of God. Ere long his simple re- to this work of piety and charity, but also to of his office, either in the church, or with he sick, or among the prisoners he lived rule hearts, and many souls were convert. the sick, or among the prisoners, he lived rude hearts, and many souls were convert- society appealed to the countrymen of those a retired life at home. He took but a ed, not by external sacraments, or by the who have so freely shed their blood at the call And at the present day many, who fill simple meal. This was necessary in view worship of images, but by the preaching of of duty.-This was unanimously adopted, and of his health. For he had not a strong the word of God. The son of a chieftain, resolutions were passed for bringing it into nature; his body was small and slender; whom Patrick calls Benignus, learned from at an early age his head was bald and his him to proclaim the gospel, and was descheeks sunken; he suffered much and tined to succeed him. The court bard, Short, the Hon. Major Powys and Captain seriously by indigestion and pain in the Debrach M'Valubair, no longer sang druid- Lefroy (with power to add to their number), was chest. "I have a cobweb body," he said in sport. Hence he observed great simplicity; he lived but for his walling his free from the errors of the time, parkers."

then appointed to manage the fund, and it was arranged that on Wednesday, November 1st, there should be a public meeting, at Willis's plicity; he lived but for his calling, his free from the errors of the time; perhaps rooms, to direct attention to the duty of sending pleasure. The example of such a life in ally speaking we meet with nothing but Rev. Prebendary Murray, on the part of the the patriarch cast no favourable light upon the clergy who proceeded otherwise. They must be ashamed of their worldly conduct. when Ireland will again feel the power of The chaplain-general to the forces said he had But since they had no wish to change, the Holy Ghost, which had once converted that day bought books to the amount of £70 on they were offended and embittered against it by the ministrations of a Scotchman. behalf of the Government, which would be for warded forthwith to the hospital at Scutari The Bishop of London stated that St. John's House, Westminster, of which he was president had sent out six of the number of nurses, who had come forward the moment they heard of the want that existed. They expressed great eagerness to go, without saying anything about re-numeration. They would be accompanied by the Rev. C. P. Shepherd, the Chaplain of the institution. The Rev. Edward Owen, Fellow of. Jesus College, Oxford, and the Rev. C. E. Haddow, Curate of Crayford, who were in the room, were going out, and in the name of the Church he (the bishop) thanked them for the disinter-ested zeal which had led them to encounter such great difficulties for the sake of Christ and his Church. The Rev. Mr. Dealtry, a son of the excellent Bishop of Madras, had also offered his services, if required. The Rev. E. Hawkins stated some details with regard to the proposed olan of operations, and expressed a hope that Churchmen would come forward at once in aid of the work now so well begun. A vote of thanks to the bishop of the diocese was agreed to, and several handsome subscriptions were handed in, the right rev. prelate himself liberally heading the list. The meeting then separated.

BISHOP SPENCER,-the Chief of the honored Delegation which last year did so much to strengthen the bonds between the Mother and the Daughter Church, seems to have taken with him as enduring feelings of sympathy and love, as he and his Reverend colleagues certainly left behind, among the Churchmen of America. On bidding farewell, he promised never thenceforward to forget America: and it will be seen, below, that promise then made with his tongue, was no idle phrase, but is still fully redeemed by his heart and hand:-

EDGE MOOR, NEAR BUXTON, ENGLAND, October 12, 1854. To the Editor of the Church Journal:

Rev . and Dear Sir, - When that faithful and true branch of the Church of Christ, the Proteso good a man; and now that he has been called

Wainwright to the Episcopate, the Church of England heartily rejoiced with it in the choice of so early and so unexpectedly to enter into his rest and we see our beloved brethren of America suffering under such a bereavement, I am sure when I say, that we heartily suffer with them.

that I speak the mind of the Church of England For my own part, I feel privileged to speak spiritual, that he knew not "whence it came, or whither it went." The gospel was written with the contraction of the duty of opposing the popular desire of generalizing the Christian doctrines in education, advantage of knowing him when in England and affection. was written with the finger of God on the tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years and tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years and the plea of its being a scheme of universal comprehension, if carried out to its legitimate tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years and the plea of its being a scheme of universal comprehension, if carried out to its legitimate tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years and the plea of its being a scheme of universal comprehension, if carried out to its legitimate tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years and the plea of its being a scheme of universal comprehension, if carried out to its legitimate tablets of his heart. "I was sixteen years and the plea of its being a scheme of universal comprehension, if carried out to its legitimate tablets of his heart." old," said he, "and knew not the true versal exclusion; for while it might be said to during my stay at New York; and they only who God; but in that strange land the Lord include all persons, it must exclude all principles. were admitted, as I was, to such intimate interopened my unbelieving eyes, and although late, I called my sins to mind, and was converted with my whole heart to the converted with my whole heart to the least. Such must be the result of every attempt of God, which, whilst it never yielded, nor was Lord my God, who regarded my low estate, to leave the plain, simple, honest course of allowed to seem to yield, a point of conscience, had pity on my youth and ignorance, and inviting all to direct the religious instruction of never degenerated, as unhappily we see it in consoled me as a father consoles his chiling to their own belief of what was truth. The exclusiveness: his clear perception of the path of Such words as these from the lips of a that course than by any other. In conclusion, verence in it; his genuine simplicity of character, which in the fourth and fifth centuries converted many souls in the British isless. The converted many souls in the British isless. converted many souls in the British isles. down the blessing of God upon it and upon those who would be trained within it. He rejoiced to the service of converted many souls in the British isles. too indolent to resort with pleasure again In after years, Rome established the dominion of the priest and salvation by forms, to see all differences of opinion, of feelings, and, him, readily acknowledged by all who knew him taken a high office. After the Roman, he like the result of the price of the result of the resul mitive religion of these celebrated islands was that living christianity, whose substance is the grace of Jesus Christ, and stance is the grace of Jesus Christ, and the sum collected amounted to £176.—A pro- Englishman, I felt myself strongly drawn to whose power is the grace of the Holy cession, including a large number of the eccle- wards Bishop Wainwright, because whilst it was

Mother Church; a bond which mandid not forge, the church, we mean only the removal of disa nd which man can never break asunder.

My last words to him, when, together with so but simply to regulate her own affairs. In prond which man can never break asunder. My last words to him, when, together with so many others of his beloved and honored brethren, he accompanied Archdeacon Sinclair and myself ed basis of a constitution for the church, he e accompanied Archdeacon Sinclair and myself

Your affectionate Brother in Christ,

G. T. SPENCER.

STREET-PREACHING. - The Christian Times, after speaking of the good done by the first generation of Wesleyan open-air preachers, thus

But, after a time, the preachers had left the field; they died away, or they were too old, or their successes had brought upon them the care congregations gathered in from the world, and at length the persons who held forth in streets or highways too requently proved thomselves can rest only on a much wider foundation or unfit for such an enterprise. Some were grossly concurrence of representatives of large bodies lliterate; some were, and still are, the mere larvæ of a nobler race. They are vulgar, heartless; and, if a decent person confronts one of them, he looks half ashamed of his vocation. Others, wholly unfit body to discuss questions of daily again, are Mormonites, or some other variety of the infidel brood, so that when one sees a man in the street gesticulating to a few ragamuffins, he is in doubt whether he ought to stop and keep in counterance or pass by on the other side. again, are Mormonites, or some other variety of keep in countenance, or pass by on the other side. Two minutes' hearing is generally enough to show that the latter course would have been the viser. Irreverence, delusion, and immorality, A special general meeting, convened by the are propagated by unknown orators in the streets

We have had abundant specimens of the same ort here—especially the nuisance with a tin horn, who blasphemously calls himself the "Angel Gabriel." But in England a better race is rising up. The parochial elergy are entering zealous-ly and efficiently into this field, and with better uccess than could well have been expected.

COLONIAL.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.

The Lyttelton Times reports meetings at Christhurch and Lyttelton in February upon the subect of Colonial Church government. Both eetings were called and presided over by the Rev. O. Matthias, as Commissary of the Bishop of New Zealand. The following are the resoluions proposed and variations suggested by the compelled to move an amendment. He felt a strong conviction that it would be found incon-Ecclesiastical Committee of Christchurch:-

Ecclesiastical Committee of Christchurch:—

General Principles proposed by the Bishop vas the Basis of a Constitution for the Church in New Zealand."

1. That the Bishops, clergy, and laity, shall be three distinct orders, the consent of all of which shall be necessary to all acts binding upon the diocese at of which shall be necessary to all acts binding upon the church at large.

2. Subject to the foregoing principle, that each order be aliberations separately, or to unite with the others, at its own discretion.

3. That provisionally, the definition of church membership shall have been agreed upon by a general convention, every person shall be deemed a member of the Church of England who shall make a written declaration that flect to the clergyman of his parish or district.

4. That every adult clurch is a communicant, and the clergyman of his parish or district.

the General Convention to decide how and by whom all decide how and to be discose, and all decration body; the decide how and by whom all decide how and the decide how and by whom all decide how and by whom all decide how and by whom all decide how and the decide how and the discos, and allow so and the decide how and by whom allow and allow how the decide how and the hour here and the decide how and the decide

of February; the Commissary having called weak brethren, we may cut off one of the sacra

meeting, which we slightly abridge:-

for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a church constitution for this diocese. As the Bishop had expressly invited the opinion of the Bishop had expressly invited the operation paragraphs.

each settlement upon the several points contain paragraphs.

"His Honour wished to express his sense of "His Honour wished to express his sense of the contain paragraphs." into district dioceses? but then it appeared ob- all interested in the preservation of church jectionable that, as proposed in paragraphs 5 and 6, for example, our local endowments, our 6, the words 'or other' be inserted after 'pasites for schools, churches, &c., and the fees rochial.' The fifth and sixth paragraphs we tion meeting perhaps at Auckland or Wellington. | Honour The general idea, therefore, running through the variations he had suggested, and which as they now stood had been adopted by a majority supremacy, on which he thought people often of the church committee, was to substitute dio-cesan for general convention; so that each dio-law, and could not be affected by any act of cese should have the management of its own ours. church property, whilst in matters relating to "The Rev. H. Jacobs could see no reason for

to our ship, were, God bless England and America. I say so and pray so still.

Believe me, Rev. and Dear Sir,

God bless England and thought that they would all agree that the governing body of the church should be composed of Bishops, clergy, and laity. With regard to erning body of the church should be composed of Bishops, clergy, and laity. With regard to the alteration of general into diocesan convention, they appeared to have met with a difficulty of a kind analogous to that which had presented itself to the Imperial Parliament in framing the constitution for New Zealand, when they divided this colony into six provinces, and also in-stituted a General Assembly. There were sub-jects such as those alluded to by Mr. Jacobs relating to property, which would most properly be left to the government of each diocese; whilst, on the other hand, there were question relating to doctrine and articles of faith, which can rest only on a much wider foundation or of christians, such as would be a general counhis own opinion, as he did not concur in the necessity of electors signing a declaration that they were members of the Church of England. He was convinced that the truest and wisest policy of the church, unless we have some distinct heresies to oppose, was to adopt no narrow test of church membership, but to consider, as in Apostolic times, every one to be a churchman who would partake of the sacrament and acknowledge the creeds of the church. Beyond this, to require any declaration of church membership was to narrow the basis of the church. With this expression of his own difference of opinion on this point, he would propose the three paragraphs as altered by the church com-

> "The motion was seconded by Mr. Pritchard. "Mr. Brittan wished to explain that this paragraph as now proposed did not represent the unanimous view of the church committee as regards the communicant test for electors of venient in practice, and would be considered exclusive. He thought that they would allow that the Bishop was a good churchman, and he had not proposed this test, nor had Sir George Grey and others in other settlements who had considered this clause, and he did not see why we, a small community, should adopt a different view. Some weak brethren whose consciences we were bound to respect, would, he thought, object to becoming registered communicants in order to obtain the franchise. He would move as an amendment to leave out the word 'communicant' in the first line

"Mr. Martin seconded the amendment "Mr. Packer concurred with Mr. Brittan, having known several of weak or tender consciences, who, being involved in secular pursuits, under a mistaken sense of duty, as he conceived, scrupled to receive the holy munion, and yet were well affected to the church

"Mr. Bealey thought many persons who were most nostile to the church would profess that they did not differ on doctrinal grounds, and would call themselves members of the Church of England, and even take the communion, and, therefore, he thought the negative part of the declaration proposed, 'that they were members

we were at liberty to discard one by one all the These resolutions and suggestions were dis- essentials of a church. If by giving way to cussed at a meeting at Christchurch on the 6th | wrong feelings under the idea of conciliating upon the Rev. H. Jacobs, as the chief author of the latter, to explain their purport. The Lyt-telton Times gives the following report of the Let us adopt the widest basis known to christeneeting, which we slightly abridge:—

"The Rev. H Jacobs said the ecclesiastical"

dom, the partaking in the same sacraments and the same creeds. The three first clauses into ommittee had been at first formed expressly which the fourth was incorporated, as proposed nent by the church committee, were then carried on As a show of hands.

"The Rev. W. Mackie moved the 5th and 6th

ed in his draft of a constitution, he (Mr. Jacobs) had felt no scruple in suggesting such modifications of his lordship's proposals as would render them more suitable to our own case. In considering them it was not quite clear what the sidering them it was not quite clear what the term 'general convention,' employed by the Bishop, meant. It could not mean a provincial synod of all the Australasian churches, as this paper related only to 'a Constitution for the Charles and Synods, nor a body of church property was a separate corporation, church property being vested in deans and chapters, in colleges, and so on. Thus in times of excitement or revolutionary violence, though Church in New Zealand.' Did the term, then, it would be easy to despoil a single body, it was refer to the proposed division of New Zealand in the preservation of church into district discusses? but then it appeared the contract of the preservation of church and salaries, should be regulated by a conventhen carried, with the addition proposed by his

doctrine or ritual the sanction of a much larger body of the church than those embraced in a tary of State for the Colonies. It would be far single colony should be sought. With these better that the church in New Zealand should general remarks, he would leave the several be content to let any voluntary regulations, into clauses to be proposed by those who had to bring them successively before the meeting. "His Honour the Superintendent (Mr. Fitz-gerald) rose to move the adoption of the first deed desire the sanction of such a body, and We had no longer any need still more should we live to see a grand of three paragraphs. We had no longer any need of dwell on the fact that there is a call for some of the Anglican communion throughout the world, with the Archbishop of Canterbury as dents of temporal government. Would any one it a doctrine of scripture? It would be hard what would become of the Church of England herself, should her government ever cease to be part in. right of kings was an article of belief, but is wholly out of place when the empire is virtually talents. It is now thought of but little ruled by a majority of the House of Commons, composed of men of all religions, and especially plicable to the unendowed, unestablished, ivileged church in the colonies. The royal supremacy is a sort of lay papacy which cramps House of Assembly; and too many perthe Church of England, and stands in the way of a complete union of the Anglican Churches throughout the world. The time must speedily come when the oaths and obligations which bind that, if the member whom they have has told us what these oaths chiefly are; surely anything so antiquated and obsolete as those of God, they are in some measure impliare in the present day must speedily be abolish- cated in the sin committed. We dwell

to see altered or omitted.

"Mr. Hall proposed another amendment, exany peculiar exigencies which might arise in a members: they consented to let this bill be colony, either as regarded the natives or the instead of leaving this to be done irregularly by Tenure Bill, instead of letting each be "After further discussion, Mr. Brittan's amendment was carried—the paragraph being other should be also."

allowed to stand as in the original draft, "An additional paragraph referring to the discussions in Parliament on the Colonial Church Bill having been proposed by Sir T. Tancred, and subsequently withdrawn, the business of the meeting terminated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, by his pronouncing the bless-

members of the Church of England was held in The preparations are complete for the resideration the same subject. The Rev. O. Matthias presided, as at Christchurch. At this be trained as School teachers, without any meeting the bishop's plan appears to have been charge except for such books as they may adopted bodily; an amendment to discuss the require; and these will be furnished at resolutions seriatim having been put and lost:— very reduced price. Mr. Ballantyne, un lowing addition should be made to the bishop's be carried on, is eminently qualified for plan, viz:—

plan, viz:That in the opinion of this meeting there the task, which out of pure love he ha should be in each diocese a separately-constitu-ted corporate body, in whom shall be vested, and by whom shall be administered, the church

revenues of such diocese.'
"He said he believed the meeting would be unanimous in affirming the principle that the property set apart in the settlement for the church should be administered by and for the church should be administered by and for the appropriate £20,000 towards the relief use of the settlement. This having been set the widows and orphans of those of the mously, and the meeting shortly after separa-

TO CORRESPONDENTS. to him our reasons for not inserting his commu- posed by the Government.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 29. Rev. E. P., Stratford; D. D. C., Bowmanville; J. L., Ancaster, rem.; Rev. G. T., Amherst, N S., rem. for self, J. R. and Miss C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Upper Canada College—Winter Term. New Books just received by H. Rowsell.

The Church.

London, November 21st, 1854. A meeting of the committee of general management for collecting an Episcopal Fund in the rural deanery of London, will be held at St. Paul's School House, on Wednesday, 13th day of December, at 1 o'clock.

H. HAYWARD,

that they may be laid before the committee.

ARE WE LIVING IN A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY?

The monies now to be appropriated to the soon learn that the church takes much construction of roads and bridges were higher ground.

disgusted with the lengthened agitation, such appropriation was not found sufficient determined to take no longer part in the any further appropriation might be made, strife; contented with having at one time or if the tenure by which the rectors or raised their voices against the threatened incumbents held the same were question. spoliation, and still refusing to enroll them- able, so much of the act might be varied selves in the ranks of the enemy; they or repealed. This, we doubt not, was the have remained inactive, on neutral ground, way in which all churchmen who brought as they supposed, and left the question to their families to this colony construed the on this subject, but nothing within our ken has in the former note.

them will be able to justify himself for remaining inactive when there was work for
the birm to be able to justify himself for remaining inactive when there was work for
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birm to be able to justify himself for remaining inactive when there was work for
birm to be able to justify himself for replaining the object, requested all present to them will be able to justify himself for re- clergy," taken apart from the context, emmaintain that what is called the royal suprema-ey is an essential doctrine of the church? Is him to do. "He that is not with me is church of England and Ireland (which we against me," are the words of our Divine doubt), yet all would agree that any act sal church? Then where was the church before the line of Constantine? Is it of the essence of the Reformed Church of England? What, our faithfulness, and that we might exert sacrilege and a spoliation of God's people. then, has become of the church in America it for the furtherance of the glorious work since their separation from England? And which we are mercifully permitted to take

monarchial? The doctrine of the royal supremacy may have suited an age when the divine give an account of the manner in which we have disposed of each and all our consequence in what way we exercise our talent when called upon to take part in the election of members of the mit themselves to be biassed by private interest, or personal friendship, forgetful our bishops and clergy will be revised, as they elected supports a government which by the upper end of the hall, supported on each goes for installing Romanism as a supreme dewould have been long since but for the suspen-sion of the powers of convocation. Mr. Hall influenced more by the fear of man than its measures gives ample proof that it is They were indeed felt by some to be so upon this subject now, because individua bar to some excellent men taking orders in corporations and governments; but who, in The seventh paragraph, as proposed, was this free country, give the government power to enact bad laws, but the members Mr. Bealey moved the 8th clause. It was who vote with the administration? And evident that the fundamental doctrines of the who delegated to the members that power church, and the authorized version of the scriptures, could not be in any way subject to the decision of any colonial church. So suspicious Let every elector call to mind the motives was our own church of any doctrine propounded by any less authority than that of the whole vote in favour of the representative of his church, that she allows no doctrine to be essen- county, and if his conscience tells him that tial which has not been sanctioned by one of the four first general councils. With regard to the adaptations of the liturgy to the particular statute book with this bill, which makes circumstances of a colonial church, the matter a better provision for the appropria-stood on a different ground, and a diocesan tion of the heritage of God's children. synod might properly sanction such adapta- let him earnestly pray to be forgiven, "Mr. Brittan moved as an amendment that and evince the sincerity of his reclause eight stand as in the bishop's draft, which was seconded by the Rev. W. Mackie.

pentance by doing all that lies in his power to raise a fund equal to that which "Mr. Porter thought it would be greatly has been alienated from its holy purpose, windicial to this settlement if it went fourth prejudicial to this settlement if it went forth that a public meeting here had proposed to allow alterations of the liturgy to be taken in cannot be expected to attend the labours hand. On higher grounds, too, it would be highly objectionable, as nobody could say where it might stop. For his own part, having gone it might stop. For his own part, having gone through many trials and sorrows, he would declare that nowhere could he find prayers so suitable to every emergency as in our admirable ments which may justly he expected to be liturgy, and not one of them would be consent inflicted on it if such a bill as we have referred to become the law of the land "Mr. Hall proposed another amendment, ex-plaining more fully the purpose of those who would vary the clause so as to allow a power to we think, a most immoral stratagem to the synod of the diocese to adapt the liturgy to insure the votes of the Lower Canadian

CHURCH NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL We are gratified to learn that a Norma and Model School have been opened in the Rev. M. M. Dillon, with the sanction On the following evening a public meeting of of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto

carried, step for step, with the Seignorial

weighed according to its own merits, threat-

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It is with much satisfaction that we refe France. We at the same time deem but just to state that Francis Hincks, Esq J. R., of Carleton Place, will receive a letter from the secretary of the Church Society by this mail, which will, we trust, satisfactorily explain who ventured to propose that the House would sanction the appropriation if pro-

We are given to understand that a portion fland was granted by the Government as a public burial-ground at York Mills. Wil any of our readers enlighten us on this subject, and tell us what has become of this land?

As an act of courtesy we give insertion in another column to a communication from H. C. Baker, Esq., though we doubt not our readers will say "cui bono."

The section of the act to which he refers, and on which he lays so much stress. TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854. most clearly defines the particular church for which the appropriation of the land for the support of a protestant clergy within the said province, and also for the erecting and endowing of parsonages or rectories, &c. was made. Why, therefore, he thinks we should join issue with protestants of all denominations, many of whom hold; to say the least, as heretical doctrines as the P. S. It is requested that all returns of sub- church of Rome, we cannot understand. scriptions in parishes and missions be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before that day, in order tors, of the so-called protestant denominations, to the title of protestant clergy; we look upon them as teachers of erroneous doctrines more or less heretical: with them Is a question which may well be put by therefore we have no common ground so any one, after reading the following title far as this question is concerned. The endor ed on the bill lately passed by the House of Assembly: "An act to make deavored to make it appear that the church BETTER PROVISION for the appropriation was the mere creature of the state and that of the monies a ising from lands heretofore it owed its position to the fact that it was known as the Clergy Reserves, by render- endowed by the state. We shall be much ing them available for municipal purposes." surprised if the all denominations do not

intended to provide for the maintenance. That portion of the section which relates of the Protestant religion. Do the majority to the "varying and repealing" is equally of the people of Canada believe that this intelligible. The constitutional act passed act makes a better provision for the appro- in 1791 pledged the faith of the British priation, &c.? Without hestation we an- government to those members of the church swer, they do not! and we shall be much who should emigrate to the then wild surprised if the title of this bill does not wastes of Canada, that they would find a open the eyes of many to the enormity of provision made in lieu of tithes for the the sin committed by the secularizers.

Numbers there are, who, wearied and lands being appropriated for that object; if cially) a work must be carefully read

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY. We copy the following account from the Colonist:

Hall, the Hon. W. H. Blake, Chancellor of the ness the interesting proceedings. two o'clock, the Chancellor and the majority of the senate and the various Professors, followed by the students, entered the hall, and took the ces appointed for them respectively. The Chancellor, dressed in a chastely ornamented ndsome purple robe, was seated on a dais at commenced by the following gentlemen being admitted to degrees:

TO THE DEGREE OF M.A.-Light, R. N.; Clark, A. M.; Morris, You have already

Trew, N. M.; McGregor, C. J.; Crombie,

II .- ADMISSION TO STANDING :- Cand. B.A. Farnie, H. B.; McCaughey, J.; Paterson, N. 4to Anno—Cattanach, A.; Crombie, M. M.; Hume, R.; Kingsmill, N.; Linklater, Gul.; McNab, A.; Sanderson, J. E.; Tassie, Gul.;

3to Anno—Bowlby, W. H.; Hodgins, T.; Jamieson, C.; Lister, B. B.; Matheson, R.; Matheson, T.; McDermid, P.; Unsworth, R. 240 Anno-Burns, N.; Francis, Gul.; Kennedy, G.; Lambert, R.; Oliver, Gul.; Ross, J.;

III .- MATRICULATION. In Jure Civili-Blake, D. E.; Fitzgerald, E.; Wells, R. M.; McCarghey, J.; Hodgins, T.

In Medicina-Francis, Gul. In Artibus-Moss, T.; Rattray, Gul., J.; Barnhart, C. E.; Mulligan, G. K.; McCabe, Gul.; Paul, C. D.; Wilson, J.

In Agricultura-McNab, A. After the Degr es were conferred, the Certificates of Honor and Prizes were that pretence, excluded!" distributed to the successful candidates, accompanied by appropriate remarks by the learned President and Professors, and the proceedings were closed by an address from the Chancellor.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS

2	APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854.			
	there are a programme and an all the first		S.	d.
	Previously announced29	6	7	3
3	York Mills, per churchwarden	5	3	0
	Trinity Church, Moore 0 17 71			
1	St Mary's Moore 0 11 45			279
3	Butler's Station, Moore 0 7 6			101
2	Church Sarnia 8 15 4			12
1	per Rev. G. J. R. Salter	5	11	10
1	St. Mary Magdalene, Na-			
	panee 1 5 0			
-	St. John's, Richmond 0 10 0			
0	per church and don	1	15	0
,	St. George's Church, Goderich, per	1	NUS	
v	Rev. E. T. Elwood	5	5	0
	Trinity Church, Cornwall 3 5 6			
a	Christ Church, Mouli-			
-	nette 0 15 0	-	-	0
	per Rev. H. Patton	4	U	6
r	Lindsay's Wharf, North			3 1 1
8	Gower			
9	Telo transcer			
3-		9	4	0
	per Rev. J. Flood 1 0 1	4	-	
63	Christ's Church, St. Al-			
r				101
9	Trinity Church, Aurora. 0 10 1			5
0	per Rev. S. Ramsay	2	5	4
of	or Tomes' Church Stratford per	1		
	St. James' Church, Stratford, per Rev. E. Patterson	2	10	0
e.	St. George's, Georgina 0 10 10			
e	Park's School House 0 4 5			
d	Sutton 0 5 10½			
it	Shepherd's School House 0 4 92			
.,	per Rev. W. Ritchie	1	5	11
n	Pot	_		-
	Collections amounting to £3	26	7	101
e:		-	-	-

Reviews, Books and Publications.

Our welcome visitor, "The Spirit of Missions," published by Daniel Dana, Jr., for the Board of Missions, for the months of November and December, has just come Alma, the day after the battle? Who can pe to hand. In addition to the interesting re- ruse the accounts of both officers and men with ports and papers which are always to be tect our fleets and armies, to prosper the right index for the nineteenth volume, which end to this unnatural and cruel strife, and to will be highly appreciated by subscribers restore to us again the blessings of peace? to this useful periodical. Its pages will always be perused with interest by all true Catholics.

I would only beg, in conclusion, to remind your readers that these brave and devoted men are fighting for us for Evaluation. to this useful periodical. Its pages will Catholics.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, tion; The Census; The Secret Agent; regiment. Colour in Nature and Art; Latin Versi-el intrusive, or inappropriate, I remain, my dear sir, C mmercial and Social Condition of the World, Part I.; Peace and War; The War and the Ministry.

We have received the first number of Mrs. Trail's "F male Emigrant's Guide," published by Maclear & Co., but as yet the price charged for the number.

Maclear & Co., Toronto.

having taught us that (in these days espe- Reserve Fund. through, and its contents weighed per se, irrespective of the celebrity already attained by the author, before we venture to MY DEAR SIR, recommend it.

sacraments, on apostone docume and order, on the use of a common version of the scriptures. and a common liturgy, not on the mere acci-

mission, we extract from its pages a few brief heard his remarks and the first resolution lines as illustrative of its style."

word of God on the altar of religious liberty as a necessity at any rate in the free school system; reasons, for I am well assured that very many our whole school literature for the relief of con- on this vexed point. ence, for the liberty of conscience, where, and at whose instigation, by whose conscience for the England and Ireland to the share it now poswas held on Friday afternoon, in the University rule, for the guide, shall the great work of relief sesses in the proceeds of the reserves, are prim-Hall, the Hon. W. H. Blake, Chancellor of the Triversity, presiding. There was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present, to witcome the integration of the leader and bear sway? Your argument compels are proceeds of the reserves, are primarily based upon the Act 31 George III, chap. 31, passed in 1791, and commonly called the Constitutional Act. Shortly after you to the choice of some one, for you reject the rule of the majority, and a mixture of opposing consciences you cannot have, but if conscience be your principle of regulation in the schoolsystem, you must take the conscience of some one sect. Whose shall it be? You have already shall be situated, and to no other use or purpose determined the matter. Your whole argument You propose the exclusion of the Bible, because the conscience of the Romanist requires it. You are ready to follow the reads as follows, viz.: priest of Romanism at his beck, through the whole region of school literature and usages.
You have already egun to do this; and the printion of lands for the support of a protestant J. H.

B.C.L.—Boyd, P.
B.A.—Brown, J.; Marling, S. A.; Bayley,
R.; Oille, L. S.; Blake, D. E.; Wells, R. M.;
Jones, C.; McKeown, J.; Boulton, J. F.; Thom,
J.; Trew, N. M.; McGregor, C. J.; Crombie,

The obliteration and mutilation of the school striction hereinafter provided." books is one legitimate result, and some of the The next section provides that Acts affecting noblest bursts in the English tongue, and most | certain interests, in which the above are include exquisitely - wrought compositions, historic, ed, shall remain thirty days before both Houses poetic, and didatic, must be cut away, and cast out as sectarian, against which the suspicion of sectarianism was never breathed, the idea never thought of. Compositions of superior acknowledged excellence and immemorial use are to be from them! Because they are not sectarian,coloring his descriptions with the colors that the church demands; therefore they are to be with vested rights. marked and condemned as sectarian, and, on

Correspondence.

PROPOSED COLLECTION ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE EAST.

(To the Editor of the Church.) REV. AND DEAR SIR-While our brethren in England are making the most noble and praise BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND | worthy exertions to provide for the widows and rphans of those brave men who have already illen, or may fall in the terrific struggle in oress our sympathy for the cause of suffering he General Fund?

I do not know what the corporations of our several cities and towns may do in this matter; and I further conceive that such a movement, to or what steps, if any, are being taken for a yield promise of success, should proceed from a sure, that I only speak the sentiments of thou-sands of churchmen in this Diocese, when I say that they would rejoice in having an opportunity tion to the committee on the 3rd instant. afforded them of contributing to the relief of the wives and children of those who have so nobly sacrificed their lives in their country's And upon the principle of giving ex- The Rev. T. S. KENNEDY, sion to our christian sympathy and benevolence, through the medium of the Church, I would beg respectfully to suggest, that a day might be fixed for taking up a collection in all our churches and stations for this purpose. The offertory would be far preferable to any subscription lists, as it is scriptural, appropriate, and unobtrusive. If the attention of our venerated Bishop were called to this subject, we cannot doubt but that his Lordship would feel happy in giving his people the desired opportunity of testifying their respect for the memory of the heroic dead by ameliorating the sufferings

of their surviving relatives. We have just been making collections for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen in this Diocese; and this circumstance naturally arouses our feelings on behalf of those poor women and children who may be suddenly de prived of their only earthly support by the hor-rors of war. No one can read the accounts with with the papers are filled, of the sanguinary battle of Alma, without being struck by the cool determination, the heroic bravery, and the in-domitable ardour which characterized the troops of the allied armies, and who did not feel found in this publication, it contains an eous cause in which we are engaged, to put an

are fighting for us, for England, and in defence of You will see, by reference to the appendix to the rights and liberties of the whole world! Let the report, the number of the class and of the us then beseech God to bless and protect them. published by Leonard Scott & Co. of lately stationed in Toronto: surely, then, the New York, for November, has been laid on citizens will rejoice to testify the deep sympathy our table by H. Rowsell. Its contents which they feel at hearing of the sad and awful are-Turkey and its Population; Civiliza- loss of life experienced by this noble and devoted

Hoping that these few lines may not be deem-Yours, very faithfully,

Nov. 12, 1854. AMICUS.

To the Editor of The Church. HAMILTON, 13th Nov., 1854.

REVEREND SIR, - Having given the proceed-

Clergy Reserve Question.

The question being a most important one, and

Yours respectfully, Hugh C. Baker. HAMILTON, 1st July, 1854.

sacraments, on apostolic doctrine and order, on be settled by others. Professed Christians act. Supposing that there were some who so vividly pictured the fallacy and sin of the list for being under the property school system. So the republication in a list for being under the fallacy and sin of the list for being under the list for being u nes as illustrative of its style."

this my name did not appear, or I should have requested its withdrawal, as I now beg respect-

> whose good opinion I have reason to value, willand now, following out these principles logically. whose good opinion I have reason to value, will consistently, in the formation or expurgation of be disposed to condemn the slightest hesitation

I assume that the claims of the Church of

37 provide for the setting apart of lands and the appropriation of the funds thus derived "solely for the maintenance and support of a protestant whatever." That the three succeeding sections 38, 39 and 40, contain authority in reference to parsonages or rectories in connection with the Church of England, and that the 41st section

"That the several provisions hereinbefore the tyrant of all the rest.

And to this day this disgrace stands perpetuated in the school books. The Romish edict has be subject to be varied or repealed by any exmarked its way, as it generally does, so that there is no mistaking it. And it stands a palpable demonstration of the consequences to which this argument against the Bible, at the demand of the conscience of a single sect, must lead.

The obliteration and mutilation of the sahed striction hereignfor provinces respectively, and assented to by his majesty, his heirs or successors, under the restriction hereignfor provinces.

With this statute before me, I am unable with charged as sectarian, in which no quality or spect of sectarianism can be detected, because the imprimature of a particular sect is withheld term or consider any possible appropriation of this property by the duly constituted legislature McNaughton, T.; Young, F. H.; Milroy, Gul.; because the historian was not a Romish historian, of the province in accordance with the powers because the poet was not a Romish poet, so specifically reserved to them, an act of sacri-

As I believe that this view of the question about to be agitated is contrary to the opinion entertained by every other member of the Central Committee, I conceive it my duty to de-cline acting with them, as I have no desire to seek support for my views or in any way oppose the course that the leading members of our communion may think themselves justified in

I should, perhaps, add, that while I do not assume that the proceeds of the Reserves were originally intended for religious uses, and in this belief I am realy to unite in a movement to secure an equitable appropriation of the pro-ceeds of this property amongst the various bodies which we are now engaged, would it not be de- of professing christians who are clearly Prosirable that we in this country should also ex. TESTANT in doctrine, (the Church of Rome havng been fully provided for by the 14th George numanity, by sending home our contributions to he General Fund?

III, cap. 83), claiming for our communion no rights in the past, but only such a share as we may appear entitled to upon an equitable basis:

general subscription; but of this I am quite united committee of protestants of all denomi

tion to the committee on the 3rd instant. I remain, Yours very faithfully, HUGH C. BAKER.

Colonial.

WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS IN 1855. [CIRCULAR.] SIR.—I have the honour to enclose a copy

the report of the Executive Committee of the commission appointed to secure a representation of Canadian industry at the Great Paris Exhibition to be held next year, and as under the regulations which have been adopted you are entitled to become a contributor, I have to request that you will, with as I ttle delay as possible, furnish me with the following information: 1st. Whether you will undertake to be a contributor on the condition of delivering your con-tribution at Montreal or Toronto, on or before the 1st of February next, to be paid therefor at the market value;

2nd. What you would propose to contribute in order to illustrate your particular branch of industry as efficiently as possible, and what department of that branch you specially excel in. The object of this enquiry is that, in case several manufacturers or mechanics in the same branch may be contributors, each should have assigned to him the special department in which he most excels;
3rd. Furnish an estimate of the probable cost

of each article delivered at Montreal or Toronto. You will please head your proposition thus: Proposition of A. B. to contribute to class -, to be submitted to sub-committee -

sub-committee having charge of that class.

You will address your proposal through the post office to J. C. Taché, Esq., M. P. P., Secretary to the Executive Committee for the Paris I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient Servant, J. C. TACHE,

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Commission appointed to ensure a fitting representation of the industry and resources of Canala at the World's Exhibition to be held in Paris in the year 1855, have the honor to report:

That the success of the present effort to proings of the late meeting of our Synod without cure a creditable exhibition of Canadian industhe remarks made by the several members in support of their votes, I fear some misconception may arise amongst those who were not present the price charged for the number.

In the price charged for the number.

It is at the Paris Exhibition must depend, in a great degree, on the cordial and zealous co-portion of the public at large through the operation of the public at large through the pub as to the nature of my vote in the negative upon several Local Committees. It has been deemed RIGHT OF THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON the question of adopting the Report and Protest absolutely necessary, in order to ensure unity SCHOOLS. By Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.: of the Committee appointed to consider the of action as well as efficiency, that there should be a Central Executive Committee, the members of which, or at least a majority of them, should We some weeks since acknowledged the receipt of the above pamphlet. Up to this time, we have not had leisure to peruse its that you will give insertion to this note, and the times to receive the counsel and advice of the time, we have not had leisure to peruse its pages with that careful attention which the pages with that careful attention which the importance of the subject demands. We have met with the following notice of it in the Hamilton Gazette of the 27th instant, and as the criticisms of our contemporary are generally truthful, we do not hesitate to endorse it: from the glance we took of the new pages with that careful attention which the importance of the subject demands. We importance of the subject demands. We have met with the following notice of it in the Hamilton Gazette of the 27th instant, and as the criticisms of our contemporary and as the criticisms of our contemporary are generally truthful, we do not hesitate to endorse it: from the glance we took of the protest, I pointedly repudiated the advocacy we formed the same opinion, but and as the criticisms of our contemporary are generally truthful, we do not hesitate to endorse it: from the glance we took of its pages we formed the same opinion, but or approval of the proposed withdrawal from the proposed withdrawal from the proposed withdrawal from the proposed withdrawal from the proposed of the Cloudy or approval of the proposed withdrawal from the proposed of the Cloudy has Excellency the Committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the proposed withdrawal from the proposed of the Cloudy has been described by his Excellency the Committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the proposed of the Cloudy has been described by his Excellency the Committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the proposed of the Cloudy has been described by the Committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the proposed of the Cloudy has been described by the Committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed withdrawal from the committee as to the language and tenor of the proposed with the committee as to the language and tenor of the committee as to the language and tenor of the committee as to th taries of Agricultural Societies, and Presidents of 'Mechanics' Institutes or other scientific bodies. The Committees should have power to add to their number, and it is hoped that in each locality some one or more of the classes in dicated will at once organize a Local Committee, the Secretary of which should not himself into we retrained from expressing it, experience religious uses of the proceeds of the Clergy of Mechanics' Institutes or other scientific the Secretary of which should put himself into ecommend it.

I beg to acknowledge your notes of the 15th cutive Committee, and give him all the information with the secretary of the Expense to the Central Committee, and give him all the information in his power as to the employment of the pointed to aid the Central Committee recently appointed to aid the Committee in determining on pointed to aid the Committee in determining on pointed to aid the Committee in determining on peaceful shores, wherever a British heart beats are also place, and exhibited to the committee at each place, and exhibited to the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee in determining on peaceful shores, wherever a British heart beats are also place, and exhibited to the Committee in determining on pointed to aid the Committee in determining on peaceful shores, wherever a British heart beats are also place. communication with the Secretary of the Exe-

at Montreal and Toronto there should be Central Local Committees, and as the duties of these Committees will be much more laborious and F. Hineks, Chairman. responsible they should be organized in a different manner. It is proposed that until further arrangements can be made, the resident members of the Executive Committee should correspond with the Secretary, and that they should to the Jurors' report which will be placed with submit, with as little delay as possible, the names of such gentlemen as may be eligible for Executive Committee have appointed eight subserving on the Central Committees, bearing in committees, lists of which, with the classes under mind that the most important qualifications are | their charge, are subjoined : the ability to be useful, active and energetic cooperation, and disconnection with parties likely to be exhibitors. Having provided for the organization of the Committees, the next subject for consideration is the mode to be adopted to secure a creditable representation of our In-dustry at Paris. The Executive Committee would earnestly press on the public the importance of systematic and, when practicable, scientific arrangements. They beg to call attention to the following extracts from the Jurors' reports on the London Exhibition. In the report of the Jurors of Class 1 on mineral products, by Mr. Dufresnoy, Member of the Institute of France, Inspector General of Mines, &c., it is E. P. and Mr. Holwell, of Quebec.

"Of all the British Colonies, Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and complete, and one may even say that it is superior, so far as the mineral kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition. This comes from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and it results that the study of it furnishes the means of appreciating at once the geological structure and the mineral resources of Canada. It is to Mr. W. E. Logan, one of the members of the jury, who fills the office of Geological Surveyor of Canada, that we are indebted for this collection, and its value spot most of the specimens that have been sent to the Exhibition, and arranged them since their to the Exhibition, and arranged them since their arrival in London."

and grain of every variety of cereal and also models of all the roots which it has been found practicable to cultivate in Scotland; the specimens are beautiful, and the arrangement scientific and excellent. No consideration of cost or trouble has been allowed to interfere with providing all that is necessary to render this collection a true and complete illustration of the vegetable products of Scotland. A Council Medal has been awarded to Messrs. Lawson for their admirably displayed, very complete, instructive and scientific and scientifically arranged collection of the alimentary products of

manufactures, as implements, or for ornaments,

by Professor Owen, say:

"Among the numerous samples of raw produce contributed by different countries, there the tions and the advantages which the commercial exhibited."

or Local Committees. the awards of the Council Medals, also, the names of Canadians who obtained Medals or Majesty's gallant Army, and those of the Army "Honornble Mention." A more detailed list of your Majesty's Imperial Ally, the Emperor may be given hereafter, but the Committee are of the French. anxious that as little delay as possible should take place in developing their scheme to the Address was ordered to be engrossed; and to be

The committee being of opinion that voluntary effort is not to be relied on, have obtained the Honors thereto, after obtaining which, the blank sanction of the Commissioners to the principle in the first line of the Address would be filled up, of paying for all articles sent to the Paris Exhi- so as to make it proceed from both houses of the bition, but at the same time they propose that the contributors should receive all prizes or honors which may be awarded to the articles sent by them. The great difficulty in carrying sent by them. The great difficulty in carrying the algorithms of the other contributors are the state of th out the plan of purchasing is to avoid partiality, and the Committee have anxiously considered mending to the consideration of this house the

all who have received first prizes at either of the Provincial Exhibitions of Upper and Lower Canada in 1853 and 1854, should be invited to now engaged; and to assure his Excellency cannot in 1993 and 1994, send propositions to the Local Committees stating whether they will send specimens of their products and manufactures for exhibition to consideration for so humane and commendable Montreal or Toronto, on or before 1st February a purpose. next, payment to be made for such articles at the fair wholesale market value, to be decided in case of dispute by the Judges at the Local Ex-

2. The Local Committee may further recom-

with that branch of industry.

3. In case of failure to obtain contributions from the above classes or under special circumfort. The last parallel has however now been stances, the Sch Composition was taken and the last parallel has however now been stances. stances, the Sub-Committee may take such steps as they may think best to ensure a proper representation of their particular branch. By these means it is hoped that public configuration of the proper representation of the particular branch. dence will be inspired in the impartiality of the Committee. But it is proposed to go further. The whole public are invited to compete at the Local Exhibitions, at Montreal and Toronto, and bution purchased on the same terms as those furnished by the classes already described. The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to send to the Paris Exhibition any of the articles which they engage to purchase. They must be guided by circumstances such as the extent of the control of the guantity of space cleated. It is recommended that all the contributions be sent to Montreal or Toronto, where they will be The details received during the past week delivered free of expense to the Central Com- have been exceedingly interesting, and they will "This is a work much required in these God ignoring times, where sacred writ is held to be superfluous in the training of our youth at superfluous in the training of our youth at common schools—much has been said and written common schools—much has been said and written of the Central Committee recently appointed to aid the Committee in determining on the articles to be sent to Paris, but no prizes a superfluous in the training of our youth at some common schools—much has been said and written of the Central Committee in determining on the articles to be sent to Paris, but no prizes will be awarded. Such is the scheme which the accompanied with any propositions which be made for its illustration. For reasons which be made for its illustration.

will be explained elsewhere, it is proposed that | zealously supported by the Local Committees

J. C. TACHE, Secretary.

The classification adopted by the Executive Parties desiring more minute details are referred

SUB-COMMITTEES:

Classes 1 & 2.—Sub-committee 1.—Mr. Langton, M. P., chairman. Messrs. Rhodes, M. P. and Dorion, M. P.

Class 3 .- Sub-committee 2 .- Mr. Rhodes, M. P., chairman. Messrs. Gamble, M. P., E. W. Thompson, R. L. Denison and Mr. Archambeault. Classes 4, 26 & 28.—Sub-committee 3.—Hon. Mr. Young, M.P., chairman. M.L.C., Hon. Mr. Belleau, M.L.C., Mr. Langton, M. P., and Mr. Leeming. Classes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10.—Sub-committee 4.

-Mr. Dorion, M.P., chairman. Hon. Mr. Mc-Kay, M.L.C., Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. Stevenson, Classes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, & 20.—Sub-committee 5.—Mr. Gamble, M. P., chairman. Mr. Cartier, M. P., Mr. Brown, M. P., Mr. Street, and Mr. Matthie.

Classes 16, 17, 18 & 19.—Sub-committee 6.— Mr. Brown, M. P., chairman. Mr. Gamble, M. P., Mr. Légaré, Mr. Street, and Mr. Leeming. Classes 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 & 29.—Sub-committee 7.—Mr. Holwell, chairman. Sir Cusack Rouey, Hon. Mr. Young, M. P., Mr. Stevenson, M. P., and Mr. Archambeaul

Class 30.—Sub-committee 8.—Hon. Mr. Belleau, chairman. Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. Cartier, M. P., Hon. Mr. Young, M. P., and Mr. The chairman and secretary are ex officio mem-

Again, in the report of the Jurors of Class 3. their formation as early as possible to the sec-Again, in the report of the Jurors of Class 5.
"Substances used as food," by Dr. Hooker, it may think useful. No expenditure can be "Messrs Lawsons' collection exhibits the ear incurred without the written authority of the by an estimate of the probable cost. be borne in mind that the great object is to illustrate every branch of Canadian industry in the most systematic manner. It has been found impossible to give the names of any of the parties entitled by the regulations to contribute except those who obtained rewards at the London and New York exhibitions. Circulars will

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' GRANT. On motion of Sir Allan MacNab, it was re-The Jurors of Class 5, in their report on ani mal and vegetable substances chiefly used in manufactures as implements on firm. To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

be sent to the others as soon as possible.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Legislative Assembly of Canada are several collections of especial value which derive additional merit from their completeness and from the fact that they illustrate the trade derive additional merit from their completeness and from the fact that they illustrate the trade derive additional merit from their completeness and from the fact that they illustrate the trade derived by your Majesty's brave and manufactures of an entire country. The importance of such collections not only in a in the Crimea, on the 20th day of September feel at liberty to condemn those who advocate secularization, I think we have good reason to secularization, I think we have good reason to secularization to the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but in a statistical and scientific that must be ever memorable in the commercial but i point of view, is very great, and the jury there- the history of nations, as well for the deeds of fore, being desirous of expressing their appro-bation of the practical benefits to be derived armies, as for its important effects on the from the formation and study of such collec- future peace and wel are of the civilized world. At the same time we condole with your and manufacturing community may obtain by Majesty, and sympathize with all classes of their means, have determined to recommend the award of the Council Medal to the Governor life which has arisen from this fierce and ments of those countries the natural products bloody struggle against the enemy of Europe, of which were so instructively and completely the sufferings of the numerous wounded in the army of your Majesty and that of your allies, The three classes above adverted to comprise and the desolation of the widows and orphans the great staple products of Canada, her mine-rals, agricultural products, and timber, and the of victory courageously fighting in the cause of Committee hope that efforts will be made to ensure a satisfactory representation of them. European liberty. Moved by these considerations, by sentiments of sympathy and co. Bas-They would likewise suggest that the respective | sion for the suffering survivors, and the sorrows manufactures should be illustrated by exhibit- and privations of those who have been left ing the materials in their various stages, up to widowed and fatherless by this fearful contest, the highest point of perfection. It is most important in the opinion of the Committee that the funds for the relief of the bereaved and copies of the Jurors' Report of the London Ex- afflicted widows and orphans of these of the on should be placed within reach of as soldiers, sailors, and marines of the allied many as possible, and all persons desirous of exhibiting are strongly recommended to read such parts of that interesting work as may be specially important to them. Those who have copies of this work are requested to place them allow, to place at the disposal of the commissions of the commission of at the temporary disposal of the Central Local | sioners appointed by your Majesty for receiving

Local Committees.

To assist the public as much as possible in and commendable a purpose. the meantime, the committee propose appending to this report a concise table shewing the classification adopted at the London Exhibition, and to be divided in equal proportion, between the

> On motion of Sir Allan Macnab, the said communicated to the Legislative Council, by

this point, and have determined to recommend:

1. That all who have received prizes or honorable mention at the London Exhibition in 1851, or the New York Exhibition of 1853, and sailors, and marines of the allied armies and

FROM THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY COLONIST.

London, Nov. 10, 1854.

Hope is still deferred as to the taking of Semend for consideration a proposition from any party who has received a first prize at any Local hour; and the latest accounts seem to say that Exhibition, which shall be referred to the Sub- after ten- days' furious bombardment from Committee of the Executive Committee charged French and British, combined with a gallant any successful competitor will have his contribution purchased on the same terms as those in point of numbers, it is certain that the car-

ing of the Russian forts, and delivering their broadsides one after another, as coolly as if there were no enemy before them. The ships are to take part in the grand struggle on the 1st, and there can be no doubt that their manœuvres will have a powerful effect upon the fortunes of

two serious attempts to relieve Sebastopol by forcing us to give them battle outside. Their attacks were most determined, and were not without certain little successes in the way of some equally advantageous strategic position. capturing gans &c. But they were heartily and most unmistakeably threshed, and lost two thousand men on the two occasions. There have been several sorties from the fortress, too; and these, too, have been to some extent successful but the Russians have been beaten back on every such attempt, and they have now, it is 14th December. supposed, exhausted all such efforts. The city of Sebastopol is reported to be in the most hor-rible condition. More than six thousand dead bodies lie putrifying in the streets, and an amount of demoralization exists which is described as beyond all precedent. Water is now so scarce that it sells at a rouble a glassful, and provisions are equally scanty. Prince Menschi-koff asked for a four-hous' truce 'to bury his dead'; but, as this was only intended as a ruse for giving time to re-erect their crumbling batteries, Lord Raglan refused it. Altogether this remarkable siege abounds in events which will make it not only one of the most important, but one of the most romantic in our annals; and Kingdom but will have to say of some one of its nembers—He was at Alma and Sebastopol.

Austria and Prussia still "hold off." Not treaties with China. members-He was at Alma and Sebastopol.

till Sebastopol is taken shall we have them with us; and at the best they will be but dangerous allies. They exhibit treachery in every movement, and the manner in which the armies of Austria are conducting themselves in the Danubian provinces clearly shows what may be expected of them. The Emperor of the French is known to be very angry on the subject, and desires to concert plans with the British Cabinet, by which the uncertainty now existing may be removed. Perhaps Lord Palmerston, who is now on a visit to His Imperial Majesty, may be able to suggest some mode of action

European Mems.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- 10 A.M. The Ballic arrived at midnight last night; reached her dock shortly after 9 this A.M. She has 149 passengers, among them the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Dr. Pratt, Secretary of Legation at Paris, bearing despatches.

The Baltic left Liverpool on the 12th. Raglan and Canrobert had sent the most | ment on our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier haste was manifested to meet them.

that out of 617 only 148 escaped, and they must stage from the box of a theatre.

in the walls on the same day.

He says:—The Russian army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by the As lightning flas combined reserves of the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday for a moment. There was a clash of steel and Nov. 5th the right of the English camp before siege continues with regularity."

CANROBERT. [Signed]

capture or one of the enemy's batteries, the guns officers and men took off their caps and shouted which they spiked. There was great loss on with delight, and thus keeping up the scenic

The second sortie was also completely suc- hands again and again.

garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 85,000 echelon in two bodies, with another in reserve.

The cavalry who have been pursuing the Turks

but the allies had the advantage.

Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth the clink of sabres in the valley below. The

not be shipped in British vessels, as they feared The Russians are not checked, but still sweep the Russian fleet would put to sea, there being onwards with the whole force of horse and man so few British cruisers in the Baltic.

It is reported from Vienna, that Gortschakoff, over by the shot of our batteries above. With natist, has officially announced to Count | breathless suspense every one waits the burst-

produce dissension between Austria and the Western Powers.
On the 15th, the German confederation was to

occupy itself with the war question.

All the lesser German States are putting their

armies on a war footing. The statement is that Austria will not, under You will observe that the Russians have made any circumstances, take the field against Russia until spring, and Russia has expressed a willingness to withdraw its troops from the Austrian frontier during the winter, and place them in Anstria, while accepting this accommodation, will continue her armaments.

Lord Raglan has suspended the Earl of Cardigan from his command, for rashness in the charge which proved so disastrous at Balaklava. British Parliament is further prorogued to the

50,000 French troops are to be sent to the Crimea—the British government paying half the Charles Kemble, the great tragedian, died in

London on the 11th inst., aged 79.

SPAIN. Gen. San Mignel has been chosen President of the Cortes. The Gazette publishes a general amnesty, to

take effect on the opening of the Cortes. INDIA AND CHINA. The overland India mail has been telegraphed.

China dates are to the 27th September. Canton still threatened and trade at a stand. Considerone of the most romande in our state, and searcely a noble or gentle family in the United specific and the searcely and the s

> LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Breadstuffs .- Messers Brown, Shipley & Co, say the market is quiet with a decline of 2d on

> wheat and 6d on flour 6d on corn. Other circulars, while admitting the market to favor buyers, show but little if any chauge.
> PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork in good demand. Bacon dull at 36s a 37s. Lard is a shade firmer.

Trade in Manchester continued dull. LONDON MONEY MARKET

London Money Market unaltered. British funds have fluctuated considerably. Consols on Tuesday closed at 921 a 921.

FIGHTING BEFORE SEBASTOPOL-THE BATTLE OF THE 25TH OCTOBER-LOSS OF THE BRITISH

We are now in possession of our papers by the Baltic, giving full accounts of the various battles which have been fought before Sebasto-pol, up to the 6th inst. The battle of the 25th of October, which is called the battle of Balaklava, is considered one of the most brilliant feats on record. After describing the advance of the Russians, the correspondent of the London Times says:

"Our eyes were, however, turned in a mourgent demands for reinforcements and great General Scarlett ride along in front of his masaste was manifested to meet them.

First class frigates were taken up for immediate their light blue jackets embroidered diate service and others wanted.

The Alps sailed on the 11th for Toulon. The Europa would go to Kingstown on the 18th, and various others, including India and New York steamships, &c., were under orders to embark troops.

The disastrous result of the battle of the 25th is gooffwood theoretic it is not so had as at first is confirmed, though it is not so bad as at first the warning blast, which told us that in another reported. It was all owing to the misconstruction of an order from the commander-in-chief.

Lord Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain
a mile and a half in length, exposed to a cross

French generals and officers, and bodies of fire from the Russian artillery.

The attempt was madness, and the result was of the scene, as though they were looking on the also have been destroyed but for a magnificent charge by the Heavy Dragoons, and the brave stand of the Highlanders, which redeemed the hill at a slow canter, which they changed into a day.

After the action it was resolved by the Allies was at least double the length of ours—it was to chandon the position at Balaklava and retire three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line equally strong and compact. They head quarters would have been established at evidently despised their insignificant-looking Doraw Bay or Cherson.

Advices, however, of the 27th state that it is decided to retain Balaklava.

A despatch from Menschikoff sent to Berlin and Expatch from Menschikoff sent to Berlin tre of the Russian cavalry. The space between in cypher, states that on the 4th of November them was only a few hundred yards; it was unusual activity was manifested in the allied scarce enough to let the horses "gather way," camps, doubtless preparing to storm.

Liprandi, reinforced by a corps sent by Men
liprandi, reinforced by a corps sent by Men
play of their sword-arms. The Russian line schikoff, had attacked the allied camo and ki led brings forward each wing as our cavalry ad-800 men. This, however, is doubtful, as a salso vances, and threaten to annihilate them as they a statement that a practicable breach was opened pass on. Turning a little to their left so as to meet the Russian right, the Grays rush on with Gen. Canrobert's official report of the battle of the 25th is published in the Moniteur of the 14th. He et the Russian right, the Grays rush on with a cheer that thrills to every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air

a light play of sword blades in the air, and the Sebastopol. The English army sustained the drays and the red coats disappear in the midst attack with the most remarkable firmness and of the shaken and quivering columns. In anosolidity, supported by a portion of General ther moment we see them emerging and dashing Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable on with diminished numbers and in broken orvigor, as well as by the troops nearest the der against the second line, which is advancing English position; finally the enemy, who far against them as fast as it can retrieve the for outnumbered our forces, beat a retreat, with the loss of from 8,000 to 9,000 men. The struggle "God help them! they are lost!" was the exlasted the whole day. At the same time, Gen. clamation of more than one man, and the Foley was forced to encounter a sortie, made by thought of many. With unabated fire the noble the garrison, and under his direction the enemy hearts dashed at their enemy—it was a fight of were repulsed with the loss of 1,000 killed and heroes. The first line of Russians, which had wounded. This brilliant day, which was not been sm. shed utterly by our charge, and had purchased without considerable loss to the Allies, fled off at one flank and towards the centre, does the greatest honor to our armies. The were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage, Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate English advices of the 10th, from Bucharest, way right through the enemy's squadrons, and state that on the morn of the 5th, Menschikof's whole army attacked the English position. A sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted till 4 p. M. The allies obtained a decisive victory. There were severe losses on both sides. Generals B. they Adams, Bontick, Torrens, and it is also Butler, Adams, Bentick, Torrens, and it is also | first line of the enemy, went through it as though Gen. Brown, ware wounded. The English official accounts have not yet arrived.

The Russian accounts, in a telegraphic ordered by the terrible assault of the Grays and despatch from St. Petersburg of the 12th, states their companions, put them to utter route. This that Menschikoff reports under date of 6th Russian horse in less than five minutes after it November, from Sebastopol, that on the 5th the | met our dragoons was flying with all its speed garrison made two sorties one against the right before a force certainly not half its strength. flank, which was successful, and resulted, in the A cheer burst from every lip; in the enthusiasm,

character of their position, they clapped their cesful. The Russians spiked 15 guns.

As the Russian cavalry on the left of their limediately a French infantry divisions pursued the retiring Russians, and attempted to storm the argund but was driven to the retiring Russians. storm the arsenal, but was driven back with of some half mile, calmly waiting their ap-The Morning Post of Vienna has the following:

CHEONOVITZ, Nov. 11.—On the 6th the whole arrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 85 000

or some narr inte, cannaly waiting their approach. They halt, and squadron after squadron files up from the rear, till they have a body of some 1,500 men along the ridge—lancers, and dragoons and hussars. Then they move en which was not ended when the messengers left; on the right, are coming up to the ridge beneath It was reported in Paris that the French overnment had received a despatch announcing e storming of Sebastopol commenced on the Government had received a despatch announcing the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the Scotch Grays and of their old companions in the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the Scotch Grays and of their old companions in the English House the second of the 4th 5th, under very favorable circumstances. Little else was known.

Another despatch says that on the 6th Nov. the eligible despatch says that on the 6th Nov. Another despatch says that on the 6th Nov. the 1st Royal Dragoons. The light cavalry the allied batteries were 150 yards from the brigade is on their left in two divisions also. The silence is oppressive; between the cannon The silence is oppressive; between the cannon the control of the silence is oppressive; between the cannon the control of the silence is oppressive; between the cannon the silence is oppressive; between the silence is oppressive; From Jassy, 10th, it was telegraphed that the bursts one can hear the champing of bits and continues with great activity. Omar Pasha is Russians on their left, drew breath for a moexpected in person upon the Pruth.

Gen. Luders, it is said, will evacuate the southern part of Bessarabia if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Ackerman.

Hussians of their left, drew breath for a moment, and then in one grand line dashed at the Highlanders. The ground flies beneath their horses' feet—gathering speed at every stride, at they dash on towards that thin red streak, top-The steamers of the Baltic fleet remain in Kiel ley at 800 yards and run. As the Russians Commercial letters received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels as the received at Memel from St. Petersburgh at the received at the receive through the smoke, here and there knocked

They wheel about, open files right and left, aud fly back faster than they came. "Brave Highlanders! well done," shouted the excited spectators; but events thicken. The Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten; act, that the 93rd never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. "No," said Sir Colin Campbell, "I did not think it worth while to form them, even four deep!" the ordinary British line two deep was quite sufficient to repel the attack of these Muscovite cheval-

The details of the battles before Sebastopol, on the 5th and 6th, are not fully known. The London Times of the 14th inst., says: "All we learn is, that the English stood their ground manfully as ever, before the attack of an enemy rastly superior in numbers: that the struggle lasted the whole day, and that at the end of that day the Russians were compelled to retreat with a loss estimated by Gen. Canrobert at from eight to nine thousand men. In the meanwhile the Russians made a sortie from the town, which was repulsed by Gen. Forey, who even attempted, though unsuccessfully, to enter the place pell-mell with the fugitives. Never, so far as we can judge from the imperfect details in our possession, was a day more honorable to the arms of France and England." The Times adds: "We have gained a victory of unsurpassed splendor, but it would be unjust, while endering the highest meed of approbation to our troops, to forget what is due to our excel-lent General." The Times of the 15th inst. says, the following is an epitome of several authentic despatches of the 5th inst., from the morning of the 6th, the garrison of Sebastopol and the army in the field made a violent attack of the English Foot Guards, and the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions.

General Bosquet's division advanced to the support of the English, and subsequently other French troops under General Canrobert arrived. The battle lasted till the afternoon, when the Russians retired, having suffered a heavy loss and leaving several hundred prisoners in the hands of the English; the latter lost a great nember of men. Generals Brown, Bentinck, Buller, and Torrens were more or less danger-

To Tuesday afternoon, 14th, no official account had been received by the English government from Lord Raglan or Stratford de Redeliffe, relative to the action of the 5th; but advices arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th

supplying a few additional particulars.

The right wing of the English army which was attacked by the Russians, consisted of the English foot-guards and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions. At Vienna the prevalent opinion divisions. At Vienna the prevalent opinion opini was that a few more such victories would compel the allies to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion; for in a about 130 guns of the Russians.

The London Times' correspondent telegraphs that General Canrobert had assured the French few minutes, but recommenced with immense government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th that, for ten days enveloped in smoke. to come they would not be in a position to

England and France for the seat of war.

have now before us three official returns of the casualties suffered from the first opening of the trenches to the 26th ult.—a period, be it remembered which includes the casualties and Russians re-opened vigorousmembered, which includes 10 days of tremen- ly at 10-45. Our practice was splendid, but dous cannonading, an attack from a relieving army, and a sortic in force from the town.

Yet, if we exclude for a moment the deplorable tower on the extreme right. disaster of the Light Cavalry, we shall find that the total losses of the army during the entire interval amount to only 61 officers and soldiers willed and 264 wound for a losses of the army during the entire interval amount to only 61 officers and soldiers will be activated to the property of the scene was independently the scene was independently the scene was independently to the scene was independ killed, and 364 wounded. From the 13th to the 17th of October, both days inclusive, we have had 24 of all ranks killed and 138 wounded; from the 18th to the 21st, 22 killed and 112 wounded, and from the 20th to the 21st, 25 killed and 112 tories blow up. The games down the french batteries on the sea side. The scene was indescribable, the Russians replying vigorously to the attacks by sea and land, though suffering greatly.

"As regards the place as follows:—
"The French square the control of the Russians replying vigorously to the attacks by sea and land, though suffering greatly.

"At 1-25 another magazine in the French batteries of the Russians replying vigorously to the attacks by sea and land, though suffering greatly. aggregate casualties of a fortnight have been but could not silence the works around it. 25th, when 426 of our cavalry were killed or wounded in the course of half-an-hour. Other additions too should be a should be a should be seen to be seen additions, too, should be made on account of the naval brigade employed on shore, but the total number of officers and men—probably der magazine took place in the Russian redan days of such operations as those before Sebas- guns, and still fired from the re-entering angle As lightning flashes through a cloud, so the topol can certainly not be regarded as dispro-

> His Grace the Duke of Newcastle on Monday at midnight, received despatches, of which the "At 3-30 a loose powder store inside our "At 3-30 a loose powder store General Lord Raglan, G. C. B. :-

"My Lord Duke—The operations of the silenced, and the fire of the Round Tower in silenced, and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced, and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced, and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the silenced and the fire of the Round Tower in the niege have been carried on unremittingly since addressed your Grace on the 18th inst.* "On that afternoon, the French batteries not

aving been able to re-open, the enemy directed the Round Fort was blown up by our shot. eir guns almost exclusively on the British trenchments, and maintained a very heavy re upon them till the day closed, with less mage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been the harbor. Orders were given to spare the

"On the following morning, shortly after laylight, General Caurobert not only resumed als fire from the batteries which had been in-ured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day; and nese have continued ever since; and he has injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued, neither is a serious diminution of their fire perceivable.

"Our fire has also been constant and effective, out the enemy, having at their disposal large and arsenal at their command, have been nabled by unceasing exertion to repair their | began. redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed in a very short space of time, and to resume their ire from works which we had succeeded in wounded.

"This facility of repairing and re-arming the lefences naturally renders the progress of the assailants slower than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be under-

"I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 20th inst. inclusive.

"In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of that deeply lamented officer the Hon. Col. Hood, off the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was slightly wounded on blished a great superiority of fire and weight of the 19th. His Serene Highness insisted, how- metal the 19th. His Serene inguness insisted, not ver, upon remaining in the trenches until the letachment to which he was attached was released at the usual hour, and he has now resumed the Balaclava road. Lord Ragian and staff, the Balaclava for French troops, at once

"The naval batteries have continued their the Russians retired.
"At this moment (3 p.m.) the Russians are &c., exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Hon. Lieutenant Ruth-Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches. performed his duty in the batteries in a manner | morrow. Buol that Russia is prepared to treat directly ing of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock; that excited the admiration of all.'

"A considerable body of Russians appeared "The Retribution and London had their Lyons and the other naval commanders in running their ships close against the most threatening of the Russian forts, and delivering their produce dissension between Austria and the other naval commanders in running their ships close against the most threatening of the Russian forts, and delivering their produce dissension between Austria and the other naval commanders in running their ships close against the most threatening of the Russian forts, and delivering their

be seen in our front.
"I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to of the 88th, 130 artillerymen, and six surgeons, have placed himself with the main body of the arrived last night per Tonning. army in the field, which is represented to be "The sickness has much aba "Admiral Vernilof, the chief of the staff, and Tower works are firing very warmly just now.

nen scarcely have a moment to think of this stationed in the plains south of Bacshi Serai. temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day guns." before yesterday.—I have, &c., "RAGLAN.

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c."

The general orders issued by Lord Raglan for Oct. 18, 1854:the 17th and 18th, after providing for the duties of the batteries, concluded:

of the Forces particularly requests the general officers commanding divisions and brigades, the commanding officers of regiments, and the offimanding officers of regiments, and the officors commanding officers of regiments, and the on-cers commanding companies, to impress upon the men the great necessity of maintaining their formation and keeping their order. The success

"The city has withstood the fire much better nation and keeping their order. The success

the left of the British line, and on the right of treme right above the declivity. the French position.

of the special correspondents. The following

horary is from the Times: "Camp before Sebastopol, Oct. 17, 10 p. m.—
On the night of the 16th, it was determined that our fire should be opened on the Russian lines attack."

I have not yet received the reports to enable me to give you an account of the results of that attack. nearly two hours.

right. The French had about 46 guns. In all,

will be impossible for the allies to continue the batteries in their extreme right attack, oversiege, and I will continue to harass them (to chastise their temerity.')

siege, and I will continue to harass them (to powered by the fire, and enfiladed by the guns of the Russians, were very much weakened; of the Russians, were very much weakened; their fire slackened minute after minute.

At 8-30 the fire slackened on both sides for a energy, the whole town and the line of works

"At 8-40 the French magazine in the extreme resist an assault on the town, and that he means of the right battery of 12 guns blew up with a to make the attempt. The correspondent calls tremendous explosion, killing and wounding one the allied loss 5,000—English, French, and hundred men. The Russians cheered, fired with renewed vigor, and crushed the French fire Reinforcements are immediately to leave completely, so that they were not able to fire The Times of the 14th instant says: "We more than a gun now and again at intervals, and at 10 o'clock they were nearly silenced on

wounded; and from the 22nd to the 26th, 15 killed and 114 wounded. Unhappily, these doubt. Our guns demolished the Round Tower, "At 1-40, a great explosion took place in the

der 1,000—placed hors de combat during 14 fort. The Russians, however, returned to their from the ships and from our batteries, but the smoke did not permit us to see if the British

following are copies, addressed to His Grace by naval battery was blown up by a Russian shell, but did no damage. The enemy's earthworks were much injured by our fire, the redan nearly

At 3-35, the magazine inside the works of "At 4, the ships outside were ripping up the forts and stoneworks and town by tremendous broadsides. Only the French flag was visible, the English fleet being on the opposite side of

town and buildings as much as possible. "From 4 to 5-30 the cannonade from our batteries was very warm, the Russians replying. though our fire had evidently established its superiority over theirs, the ships pouring in broadside after broadside on Forts Nicholas and Constantine at close ranges. Towards dusk the had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the English, materially to silent. Up to this hour (10 p.m.) they have barely fired a gun. They are busy repairing damages, and we are doing the same, and are also mounting new guns and mortars for to-

"The French have lost about 200 men, prinbodies of men, and the resources of the fleet cipally by the explosions; our loss is very small -under 100 killed and wounded since the siege

> Captain Rowley, of the Guards, was killed yesterday; O'Leary, of the 68th Regiment, killed to-day; Ruthven, eutenant, R. N., "We have gained greatly on the works to-

> day, and, but for the melancholy disasters which befel our allies, should have crushed much of the Russian batteries. The French fleet avenged these misfortunes most amply. "The Grand Duke Constantine is supposed to

have entered Sebastopol. "Much of the sea side of the town is in ruins. " October 18, 3 p.m .- The fire was resumed this morning soon after daybreak. The French were still unable to support us. The extreme left is still silenced. They will not be ready till the 19th or 20th, so damaged are they by the

Russian fire. "During the night, the Russians remounted their guns and brought up fresh ones, and esta-

with large bodies of French troops, at once "Capt. Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream moved there, and found the Russian cavalry and Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yes- two battalions of infantry, with one gun, endeaterday morning, before daylight, in front of the vouring to creep up in a fog to the outposts. The Turks opened a fire from the redoubts, and

"The attack by the fleet is to be renewed to-

"Our loss up to to-day is 96.

." Lord C. Murray and Ellison, with 150 men

"The sickness has much abated. "The redan fort, flagstaff fort, and Round

"We can scarcely get up ammunition to our The Moniteur of Sunday also published the

following dispatches. One from General Canrobert, dated Head-quarters, before Sebastopol, "Monsier le Maréchal-Yesterday, at sunrise,

we opened fire in concert with the English army. "The cavalry under Lieutenant-General the Matters were going on well, when the explos Earl of Lucan, and the troops of all arms under Major-General Sir C. Campbell, British and Turkish, posted for the defence of Balaclava, some disturbance to our attack. This explosion will be in readiness throughout the day, to act had the more effect, as our batteries were accumulated round the spot where it took place "The meat for the men's dinner will be The enemy took advantage of it to increase their cooked as early as possible to-morrow morning, in case of the army having to move forward. fire, and after consulting the general commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to sus-"In the event of an advance, the Commander | pend our fire to repair our damage, and complete on our right by new batteries, nearer to the

formation and keeping their order. The success of any operation they may be called upon to undertake, their honor, and it and their own individual safety, depend upo. Aeir being under complete control, ready to repel any attack, or to overcome any resistance that may be opposed to them. authentic despatches of the 5th inst., from the Crimea, received at Vienna:—"Early in the morning of the 6th, the garrison of Sebastopol and the army in the field made a violent attack and the army in the field army, composed "General Canrobert, at the Maison d'Eau on "General Canrobert, at the Maison d'Eau on "General Canrobert, at the mast bastion, and occupied it. This evening we construct there a masked battery of twelve guns, and if possible a second battery at the extreme right above the declivity. situated in front of the point of attack, called

"All our means of attack are concentrated (Signed) "RAGLAN." on this bastion, and will, I hope, soon clear it, with the assistance of the English batteries, which take it in the left flank.

"Yesterday, about ten a m., the allied fleets attacked the exterior batteries of the place; but

the following morning, as it was evident the enemy was intrenching himself with much activity, and greatly strengthening his position. In spite of the efforts of our engineers, our works were not quite completed, and most of the mortal and the position of the battery which surrounds the tower works will not be morning. The property of the tower and not be represented by the position of the tower and not be represented by the position of the tower and not be represented by the position of the tower and not be represented by the position of the condition; they have done are situated on the left of the tower and property in the patternier. tars could not be mounted in the batteries. The plosion took place, which must have done great cannonade on both sides was most violent for hurt to the enemy. Since then the fire of that battery has been very slack, and this morning

we were supposed to have 117 guns to subdue inforcements I expected from Gallipoli and Varna. General Le Vaillant has just arrived "At 8 o'clock it was apparent that the French with his etat-Major. which increases to five

divisions of infantry the army I command.
"The health of the troops is very satisfactory, their moral condition excellent, and we are full of confidence.

" Monsieur le Ministre-By my letter of the 3th of October, I announced to your Exellency hat, with all my staff, I went on board the Mogador frigate to cast anchor as near as possi ble to the French head-quarters, and to con with the commander-in-chief a general attack by land and sea against Sebastopol, as soon as the siege batteries should open fire. On the 14th I had an interview with General Canrobert, whose views coincided with mine.

"On the 15th a council of the admirals of the ombined squadrons was held on board the Mogador, and the dispositions for a general attack were agreed upon, and then submitted to the generals of the army on land, who at once agreed to them.

the day upon which the siege batteries were to "As regards the squadrons, it was to take

breakers on the south, and take up a position at about seven cables' length from the 350 guns ies of Fort Alexander and the Artillery-Battery. "The English squadron, about the same dis-

tance, was to face the 130 guns of fort Constantine, the Telegraph Battery, and the Maximillian Tower, to the north. 'If your Excellency will imagine a line

line-of-battle ships actually at his disposal was to cast anchor to the north of the two French lines, that is to say, in an intermediary position between the English and French vessels.

On the morning of the 17th the attack by the siege batteries commenced; but it was a calm, and it was necessary to tow the ships by steam frigates before the line of 26 ships belongng to allied squadrons coul' be extended before and the dislocated condition of the French squadron, part of its ships being anchored at Kamiesh and part before the Katcha, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency that the ships of our first line advanced about half past twelve at noon, under the fire of the Sebastopol batteries, which they con-fronted, the first for more than half an hour without replying to it. A few moments after they answered this fire warmly with their broadsides, but did little execution on account of their small numbers. Subsequently the other French and English vessels arrived in succession,

and the attack became general. "About half past two tne fire of the Russian batteries slackened; it was silenced at the Quarantine Battery. This was the object the French squadron had particularly in view; but our fire was redoubled, and lasted without interruption until night.

"At the moment I am writing to your Excellency, I am still ignorant of the success obtained by our siege batteries, whose fire began before ours, and which cannonaded the Russian fortifi-

of the squadron, after a trial of the first fire might have entered the passes successfully have reached the bottom of the harbour, and put itself in communication with the army. They would not, perhaps, have lost many more measure adopted by the enemy, in sacrificing a part of his ships, obliged us to limit ourselves fighting for five hours against the sea batteries of Sebastopol with the view of succeeding in silencing them for a greater or less perio occupying a great many of the gunners in Sebastopol, and in thus lending both a material

your Excellency in haste a general sketch of this affair, which, in my opinion, reflects high honour on the French navy. I join to this sketch a list of the names of the men killed and wounded on board each vessel; I shall shortly send to you a detailed report of all the phases of the attack, and of the more or less active part taken "At the commencement of the affair the en-

thusiasm was extreme; during the combat the tenacity of each man was not less so. Before opening fire I had signalled to the squadron, 'France is looking on you,' a signal that was received amid the cries of 'Vive l' Empereur!'— I am with profound respect, M. le Ministre,

Holloway's Ointment and Pilis have Effected Another Wonderful Cure of a Bud Leg, of Seven Years Standing.—Extract of a letter from Mr. C. Pollard, druggist, of No. 30, Catherine street, Devonport, dated May 19, 1853. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—Mr. Blanker, of Charlotte street, New Passage, near Devonport, suffered severely for more than seven years with a wound his leg. He tried every remedy that medical aid could devise, but in yain, as it would not heal by such treatment. At length he h d recourse to your Ointment and Pilis, which, in the course of a few weeks, perfectly cured him, and he is now in most excellent health."

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Nov. 29th, 1854.

Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel 40 Farmers' per 196 lbs. Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs. Oatmeal, per barrel..... ats, per bushel, 34 lbs..... new eas, per bushel, otatoes, per bushel, ... rass Seed, per bushel, lover Seed, per bushel,

New Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of DECEMBER, 1854.

F. WM. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. College. Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854. The city papers will, each, please give six

JUST RECEIVED,

THE following NEW BOOKS, beautifully illustrated and suitable for Christman and New Year's Gifts:-The Life of Martin Luther, and the Reformation in Germany, with an Introduction; by the Rev. F. Stork, D.D., History of the Orusades, their Rise, Progress, and Results,

History of the Orusades, their Rise, Progres by Major Proctor,—11s. 3d.; Gilt, 15s. Moore's Poetical Works.—9s. 4½d.
Byron's do. do.—4s. 3d.
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Life and Beauties of Shakespere,—3s. 9d.
Croley's British Poets,—4s. 9d.
Milton's Works, complete,—3s. 9d.
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British Female Poets,—15s.; Gilt, 20s.
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Massey's Poems, and Ballads,—3s. 9d.
The Grinnell Expedition. in Search of Sir

nell Expedition, in Search of Sir John Franklin —48. Gd. The String of Pearls, for Boys and Girls.—3s. 14d. Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio,—First and Secon Series,—5s. 74d.

Series,—5s. 7½d.

Layard's Discoveries at Ninevah,—4s. 3d.

Wonders of the Insect World, by Woodworth,—3s. 1½d.

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Journey to Central Africa, by Bayard Taylor,—7s.

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Poetical Works of Rogers, &c., &c.,—15s.; Gilt. 25s.

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The Christian's Daily Delight, a Sacred Garland, culled from English and American Poets,—11s. 3d.

Gumming's Lectures on the Seven Churches,—3s. 9d.

King Street, Toronto.

Farms for Sale in Canada West. by applying-postage free-to

Land Agent, Brantford

EDUCATION. MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will truct with his own Sons.

Terms, &c., made known upon application at o. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. City of Toronto---Common Schools!

THE Undersigned will receive, until TUES-DAY, 5th December next, (at his Office, Albany Chambers, York Street.) applications in writing, with testimonials, &c., (if by post, prepaid,) from parties duly qualified to fill the situations of Head Master and Assistant, (Male Department), and Teacher and Assistant, (Female it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and Department,) in the three new schools now near

The appointments will be understood to take respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

By order Board School Trustees, G. A. BARBER. Local Superintendent. Toronto, November 16, 1854.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, M.A. is prepared to devote two hours each day to private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and rdinary branches of an English Education.

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4win1mtf. PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, is beautiful, and the steamers and vesses on the Lake pass within a few yards of the house. Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the pur-

pose of EDUCATION. There are at present two vacancies. The next quarter will begin on the 1st of

Further particulars may be obtained by letter,

November 1, 1854. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

by personal application at Yorkville.

THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce A their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own

Music Mr. G. F. Hayter. immediate superintendence. MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic Singing......Mr. Humphreys. It is proposed to engage the best masters to

give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Calisthenics..... 0 0 0 The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted

TORONTO: REV. Prof. PARRY. REV. DR. LETT. REV. DR. LETT. KEV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq. DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY, - Hamilton.

to refer to the following gentlemen in

WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq., —St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

The United ampire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table.

showing the most particular events connectee with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by

HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, Toronto, July 3, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER! CALLING AT Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head

Port Hope and Cobourg. THE STEAMER



MAPLE LEAF.

CAPT. ROBERT KERR. WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instan,) leave this Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, W. doesday, and Friday morning at 9 c'clock Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting.

G. B. HOLLAND, Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, April 5, 1854.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. SMALL & PAIGE, King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize:

Piano Fortes, From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York—Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers.

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BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Music, consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

13 The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854. 33tf

GOVERNESS.

A LADY in this city wishes to engage a A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) containing a great variety, may be procured work. Apply at the office of the Church newspaper, or at 26 George Street.

> ENTERPRISE. PART of that property, distant about one

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR

A PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or Fort Malden, known as Elliott's Point, and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its

establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from

The appointments will be understood to take effect when the new Schools are opened, (say early in January, 1855, after the Christmas vacation); and any further information can be obtained from the undersigned, by application as place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Ann," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which

the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812. In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises,

Mr. M. has a vacant room in his house for a can also be leased on favourable terms. The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vesses on

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Jnurch, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the

Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID.

addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL, This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal,

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rate, and she is determined to employ only teach. ers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS IS under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in w More time is also devoted to complete the educa-

tion in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement. The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

September next.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTEP.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854.

ven, who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant | killed in the trenches to-day. Ruthven, of the Greathed, of her Majesty's ship Britannia. Albion, is better. Lieutenant Chase, of the Both are universally regretted. The latter re- Albion, is killed. Another lieutenant and 100 ceived a mortal wound while laying a gun, after men were killed and wounded in our fleet yester naving, to use the language of Brigadier-General day while attacking Fort Constantine.

The other from Vice-Admiral Hamelin:-

This general attack was fixed for the 17th.

The French squadron undertook to face the

drawn along the entrance of Sebastopol, from east to west, that line separates in two parts the position of attack of each squadron. 'The Turkish admiral, with the only two

cations on the land side. "If the Russians had not blocked up the entrance to Sebastopol by sinking their five ships and two frigates, I have no doubt that the ships

and moral assistance to our army. "To-day, the 18th, I have only time to give

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March 15th, 1854

Toronto, March 23, 1854.

Toronto, March 23, 1854.

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8 Wellington Buildings, King st.

THE WORSTED STOCKING. A TRUE STORY.

"Father will have done the great chimney to-night, won't he, mother?" said little at his work every morning.

mother, "and that'll be a fine sight; for I fast, had filled him with—as if the little

"Eh, then, but I'll go and see him, and down," said Tom.

" And then," continued his mother, "if the woods.

"Hurrah!" cried Tom, as he ran off to God, and rested on him as on a rock. his father's place of work, with a can of

treasures. architectural beauty. This chimney was azine. one of the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected; and as Tom, shading his eyes from the slanting rays of the setting sun, looked up to the top in search of his father, his heart almost sunk within him at the appalling height. The scaffold. ing was almost all down; the men at the bottom were removing the last beams and top. He looked all around to see that everything was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answered shouting as heartily as any of them. As seized as such by the Conqueror. their voices died away, however, they heard a very different sound—a cry of rope, which, before the scaffolding was re. stood till of late years. moved, should have been fastened to the taken down without their remembering to meets the ground. take the rope up. There was a dead si-

And Tom's father. He walked round and round the little circle, the dizzy height £670. seeming every moment to grow more fearful, and the solid earth further and further | the felt as if the next moment he must be dashed to pieces on the ground below.

The day had passed as industriously and swiftly as usual, with Tom's mother at home. She was always busily employed holiday to-morrow. She had just finished canna get down."

mother.

"They've forgotten to leave him the she rushed out of the house.

himself down."

hear me, Jem?" The man made a sign of assent, for it verse, to die.—Stebbing. seemed as if he could not speak; and, taking off his stocking unravelled the , him in such has e for the carpenter's ball repentance .- Rowland Hill.

"Let down one end of the thread with a bit of stone, and keep fast hold of the other," cried she to her husband. The teries of religion are accompanied with little thread came waving down the tall practical truths, which not only agree with chimney, blown hither and thither by the wind, but at last it reached the outstretch. violently drawn, but naturally flowing from ed hands that were waiting for it. Tom them, as pure streams from a pure spring. held the ball of string, while his mother -Leighton. tied one end of it to the worsted thread. "Now pull it up slowly," cried she to her husband, and she gradually unwound the and power a pageant; but KNOWLEDGE is husband. "Now hold the string fast, and In the performance of its sacred office, it

God!" exclaimed the wife. She hid her face in her hands in silent prayer, and trembling rejoiced. The rope was up. The iron to which it should have been fastened was there all right; but would her husband be able to make use of it?would not the terror of the past hour have so unnerved him, as to prevent him from Tom Howard, as he stood waiting for his taking the necessary steps for his safety? father's breakfast, which he carried to him She did not know the magic influence which her few words had exercised over "He said he hoped all the scaffolding him. She did not know the strength that would be down to-night," answered his the sound of her voice so calm and steadnever like the ending of those great chim- thread that carried him the hope of life neys-it's so risky-thy father's to be the once more, had conveyed to him some portion of that faith in God, which nothing ever destroyed or shook in her true heart. help 'em to give a shout afore he comes | She did not know that, as he waited there, the words came over him, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou all goes right, we are to have a frolic to- disquieted within me? Hope thou in God." morrow, and go into the country, and take | She lifted up her heart to God for hope our dinners, and spend all the day amongst and strength. She could do nothing more for her husband, and her heart turned to

There was a great shout. "He's safe, milk in one hand and some bread in the mother, he's safe," cried little Tom. other. His mother stood at the door "Thou'st saved me, Mary," said her huswatching him as he went merrily whistling down the street, and then she thought of ails thee? Thou seem'st more sorry than the dear father he was going to, and the glad about it." But Mary could not speak; dangerous work he was engaged in, and and if the strong arm of her husband had then her heart sought its sure refuge, and not held her up, she would have fallen to she prayed to God to protect and bless her the ground—the sudden joy, after such great fear, had overcome her. "Tom," Tom, with light heart, pursued his way said his father, "let thy mother lean on to his father, and, leaving him his break- thy shoulder and we will take her home. fast, went to his own work, which was at | And in their happy home they poured forth some distance. In the evening, on his their thanks to God for His great goodway home, he went round to see how his ness; and their happy life together felt father was getting on. James Howard, dearer and holier for the peril it had been the father, and a number of other work- in, and for the nearness that the danger men, had been building one of those lofty had brought them unto God. And the chimneys which, in our great manufactur- holiday next day,-was it not indeed a ing towns, almost supply the place of other thanksgiving day ?- English S. S. Mag-

> CELEBRATED ENGLISH OAKS .- An En. glish publication gives the following accounts of the most celebrated oaks in En-

The oldest oak in England is supposed to be the Parliament Oak (from the tradition of Edward I. holding a Parliament poles. Tom's father stood alone on the under its branches) in Clipstone Park, belonging to the Duke of Portland, the park being also the most ancient on the island; it was a park before the conquest, and was him with a long, loud cheer, little Tom seized as such by the Conqueror. The

The tallest oak in England was believed alarm and horror from above! "The to be the property of the same nobleman; rope! The rope!" The men looked it was called the "Duke's walking stick," round, and, coiled upon the ground lay the was higher than Westminster Abbey, and

The largest oak in this country is called top of the chimney, for Tom's father to Calthorp Oak, Yorkshire; it measures 78 come down by! The scaffolding had been feet in circumference where the trunk

The "Three Shire Oak," at Worksop, lence. They all knew it was impossible was so called from its covering part of the to throw the rope up high enough or skil. counties of York, Nottingham and Derby. fully enough to reach the top of the chim- It had the greatest expanse of any recordney; or if it could, it would hardly have ed in this island, dropping over 767 square been safe. They stood in silent dismay | yards.

unable to give any help, or think of any Gelonos, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. Its bark brought £200, and its timber

In the mansion of Tredegar Park, Monhien there is said from him. In the sudden panic he lost feet broad and 227 feet long, the floor and his presence of mind, and his senses al. wainscoats of which were the production most failed him. He shut his eyes; he of a single oak tree, grown on the estate. I than I have any desire to see it in future. I do

ONE THING CERTAIN .-- Death is a theme of universal interest! The lightest heart, the least thoughtful mind, has no disbelief of death. The distance of the dark cloud for her husband and children, in some way in which he comes, sailing through the or other; and to day she had been harder bosom of futurity, may be miscalculated; at work than useal, getting ready for the but the world unhesitatingly owns that he is coming, and will at last be here. In all her preparations, and her thoughts almost every other particular of existence, were silently thanking God for her happy the fortunes of men differ; but to die is home, and for all the blessings of life, common to all. The stream of life runs when Tom ran in; his face was as white in a thousand various channels; but, run as ashes; and he could hardly get his where it will-brightly or darkly, smoothwords out "Mother! Mother! He ly or languidly—it is stopped by death. The trees drop their leaves at the approach "Who, lad? Thy father?" asked his of the winter's frost; man falls at the presence of death. Every successive generation he claims for his own, and his rope," answered Tom, still scarcely able claim is never denied. To die is the conto speak. His mother started up, horror- dition on which we hold life; rebellion struck, and stood for a moment as if para- sickens with hopelessness at the thought of lyzed; then pressing her hand over her resisting death; the very hope of the most face, as if to shut out the terrible picture, desperate is not that death may be escaped, and breathing a prayer to God for help, but that he is eternal; and all that the When she reached the place where her husband was at work, a crowd had collected round the foot of the chimney, and whatever can be said of death is applicable stood there quite helpless, gazing up with to himself. The bell that he hears tolled faces full of sorrow. "He says he'll throw may never toll for him; there may be no himself down," exclaimed they, as Mrs. triend or children left to lament bim; he Howard came up. "He is going to throw may not have to lie through long and anxious days, looking for the coming of the "Thee munna do that, lad!" cried the expected terror; but he knows that he must wife, with clear, hopeful voice; "thee die; he knows that, in whatever quarter of munna do that. Wan a bit. Tak' off thy the world he abides - whatever be his cirstocking, lad, and unravel it, and let down cumstances-however strong his present the thread, with a bit of mortar. Dost hold of life-however unlike the prey of death he looks-it is his doom, beyond re- have killed hundreds. The French were on our

worsted thread, row after row. The peo- If I may be permitted to drop one tear ple stood round in breathless silence and as I enter the portals of the city of my suspense, wondering what Tom's mother God, it will be at taking an eternal leave could be thinking of, and why she sent of that blessed and profitable companion,

We find throughout that the high mys-

Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity string as the worsted drew it gently up. ecstatic in enjoyment; perennial in fame; It stopped—the string had reached her unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. pull it up," cried she, and the string grew fears no danger; spares no expense; omits heavy, and hard to pull, for Tom and his no exertion. It scales the mountain; looks mother had fastened the thick rope to it. into the volcano; dives into the ocean; They watched it gradually and slowly un- perforates the earth; enriches the globe; coiling from the ground as the string was explores sea and land; contemplates the distant; ascends to the sublime; no place There was but one coil left. It had is too remote for its grasp; no heavens too reached the top. "Thank God! thank exalted for its reach .- De Witt Clinton.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE, -A traveller in Syria says that at the close of the day the roads are filled with wandering herds and flocks, and droves of donkeys, with one attendant herdsman, all returning home for the night, after pasture on the neighbouring hill-tops. As soon as they get to the outskirts of the village, each separates from the other, and unattended pursues its way to its master's door. "The ox knoweth its owner, and the ass his

From our English Files.

THE WAR. DETAILS FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE-THE FUSILIER GUARDS.

The following letter is from the Hon. Hugh Annesley, of the Fusilier Guards, whose brother, Lieutenant Annesley, of the 11th Hussars, died of cholera in the Black Sea. It is addressed to his mother, the Countess Annesley :-

"H.M. S. London, Sep. 21st. * * * We forced the passage of the Alma yesterday and defeated the Russians most gloriously, though with great loss to ourselves, owing to their extraordinary strong position. Old officers say it was as strong as Torres Vedras. The 23rd was in column when the brigade of guards charged in line. My company (the fourth) was next to the colors and in the very centre of the line. We got up to within fifty yards of the ditch when the regiment before us (which has had the three senior officers killed) turned right about and came down in our face, thus breaking our line. We were about thirty paces then from the ditch, and the fire was so hot that you could hardly conceive it possible for anything the size of a rabbit not to be killed. I kept on shouting 'Forward, Guards!' to the few men who were not swept away by the * * , when ball came and stopped my mouth most unceremoniously. It entered the left cheek, and went out of the mouth, taking away the front teeth. I instantly turned to the rear, feeling it was 100 to 1 against my ever getitng there as the bullets were whizzing round me like hail. I tripped, and thought it was all over with me; however, I got up again with the loss of my sword and bear-skin, and at last got into the river and out of fire. I had then another struggle on the other side, where grape and round shot were ploughing up the ground and shells bursting; however I stumbled on and at last got out of fire, and sat down among wounded and dying soldiers and horses. The doctors gave me some water, and then were obliged to go to others; so when they left I sat there for above half an hour before I could find out where our hospital was. At last an officer of the 10th, though wounded himself, gave me his arm, and took me to the fusilier hospital, where I got some water and sat down to bathe my face.

"There were six or seven of our fellows there -one with five balls in him, another three, and a third with his leg broken. My servant got me some blankets, and then we got a staole half burned down cleared out, and five of us lay there for the night, very wretched, as you may suppose-operations going on all around us. Some weak brandy and water and some tea were all we had. The shed we were in was a horrid thing—the heat and dust and flies intolerable; The doctor says the swelling will soon go down; eulogium bestowed upon it.

it is rather painful of course at present. "B — is all right; the cavalry being so few were not made use of. They shewed themselves at the end of the action, and more than double the number of Russian cavalry ran away from them like sheep. Poor B ——came to me in the hovel we were lying in, and burst into tears when he recognized me, I was so altered of course one cannot have an ounce of lead through one without swelling, and my face like a good-sized turnip; my mouth much larger than I have any desire to see it in future. I do other part of the head where it would have been attended with more danger-a most summary dentist the ball was to take out all my teeth at one smash except four grinders; there was a decayed one, which I hope has gone with its brethren, but I can't make out yet if it has or not. There is a good bit of tongue gone also, but the doctor says it will not signify, and that I shall speak as plain as ever, or at most with only a becoming lisp; so altogether I think even you must allow that I have every reason to be thankful, and I hope you will not allow yourself

to fret the least about me. Just as we were charging the great redoubt I prayed 'Oh God! spare me!' and I really no more expected to return alive than if I had been tied to the cannon's mouth. Only fancy grape and cannister being fired at us within thirty yards, besides a whole battalion letting drive as hard as they could into us. Both the other officers in my company were wounded. The colonel (Berkeley) had his leg broken. All the sergeants were wounded, and two killed; and,

I believe, at least twenty or thirty of our men. color was smashed in his hand; there were twenty bullet holes in it, yet he was not touched! Our loss has not exactly been ascertained, but I should say it is not above 1,000 killed and wounded; and that of the French, I believe, is Lord Raglan said it was one of the most glorious things the British army have ever

"Sir George Brown says he never saw so hot a fire; and he was all through the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Strange Jocelyn was the only officer commanding a company who was not struck by a ball. Seymour was not wounded, but hit in the watch, which saved his life. Russian soldiers are savages: fancy their firing at our poor men when they were lying wounded on the ground; they even tried to stab some of them with their bayonets! One of our doctors was actually binding up a Russian's wounds when the man turned round and fired at him! Their loss, I have no doubt, was greater than ours. The allied horse artillery played on their dense masses running away, and every ball must side, close to the sea. They had not so hot a fire as we had from the redoubts."

Advertisements.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Lasurance Agent,

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AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper.

Toronto, C. W., Feb 3nd, 1854.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, C, W.

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Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

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A UNIQUE preparation, quickly cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a deightful odor to the breath, and ruby color to the GUMS and LIPS, WITHOUT ACID, or othe hurtful ingredients to the enamel or outer covering of the Teeth.

fleet, and I, with two others, am on board her land London, and the continual recommendation Majesty's ship London. W. S. has been most of eminent dentist and those who have been kind and attentive. I shall never forget his using it for years, stablish its superiority over kindness. I had a hot bath and some arrow- all Dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects root. I was nearly famished, having had nothing upon the Teeth and Gums, even where there has to eat since four o'clock a.m. the day before.

Sole Proprietors, W. T. ATKINSON & CO. Chemists and Perfumers 48, King-street West. And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. Vide circulars

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1854. THE RENOWNED REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS English Poets, Ancient and Modern Historians, -A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. and the Study of Philosophy and Astronomy. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston,
Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway. — Dear Sir, — Mrs. Sarah
Dixon. of Liquorpond-street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable period she was
severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her
arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although
the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a
large sum of m. ney, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended hy a
friend to try your Ontiment, she procured a small pot, and
a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms
of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicunes for a short time longer, according to the directions,
and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was
perfectly cured, and now enjoys the hest of health,
I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed)

Dated August 12th, 1852. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Draper, Dr. Bovell, Mr. Gzowski, and Dr. Ryerson, all of whom have daughters under Mrs.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIP-ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Eixabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and rostored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afficted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker. Chemist. &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.—Dear Sir.—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast effected solely by the use of your celebrated olintment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell. of Pitt-street in this town, has been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the knewn remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result—in fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of hody and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to the standard of the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing: her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. B Dixon, Chemist, King-street, Norwich:— A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER

BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon — Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines. Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle; and after being in the Malta Hospital for six months was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate for four months, there, as a Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ance became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed)

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lose Dec. 17. Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.

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