VOL. XIX.

POETRY. THERE ARE NO TEARS IN

HEAVEN.

BY JOHN T. SWARTZ.

I met a child, his feet was bate;
His weak frame shivered with the cold;
His youthful brow was knit with care
His flashing eye his sorrow told.
Said I, 'poor boy, why weepest then?'
'My parents both are dead,' he said;
'I have not where to lay my head;
Oh. I am hone and friendless now?'
Not friendless, child; a triend on high I met a child, his feet was bare; Not friendless, child; a triend on high For you his precious blowl has given; Cheer np. and bid each tear be dry—

Stand weeping o'er his young bride's bier:
And must we part?' he cried, 'so soon?'
As down his cheek there rolled a tear, 'Heart stricken one,' said I, 'weep no Weep not ?' i accents wild he cried, But yesterday my loved one died, And shall the be so soon forgot?' Forgotten? No! Still let her love nstain thy heart with anguish riven; Strive thou to meet thy I ride above, And dry your tears in beaven

I saw a gentle mother weep, As to her throbbing heart she press'd An infant, seemingly asleep,
On its kind mother's sheltering breas,
Fair one, said I, 'pray weep no more;'
Sobbed she, 'The idol of my hope I now am called to render up:
My babe has reach'd death's gloon Young mother, yield no more to wrief, Nor be by passion's tempest driven, these sweet wonls relief,

Pour traveller o'er life's troubled wave-Cast down by grief, o'erwhelmed by care There is an arm above can save, Then yield not thou to fell despoir ; Look upward mourners, look above! What though the thunders echo loud The sun shines bright beyond the cloud. Then trust in thy Redeemer's love. I nen trust in tay redeemer's lo Where'er thy lot in life be cast, Whate'er of toil or woo be given— lie firm—remember to the last, There are no tears in heaven!

THE LITTLE CAPTIVE MAID,

A little cap'ive maiden stood
fefore a Syrian dame;
A worshipper of larael's God,
From larael's land she came.
The Syrian bands that land had sought,
And that young maiden with them brought.

And now in heathen land she sigh'd,
A child of God apart,
No earthly friend her steps to guide,
And soothe her sching heart;
But yet her father's God was there,
To point her path, and hear her praces To point her path, and hear her prayer. And He was pleased that child to make

A messenger of good; For often of the seer she spake Who in Samaria stood : And 'Would to God,' she sometimes said.

My lord were to that prophet led!'

The simple tale we need not tell, Her words were not in vain ; Upon her master's ear they fell, And glorious was his gain; His fearful leproxy was heal'd, And God was to his soul reveal'd.

Lord, wheresoever I may be, In high or low estate,
May I be faithful found to thee,
And humbly on thee wait; E'en like that little captive maid.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

One of the principal causes, if not the cause, of the attenuated and pallid appearance of Americans, is doubtless the neglect or rather the violation of the rules laid down by Nature for muscular development. The class of men in this country whose occupations are such as almost necessarily lead to the formation of sedentary habits is very large, larger perhaps, in proportion, than of any other commercial nation. And this will account in a measure for the fact that the various complaints, generally the concomitants of insufficient physical exercise, are more prevalent here than elsewhere. Our young men become clerks at an early age, and being thus confined to the counting-room at a time of life when the open air and constant motion of the body are indispenable, it is not surprising that they should be in their manhood so sadly deficient in muscular vigour, and exhibit so little of the athletic THE INFLUENCE OF THE MEDIUM'S OWN development that are looked for in the sterner sex. With many such their lot is their fate, or is imposed as a necessity from which there is no escape, and for these there is have their origin in some peculiar mode of some excuse for the loss of health and life. But what shall be said of those who make and madified indeed, in some instances, by no effort to ameliorate their condition, or of the consciousness of members of the surindolence, suffer their bodies to waste away, to sink into premature old age-actually anything that might not be conceived to known to her husband the startling fact; paying a premium for crooked spines, hump- have been present to the thought or latent in which fell like a thunderbolt upon him crushdrooping limbs. Such persons are guilty of a species of suicide, which, inasmuch as it is more deliberate, may be equally if not more criminal than when the "brittle thread" is severed in an instant by the victim of missevere study and mature reflection, recomtion of vocal and gymnastic exercises, as closely to the existing state of belief in their characteristic of the German race. In a respective mediums. We have seen numenot only for proper and healthful exercise, writings are gospel hymns,—poor poetry, but that one should be provided with parallel emphatically Christian in their sentiments, that may be substituted for them, which can and the imitation of the Savior, glowing rebe made at no expense or trouble, equally a rope for the lower limbs. If such simple the communications through persons of no exercises were practised daily within doors, definite faith,or religious character, ignore all fenders, and said: My Lord, I ask pardon and in the open air, by the youth of the that is distinctive in Christianity, treat the country, there would soon be a diminution in the many defects which mar the appearance and impair the health of the people.—Baltinary idea of universal and indefinite progress.

| minute all penal sanctions from the Divine and impair the health of the people.—Baltinary idea of universal and indefinite progress. | waking up insinalesty. This wathing up in the property of the property in the property of the

MODERN NECROMANCY.

A writer in the North American Review after endorsing the opinion that spiritualism from a medium of transparent ingenuousness numbered over two millions of believers in and singleness of character certain metrical this country, and hundreds of thousands in foreign lands, and contending that its alleg- | through her hand by the spirit of John Miled phenomena cannot all be regarded as the ton. Two of them were in English verse, but crotchetty father, who wasted his suboffspring of monomania, or fraud, proceeds to sentiment highly devout, though misty and the discussion of its claims in the following

THE PHENOMENA OF SPIRITUALISM NOT CAUSED BY THE AGENCY OF SPIRITS.

We would maintain in the outset, that the least tenable hypothesis of all is, that which attributes the phenomena under discussion to the agency of departed spirits. If the souls more subtile and etherial existence than while in the flesh, how is it that they resort to a mode of intercourse so gross, slow, cumbrous, and awkward, as in the mysterious knockings which have given the name to this modern necromancy, and were almost its sole instrumentality in its earlier stages ! Yet, again, in these (so-called) spiritual communications, there are often discrepencies and errors, as to matters of fact that must needs have been within the earthly cognizance of the spirit supposed to be rapping. writing, or speaking. For instance, in well authenticated case, in which Benjamin Franklin was believed to utter himself through a young woman as a medium, and the talk was in highly Franklinian style, he. (if it were he.) on being questioned, was unable to recall several of the most prominent such a medium deems himself in communifacts in his earthly life, knew not whether he had been once married or oftener, and could not even tell where his body was interred. hardly a less weighty consideration, though not so directly ponderable, is the general failure of these communications to indicate growth of knowledge, or of mental ability, or of moral excellence, on the part of the spirits from whom they purport to come. We admit that there is often a strong likeness in style and sentiment between these mysterious deliverances and the utterance and writings in their lifetime of the persons in whose name they are given forth; but the difference is generally one of marked defect or inferiority, such as would attach itself to the effort of imitation, whether conscious or unconscious. Thus of the renowned men whose ghosts have been brought upon the stage, the mannerism is retained without the vigor and point; while those who have received letters from the same persons when living, that display traces of richer fancy, purer taste, sounder thoughts, nobler sentiment.

THE MERCENARY CHARACTER OF SPIRITU-ALISM.

The frequently mercenary character of this necromancy goes far towards negativing the idea of its spiritual origin. In almost every city in New England are Pythonesses, (not always persons of fair reputation,) who for the price of fifty cents and upwards, will command the presence and responses of the most exalted spirits that ever dwelt on earth. Exhibitions of this kind have been among which lends its converse, the converse to its ncantations of hireling women, and subjected to the impertinent teasings of any idler who has more money than brains? not many of the spirits professedly evoked prefer annihilation to a spiritual life which should expose them to such humiliating annovances? For ourselves, we should deem it no more difficult to believe that the soul dies with the body, than to believe that the souls of the righteous are at the beck and call of mountebanks and their customers. Were we to adopt this hypothesis, we should be compelled to dismiss every happy association we had ever cherished with the life to the separate existence of the soul. Nay, magic and witchcraft would make up the whole of our religion, and we should find it easier to fall back upon some exploded system of polytheism, than to retain our faith in the infinite unity of God.

CONSCIOUSNESS. There is much in the phenomena under discussion which favors the belief that they the medium's own consciousness, enlarged the communications made seldom contain ders, there are any wide diversities of short time gymnastic and vocal associations rous writings from a "spiritual circle" conwere organized throughout Germany. It is sisting of eminently devout persons, and these bars, &c., for there are many things at hand exhortations to the study of the Scriptures presentations of the power and love of the efficient. Fist irons can be used to deve- Redeemer, entreaties to friends to lead lives lope the muscles of the arms and chest, and of prayer and holiness. On the other hand, Scriptures with supercilious indifference, eli-

volved, there may still be traced this same subjective element. We recently received productions, which she said were written dreamy, in style and rythm certainly not beyond the capacity of the medium in her normal state, though she said she was not in the habit of writing verse. The third of the pieces, our correspondent informed us, was in Latin,-to her, literally an unknown tongue; and she requested a translation. It was inscribed, "A Latin Sonnet." But it separated from their bodily integuments lead was not a sonnet, and it was not in Latin. nor in any language with which we are conversant. Yet it had throughout a Latin sound, and the terminations were all Latin. Now the father of this medium had for many years received into his family boys fitting for college, and others unfit to remain in col-

> composed of sounds and fragments of words, that had fingered thus long in her memory to be reproduced in this written dream. The following is another mode in which the self-born character of these phenomena betrays itself. Wherever a medium, who s not so for hire, but spontaneously, and of full conviction of the reality of the communion with departed spirits, -wherever, we say, cation with several spirits, if there be among them a father, brother, or intimate friend. that person is always represented as exercising a commanding, controlling influence over the rest, though he seem to every other mind a spirit of much inferior order to his supposed associates. We know several in-

stances of this kind, some so glaringly incon-

gruous in placing the last first, as to provoke

lege. She had undoubtedly heard in her

udicrous associations, notwithstanding the gravity of the theme. We are confirmed in our belief of the subjective character of these phenomena by conversation with a highly respectable clergyman, who a few years ago, to his own surprise, found himself a writing medium, and was for many months in the frequent habit of writing under this singular influence without premeditation, often without knowing what he was inditing, or whose name he was going to sign. He at first fell in with the popular notion, but became gradually conrinced, by the incongruity and absurdity of much that he wrote, and by the dream-like charactar of the whole, that he had been putting upon paper, not the behest of unseen spirits, but the results of some unexplained

node of his own consciousness. N. B.-There is one view of the case which the above writer loses sight of; it is the possibility, perhaps the probability, of infernal agency. We have not seen enough and five hundred dollars to help a lady sufof this strange, and doubtless wicked, delu- fering and in sickness. In 1803, his income sion to hazard a positive opinion. But we the lucrative speculations of the omnificent read of some that " inasmuch as they did not Barnum. What must be that spiritual state like to retain God in their knowledge, He of an immortality—how dignified, how happermitted to visit the earth, the malignant llouse, without sycophaney or pretence
py—can that be, which may be disquieted by subtility of whom should be so fearfully dandared to be poor and prospered more in leceive the very" (faithful) " elect.".

A STORY AND A WARNING.

The New Orleans 'Delta' relates the following sad stery, by way of admonishing its readers against any participation in the lottery mania, which is said to prevail very extensively in that city.

A poor but industrious mechanic had been laboring for years to accumulate sufficient money to purchase a homestead for himself and family. On returning home each Sa-turday night he would place his weekly sacome, and to deny almost every truth that lary in the hands of his wife and request we have held sacred with regard to the Diher to lay it by. A few months since, vine attributes, the law of retribution, and knowing that he must have saved a couple of thousand dollars by his industry and frugality, and learning that a piece of property was for sale in the upper portion of the city, which would be an advantageous invest-

ment, he called on the owner, and it was offered to him at a firstrate bargain. Overjoyed with his good fortune, he hastened home to his wife, and conveyed to her the glad news, and asked for the money to close the purchase. But alas! there was no joyful response in the countenance on his wife, bursting into tears; she wept most bitterly and refused to be comforted. The busband was astonished, and asked for an that still more culpable class, who, from mere rounding circle. It will be conceded that explanation. With head averted and voice interrupted by heart-broker-obs, she made ed backs, round shoulders, attenuated and the memory of the central personage, or of ing brain and causing reason to totter and some persons immediately concerned in the reel from its throne—that she had wasted operation. As to the religious belief; while all his hard carnings in the purchase of we can hardly suppose that in the world of spirits, and especially among the celestial orthis astonishing disclosure plainly shewed of the cathedral, and resigned his own rights fortune or delirium. In Germany, the old theological opinion, these alleged communimen thought they saw the youth degenera- cations cover the entire ground, from the ing his loss, but with a maniac laugh, wild working curate. In 1840, his brother Courting, both physically and socially; and after most evangelical Christian doctrine down to severe study and mature reflection, recom- a low and feeble naturalism; and, so far as little ones, never more to return. A few became a wealthy man. His last years were mended, through the public prints, the adop- we know, they correspond in their tone very days more passed, and his body was taken from the river, the Coroner held an inquest last act was to give away a good living to a and expire in the arms of one who, with all upon it, and a verdict of " suicide" informed friendless clergyman, who came to thank bits the public how he died—but why he died on his death bed: "I will see him," said ly favorite. remained a secret.

> SLEEPING IN MEETING .-- This custom is of remote antiquity. We read in history that when Bishop South was preaching before Charles II. and court, many of the monarch's suit went to sleep, and some of them snored, whereupon South addressed himself to Lord Lauderdale, one of the offor disturbing you, but I must tell you that you shore so loud that you are in danger of waking up his majesty. This warning woke

In matters other than where opinion is in- | BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

From Putnam, for August.

Sydney Smith was born at Woodford, m Essex, in 1771. He was the son of an able, stance in whims, and of a mother not less brillant and noble than she was lovely. From her-she was of French parentage-Sydney no doubt inherited that constitutional vivacity which, as he somewhere says, yielded more to him throughout his life than many farms. There were four brothers, all full of strength and spirit, " mtolerable overbearing boys," and they were sent to different schools, Sydney and his brother Courtney going to Winchester, where he tapidly rose to distinction. He became captain of the school, and so constantly successful where he and his brother, that the boys at last sent a round robin to the master, declaring that they would write no more themes, if the Smiths were allowed to compete. But in spite of youth a great deal of Latin read or repeated; his successes, Sydney was not unpopular. and the (so-called) sonnet was evidently He was a helpful, daring boy; invented catapults to catch turkeys, and lent money from his little store to poorer boys than himself.

From Winchester he went to France, where he passed six months in Normandy, scaping the inquisition of the Republican Government by being enrolled as "Le Citogen Smit, membre affilie au Club des Jacobins." One has to regard it as a special mercy that this fact was unknown to his tory antagonists of the Edinburgh Review! Entering New College, Oxford, he rapidly won a fellowship of £100 a year, and was theoceforth left to himself. He resisted the social temptations of his delightful residence, that he might live within his means, and not a trifling sum to assist him to reach his naonly carried himself through this course, but paid a debt of £30 left by his brother at intelligence that some aged members of the Winchester. He wished to enter the bar. but, at his futher's command, took orders in the church. He did not, and never pretended to have a "mission." But he did his duties and hore his testimony just as well as if he had. His first cure was a meagre living of £50 per year, on Salisbury Plain. It is not recorded that he rivalled Miss Hannah More's "Shepherd," but he endeared himself to the poor people, and was sought only by the Squire, who finally urged him to take charge of his son, offered a handsome salary, and sent him to Germany. "In stress of politics," he was forced to put into Edinboro, where he remained from 1797 to 1803, was married after a long engagement, and on a fortune of "six old teaspoons," to Mis Pybus, a lady of good family. During this time his income was respectable, but he saved little, for he loved both generous living and generous doing, 111s daughter takes a laudable pride in relating how, when pinched himself for money, he once sent privately two hundred dollars to the Scotch poet Leyden, being taken away by the completion of his pupil's education, he was urged by his brave wife to go up to London. Thither he went, won reputation by his sermons and respect gave them over to a reprobate mind" and by his character; struggled for years on a choicest and purest denizens, to feed the cupidity of a common showman? What kind in the latter times lying saints should be mingled in the splendid circles of Holland gerous that " if it were possible they should heart and brain than in outward things. His lectures on Moral Philosophy at the Ro; al Institution, earned for him a brilliant name; and, in 1806, the whigs, slipping into power, gave him the small living of Foston le clay in Yorkshire. The parsonage had been un-tenanted for one hundred and fifty years, and Sydney becoming his own architect, went to work and constructed the "ugliest and snuggest parsonage in England." The part of his life spent at Foston, is full of good and pleasant things. How he startled all England with the wit and sense of Peter Plymley's letters, and satisfied his old clerk that unlike " maist city folks, Master Smith was no fool;" how he attracted to his house the most delightful guests, though he lived "twelve miles from a lemon;" how be contended, alone among his fellow elergemen, for the emancipation of the Catholics, and indulged his pigs with machines "contrived to attord them the luxury of scratching;" how, in short, he worked and waited, full of kindness to all created things, and rich in content surpassing wealth," till he was translated by Lord Lyndburst, in 1828, to a prebend in Bristol Cathedral; it will both please and profit the reader to learn from the biography itself. In 1831, the triumpli of the reformers to which Smith did in no light degree contributed, carried him to London and gave him a place at St. Paul's. In the chapter of that Cathedral, he displayed says Dean Milman, a rare if not singular fidelity. He shirked no duty; scrambled, gouty as he was, over heaps of brick and mortar to inspect repairs, and spent days to establish the innocence of a poor child falsely ment as became his past life, and almost his Smith, "if he will not speak; I cannot bear So lived and died one of the most | The Bishop of Rochster has intimitated

> santness and beace. Bakers ought to get rich fast. It is Cathedral. Those individuals', says Confucins. "who

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

During our tedious passage to the north I remarked among the steerage passengers are from a French lotter, dated Constantinoman who seemed to keep himself apart p'o the 11th instant. from the rest. He were a uniform of the foot artillary, and sported a corporal's stripes. In the course of the afternoon, 1 stripes. In the course of the afternoon, I stengelo on both sides. The formidable pe- | tunnediately on the receipt of the news stopped before the funnel and entering into sition was occupied without delay, and bat- (of the capture of Schastupel, the Emperor been an invalid . Sent home from Canada; ble celerity. The little Redan of Caveening the following despatch to General Polissi-bad encord the Board in London, obtained Bay was also taken, but as the Russian bat- er; a pension of a shilling a day and was returning torics poured down a tremendous fire on to a border village, where he had been born, those win were the next to accupy to a border village, where he had been born, men were obliged to abandon it to return to all. to a secretain whether any of family were hying, from whom he had been separated for up I send you in laste, as the In his weighs wrote as follows to General Polissier, by orhappiness his follies had compromised too often. He showed me his discharge, his line, with scarcely a free agency himself, a contented and happy man. And returned : steward told me that he had run rist while his means allowed it, had missed a passage ed to waste in drunken dissipation. I de-

family might still be found. that 'a soger was spearin' after Colonel.'--He was directed to attend the presence, and my fellow voyager, the artifleryman, entered the chamber, and made his inditary salaam.

'I thought you were at Jedburgh.'

in the place. I met an old packman on the you " road, and, he tells me there are some porsons in this village of my name. I came here to make inquiries, and hearing that your honer was in the house, I made bold enough to ask for you.

·Have you walked over?

Its a long walk. Go down and get some supper before you commence in-

'The soldier bowed and left the room,

Sure enough, returned the host, there dashed into the city undeterred by the are an add decent couple of the name here. dashed into the city undeterred by the Brend in Baris is now at 11 the 4 lb. loaf, What is the soger called?

The French generals killed in the cassault and out of Paris 1f. 10c, and 1f. 20c, oren—

his discharge and pension bill were filled

ons.'

The episode of humble life that followed as afterwards thus described to me by my of Sobnatopol:

Tho 'Post Ampt. Gazutto' contains the factory yield, the following particulars relative to the taking factory yield, the following particulars relative to the taking of Sobnatopol:

Thore have been some raffer serious dis-

the fire, the old man reading a chapter in if any of their children answered the description of the wanderer.

It is our Jack ! exclaimed the old waman passionately, and the pair ne'er-doweel has came hame to close his mother's

old man, with a heavy sigh.
"Weel, weel---Ifis will be done!" said

voice, and the soldier, who had followed the bussiders, were congratulated by the min- ly; namely, 8 per cent. in leading universitied and listened at the latters of the Sultan. landlord, unperceived, and listened at the cottage door, rushed into the room and dronped kneeling at his mother's feet. For a moment she turned her eyes with fixed and evacuation a Sabastopol. glassy stare upon the returned wanderer. Her hand was laid upon his head--her lips parted, as if about to pronounce the promised blessing-but no sound issued, and she slowly leaned forward on the bosom of the long lost prodigal, who clasped her in his

'Mither! mither! speak and bless me! Alas! the power of speech was gone for-ever! Joy, like grief, is often fatal to a

worn out frame.
The spirit calmly passed away; the parent had lived to see and bless her lost sou, his faults, appeared to have been her earth-

genuine and gifted men whom modern Eng- a desire to retire from the episcopate, on acland has produced: a man extreme in noth- count of his age and increasing infirmities. ing but in wit; a balanced genius, and a It is stated that he is likely to be succeeded wholesome soul. His life was full of plea- in his bishopric by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, and Canon Residentiary of Rochester

said that they sell the bread made from a have satisfactorily acquainted themselves barrel of flour for about \$20. If the flour with truth, cannot be better employed in

EUROPEAN NEWS

The following details of the assault itself

exampled impetuosity to the ery of "Viro TEmperour," was carried after a murderous conversation with him, learned that he had tories were established on it with remarka-

nineteen years. He casually admitted, that canchor in two hours during this long interval he had held no, "On the night of the seventh all the necommunications with his relations; and I set cossary arrangements were taken by Gen, him down accordingly as some wild serape. Pelissier with admirable pregision. On the grace, who had stolen from home, whose his follies had compromised too defeat their points, and marched on with an impetuosity beyond all description, and in spite of a terrible broin front and a flakcharacter was excellent -- but it only went ing the from the little Redan, the disch was the importance of the North Fort, to which to prove how much men's conduct will dessoon passed, and after an hour of a murder- the garrison of Sobastopol retired after the pend upon the circumstance under which our strugglo, the French dag theated on the they act. He had been nineteen years a tower, and was hailed with one electric shout soldier; was a man under authority obedient of triumph by the whole army. Batteries to another's will subservient to strict discip- were instantly placed in position, and we are established in the Malakoff in as solld a manner as if we had held the place for a very long time past. Our luttery poured down home his own master, and older by twenty on the Russian floot a perfect storm of shells. rears. Alas! it was a fatal free agency for three ships were set on thre in spite of the him, for time had not brought wisdom. The precautions by the Russians, and the following morning those that had not been destroyed by our shot were sunk by the Rustwice and had on the proceeding evening thre, and the Russlans passed into the north Kerteliand Yonikale 1,200 French, 400 Enginns The south side of the city was on forts.

"Our losses are severe, Several Conorals sired that the poor rone should be supplied have been killed; four are wounded. I have with some little comforts during the voyage; only been able to ascortain one usmo among and when we landed at Berwick, gave him the latter—that of General Bosquot. We havo, moreover, 4,000 mon hors de tive village, where he had obtained vague cannot worch for the exectness of this last the 18th, announces the departure of more number, and the first estimate is too often erroncous. The attack on the Redan by A few evenings afterwards, I was sitting They were repulsed three times, but each in the parlour one of the many little imis! the English was made with the atmost vivor visited while rambling on the banks of the charge, and commind masters of the post-Tweed, when the waiteress informed me thou. The Little Redun of Carconing Bay was also occupied, but the Russian fire which inflicted onormous injury on the first REPHLSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT occupants, did not allow us to maintain it. Å tolegraphie desputch, recoived yesterday at the French Embassy, announces that the city is occupied by the allied troops. I

am in hourly expectation of lotters from the I went there, sir, but there had not been Crimes, which, I trust, will give more com-A postscript to the foregoing says:

p, m., contains the following:

General Rivet is killed, as also Colonel Chassaigne, Con. Polisior's Chief of the Staff. The Englah have suffered severely.

When the Russians saw that we were masters of the Malakoff Tower. They blow up the Redan. All was mined; but they had no time to be the tree of the Malakoff Tower. had no time to blow up the Malakeff.

"I learn from an eye witness that the line sians blow up the Contro Bastion; as they The soldier bowed and left the room, and presently the host entered to give me directions for a route among the Chevoits, which I had contemplated to take the following day. I mentioned the soldier's errand.

The coldier bowed and left the room, we can be content to the characteristic to the interest of Paris, and it is thought that the Government will feel it necessary to go back to the old tariff, and continue, at whitever sacriffe; to make up the difference the backers.

The soldier bowed and left the room, we can be content to a law to retring the Quarantine was also on in many quarters of Paris, and it is thought that the Government will feel it necessary to go back to the old tariff, and continue, at whitever sacriffe; to make up the difference the backers. Sure enough, returned the host, there imposible to give an idea of. The French time on several indirect toxes to provide a

are stated by the Moniteur de Calemee to be I Chip. 191 Generals St. Pol, Broton, Do Siarollos, Rivot inch's life is in Franco, is truly serious; and Ponteyes; wounded Gou, Bosquot Mol. unfortunately the harrest doos not turn out

first rush, and without any vory considera-ble less; but the unsuccessful attacks on of cornhis Bible, as was his custom always before the Rodan and Central Fort coat more men, he retired to rest. The landlord explained as it was tim maintenance of those two imhe retired to rest. The landlord explained as it was the maintenance of these two im- bakers were fined in Monday for not having the object of the soldier's visit, and inquired pertant works which allowed the Russians a sufficient quantity of bread in their shops. o ratire into the principle forts on the north side. These forts, constructed in the style of excomates, are all armed with three rows of entirion, Fort Nicholas alone having 100 guns. The meterials used in building these forts do not condist of grapito, as appears to be generally believed, but of good calcaro-'No.' said the landlord, 'the man's name lous stone.' The guns of this fort are 68pounders Forts Alexander, Nicholas and "Then he's use our bairn," returned the mand the port, they town the faubourg, and the guns have been arranged in such a man-ner that the fire of 150 can be concentrated his helpmate, turned her blue and faded on a single point. The news of the yetery

> The following taken from the Invalidating increased a Russe," are the exact words of Prince ble activity. 8th Sept. Noon.

The enemy receives nearly every day new reinfercements. The bombar-imant continues with unexampled violence. Our loss has been 2500 men in 24 hours.

on account of the internal fire which dolugod the town. The troops have passed over to the north side, after repelling six out of Legation had paid that nobleman a visit in seven assault made by the enemy. It was his box at the theatre. only at the Kornitoff that was we found it impossible to expect them. The enemy will states that the difficulty between Naples find in Sebastopol nothing but blood-stained and England is at an end, the King having

Gen. Busquet to the troops under his com-mand immediately before going into ac-

coup de grace, the coup mortelle, that you a strict nesutrality would be continued durare about to strike with that firm hand ing the present war.

which the enemy knows so well by carrying it is line of defeace by the Malakoff, while our comradus of the English army and of the First Corps will commence the assault of the Rodan and the Central Baction.

"The Malekoff Tower, attacked with un- THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE ARMIES.

> Immediately on the receipt of the news ordered the Marshal Minister of War to soud

Honour to you! Honour to our brave My sincore congratulations to

At the same time the Minister of War dor of his Majosty :--

The Emperor requests you to congratulate in his nathe, the English army for the constant bravery and the moral atrougth of which it has given proof during this long

and trying campaign.
The "Monitour" publishes the follow:-"Some persons are greatly concerned about capture of the town. That fort is not larger than one of the forts which surround Paris

KERTCH.

According to the "Invalide Russe," the allies are making their position of Korton recy strong. Emigrants from that place state that the heights near the site of Fort Paxl are being incomantly fertified. On the 24th of August the fort was armed with 50 ploces of cannon, and more guns were lish, and 11,000 Turks.

PIEDMONT.

The "Corriere Marcantile" of Genos, of Pleamontese troops for the Orimon, and of the youngest son of the late Count Balbo. There were the of thoughwo more are now officers in the Grimes, and the last has just luft the diplomatic extrer to serve, as already stated, as a common soldier in the present war.

KARS.

The Russians, who are still besieging Kars in Asia, were repulsed by the Turkish garrison in an attempt to take one of the outworks on the 7th August, with the loss of a Gonaral killed and, a Colonel mortally wounded. As the winter sets in early, is expected that the Russians, if saill unsuecessful, will retire before the and of the present month from Kara. They have rethrod already from the neighborhood of Erz-

FRANCE.

The corn question is described as assuming a very serious aspect. Since the rise in bread there has been considerable agita-

up.

and Ponteres, wounded, Gon. Bosquet, Moll'Il slip across the street to the add folks, linet, Do la Mottorougo, Counton, Blason
to be an average one delication and Trocky.

and Trocky. council-general comes the news that wheat and ryo are under ordinary years, barley and

was afterwards thus described to me by my host.

The episode of number me man to the man was afterwards thus described to me by my host.

The host man to the man to

The Commerce Breton states that several

SPAIN: Ale

The financial resources of the Carlists are represented by the last accounts as nearly exhausted. An attempt has been made at a revolu-

tionary movement in Valencia, which was, however, suppressed. One of the Spenish papers amounce that thus puren is energets, but the Covernment line received no official intelligence of the

fact.
The Gazette states that the Government eyes to heaven; 'I thought the prayer I so of the allies was known at Constantinople often made wod be granted, and Jack wod on the 9th by the telegraph from Varna.—
come hame an get my blessin' ere I died.' The greatest joy prevailed in the capital, and the French, English and Sardinian sin—
11e has! he has! exclaimed a broken and the French, English and Sardinian sin—
000) on more favorable terms than previous

> According to the Espanalithe army is being increased and organized with all possi-

NAPLES.

The King of Naples bas dismissed M. Mazza, the director of the secret police, whose recent conduct has excited disgust abroad and fear at home. M Mazza has disthus been 2500 men in 24 hours.

Ton o'clock.—The troops of your Imperiational and fear at home. M Mazza has distinguisty have defended Sebastopol to the last; but it was impossible to hold it longer indo at Naples. He is also the person who conveyed a threatening message to Prince Satriano, because a member of the British

A dispatch from Vienna, dated Sopt, 20th made the amende.

The union of the Sardinian and African GENERAL BOSQUET'S ADDRESS TO coasts by telegraph is being rapidly effected under the direction of Mr. John Brett.

The following is the order addressed by from Algiers to Paris.

HOLLAND.

Soldiers of the Second Corps and of the Reserve! On the 7th of the June you had the honor to strike proudly that first blow right to the heart of the Russian army. On the 16th Aug. you inflicted on the Tehernaya's most stameful humiliation upon the unumy's army of releif. To day it is the coup de grace, the coup mortelle, that you

e es estábilit age to Atalia DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS BY FRENCH SHELLS

Correspondence of the London Times. At ten o'clock, having previously explo-ded some fougasses, as before, the French re-opened a fire, if possible, more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigor till twelve o'clock at noon, by which time the Russians had only a few guns in the Flagstaff-road and Garden Batteries in a position to reply. We could see them in great agitation sending men and carts to and fro across the front, while an army of some sixty thousand bridge, and at 9 o'clock a powerful column of infantry crossed over to resist our assault, lava, and landed a little north of the Belbek. while a movement towards Inkermann was will simultaneously act against their flank. made by the army of the Belbek. Soon The enemy will thus be caught, as it were, after our fire began, as early as six o'clock, north side every morning, seemed to be re-called, and were marched back again across ed; but although to non-professionls it apthe bridge to the south, no doubt to be in pears extremely plausible. Marshal Pelissier readiness for an expected assault. Fram 12 and General Simpson are so well aware of to 5 o'clock p. m., the fire was slack; the the necessity of keeping all their future French then resumed their cannonade with movements secret, that one cannot but feel the same astounding vigor as at dawn and at | inclined to question the authenticity of this ten o'clock, and never ceased their volleys repart. But although the mode in which of shot and shell against the place till halfpast seven, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English as well as French, opened with shell against the whole | beyond all doubt, and the nature of the preline of defences. A description of this scene is now impossible. There was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air-not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise. Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks, of the Redan, Malakoff, and of all their batteries, were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shells. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply. At five o'clock it was observed that a frigate in the second line near the north side was smoking, and as it grew darker flames were seen bursting from her sides. Men and officers rushed to the front in the greatest delight and excitement, and as night came on the whole vessel broke into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Catheart's Hill was intense. ' Well this is a sight !- to see one of these confounded ships touched at last? These and | day. On the Town Hall, the Custom House. many different and stronger expressions and the other public buildings, the royal were audible on all sides; but there were standard was hoisted, and similar demonstrasome who thought the Russians had set the ship on fire, or that incendiaries and malcontents were at work, and one gentleman even | general exhibition of patriotic feeling, so far went so far as to say he "thought it merely as regarded the show of flags in the principal a signal--maybe to recall their cavalry from Eupatoria.' It is not precisely known how the thing was done. Some say it was done by the French-others by ourselves-and was produced by flags, streamers, &c., being bombs, red-hot shot, and rockets have been extended from one side of the street to the variously named as the agency by which the other. In passing up Chapel-street we no-fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread, and Union-street and Lancelot's-hey, was splensoon issued out of the ports and quarter gallery. At eight o'clock the light was so great arranged flags, which attracted great attenthat the houses of the city and the forts on the other side could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like great pillars of fire; but one after the other yielded; the decks fell in about ten o'clock, and at midnight the fri-

ILLUMINATION IN FRANCE. On Thursday night, the 13th, Paris was illuminated in a more general manner than has been seen for many years. Unfortunately, at about half-past eight o'clock, just as the whole capital was lit up, a heavy shower of rain came down, and somewhat impaired the general effect. Whenever, however, gas was employed, the brilliant light remained with all its colat. The Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Elysce Bourbon, the Pa-Justice, the Hotel de Ville, the various ministries and embassies, the Bank, the Bourse, the various mairies, the theatres, and in fact, all the public establishments, were one blaze of illumination. Long lines of light ran along the upper part of the Tuileries, and displayed overy portion of the architecture of the building. The 11otel de Ville was ex-ceedingly line, square stands of light being arranged all along the edilice in front, while above were the names of Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, and the Tchernaya, in gas, with a grand transparency in the centre, representing the fall of Sebastopol. The towers of Notre Dame were most conspicuous objeets during the night, all the upper part of them being encircled with lines of colored lights. The hotel of the minister of the interior was one blaze of light, jets of gas being made to run up the pillars and principal angles of the building, producing a very happy effect. The hotel of foreign affairs and that of the president of the legislative corps also presented a most brilliant appearance, their light piercing through the thick folinge of the trees by which they are in part sur-

rounded. The embassy of England was

very tastefully lit up, the letters N and V

being marked out in gas at each each side,

under an imperial and royal crown. The

embassies of Austria and Prussia were both

illuminated with lampions on the old pyramid

al stands, which from time immemorial have

served in France in times of public rejoicing.

The Arc du Triomphe stood out on the wes-

tern side of the metropolis with its summit

in lines of fire, as Notre Dame did at the

east. But its brilliancy was soon impaired

by the rain, which continued to fall at inter-

vals during the evening. It is worthy of

remark that the poorest parts of Paris were

in general more brilliant than the more aris-

tocratic quarters, and the Fauborg St. An-

gate was burnt to the water's edge.

toine was more generally and more tastefully lit up than the Faubourg St. Germain or the Faubourg St. Honore. Everything was so well arranged during the whole pro-ceedings of the day, that I have not heard of a single accident occurring. The house occupied by M. Thiers in the Rue St. George was also brilliantly lighted up. A most tasteful illumination was seen in one of the obscurest streets in Paris, in the Faubuorg St. Antoine, viz., the Rue du Lapps, which is chiefly inhabited by tinkers and persons of the poorest class. The inhabitants made a collection among them-selves, amounting to 500f., which defrayed the expenses of the lamps and gas. A solemn service of thanksgiving for the

capture of Schastopol was celebrated yesterday in the Jewish synagogues. The The news of the taking of Sebastopol was received on the 11th at Strasbourg with exted in the evening.

FUTURE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The Globe's Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday evening, says:

'It is expected that a portion of the army will be left in Sebastopol, to prepare it for the winter quarters of the whole of the besieging forces. Before the winter sets in, it is stated that the enemy will be vigorously attacked in the field; the troops encamped on the Tchernaya attacking the Russians in men, to be encamped at Kamiesch or Balakbetween two fires, and no doubt is enterhostilities will be carried on may not be known, that the enemy is to be vigorously attacked, and that without loss of time, i parations here leads one to suppose that the allied generals do not entertain the idea of another siege, but of operations in the field. The siege pieces, mortars, shells, &c., which were in course of shipment at Marseilles, are ordered to be replaced in store, and field pieces of six, eight, and twelve pounders embarked in their stead; while orders have been given forthwith to despatch to the seat of war 10,000 horses.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA AT LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday a public demonstration took place in this town, for the purpose of celerating the anniversary of the battle of the Alma, and the other victories obtained by the allies in the Crimea. In the early part of the morning the bells of the parish churches sent forth their merry music, and their peals were continued at intervals throughout the tions was made at the various churches throughout the town. There was a pretty streets. This was more particularly the case inCastle-street, Lord-street and Bold-street. In several instances a very brilliant effect didly decorated with numerous elegantly tion, and were the admiration of all who passed this locality. The vessels in the docks and those lying in the river also made an unparalleled display of bunting, almost every must being decorated with flags and pennants. In some cases the day was observed as a holiday. In the afternoon many of the shops in the leading thoroughfares were closed, and business was partially sus-

Amongst the more interesting proceedings of the day were two performances on the organ, at St. George's Hall, by Mr. W. l'. Best, the newly-appointed organist. The first took place at one o'clock, and was attended by one of the largest audiences ever yet brought together within the building. The national English and French melodies were, at the request of the audience, place during the performance as well as at the the conclusion. In the evening at seven o'clock, Mr. Best repeated his performance on the organ to a very large audience.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Alfred Falkenberg as Consul at Quebec for the King of Sweden and Norway.

It is said that a railway between Boulogue and Calais is in contemplation, and that all the preliminary surveys have been com-

A colossal statue of the celebrated archwologist, Count Carlo Castiglione, has just been inaugurated in the court of the Palazzo Brera, at Milan.

The venerable Alexander Humboldt celehis 86th birthday on the 14th, and this in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual

Berlin is just now one large hospital for every shade and variety of gastric affection, from the mildest form of diarrhee up to the most virulent cholera.

The Piemonte of Turin states that the Neapolitan Government has made an apology to the British Ambassador for the annoyance given to Mr. Fagan.

The Senate of the Brazilian Government at Rio has approved of a bill making provision for the payment of the prize money so long due to Admiral the Earl of Dundon-

M. Meyerbeer, who has been rather seriously ill since his return to Paris, has now quite recovered. He intends leaving Paris towards the end of the present

CAPE OF GOOD HOPF .- Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 5th July inclusive speak of a general improvement being everywhere visible, and business in the local markets is rapidly extending.

The Piedmontes papers continue to speak of the illuminations and other rejoicings with which the towns of Piedmont have celebrated the fall of Sebastopol. The same feeling has been strongly evinced in Spain.

In the beginning of the month of October. the King of Prussia will proceed to Cologne, to lay the foundation-stone of a permanent bridge across the Rhine, which is to supersede the present rickety bridge of boats.

Experiments were made at Vienna on the 12th inst., as to the possibility of forwarding telegraphic messages in opposite directraordinary enthusiasm. The houses were tions by means of the same telegraphic wire. of this despatch, and says that it contains adorned with flags, and the town illumina- They are said to have been completely suc-

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 22. Major the Hon. Leicoster Carzon acrived this morning, with a despatch from General Simpson to Lord Pannure, of which the

totlowing is a copy:

BEFORE SERASTOPOL, Sopt. 9. I had the henor to apprize your lordship n my despatch of the 4th instant, that the Engineer and Artillery officers of the Allied ermies had hold, before General Pelissies and myself, a council recommending that that the assault should be given on the 8th instant, after a beavy fire had been keed up for three days. This arrangement was the working parties which go over to the tained as to the result. Such is, in two agreed to; and I have to congratulate your fordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended is the possession of the town, dockyards and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three stoumers alone remain, and the capture or sinking of these must specifity follow. It was arranged that, at 12 o'clock in the

day, the French columns of attack were to leave their trenches and take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assailed by the English.

The Central Bastion and Quarantine Fort on the loft were simultaneously to be attacked by the French

At the hour appointed our allies quitted the trenches, entered and carried the apparently imprognable defences of the Malakoff with that impetuous valor which characterizes the French attack, and having o ee obtained possession, they were never distodged The tri-color planted on the paraget was the signal for the troops to advance.

The arrangements for the attack I had entrusted to Lieutenant-General Markham. I dotormined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honor of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the R dan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possi ble in the satient of the Rodan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less expossed to the heavy fire by which this work is lero is an army of some 240,000 men.

It was arranged between Sir Win. Codington and Liout. General Markham that he assaulting column of 1000 men should he formed by equal numbers of these two divisions; the column of the Light Division to lend, that of the second to follow. They left the trenches at the proconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, precoded by a covering party of 260 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, the men immediately stormed the parapot of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle.

A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and though the greatest bravery was displayed it was found impossible to maitain the posi-

Your lordship will perceive by the long and sa . list of casualties, with what gallantry and so'f dovotion the officers se placed themselves at the head of their mer during this sanguitary conflict.

I faul mysulf called upon to express in dequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exibited by the troops though their devotion was not rewarded by n success which they well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonol Wyndham, who gallantly headed hiscolumn of attack, and was fortunate mough in entering and romaining with the troops during the contest. The trenches vore, subsequently to this attack, so growded with troops that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders under General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the I hrid Division, under Major-General Eyre. I therefore sent for these officers and arrangod with them to renew the attack the following morning. The Highland Brigado occupied the advanced trench during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commoncod exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell naving ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan found the work abandoned. He did not, howover, doesn it necessary to occupy it un-

til daylight. Evacution of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night, and fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side, by means of the raft bridges recently constructed and which they atterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the admirals to fulfil heir intentions of bringing the broadsides An excellent effect was produced by the animated and well directed five of their mortar vessels, those of Her Majesty being under the direction of Capt. Wilcott, of the Odin, and Capt. Digby, of the Royal Marino artillory.

This terminates the details of the affair of the Sth. The remainder of the despah consist of acknowledgements of a ger character of the services rendered by the army and navy, and of the army especially, since it has been under General Simpson's command: A particular compliment is paid to General Sir Harry Jones for his exortions on the 8th. General Simpson says For some time past he has been suffering on a hed of sickness, but the eventful hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; be was conveyed on a litter into the trenches, to witness the completion of his arduous undertaking. The General adds, I must reserve to myself, for the subject of a future despatch, bringing before your furdship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of this army whom I shall recommend to your notice -Major Curson is referred to as being able to give more minute details than the limits of a dispatch will allow. The despatch only gives the list of officers killed and wounded

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The Paris journal Pays, of Monday, bas despatch from Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia notified the fall of Sebastopol to the King of Prussia by a private telegraphic despatch. The Emperor states that he was firmly resolved on accepting no conditions of peace whatever, which should be derogatory to Russia as a great power.

A letter in the Debats repeats the report makes peace.'

THE CRIMEA.

The following article from the New York Tribune, coming as it does from a paper Allies, and laudatory of Russia, shows pretty mingham. clearly that the prospects of its protego are not now considered very brilliant.

Contrary to our expectation, the Pacific brings no confirmation of that rumor which the previous steamer had reported from Paris, according to which the allied commanders had no sooner occupied the abatifor oil Resign works at Sernetopoi, ther take the Russians in the flank, and compe then to fight a fattle in the field, or at one abandon the Crimes. It any such morement has taken place, it is carefully conbut from the Russian Commander in Chief whose despatches came down to the 17th ult., and who states that no change had tukon plans at S sastopol. As far as all our advices from the allied camp go, it would soon that the generals were so nver whelmed with thoir sudden and unexpected seccess, that they had not it e slightest idea of following it up; while the important business of classing the cannon and counting the shot found in S vastopol would appea to loave them no time for uheriar opera tione : in fact, Polissier seems to have no thing better to do than to imitate Marine or the rains of Carthage. It is possible, however, but not probable

that under this silence of the telegraph, and in spite of the ignorance of Gortschakeff, of the two movements which along seem to promise a rapid termination of the campaign, may have been set forward. In that ease the next steamer must bring the report of a sudden attack upon the line of communications on which the Russian army in the North Fort and on the the Mackenzie Highes depends for its supplies. But as we say, such a demonstration is not probable Had it really been undertaken, we could hardly have failed to be informed of it. It may well be called impossible to move 50,-000 or 70,000 troops without the knowledge of an opposing general, encamped upon a commanding hight within eyeshot of one port of embarkation, and with his outposts in view of the other. It is then a reasonathe conclusion, that entire inaction prevailed in the allied lines from the 9th to the 17th

amply provided with cavalry and field artillary, flushed by victory, having obtained a success which they had no right whatever to expect so auddenly, opposed to an army six times beaten, inferior in numbers, moral character, and tactical mobility—and yet this superior and victorious army confines itself to the small spot of ground to which it clung whon it was the weaker party !-True enough, the late Crimean correspondent of the London Herald gives us a formidable description of the Russian position on the Mackenzie Hights, and maintains that there is no other way of turning it, on account of the want of roads; but even if that were the case, Epatoria is there, a with 60,000 or even 100,000 men on the Russian rear, Besides, what is sliedged about the impracticability of the ground about Yalta, is all derived from horesay, as no attied officer ever reconnoitered that ground, and the existing maps show plenty of faot prints and sheep tracks. Besides, the Crimean chalk hills, re nothing like the Alps or Pyrotics with respect to impracticability. The long, lazy, drowsy sloge seems to have produced, particularly in the English camp sort of sleepiness and immobility which would make generals and subalterns loathe a campaign in the field. Whenever an advance is spoken of hundreds of difficulties are raised, and the plainest movement is unde to look almost impossible. The slow coach system, so inho ont in the British army reems to have got the upper hand completely, and oven to have infected the Fren h. The courage spent in the attack of Sovastopol seems to have drawn so arealy on the moral resources of the Allie. hody auggests an immediate toflowing up o the victory, appears to have been con plotely wanting in the councils of war. Is it the case that they have so long and so stubbern ly stuck to one object that, this object once tive, and do not appreciate their own posi-

Mounwhile the Czar declares in a letter to the King of Prussia-of which we else where publish a summary-that Russia will not make peace after defeat; and all the remainder of her disposable troops are or dorod to the South. The first army corps will very likely continue to occupy Poland; but the Guards are by this time on th march, and it is even said that the Emperor Alexander and his two brothers will now go to the seat of war. But on the other hand, the French are busy embarking troops at Marseilles and Toulen; regiment after regimont is sont off as soon as the steamers arrive, and the hurry is such that they are ordered to go straight to Kamiosh without sides, a great French cavalry reserve to be formed at that capital, while the English caralry reserves are to concoutrate at Scu-The attention paid to this arm looks as if a campaign in Bessarabia were in con-

templation for next year. As for the Crimen itself, the intelligence by this steamer exhibits its emire less to the Russians as less certain than it appeared pefore. They have suffered a terrible blow not only as regards honor and other points sneered at by Falstaff, but as regards both military strongth and exchangeable value. The danger of further calamity to them is also imminent, but yet it is possible that they may escape it. In a couple of weeks thin s may greatly change. The moral de-pression of the Russians may cease when they see that their opponents have not the quickness of resolution which alone assures the fruits of victory. The provisions which have perhaps failed for a time may after all be forthcoming, and with them the Grensdiers and the rest of the second corps will not fail to make their a pearance. affairs change often and rapidly, and whoever loses the propitions moment may lose campaign or at least the results of a victopol, their base of operations, the Russians have the advantage of the central position. The Allies, to turn them, must divide themsolves and you keep a strong army in resorve for the defence of the long line from Inkormann to Balaklara; so that this line being opposed to the unassailable Russian Mackenzio Hights are abandoned by the

ENGLISH ITEMS.

The Rev. Edward St. John Parry, Balloil which has been all along hostile to the resident warden of Queen's College, Bir-

> There are no less than sixteen lighthouses o be built forthwith in the Hebrides-one in Islay, one in Mull, and one in South Uist, one on Isleornsey, one at Kylakin, and one at Ronay.

> Her Majesty has sent a certain number of handkerchiefs, embroidered by herself, or some of the members of the Royal Family. to be distributed as presents to the most deserving among the wounded soldiers in the

On the 14th ult, a fire occurred at the naptha and creosote oil works of Messrs. Booth and Co., Wolverhampton, by which three persons have been killed, about seven or eight others seriously injured, and property worth several hundred pounds destroyed.

Thomas Tutton, the young man charged with attempting to poison his father at Bath, was finally examined on the 14th ult. The presence of arsenic in the food given to the father was clearly proved. The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was sent for trial.

A small gold coin of the time of the Emperor Nero has been found in the neighborhood of Stirling. It is very heavy, and has a representation of the Emperor on the one side, while the reverse displays a figure seated in a chair, as in the act of addressing

A waterspout of a destructive character occurred near Massling, in Germany, on Sept., 5. Bridges, mills and houses were destroyed. There are from 70 to 80 persons missing, and 40 persons have already been found drowned The venerable Alexander Humboldt cele-

and this in the full enjoyment of all his intel-The Duchess of Genoa has sent 1000f. to the committee for the Piedmontese army

orated his eighty-sixth birthday on the 14th,

Russia and Turkey .---- Among the edals struck during the Congress of Verona, in 1822, is one in honour of the Emperor Nicholas. Surrounding the bust is "Emperor of Verona, Oct., 1822," and on the reverse these significant words, "I should like Constantinople."--- Notes and Queries.



Der foundations are upon the boin ill s mamilton. Friday, October 12th .1855

FALSE SENTIMENTS.

Our position as roligious journalists, w are willing to believe, relieves us from all necessity of expressing our opinion as to the character of the war, in which we have now for upwards of twelve months been unhapnily engaged with Russia. But it is very different with those false and unscriptural our present political relations vindicated : these it is our special province to denounce, and we are bound to do so only the more determinately, from the favour with which they are likely to be received, on account of attained, they have lost all power of initial the support they give to our national projudices and wishes.

We can scarcely lay hold of any of the popular publications of the day, but what this error is most palpably evident,-our own derelictions of duty are vindicated; the ser.ous moral and religious evils of our al. lies are smiled at, as being comparatively mnocent foibles: the interests of the Church of Christ as involved in the present struggle are treated as not being worthy of a thought, while on the contrary any social virtues which our opponents may possess, however the- dying under the severest disappointment roughly learned from Holy Scripture, are or the most cruel agony, could emulate the spoken of us being base degradation; and sublime dignity of loving their intensely their undeniable reverence for Christ, His cruel murderer, from a principle of "innate Gospel, and His Church, are treated with and fanatical servility"; betrays a basescornful indifference; and that by publications from which we have a right to expect much botter things.

We have been, immediately, led to these reflections by the articles which have recently appeared in Bluckwood's Magazine, on The Imporial Policy of Russia " Of their political character it is not our intention to speak, though we cannot but observe in pas. sing that their animus seems much more to tuons allusions to that well known obedience partake of the character of " Abbot's Napo. leon" which so long disgraced the pages of Harper's Magazine, than of that gentleman- sional admission of fears lest that very obely and Christian candor which used to be so distinguishing a teature of Blackwood. It is Thus the writer says,-" It is this monomuhowever their want of Christian correctness nia for submission in the Russian character with which we have now to do. The writer that makes them so formidable in war. If thus lampoon's the Russians for their, we acting in obedience to orders, he is much n war | grant most uncommon, exercise of the rare | more dangerous than a wild beast." Christian virtues, especialty in the latter cannot sympathise with them in their maltory. As the Russian position is unassaila- cannot sympathise min thou in the first principles of submission ble in front, and the allies must always be treatment, for they love it. They love Ivan sneering at those principles of submission are noticed as a submission of the state of the sta under the necessity of maintaining their the Terrible because he decapitates, impates, to authority, by which alone any nation can communications with the plateau of Sevasand breaks them on the wheel." And then this Christian writer gives the following evidence of what he deam their meanness of abounding with a needy, and even a pauper out \$0.000 or more of the allied but. God bless the Czar' through his twenty- masses will submit to a ponderous taxation, soreness of old quarrels has been almost account to a ponderous taxation, soreness of old quarrels has been almost account to the control of the control o troops will remain almost useless until the four hours agony; and that very son Ivan and o beholding their sons driven by tons. whom he slew, died with prayers and thes-His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon is only the comment, do our readers think, left town for Woolwich, where the Prince which this wogs, than condhearted politician ally nope this submission will continue, is embarked, at noon, in the French govern- makes upon conduct the aimost unparelled | intellectual and social idiocy. textually the following words: Russia never ment steam-yacht Ariel, on his return to sublimity of which, angels might envy ? It

think heroic and Christian did we not sugpect that its source was an innute and fanatical servicity?" Most sincere'y do we hope College, Oxon, has been unanimously elected | that slander like this, so thoroughly unchris. tian, so deeply degrading to those who make it,-is not necessary to vindicate our present quarrel with the Russians; but truly our adversaries will be in danger of thinking so

Our sorrowful indignation at an attack pon the noblest features of our common Christianity, is generally increased by its coming from a quarter so little expected and one from which sentiments opposed to the ospel will find so much readier an admittance amongst our educated and Chris tian community than if they came from pub. lications of a less established reputation. We live in an age unhappily distinguished by 118 self-individualism; a vice which necessarily eads men to a proud and impotent dislike of all those precepts of the Gospel which requires us to " love our enemies," " to blet, hem that curse us, and to do good to them that despitcfully use us." And sentiments like those we have quoted, most distinctly convey the impression that in the writer's opinion such teaching is worthy of regard by none but the mean spirited and sleves. Here then, as it appears to us, the writer in Blackwood and the Gospel are at issue. and we must either, in dehance of his bitter lisparagement, admit that the victim of the cruelty of Ivan the Terrible, and his unfortueate son, Ivan, exhibited, in their earnest prayers of forgiving love for their murderer, The noblest efforts of the grace of Him whose last prayer also for His murderers. was "Forgive them Father for they know not what they do"; or to be consistent, we must at once throw the Bible aside, with merited contempt, as "a cunningly devised fable," and ceasing to love and reverence the martyrs of the primitive Church, whose dyng prayers were for their blood-stained Emperors and other ruthless persecutors. rather scorn them as men whose gentle for- required from Christian men. They giveness, according to the enlightened and noble judgement of the writer in Blockwood, from God; that it is therefore to Him had its source in an innate and fanatical ser rility! Yea, if we are to be guided by him how can we escape holding the sound opini on of Him who as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He opened not His mouth," save to bless, and died to save His murderers! Was this also "innate and fanatical servitude ?"

The error, however, into which this wri ter has so grossly fallen is by no means a singular one, We were conversing the other day with a lady whose husband had received a most unwarrantable insult, and we fear we scarcely succeeded in convincing herthat it would not be exactly in accordance with her husband's duty as a Christian to horse whip the offender! Yet both are habitual partakers of the memorials of their Divine Saviour's forgiving love to the death ! It is quite evident that even the members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church have but their consciousness of the grounds upon which forgiveness and love to enemies are enjoyed, Our moral degradation has become so complete that we are ready to suppose that if men forgive an insult or an injury it must be from callousness of feeling or a truckling wish to obtain some benefit. Where as even a sound philosophy might teach us that there is nothing so truly god-like as torgiveness, though we readily admit that it is grace only which can enable us habitually to carry he theory into practice. But there is an other fact which makes the revenge of an injury, on the part of a Christian, an act of intense meanness! It is this,-That we only hope for deliverance from pordition, by oursolves receiving torgiveness for the most unparalelled injuries and on the very ground that we extend similar forgiveness to others.

We must therefore believe that any one possessing true nobility of soul, which, however, a genuine identification with Christ our head alone can give, is incapable of revenging an injury, however deep or bitter. But this is an elevation of principle, which no mere earthly sense of honor, and much less any baser feeling can impart. The supposition therefore that men, dying, with every hope of or for this life for ever gone, and noss of philosophy, or ignorance of human nature, and an apparent incapability of appreciating the lofty character of Christianity worthy only of the besetted impiety of a l'aine; and such as we had hoped never to have seen manifested in Blackwood.

But this is not the only false sentiment too plainly set forth in the articles we are alluding to; there are throughout contemp. of character by which the Russians are distinguished; not however, without the occadience should prove the salvation of Russia!

What are we to expect when we find days, of forgiveness and submission. "We some of the ablest, and those reputed the most conservative, writers in England, thus long hope to be preserved from anarchy; more est ecially a nation like Great Britain, spirit! "One poor wretch that he fixed on population? It is little less than political the stake in the presence of his wife and insanity at a juncture like the present, when children, is said to have exclaimed nothing the only hope of the Empire is, that the of a sound mind, but likewise that the o:-thousands to almost certain Geath, to sings in his mouth for his father ! And what laugh therefore at these principles of holy obedience from which along we can ration-

is this-"a conduct" he says "we should anti-christian character of such sneering, itself."

Little as such doctrines are loved in a days, an honest man must shut his eyes stup his ears before he can be corne that the teaching of Holy Scripture that of absolute submission to our separative behold it in the obedience requires Eliezer of Damascus, by his master the i triarch Abraham; and we find its prince enjoined in the ages all along, in every tion of the World of God down to the me ing of the Baprist, when he required or, to that of the King of Saints Rim who commanded the conquered Jaws 70: der unto their tyrunt Casar. "the the that were Caerar's '?' teaching fully expa ed and enforced by His Holy Apostics, singular clearness in their raried into tions to the Primitive Church to obesis that have the rule over them;" "to tole to every ordinance of man for the Lon sake;" and that "not only to the good; gentle but also to the froward." And fa ly, we see the very same principle and and unflinchingly carried out both in the trine and practice by the Primitive Char in the days of Her greatest simplicity, pe ty, and love. Aye, in those days when blood of the martys was the seed of Church! And let it be remembered the doctrines of absolute submission were founded upon modern notion of ober because we approve the law; very far och wise. Script ral and Apostolic tech roquire obedience to law because it in will of a superior.

The modern principles of personal in pendance and its supposed right of insudination are doubtless founded in the den vity of human nature; supported h mistaken idea of the necessity of self-p servation; and defended in a manne really unphilosophical as it is unscript from a total misconception of the groun upon which this absolute submission simply those,-That all authority that rulers are responsible for their in nical or unholy government; that as all s are the workmanship of His hands, He a norfect right to establish what princip of earthly relatives Ho, in His infinite dom and goodness, sees will be most to own glory and the benefit of His creatur two facts which are always coincident. difference between heathen and Chris ideas of government is not so much in form, as in its principles. The former garded subjects as existing for the grad tion of their rulers; whereas Christa teach us rulors are altogether institute God for the benefit of those they goven

But there is another important to strangely forgotten in these days by me those who dogmatize upon the principl government; namely, that, the Chira God is a THEOCRACY more real and pers than that which existed amongst the In ites previous to the days of Saul. He when the Church is faithful, there is a di interference on the part of the Most I on behalf of the temporal interest of members, which makes perfectly safe entire submission to rulors which He quires, however unboly and oppressive may be. For let it be remembered the for a time He appears to forget His Elect there is "a new heaven and a a oarth" in which He will make them an amends; and at which time He will assure abundantly avenge them. Very man our own readers, we fear, will esteem sionary; but we have long since settled be the truest wisdom humbly, fully, fearlessly to follow where Christ, the Christianity be not a fable it must be

soundest philosophy, also. If we may dare to turn from a "saith the Lord," to strengthen our argum by the lesson of experience, how plant, all ages, have they taught the miserial insubordination? While, at this very ment, our long protracted agony be Schastopol is admitted, on all hands, t occasioned by that very principle of obedience and reverent loyalty and which we are wicked enough to succe and fools enough to endeavour to m mine amongst our own people, the effet which we have already witnessed national disgrace recently experience Hyde Park; and which God of His m grant we may not see more awfully oped elsewhere later and the

UNITED STATES.

New York.-On Thursday, the September, the convention of the Di of New York, resumed its session, and tiqued till Friday evening. There three subjects which chiefly occupied time :- The proposed amend Constitution respecting the right of Cler men to seats in convention; the suppo the clergy; and the support of the l'r ional Bishop. "The last subject,—the support of

Provisional Bishop says the N. Y. Chi journal, was unpleasantly complicated two other matters, which furnished greater part of the ammunition of the deb l'hese were, the appropriation already from the Episcopal Fund for the mod and decent support of the Bishop of York; and the opinion of members of vention as to what "Trinity Church on to do." The introduction of the for subject was utterly uncalled for: but Convention has happily effected a com mise in regard to questions that hare been a cause of uneasiness—a compros which must meet the approval of every minded man, as it received the unam approval of the Convention. And the power with which the revival of old is was put down, shows not only the pretain together healed over.

In regard to Trinity Church, there was heard before, in any Courention of Diocese, so great a preponderance of can over courtesy. Many expressions used in the heat of debate, which doubtless been regretted since. But we But our business is principally with the fer our readers to the report of the

OCTOBER 14.-NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PRINTEY. 1. Whose falleth not down and worshipeth

shall the same hour be cast into the midst

of the burning flory furnance. Dan. iii. 6. Thus the discipline was carried on, by which God would wean his people from idolatry. They had formerly worshiped left almost alone. Crescens had gone to idols of their own choice, and such idols as they chose; they were now to worship them at the will of another, or be punished if they would not. They were thus to be Then Luke, who had been with him all taught to hate idolatry, by their abhorrence of persecution. Let me in like manner use my love of freedom, and by it be brought to shrink from those sins, to which the world of Christ thus hold out to the end would constrain me.

2. Be renewed in the spirit of your mind. Eph. iv. 23.

The work of our renewal comes first from God, and is wrought throughout by it must likewise be our own act. We must which would restrain and kill the evil within us, and cherish the good and promote its growth; we must choose means and circumstances which will promote our renewal. O that I may receive this heavenly exhortation, and be the means of my own inward OCTOBER 19. renewal. OCTOBER 15.

1. But if not . . . we will not serve thy gods, nor worship thy golden image which thou hast set up. Dan iii. 18.

This was the resolution of Daniel's three friends. They relied on God to rescue them from the power of the fire; but even if they were left to be consumed by it, they would not depart from God. And such must be still more our resolution, because He does not now so much reward His neople by earthly prosperity. We may surely for ever; and in that hope, even if not rewarded in this world, we must not worship the golden image. Lord, keep me steadfast. 2. Put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Eph. iv. 24.

The inward renewal will naturally produce a renewa! of the outward character: and on the other hand, if we strive strenuously to make our outward actions acceptable to God, this will strengthen and help on the inward work. Both are necessary and each helps the other. And this outward renewal is best accomplished by making God himself our pattern in the righteous ness and holiness we aim at; for thus it will be truly and undoubtedly so. Yet amidst our own efforts, we must remember that the work is God's; for it is a new creation. O that I may thus continually put on the

1. Lo, I see four men loose, walking in midst of the fire, and they have no burt; and the form of the fourth is like the Son of God. Dan. iii. 25.

Thus had these three faithful men the still was not the chief ground of their steadfire. I will be with thee." And the Babythan what he meant, when he said, "The form of the fourth is like the Son of God." He meant an angel, but it was probably God the Son himself in angelic form. Let me take courage by this example, and in all things rely steadfastly on Him and firmly

2. Speak overy man truth with his neighbor; for yo are members one of another

God has bound all men in one society. even before He ordained the smaller society of His Church; so that not only in the Church, but in our nature as men, we are members one of another. This binds us to promote the welfare of our neighbour, and a while, the power of forgiving sins for ever therefore to speak truth with him; for if in baptism and other ordinances. Glory be we do not, we constantly lead him astray, to thee, O Lord, who dost thus dispense to his own injury and that of others. And, forgiveness by the hands of men. Let me if that is the case towards man as our seek it in those ways which thou hast orneighbor, much more is it, when he is our brother in Christ. May I have grace always to remember these bonds, and therefore to love and speak the truth. OCTOBER 17.

1. Then the king promoted Shadrach, Meshach, and Abedrego in the province of Babylou. Dan. iii. 30.

These faithful men did their duty, without respect to earthly reward, and in defiance of the severest tortures. But God would show to all that he will reward his faithful servants, and especially would be show to the Israelites that these who adhered faithfully to him. should be rewarded, that by such examples he might bring them all back from idols, to himself the living and true God. Therefore he rewarded the faithful with earthly promotion. Let me receive all earthly advancement as at God's hand, and from it be sturred up to serve him better.

2. tirieve not the Holy Spirit of God, by which ye are scaled unto the day of re demption. Eph. iv. 30.

We are sealed by the Holy Spirit when we are admitted to our full place as members of the church by the laying on of the hands of the chief pastors of the church. This ordinance is accompanied by a new gift of the Spirit, which is an earnest of the eternal inheritance. With this we remain amongst God's people until the great day of redemption; and, if then found having on the wed-

ding garment, we remain his for ever. May I be careful not to grieve this blessed Spirit venly Father has imprinted on my soul should testant. Alliance, the following resolution. by willing sin, lest the seal which my Heabe broken off from it at the last day. OCTOBER 18-ST. LUKE'S DAY.

1. Only Luke is with me. 2 Tim. iv. 11. St. Paul had many trials in his ministry. and one of the most severe was that when he was in his second imprisonment he was Galatia, Titus to Dulamatia and Demas had fallen back into the love of this present world, and had forsaken him altogether. along and remained to the end, became an example of constancy in the midst of the unconstancy of others. May love to the cause

2 The Lord appointed other seventy

As the twelve apostles were appointed in the beginning of Christ's ministry, to traverse the country and draw attention to his the sanctification of the Holy Spirit. But claim, so the seventy disciples were chosen again to go before him and prepare the peoreceive and welcome the Holy Spirit's influ- ple, when he was going up to Jerusalem to ence; we must be willingly led by it; we his crucifixion. And as these twelve were must by the force of our own wills do acts the forerunners of the apostles and bishops who govern the church, so the seventy were the forerunners of the elders and priests who form the great body of the ministry. Let me welcome the grace of Christ in them. H. J. Grasett, B. D., Examining Chapand duly profit by their ministry.

> 1. He kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime. Dan vi. 10.

The Persian nobles had prevailed with their king to make it a crime to pray to God for the space of thirty days. That Daniel's religion was not regulated by the law of man, but by his duty to God. He needed daily grace, to enable him to walk in God's ways. He received daily blessings, for which he owed daily thanks. He owed it both to God and to the Persians amongst whom his lot was cast, not to unseal these works of praver rely that He will raise us up and glorify us and praise, but to assert that duty to God is above all the laws of men. O Lord, give me grace thus to abide by thee, and to maintain my testimony to thee in spite of all authority and all danger.

2. Whother is easier to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee, or to say, Arise and walk?

To say, Thy sins be foriven thee, was easy, because there would be no outward proof whether it was said truly or not: but to say, Arise and walk, was not easy, except for him who could make his words effectual because otherwise he would by so saying only expose his presumption and folly. To say therefore the latter without effect was a proof that he who did so was endued with the greatest of all power; and that being so, his saying the more difficult was a proof that he could say the easier;—that he could forgive sins. Let me always rely on thy power. O Lord Jesus, to forgive my sins. OCTOBER 20.

1. I make a decree that . . . men foar and tremble before the God of Daniel.

Thus was the malice of the enemies of reward which God had promised, but which God in the captivity of his people accomplished. He had brought them into captifastness; "when thou walkest through the vity for their own conversion, and to bring ish residents vied with each other in getting the heathen to acknowledge I lim the true up the prettiest illuminations, and universal lonish king probably spoke a truth greater God. And by bringing the heathen to ac- good feeling provailed. The windows of pany knowledge him as above all other gods, he the Bank of Montreal, and the other hanks would bring back his people to worship him were splendidly decorated, and nearly every and him alone. Let me adore the wonderful Commorcial establishment exhibited transprovidence of God. Let me tremble and parencies, such as pictures of a discomfitted fear before the God of Daniel.

2. They glorified God, who had given such power unto men. Matt iz. 8.

This was the effect intended by the miracle, to bring men to glorify God, by seeing his working; to glorify Him as manifested in Jesus. And this power which was given to Jesus as man, was not given to be shown in him alone. Through him it was capable oxtraction. of being communicated to all who were commissioned by him: the power of healing for

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches. in the month of July 1855, to be applied wise show his joy for fear of having the winto the Funds for the support of the dows of his house broken by a mob.

Missionaries of the Society.

MISSIONARY FUND. Previously announced.....£319 S 2
Clark's Mills, Camden... 0 5 3
Bell's School House.... 0 2 9 Baker's do do ... 0 2 0
Per Rev l'sal Shirler ...
St John's, Jordon ... 1 16 10
St Jame's, Pert Dalhousie . 0 16 11 Per Rev Alex Dixon ... 2 13
Bathurst District Missionary Station Per Rev F Fremayne.... 2 0 0 Christ's, Dola ware..... 2 0 0

Port Credit 0 11 8
Per Rev S Givine 191 Collections amounting to.... £334 5 7 WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S FUND.

Sydenham 2 6 6

Collectians made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Discese, towards the support of the Widow's and Orphan's of the Clergy in this Diocese appointed to be taken up, during the month of October, 1855.

St Philip's, Weston
Per Ret T S Kennedy......£3 19

AN AMENDMENT.

Ar a recent meeting of the Toronto Promoved by the Rev. Dr. Burns, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Splicer of Picton, was unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting would earnestly urge pon the Protestants of Canada the duty of ring aside, in the present circumstances of this Province, all minor differences of opin ion whether denominational or political, and of presenting an undivided and unbroken cont against the encroachments of Poperv. that the Romish Priesthood may no longer have a preponderating influence in our Legislature.

Why take such, a comparatively los ground, in recommending the duty of Christian unity !

Surely Dr. Burns, and his friend Mr Splicer cannot be ignorant that our blessed Redeemer prayed earnestly that there should e no divisions amongst His people!

How anti-Christian, then, to pass over the wish of Christ, and place the necessity for unity upon the meaner foundation of polemi cal and political expediency!--Gazette.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th October. Candidates for Holy Orders whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. lain, their intention to offer themselves and to be present for examination in the Library of the Parochial School House at Toronto. on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .--- T. A. Burwick; Mrs. T. Grimsby; J. 11. Morrisburgh; Rev. J. G. and T. M. Huntley; W. D. West Huntley; Rev. W. D. Kingston; Rev. J. H. South Mountain; C. Y. 3 Subs. Laudsdowne.

25 It is gratifying to learn from an English paper that Her Majesty's Government has consented to the creation of two now bishoprics in Upper Canada, two in Australia, one in New Zealand, and one in Western Africa.

A portion of the funds necessary for the andowment of these sees, will be granted by the British Government, and the remaining position will be raised by private subscrin-

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .-- Yesterday a child about 12 months old, belonging to Mr. P. Noble, Catharine-street, was drowned in small tub of water. The child had only left its mother's side two or three minutes. when on going to look for it she found it in the tub, and the vital spark fled.

GRAND REGATTA .- It will be seen by our advortising columns that the Regatta to come off on the Bay on Saturday nort will be a most interesting one. There will no doubt be spirited competition and we trust a fine day will'enable it to be seen and enjoyed to the best advantage.

THE REJOICING IN MONTREAL.—The Mon. aners are filled with accounts of the greatest demonstration which over tookplace in that city. It appears the French and Brit. bear pursued by a British and a French soldier,-"en route for St. l'etersburgh,"the British lion with the Russian Englo in his grasp, -" the glorious union of England play of Fireworks will be exhibited opposite and France,"-&c., &c. It was a day that will long be remembared by the Montrealers, and is a further proof of the attachment felt towards Great Britain by the lower Canadians, both of British and French

Messrs. Morris & Son have arrived in this city, with a great quantity of most splendid fireworks, and are busily engaged in preparing for a great effect on Saturday evening. Everything is progressing in the most satisfactory way.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE PARING OF SEBASTOPOL AT NEW YORK -A Canad an resident in New York writes that on thereception of news of the Capture of Sebastopol, the flugs at the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel and other prominent places, were

For some months back, a movement has been on foot among the Masonic Praternity of this Province, for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada. Several prelimitary meetings have been held, and yesterday, every Lodge having been notified purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing at once a Grand Lodge. This me ting without exception, represented the largest body of Masons ever assembled in Canada, and the proceedings were conducted with the greatest unanimity of tentiment. The brethren from Moutreal more so than could at all have been anticipated, as also did all the Eastern Lodges. From the feelings and opinions expressed by the Delegates we have no doubt but that is properly laid before them.

The Church. THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP

Most of our citizens will be aware of the efforts made by a factious tew to interrupt the quantimity which otherwise exists in the proceedings preparatory to the celebration of the Crimoan victories on Saturday text. The meeting held at the City Hall on Saturday night last was disgraced by the presence of two or three prominent individuals, who under the cry of a "separate day" ondescored to gratify their private malico towards the Mayor and other parties coinciding with him in the view of having the day appointed for the colobration, on which the Governor General would visit the city, thereby having a demonstration worthy of the enterprise of the inhabitants of Hamilton, and one that will give the city no small credit. At that meeting, the Mayor in the Chair,-

to resolutions relative to the proposed celemation on Saturday the 13th inst., were declared carried, amidst some disorder, after which the Mayor vacated the Chair. A rote of thanks was afterwards passed to his Worship, and he declared the meeting dissolved. The factionists amongst whom the most proament was a well known occentric Councillor, however then commenced a scone of confusion and disorder which lasted for some time, and closed through a sudden ections of the gas. The same parties on Monday night, after raising a tail of the rabble of the town, and not being able, for want of security, to lease the Mochanics' Hall for the evening, proceeded to the Council Chamour where the Council was in session, and forcing their way in, broke the sitting up by uproarious and riotous demonstrations By this time a large number of citizens were assembled apparently to see the fun, and the aforesaid Councillor finding all his efforts to get up a row uscless, adjourned, followed by his supporters, to the town pump and there delivered a violent oration.

We are happy to say, however, that to the discomfiture and annoyance of the disaffectnd fow whose principal object was to gain a little notorioty, the preparations are going on with hearty good will, and SATURDAY nest bids fair to be the most stirring day ever witnessed in the "Ambitious Little City." The following is the

PROGRAMME: Colebration of the victories of the Allied arms and the reception of His Excellency

the Governor Conoral. A salute of 100 guns will be fired by the lat Hamilton Independent Artillery Company, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Market Square, immediately after which a procession will form in front of the Central School in the following order: High Bailiff and City Police.

lat. H. J. Artillory Company.
Chief Engineer and Hamilton Fire Brigado. Dundas Fire Brigade. St Andrew's Benevolent Society. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. Guorge's Benevolent Society. Mombors of the Mercantile Library Association and Mochanics' Institute.

Citizons. Band. The Bar in their Robes. High Sheriff of the County. Judge of the County Court. The Clergy.

Wardon and County Council. The Mayor and City Council. The procession will move at 10 o'clock King Street, down John Street to the City waiting to proceed to the Burlington Canal to escort His Excoloncy to the Wharf, when a salute will be fired by the Artillery Company The procession will then move up shortly evacuate the north of Sebastopol, James Street to the Mechanics' Hall, where but great preparations are making for a addresses will be presented to His Excellen-

A saluto of 21 guns at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Market Square.
Five guns will be fired in the Market

Square at 7 o'clock, as a signal, for general illumination, and five guns will be fired at 9 o'clock, at which hours magnificent disthe Central School.

C. MAGILL, Mayor.

Marshall. ALDERMAN GRAY. God Savo the Queen. Vive l'Empereur. -Hamilton Gazette.

THE BURLINGTON PARK AND PLEASURE GROUND COMPANY.

THE Prospectus of the above Company ap-

pears in our Edition of to-day, and we feet gratified to find that so large a proportion (£4,000) of the Capital required is already subscribed for; a good omen of its popularity, and that the remaining amount will be soon taken up, now that the scheme is being brought before the public. The names of Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese, appointed to be taken up that he was afraid to illuminate or othergy in the formation of the Company and the greatest consternation among the partizans of Russia, who were always beasting and contracts for laying out the grounds;
and we hope before this time next year to be able to boast that Hamilton has a resort for the comfort of its inhabitants of which they may be proud. We feel interested in hagen, has definitely approved, by a vote of the success of the Company, believing as we do that a Park and Pleasure Grounds will a Concention was held in this city for the prove a boon to the public -- a great attraction to visitors, and a benefit to the Citywe are sanguine too that the scheme will persons. prove a successful one in a paying point of view to the Shareholders-and no doubt

> season. On the Caithness coast it has been quire so much power to conduct the wheels, Grand Lodge will be established for Ca- most successful. At Wick the take is much and, therefore, with a heavy balance, will na la ut once, and that the one or two above the average. On the south side and obtain a better result of regularity. It is Lodges which have not at present come into east coast the take is under the average; but very hard and smooth when hammered, and the movement, will do so, when the matter on the whole, the catch exceeds that of any the friction will be reduced to almost noyear for the last ten years.

similar resorts for their rising population.

"CANADA."

HALIFAN, Oct. 9. The "Canada" arrived at 7.20. The "Hermann" arrived on the 4th.
Dates are to the 29th—latest from the

The allies landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria and have now 30,000 men on the Russian

frimes, Gortschakoff telegraphs on the

The All es attacked the Russian infantry On the 5th 31,000 Allies despatched from

Eupatoria and occupied the neighboring villages on the flank of the Russians. The Russians were fortifying the north ndoof Sebastopol, and erecting new bat-

The French were advancing Cavairy and lnfantry towards Bakshi serai. Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basing

filled up.

A fearful tempest has visited Sobastope with beary rains. Consols declined to 881 881. Money vory tringent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS:

The Bank has raised the rate of interest

Cottondull and lower. Broadstuffs without change. Western Canal Flour, 39s to 42s; White Wheat 12s to 12s 6d; Red 11s to 11s 6d

SECOND DESPATCH.

Halifan, Oct. 19. The 'Canada' arrived at this port at 7,20

THE WAR.

Active operations have been resumed the Crimes.

Gortschakeff reported on the 17th that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that

date on the north side. They were concentrating their forces be-twoon Balaklara and the Tchernay, and con-

stantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians, from Baidar Valley.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively proparing for a cam-

Phroe to four hundred deserters -- most of them Polos-bad arrived at the allied camp, and state that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete; and that such was the confusion from the first noment of the attack that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 mon.

The correspondent of the Paris Patric. under date of Sopt. 26th, says, ever since their retreat the Russians had continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake tor us to suppose thet our armies in Sobss-topol are buyond the range of the enemy's topol are beyond the range of the enemy's 6 vols, 50s. batteries on the northern shore and in the Life of Queen Elizabeth, plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Sterlitzky Bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town and to the batteries of the other forts. Some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town and do execution in the advanced works; but although the Russian fire does not cose

it is not very active.
The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are overywhere at work, Fort St Nicholas, which was before almost useless, has been fortified, and its cannon already roplies to the enemy, and any attempt of the Russians to roturn the place is wholly out of the ques-

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicoloff on the 20th, and it is said that the Czar himsolf would shortly visit that to superintend the winter campaign.

A lotter from Berlin, dated 23rd, savs that circumstances at St. Petersburgh soom to indicate that Prince Cortscenkoff will shortly evacuate the north of Bebastopol,

winter campaign.
The Russian treasury has received a large sum of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing

through Prussis for the army. On 'he 17th Sept. the Turkish troops at Constantinople, intended for Asia, wore sout

to Eupstoria.

The Angle-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizonde, to be placed under Omer It is also announced that considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to

Vionna despatches say that Kars was greatly in want of provisions, and that the garrison was cating horse flesh.

Advices from Trabizonde, dated 6th Sept. announce that the Russian had abandone Erzeroum, and were at Malagascemia. THE BALTIC.

DANTZIO, Sept. 28. The steamer Bulldog has arrived here with mails from the fleet. All the high pressure block ships had left for England. The wea

ther continues unsettled.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes on the 27th that the Baltic fleet will winter at Kiel. GREECE.

Letters from Athens state that the fall of

the south side of Sebastopel had produced

congratulations. The Folksherd now in session at Copen-55 to 40, of all the proposed constitutional changes and a circular has been given to the police authority throughout Nap That although Mazzine had retired from office no change, will take place in the conduct of the police toward political suspected

M. Roby, of Paris, deposited in the great Exhibition at Paris, on the 22nd of August, other Cities will follow the example thus set where it was inspected by the Queen and them by the enterprising Hamiltonians, and Prince Albert, a timepiece entirely made of and Quebec turned out very strong, far bestir themselves to provide in their midst clay. All the works, plates, cogs, and Roby believes that it is much better for these purposes than the metals generally The herring fishery is now over for the employed. It is much lighter, does not re-

BIRTH. At Stoney Crook, on the 26th ultimo, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Alexander, of a

daughter. HAMILTON MARKETS

Flour & bbl. ... 2 5 0 @ 2 7 Wheat & bush... 0 8 9 @ 0 9 Butter 1 1b... 0 1 0 @ 0 Barley.... 0 2 6 @ 0 Oats 3 Bush 0 3 9 @ 0 Potatoes do 0 2 6 @ 0 0 Beef \$100 lbs. 1 5 0 @ 1 10 do 2 0 0 @ 0 0 Pork Mutton \$ 16 0 0 6 @ 0 0 Beei 3 h 0 0 6 @ 0 0 71

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Office East side of John Street, a few Dov South of King Street. G. H. BENDER, Agent for Canada. Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-m6.

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Chemistry of Common Lite, 2 vols., 10a. Chemistry of Common Lite, 2 role,... 10a.
Stuart and Revett's Autiquities...... 13a. 9d.
White's Natural History of Selborne,... 3s. 6d.
Wordsworth's Pictorial and Descriptive History of Green—calf, extra, 60s. The Postical Works of Southey, mor, ext. ill. 30s

NEW BOOKS.

Distribli's Miscellanies of Literature, 33s. 9d. Distribi's Curiosities of Literature, cloth, 22s. 6d. ponsor's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 13s. 0d. ponsor's works and memors, com, 138, 94, poctator, Illust'd with Portraits, cloth, 12a, 6d, hakspearc's Works, mor, ext, illust'd, 37s, 6d-

The Poetical Works of Pops, Kirks, White, Spensor, Chaucer, Herbert, and Dryden, bound in Morocco antique, 15s. each. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9 NEW BOOKS.

READINGS from Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols. cloth, 6a. 8d. Erman's Travels in Siberis, 2 vols. 10a. Book of Nature, cloth, gilt, 10a. Cookery Book, by Rliza Acton, 4s. Lynch on the Doad Sea and the Joadan, 5a. Fleicher on Assyria and Syria, 3s 9d, Humboldt's Aspects of Nature, 5s. The Queens of England, by Agues Strickland

The Queens of Henry Vill., 5s.
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King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9.

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Turkuy, Russis, Black Ses and Circasata,by
Captain Sponee,—6s 3d.

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Englishman—Os 3d. History of France, by Bonnochoso,—6s 3d. Life of Cardinal Richelles, by W. Robson,— 3s 9d. Milton's Poetical Works, mor ext., illustrated - - - - 12s. 6d. Jowper's do. do. 12s. 6d.

Cowper's Pope's Goldsmith,Smollott,Johnson and Shenston's 12s. 6d. do. do. Small Farms, and how they ought to be managed,—1s 3d. America and the Americans—1s 101d.

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Toronto, August 28, 185:.

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For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto August 16th, 1855.

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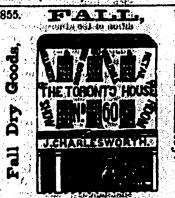
NEWBURY & BIREL Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1855. 531 tf.

FIRST FALL ARRIVALS. L. R. CORBEY & CO. IN returning thanks for past favors grated by their friends and outtomers, wou bog to inform them; that they have now hand an attractive and complete assertme

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods which they can offer at much lower pr than on former cocasions." L. R. C, & Co., would also inform public that they have now opened out a

perb stock of a sandyboth me CARPETING. and further supplies daily affiring, consising of patterns of almost every style a quality,—and they feel confident the palaken in the selection; this Eall, must g the greatest satisfaction to experienced be

KING STREET, 1865.



JOHN CHARLESWORTH, OULD respectfully intimate to the pulle generally, that his Stock of

PALL AND WINTER: DRY GOODS are being received by the various arrivals for the British and Foreign Blankets. His Stock season will be unusually attractive, having pleased a much more general assortment to beretofore, in hopes of a menty increased because, in consequence, of the reproval of the of Government to our City, logother with the established rules.

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Toronto. Sept. 25th, 1855.—9.

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HENRY ROWSELL Toronto, August 29, 1855.

lectronization bein ---- - 3 ... 45 10 87 8 **200**[

correspondents, only embraces the occurrences just previous to the assault. A graphic description will doubtless come by the next

DETAILS OF THE FINAL BOM-BARDMENT.

From the London Times, Sept. 21.

We have received the following letters tive of events before Schastopol to noon on

days had been devastated by the terrific fire brought to bear against it by the allies: Sept. 5 .- At dawn on the morning of the 5th of September, the French opened fire. The air was pure and light, and a gentle bering such services, to find fault with us if The air was pure and light, and a gentle bering such services, to find fault with us if Church is so dispreparationate to the population breeze from the south-east, which continued we had not accumulated such masses of any extens of the country, there should be a la all day, drifted over the steppe, and blew stores as they had collected. After all, it gently into Sebastopol. The sun shone segently into Sensiopol. The sursione setting and wreaths of snowy clouds, on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged of arrangement.

Sept. 6.—Last night, a steady fire was defences of earth and gabionade which have so long kept our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships lay floating sians repairing damages. At 10 p.m. orders on the waters of the roads, which were were sent to our batteries to open, as soon smooth as a mirror, and, like it, reflected as there was a good light, the following them, and outside our own ficet and that of morning, but they were limited to 50 rounds the French equally inactive, and not quite so each. At 5.30, the whole of the batteries the French equally inactive, and not quite so each. At 5.30, the whole of the batteries of Quod semper, quod aboundbus useful to us, were reposing from Kazatch to from Quarantine to Inkermann opened with creditum est, teneumus, "Lot us hold fast Constantinople as idly as though they were "painted" upon a "painted occur." From Catheart's hill the eye embraces a portion of it was yesterday. There were three breaks per and spirit in which we desire to convey the the defences of the Quarantine - the French or fulls in the tempest; from half-past 6 till approaches to it and to the Flagstaff Batteries up to their junction, with our left attack across the ravine at the end of the Dockyard Creek. One can sweep over the Flagstaff Batteries works---the suburb of ruined houses, or rather the sites of cottages and residences, which are all that is now left of long streets by the fire of our allies, enclosed between the Flagstaff and the crenellated sea wall, and, looking over this wall. take in at a coup d' evil the civil town behind it, still presenting a most stately appearance as it rises on the hillside tier over tier full of churches, stately mansions, and public buildings of fine white or red sand-stone, with gardens interspersed, and frees growing in the walks. Suddenly, along the carthen curtain between Nos. 7 and 8 Bastions three jots of flame spring up into the air and hurl up as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed into ruddy bues by the horizontal rays of the sun. The French have exploded three fougasses to blow in the out of the field hospitals, and it gradually counterscrap, and to serve as a signal to their men. Instantly, from the sea to the Dockyard creek there seems to run a stream of fire, and fleecy, curling, rich white smoke, as though the carth had suddenly been rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes. The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them, and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festions, in clustering bunches, in columns, and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames beneath. The crash of such a treincidous fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar con-dition of the atmosphere did not permit the sound to produce any great effect on our attack.

camp; in the city for the same reason, the Sept. noise must have been terrific and horrible. aklava and the rear of the camp are stopped The fron storm tore over the Russian lines, by a line of sentries. Another line of sen- insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. dust, rending as under gabions, and "squelch-Catheart's Hill, or the picket houses, except subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. houses and ruins in their rear. The terri-ble files of iron, about four miles in front, at noon. The Pourth Division is now under Advertisomous, with each, must be so rushed across the plain, carrying death and arms. rished across the plain, carrying death and arms.

This with it awent with its heavy and irresimplified with it awent with its heavy and irresimplified across the plain, carrying death and arms.

The plain carrying death arms.

The plain ruin with it swept with its heavy and irres centre to the core. A volley so startling, morning, by Il B. Bull, Esq., on the body of men and Laymon acting as Agents, or taking a quantity for Distribution, will be simultaneous; and tremendously powerful Murdoch McDonald, formarly of the Amewas probably never yet uttered since the rican Hotel, in this city. The decreased was Filton for Cl. 5s. caunon found its voice. The Russians seemed for a while utterly paralyzed, their batteries were not manned with strength Tavorn, over Burlington Heights. The enough to enable them to reply to such an Jury returned a verdier of . Died from disoverlapping and crushing fire, but the French, case and neglect." leaping to their guns with astounding energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the very air with the hurtling storm, and sent it of the country give accounts of the univerin unbroken fury against their enomics .---More than 200 pieges of artillery of large calibre, admirably served and well directed, played on the hostile lines. In a few moments a veil of smbke2-" a war-cloud rolling town brothren in rejoicing. At Guelph a dun"---spread from the guns over on the left of Sevastopol; but the roar of the shot did not cease, and the cannonade now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, now of fire balls and incendiary missiles quickly died away into hoarse murmurs, again swelled up into tumult, or rattled from end to end of the line like the file tire of infantry. Stone walls went down before the guns at once, but the earthworks yawned to receive shot and shell alike. However, so swift and incessant was the passage of these missiles through the embrasures and along the tops of the parapets that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show thomselves in the front line of defences. For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appeared to be on the point of sweeping away the place with re-sistance; but, after they had fired a few rounds from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work, and began to return our allies fire. They made good practice, but fired slowly and with precision, as if they could not afford to throw away an ounce of powder. The French were stimulated rather than impeded by such a reply to their astonishing volleys, and their shot flow with increased rapidity along the line of the defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town. But what were we doing all this time? What was our admirable Naval Brigade and our gallant siege train doing ! They were just working their guns as usual, and had received no orders to open general fire. Our

batteries, therefore, rendered little assist-

ance to the French, but they maintained

their usual destructive and solid " hammer-

ing" on the face of the Redan and on the Malakoff, and aided our allies by keeping up

a regular shell practic on the batteries from

three mortars from Chapman's horied ten

and 13-inch shell behind the enemy's works,

and connected the discharges by rounds from

long 82's or 68's. It is not known why this

the Creek to the Redan. Now two or three mortars from Gordon's, then two or

The account of the siege, from the Times | evident want of unanimity existed, and why we did not open fire at the same time with the French. Gen. Pelissier was over at our head-quarters, and had an interview with General Simpson yesterday, and it is not. unlikely that the French commander, with his characteristic impetuosity, resolved on opening fire, finding that we were not quite prepared to do so with effect, and relying on is own numerous and heavy ordnance and abundance of amnumition. I am by no means [prepared to say we were not ready to open n the day agreed upon, nor do I insinuate from our correspondents in the Crimea, that there was the smallest want of unanimiwhich, however only bring down the narra- ty between the Generals, but it is a fact that e had not all the guns and ammunition rethe Sth of September, the hour at which the quired for opening a three days' fire of intenrench and English storming columns were sity, and that with plenty of a certain sort of in the very act of rushing to the assault against the city, which during three previous loss had been described. requisite quantity of those of a different, but useful description. Our allies must appreciate the readings, with which we have on several occasions lent them guns, shot, and shell, and are too generous, while rememmay turn out that for military reasons the

Sept. 6 .- Last night, a steady fire was kept up along the front, to prevent the Rusa grand crash. The Russians were silent as before. The cannonade was maintained as faith of the Catholic Church. White the tem 10, from 12 till 5, and from half-past 6 till 7, the fire was comparatively slack. Capt. Shone, R. A., was killed yesterday in the hierry, in all things charity."

batteries by a round shot. He was a brave: With this object in view, we carried the same things that the same things charity." batteries by a round shot. He was a brave and much estecuted officer. I regret to have to record also the death of Capt. Buckley, Scots Pusileer Guards who was shot through Scots Fusileer Guards, who was shot through the heart as he was posting his sentries. This of encouragement A large proportion of gallant young officer was shot through the large will be illed with original matter neck at the Alma, but did not go home. He was a promising young officer. The firing continued as before, and the enemy seemed greatly distressed. They are strengthening their position on the Belbek, and evince a disposition to rely on the north side. Howdisposition to rely on the north side. However, they have large masses of men in the town. The bombardment was renewed and tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the lasted all night.

Sept. 7.—'The Cannonade was resumed at daybreak, the Inkermann batteries firing highly. A council of generals was held to-day at head-quarters, the sick were cleared vantage of eccouraging their elderly scholas in briskly. A council of generals was held today at head-quarters, the sick were cleared oozed out that the assault would take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The firing was fremendous all day, but clouds of dust, which a high wind from the north drifted into our faces, rendered a view of the place impossible.

About 3 o'clock a two-decker was set on fire and burnt all night. A steamer towed other vessels near her away to the dockyard harbor, but the lines of men-of-war are still intact. Flaines broke out behind the Redan in the afternoon. The bombardment was renewed at dusk. A Sardinian corps was marched up to reinforce the French. was a heavy explosion in the town at eleven o'clock p.m. The men all take 49 hours' provisions, cooked, into the trenches with tord an excellent medium for Apyenrisens, them. Nothing is known of the plan of

Sept. S. 11 a.m .-- All comers from Balstaff officers or men on duty. The fire is per line for the first insertion, and 14d.

rican Hotel, in this city. The deceased was Fifteen for £1 5s. found dead in his bed at the "Wild Duck"

REJOICINGS. Our exchanges from all parts and interest and joy felt at the fall of Sobastopol. At Sydonham, Owen Sound, the noise of the Cannon brought in numbers of the backwoodsmen who joined with their number of frame houses in process of demolition were selected by the crowd to repressont the Malakoff Tower, and a perfect storm completed their dostruction. The American papers say that all along the trentier. tolographic orders were sent from the Canada towns for quantitio of fireworks.

WELLAND .--- Except in June last, more vessels passed through the canal in the past month of September than ever before. The number was 581, of which 367 were American and 214 Canadian.

Ar It is stated that not less than 20,000 barrels of fish will be shipped from Macki-

25 The Oregon Standard is discussing the question whether the people of that Torritory, when numerous enough for a State. ought to took for admission into Confederacy or set up to: themselves as an independont government.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. FLOUR.-Market 1s better on commo grades. Sales 10,000 bbls at \$8 00 for common to straight States: 37 874 a 8 374 for mixed to fancy and low grades extra Western, closing heavy.

GRAIN.-Whost market unsettled, Sales 20,000 bushels at #1 80 a 1 82 for red Southern; \$205 for white do; \$205 for fair white Canadian.

li vo firm. alus 9000 bush ut 21 16 1 20. Corn better. Sales 30,000 bush Western mixed at

Oats quiet, at 42 a 45c. Provisions-Pork market heavy. Sales 800 bbls. at \$32.31 a 22.374 for new moss ; 21 25 for prime. Boof Stoady.

Sales 100 buls.



The Churchman's Friend FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE

United Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances.

Edited by Chergymer 1 | Published Monthly PÁRIS, 18 OCTOBER, 1855

PROSPECTE The Churchman's Ferencis intended to supply a ward, which, we believe, every Caradian Clergyman most have often and painfully expe-rienced. We excuted pethaps be surprised that in a land where the number of the min inter-of tha neortable degree of senorance respecting the his tory of the Charch, iter documes, and Her or

tive to the subjects roll cated.

The Theology which wa wish to impart is aptby and honestly expressed in the first mute which we placed at the head of our publication that, which always, which every where, which by all has been behaved," for that only is th iruths, is with equal simplicity, and correction Uniter, in dubies liberatas, in omnibus caritas.

has been projected to meet this difficulty (it) inconded inerally to fulfit the promise made (

tho title; namely, to convey information, reli

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Toronto Dec.26, 1854.

University of Toronto.

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annum each.

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years from Marticulation:
In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum

(3.) Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculations: In Medicins, two of the value of £30 per amount each. Each of the Schotarships, established in this Uni-

versity, is tenable for one year, but the Scho-lars of each year are eligible for the Scholar-hij of the succeeding year.

Oradinates of University in her Majosty's dominions are admissable admissable to unilen, but are required to produce satisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their stand-

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After dance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Stu-

dents in Medicine.
Candidates who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the necessiry Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least four weeks before the first day of Ex-mination.
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June 30th 1855. To be inserted twice in each week up to th 24th of September, in each of the papers published in Toronto; and also in each of the papers in Upper and Lower Canada, which received directions to copy the similar advartisement i

University College Toronto.

MANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION into the College are requested to take no-tice that the MATRICULATION EXAMINA-TION, with they are required to pass, will commune in the University of Toronto, on the communce in the University of 24th day of September, 1855; University College, Toronto, } August 7th, 1855.

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September.
September.
Further particulars may be obtained by leter, addressed—Box 281, Post office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855.

Upper Canada College. WILL re-assemble after the Sun mer va-ention, on Wednesday, the 12th of Sep-

The following papers will please insert until

the lst of October next.

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F. W. BARRON, M. A.,

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Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated 18th July, 1854.

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truth of this statement is well known here, here there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I romain Sir, a statement is well known here, here Your's faithfully, GEO, SINCLAIR. (Signed) ULCER IN THE LEG.—REMARKA-

BLE CURE !: Capy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, duted the 4th May, 1864.

duted the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor, Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss, Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply scated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most entirent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not anything capable of mitigating the agones are endured. At length, she had, recourse, to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the alightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published if you feel disposed to make them known.

I am Sir,

Wour faithful Socrant, ED. TOMKINSON. (Signed)

BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Molden, of Three Rivers, Canada West dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir.— My wife suffered most severely after the
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Yours very truly, ed) HENRY MALDEN. (Signed)

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