Poetry.

THE BETTER LAND.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.)

Trere is a land where beauty will not fade, Nor sorrow dim the eye; where true hearts will not shrink nor be dis

maved, And love will never die, Tell me—I fain would go, For I am turthened with a heavy woo; The faithful few left me all alone:
The true, the tender, from my path have gone
and I am weak, and fainting with despair,—

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod befo The desolate path of time. Must bear in meetiness, as He meetly hore. Sorrow, and toil, and strife.
Think how the Son of God
Those thorny paths hast trod,
finith how He longed to go,
Yet tarried out for thee, the appointed woe; Think of his loneliness in places dim, When no man comforted not cared for him; Think how he prayed, unaided and alone, in that dread agony, "Thy will be done?"
Friend, do not thou despair,
Christ inhis herven of heavens, will hear thy

NIGHT SCENES, IN RAMAZAN.

prayer.

The great Mohammedan fast of Ramazan continues a lunar month, and during the whole time the Koran forbids Mussulmans to taste food, or drink, or even indulge in emoking through the entire day. But the moment the hour of sunsot is announced, the fast is broken, and they are allowed erory kind of plenary ingulgence through the night. And this long fast is rigidly observed by all classes, from the Pasha in his palace down to the Caikgis on the Bosphorns, and the Hamals or porters in the streets.

Even whom it occurs in the heat of midsummer, not a particle of food or drink is taken or a chiboque smoked during the long

day.

It is most amusing as you walk through the streets of Stamboul, the old city where the streets of Stamboul, the old city where Islamism bears entire sway, to see the old Turks sit from morning till might, perfect pictures of patient misery, longing for the hour of sunset to arrive. As this draws near, they have their pipes all filled, and a bag standing by, with a coal of fire, that no time may be lost, and the moment the sunset arm is fired they may only their long. set gun is fired, they may enjoy their long denied luxury. Then a thousand wreaths of smoke at once fill the air, and thousands of lighted chiboques shine like glow-worms through the night, to compensate for the fast of the day. The night, too, is not only a season of enjyment in smoking, cating and drinking, but also of festival worship in their mosques. The minarets are all illuminated and hundreds of lamps are kept burning in

In company with a friend, I visited the old city, to witness these night ceremonies. We arrived at Tophance just before the bour of supset.

The streets were all brilliantly illuminated with lamps hanging before the shops, and in the stulls, and lanterns moving around, suddenly the minarets gleamed with their circles of lights that glittered in the darknoss of the sky, and seemed by enchantment to light up the city. We walked up to the Scraskier watch-tower, a short distance in front, and ascended it to gain the full benefit of the view. It was most grand and azid with two minarets and a single row o light,-there is Sulomanyoh with four minarets, and two circles of lumps,-and S Sophia, with four spires set in three wreaths of gold, and the golden gate of Paradise at e center,-and Sultan Ahmed, with its six minarets and three circles of lamps to each. and the Sultan's golden signet woven within them,—and Yeni-Djaui, with three cou-centric rows of diamond lights, and the royal golden barge in the midst,-and in the distance glistens the great Mosque of Tophane, encircled with revolving lamps, and the im-perial Araba, or state carriage wrought in the center, while the hundreds of other mosques and spires far and near blazed with their various illuminations and devices, and the streets and squares of the city all glowed with variegated lamps, which reflected from the sky, and multiplied in the water, formed a magic and fairy-like scene, oven surrassing the dreams of the Arabian Nights. The sentinel meanwhile at this height was constantly k oping guard round the tower to give the slarm of fire that might at any time burst forth in the city.

Descending thence, and giving a back-shish to our faithful Turkish guide, we made cur way across the Champ de Mars, and in passing saw a regiment of Mahommedan soldiers drawn up in line, and by terchlight performing their prayers. When the com-mand was given, all prostrated themselves and kissed the ground. Then they rose and repeated a short prayer, a little band of singurs chanted a lew seatences, and other kneelings and prostrations were continued.

We passed out into the grand square, filled with the crowd coming and going in all directions, and on through Adrianople St past the burnt column, rising dark against the sky amid the brilliants points around, and came to the Hippodrome, which was also filled with a multitude of Turks, men and women, keeping the night of Ramazan.— Near at hand we entered the Mosque of Sultan Ahmen. The pious Mussulmans were at their prayers. The immense space within was splondidly illuminated with thousands of lamps, from the centre to the dome, which reflected from the columns and tablets, and shone with dazzling brightness upon the knosling and prostrate forms bolow As we were told the Turks were previous accounts, the hand of death has rescually fanatical on the nights of Ramaz in toward Franks in their mosques, my friend dressed in the military costume of a Turkish Bin-Bashi and was regarded as a foreign officer in the Turkish service. When seked, day morning until Tuesday night, the 23rd where he learned Turkish? he replied, at ult., when she expired. No arrests for the Sebustopol, would say, Allah Bishmillah, barbarous murder of Miss Hinds have been

many beggars threw themselves at our feet and becought us piteously for alms. As we entered the outer porch, it was illuminated with long lines of suspended lamps, and the interior circuit blazed on all sides even to the lofty cupola, with thousands of hing- | THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY. ing lights, and these reflected from the col ored marbles, messaics, golden inscribed tab-lets, and cherubim above, were surpassingly splendid, and in the midst of all, the pray ors of hundreds of devout Museulmans as-

cended in worship to Allah. Though it was in a Mohammedan me que and a religious service of the followers of the false Prophet, yet in its effect it was much fitted to impress the mind. As we stood gazing upon the scene, the lights were extinguished by many hands, and the retiring crowd dispersed. We then wended our way through the streets of the city thronged with the feasting multitude, and came to the in our caique again for Top-hane, the many points of illumination glittered in the water and at each stroke of the cars the whole became luminous with phosphorescent light, forming a wary floor of diamonds, and a cene of dazzling beauty.

A SOUTH SEA STORY.

There is not a little of remantic interest in an account which has been given lately, in some of the papers, of the visit to this country of a daughter of one of the native chiefe of the Marquesas Islands. There is a small group in the Pacific, about nine degrees outh of the Equator, and some 4000 miles west of Peru. Some lifteen years ago, a company of sailors from a whaling ship put off in pursuit of a whale, and while engaged in the capture lost sight of their vessel -After waiting as long as they dared, to be picked up, they were compelled to direct their course to the nesrest land. This was

the Marquesas Islands.

The reputation of the Islanders was bad, but even at the certainty of douth, they were to land. Contrary to their expectation they were kindly receired, and for nine months entertained by the natives, who showed every disposition to have them remain permanently. They, however, kept a continual watch for passing vossels. One day a ship was described in the offing. The man on the look-out on a unighbouring mountain, gave the signal to his companions below. In a paroxysm of joy they rushed to the beach, and hastily launching their boat they leaped in. The natives at first, taken by surprise, did not interfere, but soon discovering their inten-There seemed no alternative but to push off on the moment. So without waiting for their shipmate, who was making his way down from this sation, they plied the oars and were soon far on their way, and were

soon no more. Mills, for that was the name of the desert ed sailor, seeing all hope of escape taken away, though at first overwhelmed with disappointment, soul considered to make the heat of a hard cree and statistic and ploamant home. In the Chief's family, to which be had from the first been taken, he found many opportunities of being useful to the Islanders, and he seen became a favorite.— The Chief had an only daughter, a sprightly girl of some twelve or fourteen summers, with whom Mills became more than a favorite. After five years residence, be be-

came her husband. Not long after their marraige the Chief died, and Mills, who had now acquired great influence, became a sort of regent, his wife benefit of the view. It was most grand and being, according to heroditary usage, Chief. in this capacity he did what he could to aid with the minerature. ly successful , Cannibalism was abandon polygamy abolished, and the softened interof civilized society gradually took the place of the old harbarism. Quite a flour-ishing trade has sprung up with the ships which have been encouraged to stop there. Mr Mills became exceedingly anxious that Christian instruction, such as he could not give, should be imparted to the natives. For this purpose he wrote to the Sandwich Islands for teachers. Getting no answer, he resolved to go after them himself. So leaving his child, a boy about three years old, who had now become Chief, and taking with him his wife, and what property he had (some fifteen hundred dollars,) he went first to Australia, then to Van Dieman's Land. then to New Zealand, seeking some one who would be willing to go back with him ---

By an accident he was persuaded to visit America, and he landed at Salem last Oct. with means almost exhausted. The story is s long one of his subsequent disappointments and trials. During the last winter, with a sick wife, and an infant son (born in New York) he suffered much, and after many fruitless attempts, was about to give over in despair the design of procuring a man to return with him. There did not seem one in all the land who was ready to go, and

none who were willing to send Just when bidding arewell to friends who had assisted him, one of the providences— they cannot be called accidents—threw in his way a recent graduate of the Union Seminary in New York. As soon almost as Mill's statement came to his ears he offered to go with him. They are now just on the ove of their departure from the country.

These statements, which we have received from Mr Mills himself, are confirmed by most reliable authority. The whole story, of which we have given but a rapid outline, is one of more than ordinary interest. We should suppose that the missionary societies have rerely found an favorable an oppor tunity of planting a mission among a hosthen puoplo as this presents .- Newark Ad verlieer.

THE CAVAN ASSASSINATION .- As might only have been anticipated from the tone of leased Miss Hinds from her protracted sufferings. After a faint but delusive rally the unfortunate lady gradually sunk from Muoday morning until Tuesday night, the 23rd and arlow us to pass without molectation, yet effected. A Cavan paper says:—A The necessary roads progress rapidly to comwhile they continued their devotions. number of policemen came by the coach

Enropean Intelligence

(From the Times' Correspondent.) FOURTH DIVISION CAMP. Before Sebastopol, Monday Oct. 15.

A pleasanter spot for a camp, in such sunny and delightful weather as we at present enjoy, could hardly be found than the slope beyond the village of Kamara on which the Highlanders have pitched their tents, and whither materials for buts have already been sent in large quantities. Great, nevertheless, was the satisfaction of the gallant division—now so long inactive—on learning two for Eupatoria. It was said the embarkation would take place to day, but it will hardly be until Wednesday.

Transports are reported to be wanting, but that it is improbable, for Balaklava harbour is crowded with shipping to such an extent that vessels which arrived on Friday morning still awaited admission yesterday. It takes a little more time to get the necessary land transport supplies, baggage, &c., on board, especially when, as in this case, the troops are ordered to take with them as much of their heavy baggage as they can. From this we infer that they are to winter at Eupatoria, and not necess willy to be at present engaged in active operations. On the other hand, the departure of the light cavalry, uuder Lord George Paget, would lead us to believe that fighting is meant. There can hardly be an intention of keeping them them at Eupatoria all the winter, since stables are now erected near Scutari, and on an island in the Sea of Marmora, amply sufficient to receive the whole of our cavalry and horse artillery, which it has been positively

stated are to be quartered there until spring. A large number of French (12,000 or 15,000 are to embark at Kamiesch, where, according to our report, the Highlanders also are to embark, as the nearest port for Eupatoria. Expeditions are quite the fashion of the moment, and had we before us the prospect of two or three months fine weather. we should be bound to suppose that an important combined operation was about to be entered upon. But, judging from precedent and probability, two or three weeks must close the campaign. At present the weather is all that could be desired. The sun, which in that little kettle, Balaklave harbour, is still oppressively hot, is tempered on the heights by refreshing breezes; the ground is everywhere dry-the atmosphere pure and healthy. Never was an army, since its first landing so free from disease as at the present day be brought to a close, and exchanged for a season of rain and tempest. It will be unusual, not to say extraordinary, if such be not the case early in November. The five regiments of cavalry (4th and 13th Light Dragoons, 12th and 17th Lancers, and Carbineers,) be all bound for Eupatoria. Cant. Montague's company of Sappers and Min-

ers also goes. This camp, recently the nearest to the Russian projectiles not unfrequently plunged, is now tranquil and laborious as some Australian h eattlament rica's back woods. Peaceful toil has succeeded the din of war. Except the cannonade from the north side, at times rather loud, not a sound is heard that indicates the vicinity of a foe. The Russians, as if to vent their rage at their recent reverse, continue to pound away at intervals at the ruins of the town they have been forced to abandon. They do little harm to us, and might as well save their ammunition, which they often condescend to evpend on even on a single soldier whom they see wandering among the broken walls or across the plain.

Yesterday our friend Bilboquet, long a lent, opened his mouth, and sent a couple of shot either at the works by Traktir-bridge, or at something he saw moving in the valley below his muzzles.

To-day the Russian guns are nearly mute. and the stillness contrasts strikingly with the unroar we were here so long accustomed to. The silence would be quite solemn did in some degree the crack of the rifle, and the rumble of carts the roar of the cannon. The English army, convinced that it is to winter to guard itself from the inclement weather from which it last year suffered so grevious- key of the whole position. y, and to make itself as comfortable as it can. Officers and men are busy with domes-

tic arrangements. Hutting and road makeing are the occupations of the hour, and rapid progress is making with both. When ever we abandon this encampment we shall leave almost a town behind us. Strong wooden buts are apringing up on all sides, and here and there a solid stone dwelling is in course of construction. There will be lots of chimneys smoking this Christmas on the heights before Sebastopol, and, doubt ess, manny a good dinner will be eaten on that day, and many a glass emptied to those memories and hopes of home which are al most the sole consolation for the many privations that must be emlured, even under the most favourable circumstances, by the dwellers in a camp. It is now pleasant to contrast the sufferings of last winter-- the cold, exposure, famine, and want of clothing then endured-with the prospect of plenty and comfort during that which approaches and to observe the activity that prevails to make the most of the ample means supplied.

borhood. We are still in ignorance of its movement of the enemy. cause

The Highlanders have received counter orders. Some say, that the 2nd and 3rd Division will go in their stead; others that the expedition is entirely given up, except 12 o'clock. The expedition to Eupatoria has been cancelled in consequence of a tele-graphic message from Lord Panmure, to the effect that the Russians meditated an attack. Inkermann is the quarter in which it seems to be expected. It is hard to say what the Russians think to gain by attacking us now.
The fire seen on Saturday night is believ-

ed to have been at a village about three miles this side of Bakschiseral. Such, at least, is the result of the calculations made by our engineers, who took an observation at head quarters and another at Balaklaya, thus ascertaining the spot with tolerable accuracy. Of the expedition to Eupatoria the following are countermanded, --- viz, the are to go still or be brought back. They were ordered to emback several days before there was any question here of our troops going.

THE BATTLE OF KARS.

(From the London Times, Nov. 9.) We have been favored with the following extract of a private letter from Kars :

KARS, Oct. 2. We have had, as you are aware, for the last 17 weeks a most tedious and painful blockade,maintained by a formidable Russian army of at least 35,000 men, whose numerous cavalry-regular and irregular-did their duty so well that we could scarcely contrive to get a letter through their lines. The neglected state of our own army, which, after having been delivered over to the worst of commanders, had been beaten in five battles, and since then neither paid nor reinforced, forbade all idea of our acting in any manner of the carrier of the series of the most has been made of the army; the men have been cared for, encouraged and instructed by Captains Thompson and Teesdale, the most formidable batteries have been planned and erected by Golonel Lake, and General Williams has worked incessantly to encourage, feed und take care of the sol, diers, and to arm and inspirit the citizens of

For some days past we have observed briskest part of the siege, and into which the large convoys of heavily laden waggons pro- affair of the Heights of Kars; the battle proceeding from the Russian camp, which continued without intermission for acven cumstance of glorious war.' Neither the of Sebastopol, and the lauding of Omer Pas- laster than they had advanced their cavalry heroic and solitary discharge of unobtrusive ha, made us suppose that they enemy was in— and horse artiflery protecting their retreat. duty. (Clieers) and it is a little of the floor of midnight tending to raise the seige and prepare for the Two of our forts, named Chin Tabia and defence of Georgia. One gallant officer, Tek Tabia, or the one-gun battery, both into the enemy's outposts, when the deadly however, General Kmetz (Isneal Pasia) of which were out of reach of the enemy's rifle lurked behind every rock, and death persisted in the oppinion that they would light guns fired into their retreating columns met them at every turn. Theirs were that try an assult before their departure, and with heavy ordunance, the former battery long and weary night watches in the tranthis officer commanded the works on the especially doing much execution. Oh for height on that side of the town nearest the Russian camp. Before I proceed to narrate | day's work! But we had none and so were what happened on the 29th I must give you a rough description of Kars. The city, a truly Oriental one, lies at the base of a line of rocky hills, about four miles in length on the north. The forts of Tahmusl lie on the Western extremity of this range, which is about 11 a. m., and seldom had the elecat cut in the centre by a deep gorge through soldier seen a more terrible sight; there which flows a river; the eastern extremity terminates in a large rocky hill called the Karadafili, well fortified, and on the eastern brink of the gorge is a strong earthwork, called arab Tabia. Between the eastern not the tap of the builder's hammer replace and western extremities of this ridge, and north of the town, are placed a line of earthworks, connected by the breastworks, called the English Tabias, and the nearest to in its present camp, has set seriously to work the Tahmasi forts in called the fort Lake, which contains a blockhouse, and this is the

On the south of the city a certain portion of the plain is enclosed by a square line of forts and breastworks, like the rest all of earth and of recent construction.

On the morning of the 29th, or rather as nidnight, the distant rumble of guns was beard by the sentries on Tahmasi, and Kmetz at once called all the troops in that interval of silence ensued. About an hour before the dawn sundry suspicious noises were again heard, and at last, by the feeble light of the crescent moon, a large dark mothe northwest works. All suspense was this position found themselve assaulted in front and flank, while a column was inoving

railways, roads, &c., will come on duty at 9 bayoseted While this murderous strugglo SIR ARCHIRALD ALISON ON THE instead of S a. m., in order to give the men was going on, a vigorous artillery fire from time to breakfast and refresh themselves the enemy was kept up on Kauli Tabia, in after the turn out. There seems to be the plain, far removed from the real point of some expectation that the Russians mend danger. This, of course, was but a feint—
evacuating the north side. They yesterday from the reconnismade a great fire on the left of Fort Cathethe north and the English batteries immedia—
was the principal speaker. Its, in propowas the principal speaker. Its, in propoarmy. rine. It is supposed they were burning tely behind the town, which I have mention-sing "The Highland Division and the Natores. They had a large depot of coal just about the place where the fire was the principal speaker. He in proposed they were burning tely behind the town, which I have mention-sing "The Highland Division and the Natores. They had a large depot of coal just about the place where the fire was the fire was the principal speaker. He in proposed they were now attacked, and the latter being tional Regiments of Scotland." said: about the place where the fire was. On Sa-turday night the reflection of a great fire was visible from the camp, and still more enemy then began shelling the town. But to commone that noble subscription which plainly seen from higher points in this neigh- daylight showed clearly each position and

General Williams despatched two or Tat ias under one of our best officers, Kadir Beyand these, with troops from Fort Lake. charged the Russians, and fairly drove them brate in adequate strains the bergism of our out of the batteries at the point of the bay- troops, the best blood of England was shed Thompson had, with the eye of a General, some trous de lonp.

Meanwhile the battle was raging at the

original point of attack; the rolling fire of musketry was incessant, and the thunder of the artillery from the numerous batteries Highlanders, two batteries of artillery, and never ceased for a moment. At one time, the company of Sappers. The cavalry has and only once, some little symptom of giv-sailed. I have not yet heard whether they ing way was observed, but was no sooner observed than the fresh fire from reinforcements despatched by General Williams and Colouel Lake, and ably handled by Gene; ral Kmetz, changed the backward into a forward movement; the loud hurrals of the Russian hosts were soon mingled with the yells of the Turks, who fought with the ferocity of tigers, charging repeatedly with the bayonet. White-turbaned citizens were seen rushing into the fight, hewing with their scimitars; and Lazi mountaineers springing like wolves from behind rocke, and charging with the clubbed rifle or broad twoedged dagger. The gray-coated Russians, too, fought with wondrous courage; again and again they advanced to the deadly breastworks, and were blown from the very mouths of the guns,or bayonetted in the hat teries. As the action continued, and each new movement of the enemy was tried, the excellence of Colonel Lake's batteries was fully proved. Wherever the column of the selected, they found themselves under a flanking fire of heavy guns; if they bloody defeat of an army of 150,000 then the selected of gained possession of a battery weaker than artillery from some battery which commanded the weaker point. Meantime any assault on the keys of our position was altogether hopeless; the Colonel himself, under a heavy fire, directed the artillery of the two principal batteries, and well did the Turkish of the positionee, have been able to arrest that ficers, who are second to none in the world in their practical skill in this branch, second his efforts.

I am unable to do justice to this gallant two regiments of cavalry to complete our mortified to see the Russian army, or what remained of it, quietly retreating to their original camp, but not without considerable symptoms of disorder. I rode round the batteries soon after the action, which ended were literally piles of dead stripped of their clothes and laying in various postures, while the plaintive cries of men with shattered limbs arose from all sides from amid these acres of defaced humanity. I have no time to go into further details, nor will I endea-

P. S. Oct. 3.—I re-open this letter to say that we have buried already 6,300 Russians; numbers were carried off by the have so accustomed their country sent is numbered by the have so accustomed their country sent is numbered from the law some for this sore feeling; for they have so accustomed their country sent is numbered from the law some for this sore feeling; for they have so accustomed their country sent is numbered from the law some for this sore feeling; for they have so accustomed their country sent is numbered from the law some for this sore feeling; for they have so accustomed their country sent is numbered. direction under arms, but after this a long sians; numbers were carried off by the have so accustomed their countrymen to enemy besides. A deserter came last night into our ramp, and he tells us that the second in command was killed, and numbers of the highest Russian officers. Some of the highest Russian officers. Some street of pass away: (Cheers.) Whatever has not inquiry, has been suited thousand carts were sent to Gumri this more we may think, rely mone if this well not be decided. ving mass was observed advancing towards thousand carts were sent to Gumri this morne we may times, rely spoul in the state of the least bonorable paisage it British most vallant voung soldier; at once the fallen during the night, which prevents ish story. It was an army leaping, like thousand carts were sent to Gumri this more, we may think, rely upon if this will not bed for some days at Nevan to try whather the guns were opened upon the column, when a Mouraviell from moving. Had we but two Curtius, into the gulf to safe its country, loud hurrah arose from the enemies unseen regiments of cavalry the entire destruction [Cheers.]. And the event has proved at who had almost surrounded the whole of of his army would be a certainty. I must what a cost the glorious sagrifice was made, mention that when the the English batteries and how nobly, the English officers led on now at an end, the crops of the Turks in were carried several Lazi flags were taken; their men [cheera]; for while in the assault these are small mountain standards belong- on the Redan, there were 153 officers killed ing to the villages, and are almost the only and wounded to 2500 men, in the French round in their rear. It was still nearly dark trophies the enemy has got in exchange for on the Malakoff, there were only, 260 of so that in thus, the commencement of the the ruin of his army. If Omar Pasha shows ficers killed and wounded to 7500 men; and action, very little of our powerful artillery a little enterprise the conquest of Georgia on the Russian side only 360 officers to 7400 Tubberl on, the scene of the late terrible on the scene of the late terrible of the scene of the late terrible on the scene of the late terrible of the scene of the scene of the late terrible of the scene of the scene of the late terrible of the scene of could come into play. The Russian columns will present no difficulty whatevers. During private soldiers, and advancing with wonderful steadiness, were the attack Mouravieff ordered up reserve "Rely upon it, this disinterested self de-

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A great festival has been held at Glagow

" Little more than eleven months have

elapsed since we were assembled, in this city was to testify the sympathy of Briton with its defenders, and in which Glasgow bore so distinguished a part; and the day on which three companies of Rifles to the English we met has become immortal to British ananls. Br a singular coincidence, at the very time when we were endeavoring to coletroops, the best blood of England was shed onet; meantime, from Karadagh, Captain in a glorious conflict and Interman took its and it is expected that the English troop place beside Marahon and Thermopylas in albeit a young one, despatched one or two the annals of military glory. (Cheers.) Ecompanies over the gorge and the river, who wen then, I rejoice to say, the ancient prowtook up a flanking position in the midst of eas of Scutland stood conspicuous—for on rocks commanding these English Tabias and that very morning the telegraph, in announceby immense exertions he also got some can the bloody light of Ralaklava, had told heavy guns to bear on them, so that he soon that, in the wreck of the Ottomon troops, the changed the Russian retreat into a rabble Highland Regiments had stood firm; and in rout. Some Russian cavalry made a gallant the glorious charge of the Heavy Brigade charge here, but soon came to grief among which broke through the Muscovite Horse, the Scots Grays had taken the lead,-(Cheers.)

" Since that time, what a momentous year has been passed-what alternations of hope and fear, of grief and exultation-what courage and preseverance, on the the one hand; what steadiness and devotion on the other! It has, indeed, been a mighty contest, and mighty beyond example have been the means employed on both sides. Two hundred and ten thousand French soldiers, eighty thousand English, and fifteen thousand Picdmontese, with 1,200 guns have been sent from the remotest parts of Western Europe to the theatre of conflict, the shores of the Crimea, and they have been confronted by at least an equal number of Russians The annals of the world will be sought in vain for the waging of such a war, at such a distance, and with such means. In comparison to it, the army of Alaxander, the legi-

into insignificance. "Proportionately, great have been the suc desens achieved in the terrible strile which ousued. ... Three victories in pitched battles on the field, an arduous, and unparalled siege of ten months' duration, terminating in a decisive triumpli—the total destruction of a floet of eighteen sail of the line and 100 ves batteries near it. Risburg, in our bad signalized the campaign before the allied (Appleuse) Neither the Ann projumles nor the mown of winter, neither the floods of December nor the heats of July, neither the swords of the enemy por the boson of inviscible host. More than all they faced during ten long and drupry months, the fenrial mervice of the trenches, the most arduous which ever fell to the lot of, soldiers to discharge. (Applause.)

"Theirs was noue of the 'pomp and cir-

ches, when the wintry sky was illuminated only by the flying projectiles; and if they closed their wearied cyclids for a few moments, a bomb burst by their side, and they were shatched from sleep to sternity. They suffered and perished in fearful multisudes, but they suffered and perished in silence Others no less courageous, succeeded as the first fell in deadly strife in the trenches foor were true to the last of their blood and their breath.

And like respers descend to the harvest of

dooth care berg fine till the awful struggle was brought to a ter-mination,and the allied standards were planted on the ramparts of Sebastopol. With your to form a calculation of the Russian truth did our troops in the trenches when loss in killed and wounded, lest I be accused they beheld battery after battery blown into of exaggeration, but I will give you an the air; tower after tower wrapped in flames, We have already buried ship after ship sinking in the deep, exclain upwards of 4,000 dead Russians, numbers of that the hour, not of victory; but, of canthe enemy also crowd our bospitals, where quest, had come, and that in the flarings the Turks treat them as neusafires or guests, around them they beliefd the self-immolation a sacred word used by the Mushir Vassil of an empire: It is natural that after to Pasha, as he directed them to be taken care many triumples, the people of this country. of even more then of our own men. Our should regret that in the last moult their arms were not equally successful with the

Kinhum, Oct. 24. Sin .- I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command, as per mararmy.

The force left Kinburn on the 20th inst. bivouacked that night and the following at the village of Patowffka (9 miles,) proceed. ed from thence to the village of Shudoffica," which the allies burnt. A good many farms all deserted, and a great quantity of hay was also destroyed.

On our return yesterday, about 250 of the memy's cavalry menaced our rear. The troops are very bealthy.

At a conference held to-day, it has been determined that the fort of Kinburn is to be occupied for the Wiffter by French troops, will embark for the Crimea on the 1st of November. I have, &c.,

A. SPENCER. Brigadier General.

The Military Secretary, Head-Quarters, Crimes.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ... Sebastopol, October 20.

The following order of the day, was published by Marshall Pelissier on the taking of Kimbura :

. The army will loam with joy the nouncement of a fresh success. The flags of England and of France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kinburn. The key to the mouths of the Bug and the Diffeper is in the power of the allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Bruat and Lyghs, and on the land side by the Anglo French division under General Bazrine, the fort of Kinburn care pitulated by a bombardment of five bours and a half. Its garrison composed of General officer, ten other officers, and, 1380 soldiers, left the place with the honors of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, abandoning in the lort, 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunition and supplies of inflerent kinds. The day of the 17th October, in which the floet and the army so lappily united their of forts for the same object, adde to the alors and the renown of the allied armses. They are their object, and the renown of the allied armses. who, in their despay, on the following day, blew, up the fort of Otchekoff, and three

The Paris Constitution nels on the authoris pitry to no invier or the distance of the school of the sc cease or continue the defences of the Run; sian position in the Orimen according to cir-in they were three in manher, suppassed the

Plics Commander in Chief adds 144 We 42 will never voluntarily abandon this country, 2: where Bt: Visidimien received the water of grace, after his conversion to: Christianity; 32 w but there are conditions that sometimes ren-niz proceeding from the Russian camp, which continued without information for seven curistiance of glorious war. Neither the infimenth resolutions impracticable, to movements, occurring as they did after the hours, and about midday the Russian col- rush of the most glorious news of the fall luming wars seen migries down the bills much have the runs of the plateau and the greatest sacrifices useless in the greatest sacrifices useless in the greatest sacrifices useless in the greatest sacrification and the greatest sacrification and

"The Emperor has deigned to leave the ad sole judge of the moment when we wight the change our link of defined and it is about the the will of God we should do so, it is for users to prove that we know how to fuelify the wood boundless confidence of the Crait, who have boundless confidence of the Grain who had a arrived hoof vicinity to provide for the delay fence of the country and the wants of his army is deligned before and and additional form Mackensid to the delay from Mackensid to the least of the country is delay from Mackensid to the least of the country is delay from Mackensid to the least of the country of the country

Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish holdical evi-ite has advertised a new book on political radi-jects, the fille heing "The Principles of Go-vernment, or Meditations in Exited visited

A beautiful tablet to the monory of the hero of Splistria and his two brothers, their gallant cons of Gen. Butler, who fell in the gallant cone of Gen Butter, who tell in the present war with Ruinia, has just been putil up in the parish church of Phomatows of County Kilkenny, and the state of the Thomatows of the The Beliastic Marcantile Journal futers, ports a marked approvement in the frace of a

that fown during the quarter ending the 30th, September, July, and thin, inother than the general depreciation which has for some time existed in the manufacturing districts.

"This Parsor 'Asb rule Income/Par. 32" The Latierick Reporter announces the sel-

for some days at Navam to try schetbers the late John Wilson, of Hunk, in the country of Manth, has left any, legitimate herry, the constitution involving the cachesting to the compline default of herry amounting to fill the portion of a property amounting to fill the lands and other securities, and about 26,000 a year in landed estates. The introduction of the lands and other securities and about quiry has not been yet concluded all lo scot

The Trisk India Onlights 2 The his arrangement are said to be these suches Baron Pigott's to realth, but the Tribuit be delicate. health mann. Attorpey Goscier

Bed down the being the and and and both

Enropean Intelligence

THE BATTLE AT KARS.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from Major General Williams, Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia, of which the following is

KARS, Oct. 3, 1355.

My Lord, I had the honor to announce to your Lordship, on the evening of the 29th ult., the glorious victory gained on the morning of that day by the Sultan's troops on the heights above Kare, over the Russian army commanded by General Mouravieff, and I now beg to furnish your lordship with the principal incidents of that sanguinary battle.

Your lordship will perhaps recollect that in my despatch No. 123, of the 28th June, I stated that the Russian General, after his second demonstration against the southern face of our entrenchments, which is flanked by Halix Pasha Takia and Kanli Tabia, marched south, and established his camp at Baugah Tikme, a village situate about four miles from Kars. Knowing that General Mouravieff served in the army which took Kars in 1828, I conceived his last manœuvre to be preparatory either to a reconnoisance, or an attack upon the heights of Talimash, from whence the Russians successfully pushed their approaches in the year above cited.

Whilst, therefore, the enemy's columns were marching towards Bugah Tikme, I visited those heights with Liout. Col. Lake, and, after studying the ground, decided on the nature of the works to be thrown up; these were planned and executed by Lieut. Colonel Lake with great skill and energy. I enclose for your Lordship's information a plen made by that officer of the town and the opposite side of the river Kars Chai, over which three temporary bridges had As all verbal descriptions, or bird's-eve views to elucidate my description.

Your lordship will observe that, whilst our camp and magazines in the town were low, the hills above Kars commanded all, and were, therefore, the keys of our posi- put to flight.

The entrenchments of Tahmash, being those near the enemy's camp, demanded the greatest vigilance from all intrusted in their defence. General Kmety, a gallant Hungarian officer, commanded the division which Major-General Hussein Pacha, and my aid-

Throughout the investment, which has now lasted four months, the troops in all the ed of its troops. redoubts and entrenchments have kept a vi-gulant look-out during thought, and at their

appointed stations before days with a their before days with.

At four o'clock on the eventful morning of the 20th the enemy's columns were reported to be advancing on the Tahmash front. 24 guns; the first or right column being directed on Tahmash Tabia, the second on Yukseh Tabia, and the third on the breastwork called Rennison lines. As soon as the first gun:announced the approach of the central position, from which succours could ARMY BEFORE & SEBASTOPOL. onemy, the reserves were under arms in a English lines.
The mist and imperfect light of the dawn-

ing day induced the enemy to believe that he was about to surprise us; he advanced with his umal, steadiness and intrepulity; but on getting within range, he was saluted with a crushing fire of artillery from all points of the line. This unexpected reception, however, only drow forth loud hurralis from the Russian infantry, us it rushed up the bill, on the redoubts and breastworks. These works poured forth a fire of musketry and rifles, which told with fearful effect on the close columns of attack, more capecially on the left one, which, being opposed by a battalion of 450 Chasseurs, armed with Minie rifles, was, after long and desperate lighting, completely broken, and sent headlong down the hill, leaving 850 dead on the field, besides those carried off by their comrades.

The central column precipitated itself on the redoubts of Tahmas and Yukseh Tahias, where desperate fighting occurred and lasted for several hours, the enemy being repulsed in all his attempts to enter the closed redoubts, which mutually flanked each other with their artillery and musketry, and made terrible havor in the ranks of the assailants: and it was bere that Generals Kinety and Hussein-Pacha, together with Major Teesded in the aboulder, and had two horses killed under him.

The right column of the Russian infantry. supported by the battery, eventually turned battery opened in the rear of the closed redoubt, at its salient angle, their infantry penetrated considerably behind our position.

Observing the commencement of this movement, and anticipating its consequences, Lient.-Colonel Lake, who had taken the direction of affairs in the English Tabias, was instructed to send a battalion from Fort Lake to the assistance of the defenders of Tahmash, and at the same time two battalions of the reserves were moved across the flying bridge, and upon the rocky heights of Las Jeppe Tabia. These three reinforced columns met each other at that point, and being hidden from the enemy by the rocky nature of the ground, confronted him at a most opportunate moment. They deployed, opened their fire, which stopped, and soon drore back the enemy's reserves, which were then vigorously charged with he bayonet, at the same moment when Gen. Kmety and Major Teesdale issued from the redoubts at Tahmash, and charged the assailants. The whole of that portion of the fled down the beights under a murderous fire of musketry. This occurred at half-past cleven, after a combat of seven hours.

including his reserves, twenty-two battalions of infantry, a large force of dragoons and Cossacks, together with thirty-two guns. About half-past five o'clock, a.m., a Rus-

sian column, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and sixteen guns advanced from the valley of Tehakmak, and assaulted those small redoubts, which, after as stout a resistance as their unavoidably feeble garrisons could oppose, fell into their hands, together with the con-necting breastworks, defended by townsmen and mountaineers from Lazistan, whose clannish flags, according to their custom, were planted before them on the epaulments and, consequently, fell into the hands of the enemy; but ere the fire had began in this portion of the field, Captain Thompson had received orders to send a battalion of infant-

line of works, named by the Turks Ingliz Tabias (the English batteries.) Their arrival was as opportunate as that

which I have had the honor to describe in the former part of this despatch; these battalions, joined to those directed by Lieut .-Colonel Lake, gallantly attacked and drove the Russians out of the redoubt at the point of the bayonet, after the artillery of the enemy had been driven from those lines by the cross fire directed from Fort Lake and from Arab Tabia and Karadagh, by Capt. Thompson. That officer deserved my best thanks for having seized a favorable moment to remove a heavy gun from the eastern to the western extremity of Karadagh, and

with it inflicted severe loss on the enemy. After the Russian infantry was driven from the English redoubts, the whole of its neighboring heights, which is situated on their attacking force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry retreated with precipitation, plied with round shot from all the batteries bearbeen thrown to keep up our communications ing on their columns. During their temporary success, however, the enemy captured of ground convey but an imperfect idea of two of our light guns, which the mortality amongst our horses from famine prevented any locality, I bog to enclose a sketch made amongst our horses from famine prevented by Mr. Churchill, which will, I trust, tend our withdrawing from their advanced positions. He also carried off his wounded, and many of his dead, yet he left 363 of the latter within and in front of these entrenchrendered as safe as circumstances would al- ments; and his retreat occurred at least an hour before the assailants of Tahmash were

During this combat, which lasted nearly seven hours, the Turkish infantry, as well as artillery, fought with the most determined courage; and when it is recollected that they had worked on their entrenchments, and guarded them by night throughout a peoccupied this eminence; he was assisted by riod extending to nearly four months, I think your lordship will admit that they have provde-camp, Major Teesdale, who has ucted as ed themselves worthy of the admiration of his chief of the staff.

Burope, and established an undoubted claim Europe, and established an undoubted claim to be placed amongst the most distinguish-

The Turkish dead and wounded were removed on the night of the battle with the townspeople, who also fought with spirit,

lost 101 men. His Excellency the Mushir has reported to his government those officers who particu-They were three in number, supported by larly distinguished themselves-a difficult task in an army which has shown such desperate valour throughout the unusual period of seven hours' uninterrupted combat.

I have, &c., WILLIAMS.

From the Correspondent of the Times. CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, November 3, 1855. The series of heights above Baidar on

which they have been spread form essentially an offensive and not a defensive position. From the large indented plateau of Kumur-Tohesine, which runs downs from Ozembush to the gorge of the Tchernaya at Alsu, up to the bold naked rock called Yaila Bashi the last promontory of the great Yaila range, there extends a number of plateaus and hillocks, which on one side overlook the valley of Buidar and on the other the valley of the Upper Belbek and the defile of Aitodor. For an army engaged in offensive operations, therefore, this extended position offers the advantages of an encampment in a line of battle which cannot be turned; it threatens the enemy on all sides and leaves him uncertain, as the troops can be thrown with great facility on every point. Besides this, in summer the occupation of all the heights become necessary, because, as the two roads which lead over this chain are separated by several miles' distance from each other, it would have been possible for an enterprising enemy to force a way through the intermediate heights, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground and the copiousness of brushwood.

dale, so conspicuously displayed their courage and conduct. Lieut-General Kereen Pacha also repaired to this scene of desperate sible becomes necessary, and this long line sible becomes necessary, and this long line sible becomes necessary. over which the Erench troops have been scattered begins to show its inconveniences. So far off from their resources the feeding of a large body of men becomes a very surithe left flank of the entrenched wing of the Tahmash defences, and whilst the Russian that these height have absolutely no strategical importance for the next campaign, as they may be taken ut any moment by any army for the trouble of marching up, and as, besides this, they may easily be turned by a flank movement from either the Tchouliou

valley or that of the Apu. Hitherto the French have not abandoned all the heights, but only drawn in those posts which were too much advanced, but the large bodies of all arms which have been retiring for the last two days show evidently their intention of occupying only the two roads over the heights to Ozembash and Kolulus, both of which have been fortified in the most commanding points, and of considering even these points rather as advanced posts than as forming part of their defence, which must always be more or less the Tchernavá.

There seems to be, however, another circuinstance besides the necessity of contracting our too extended line for the winter, which may be brought into connexion with the movement of the French troops. Yesenemy's infantry and artillery now broke and terday afternoon a younker, or cadet, who, vely stated that after the arrival of these the French screw ships of the line two only. it was deemed advisable to pay the tax this according to his own account, was for some alight offence taken from the regiment and taneously opened against the forts on the in the Black Sea-one before Eupatoria, the citement prevailing consequences dangerous attached as a punishment to the Cossacks, north."

In this part of the field the enemy had, came over to us, and, among other valuable MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN information, brought the news that the Russian army of the Crimen, about 70,000 men, had received orders and was preparing to at. tack our lines, especially our right, from Tchorgoun to the extreme right, on the 6th or 7th of this month, and if the attack should not succeed, the army had orders to evacuate the Crimen, and to take up its position at Kherson or Nicholaieff. According to the accounts of the younker, who seems to be marvellously well informed of everything, the preparation for this retreat are already made. The heavy position guns which were in the batteries on the Mackenzie heights have been removed, and replaced by others of lighter calibre. The heavy baggage has likewise gone.

So here we are, two months after the fall of Sebastopol, settling down for the winter ry from each of the heights of Karadagh under an apprehension of a Russian attack!

and Arab Tabia to reinforce the English
The fact speaks for itself. A victorious lines. This reinforcement descended the army, which has driven out the enemy from deep gulley through which flows the Kars the strongest position behind which soldiers river, passed a bridge recently thrown across ever fought-an army which is as numerous it. and ascended the opposite precipitous if not more so, than when it gained this vicbank by a zigzag path which led into the tory is reduced to defend itself against the vanquished army. The attack may take place or not, but the circumstance that an den of it, although very improbable, is not of the Reserves directed towards Tahmash, impossible is nearly as significant as if the attack had actually taken place; it is the judgment on our "operations" for the last wo months. We have left the enemy time to recover from the effects of their retreat and two months of undisturbed rest is quite sufficient for a Russian army to repair any breakage in the perfect machinery of their nilitary discipline. They have as well as we ourselves been relieved from the harrassing trench work which imposed upon them such sacrifices, and, not being pressed from any side, there is nothing to prevent them from making an attack, if this should enter into their plan of operations. It seems much more difficult to understand why they should forsake their advantageous defensive position. and risk everything on the slight chances of a successful attack. It is a well-known fact in Russian inditary history that her success in arms has always been owing to the perseverance and tenneity with which she tired out her adversaries rather than to any brilliant acts of daring; and whenever she at-tempted any of the latter she nearly always failed. She gains her point by the weakness of her opponents, and not by her own The present was confirms this strength. On the Danube she kept the whole Turkish army at bay with a considerably inferior force; but when she tried the offensive by besieging Silistria her armies were unable to overcome a handful of Arabs and Arnaut Irregulars. In the Crimea the Russian army, notwithstanding its repeated efforts, could never gain back an inch of ground which it had once lost. Even recent events in Asia prove the same. As long as the Russian army was satisfied with investing Kars the place seemed lost, and one may say it has been relieved by the Russian attack. It would be wonderful if the Russian Generals, who have formed the military system of the empire, were not aware of its profiting by our faults, they should think o committing themselves to one which may be fatal to them, they must have entirely forgotten the maxim of Peter the Great, who, after the disastrous battle of Narva, consoled himself with the idea that it would be the faults of the Swedes which would teach him how to win-an idea fully realized by the

battle of Pultown. Bosides this the source from which the information about an impending attack comes seems to be suspicious. The younker, as I have said, is marvellously well informed about everything which the Russians intended to do; this is the more surprising as he formed part of the most advanced Cossack posts, who can know less about the movements of the army than the little the troops in the rear may gather from what they see. If one adds to this the slight cause which he gives for his desortion-namely, his punishment to serve for a time with the Cossacks, in consequence of a love affiair—one cannot help doubting the information which he brought.

But, even while doubting, one cannot help, now that the apprehension of an attack has been again ovoked, looking at the Russian line with more interest than usual, and fixing one's attention even on comparatively slight signs of life on that side, which one have scarcely remarked at other times. Thus for the last two days, but especially yesterday, the Russians have been ourning the furze on the Mackenzie ridge, it may have been an incident, but the line of fire seemed too regular not to suggest the idea that it was by design that it took place. The Tchouliou valley is swarming with Cossacks. They are likewise more numerous on all the hills about Apu and Ozembash. A party of the Quartermaster General's Department which were out sketching the day before yesterday was hindered by them from finishing their work. Up to Tuesday the laybreak in consequence of the rumors of has been countermanded since; now I sup-

pose it will be again taken up.

The north side is rather more quiet than 24 hours. It seems a kind of compromise bly from the conviction of the uselessness of hring, -- at any rate, in the way it has been borhood of the other.

The Gazette des Postes contains the fol-

RUSSIA.

St. Peterserg, Nov. 4.

An extraordinary activity is displayed in the artillery department here. As the transport of heavy ordnance and its accompanying projectiles is more easy in several directions in the winter over the snow than in the sminer on very indifferent roads, sledges have been prepared in ample quantities to take advantage of the first fall of snow. Arrangements are being made for a regular service for supplying the most ex-

posed places with large quantities of shell-and rockets, 12,000 poods (18,000lbs) of which are destined for Cronstadt, and proportionate supplies for Sweaborg, Revel, Archangel, Abo and Wyborg. The imperial arsenal at Briansk and the steam factory at Ochtinsky are engaged in getting ready new parks of artillery for field service and coast defence. The furnishing of several of these has been opened for public competion, and the 22nd instant is the date fixed

on for sending in tenders. In the militia the appointment of the officers is completed as far, as the 289th drushine. According to the imperial decee for the organisation of the militia, each drushing is to contain 1,030 rank and file, so that the whole corps ought to have 300,000 men in round numbers. But it must be observed that in this respect the drushines of the militize are not better off than the regiments of the regular army; and it is believed that many of them have only half, and none of them more then three-narters the number of menrequired by the ukase.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF.

A telegrapic communication has been received, intimating the willingness of Sir William Codrington to accept the post of Com.n-chief of the British army in the Crimea, which the increasing delicacy of Sir James Simpson's health had induced that officer to resign. Sir William, therefore, now hold command of the army, and was gazetted on Tuesday night to the local rank of Ge-

RUSSIAN UKASE.

A despatch from Berlin states "that the Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, facilitating the enterance of poor nobility into the army. In consequence of the complete ruin of Russian commerce at Sebastopol, Yalta Kertch Kaffa, and Berdianski, the Emperor has ordered that trade shall be exempt from all the usual taxes and duties, until the restoration of tranquillity in the Taurida.

OPERATIONS ON THE DNIEPER

A supplement of the Invalide Russe contains the following telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortschakoff: -

" Nicholaieff, Oct. 31.

The camp on the spit of Kinburn, between the suburb and the fortress, has been broken determine exactly the strength of the garrisson they have left in Kinburn. Their ight vessels, though in smaller number, contime at their anchorage in the Bay of Oczakoff, or cruise in the liman, entering the an Angle-Indian army to co-operate in Asiaembowheres of the Bug and Dnieper, and taking soundings, but without ascending very far up those rivers, or even up to the points they reached when they first appeared. The fleet, number of which has again slightly decreased since yesterday, is moored in the same position.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th, in the Austrian Gazette, savs:--" Accounts from Nicolaieff state that the Bug has been rendered impassable below that place by the sinking of vessels laden with stone and sand. The same has been done in the Unieper below Kherson. The allies are constructing batteries at Kinburn, in which they are mounting some ships' guns of a very large calibre. The French troops which occupy it are 3,000 in number. All the inhabitants have quitted Otchukoff, and are encamped in the plains near it."

The Invalide Russe of the 4th inst. con tains the following despatch, dated Nicolaieff Nov. 2. 6,40 p.m: Of all the enemy's fleet there remain but the following vessels, viz: at sea, near the embouchure, of the liman of the Dnieber, two screw frigates of 30 to 40 guns, and two steam corvettes, 3 floating batteries, two gunboats, two transports, and one merchant vessel; near the confluence of the Bug and the Dnieper, seven gunbouts, making in all 23 vessels."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st instant, says :-The portion of the German Legion lately embarked in England for the East, is hourly whole camp turned out every morning before expected. Colonel Woolridge arrived on Monday by the Marseilles mail boat. The an attack which arose some time ago; it Germans are to be quartered at Scutari, and there, it is said, will pass the water. The Golden Fleece has passed throng here, pro-ceeding to the Crimea, with 784 Sardian t has been for some time past. Scarcely a soldiers, 24 officers, and 12 sisters of charity score of shots are fired from either side in on board. The Sutley has gone through with between 600 and 700 Sordinians. The between the two belligerents, arising proba- cavalry of the Turkish contingent are embarking, or are about to embark, for the Eastern Crimea. The two regiments of Otdone hitherto, and each party, although so toman Cossa ks, consisting chiefly of Poles. close to the other as to be on some points many of whom have fled from the Russian within grape distance, goes about its own service, have been attached to the Turkish business without caring much for the neigh- contingent. They are now on march from Burgas to Terna. I have not yet learnt their ultimate destination. From the Cai-THE NORTH SIDE of SEBASTOPOL | mea there is no news. It is currently re- correct, as regarded Archbishop M'Hale's ported that only the heavy cavalry, not the intention to tread in the footsteps of the light, is to come down here for the winter. Priest of Blarney and to evade the payment In that case it is presumable that Lord Geo. Paget's brigade will remain at Eupatoria. The fire of the batteries on the south where, however, if I am rightly informed, the add of Saturday, the accredited local organ side of Sebastopol against the northern forts. French had monopolized all the decent of St. Jarlah:-- Considerable anxiety was redoubled on the closing days of last month. quarters and stabling before it arrived. Ac- felt in town during the last few days in con-Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed cording to the Presse d'Orient, the Impe- sequence of a seizure made by the collector with cannons of the greatest culibre, have rial Gaard, \$,000 strong, is about to return on some property belonging to the Archbeen ready at Kamiesch, and are to take to France on board a steam squadron com- bishop for income tax. So strong was the part in the fire against Fort Constantine. The manded by Admiral Bruat in person. The feeling of indignation on this subject that fleet at Kinburn has received orders to send embarkation is to commence at Kamiesch on we understand Mr. Moylan, the auctioneer the mortars and large gunboats at the mouth of the 5th November, and the squadron may of this town, refused to have anything to do left; the open floor and pavement and the on him who attempts to hinder or undo it. of the Duieper to Kamiesch. It is positive be expected down here about the 10th. (f. with the transaction; and we are told that full length of the columns being left unen- to all is positive and important which aids what boats a fire from land and sea will be simul- the Napoleon and the Wagram, will remain day, lest in the intensity of the popular ex-

other off the Bay of Strelitska."

LATEST DESPATCHES.

TURKISH VICTORY IN ASIA. PARIS, Nov. 16.

A telegraphic despath has been received nere, aunouncing that Omar Pacha defeated the Russians on the 5th November. He has left the Ingour, and taken the direction of Kurais. The enemy was about 10,000 strong. and suffered considerable loss. The battle lasted five hours.

A second despatch says that Omar Pacha has forced the passage of the Ingour, at four different points, against superior numbers of the enemy. The Turkish generalissimo had pushed on to Kutais

The following account of a further success by the Turks in Asia, has been received from limburg, under date of this morn-

A desnatch has just been received here from Constantinople, dated the 15th. It save that, on the 7th instant, the Turks, under Omar Pacha, entered Georgia. After crossing the river Anakara, by wading through it up to their arms, the Turkish army attacked the redoubts at the point of the bayonet, completely routed the Russian cops to the number of 16,000, and, after a lesperate struggle, put them to flight.
The Russian loss was 400 kmeu, and 40

prisoners, and 5 cannons. The Turks had 68 killed, and 220 wounded THE RUSSIAN REPULSE AT KARS.

The Invalide Russe has published a nomiat list of the officers killed and wounded at Nars. The list of officers killed is as follows :-

Oro general (General Kovolovski) 4 colanels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 14 captains, 18 lieutenants, 15 subalterns, and 17 ensigns, making a total of 77. The list of wounded comprises 3 generals, viz. Generals Prince Gararme, Maidel, and Bronoffsky; 5 colonols, 35 lieutenants, 39 subalterns, and 47 ensigns—making a total of 176. The killed and wounded officers

THE RUSSIANS RETREATING FROM

Advices from Trebizond, of the 1st inst. announce that the Russians have set off from Kars in the direction of Alexandropol, with the greater part of their baggage, which would seem to indicate that they contempla-ted the raising of the blockede of Kars. It is announced that the besieged have contrived to preserve the liberty of their comnunications. It is stated that 8,000 Turks are marching upon Kutais; and it is assered that the Russians have already evacuated the place, and that they have fallen back unon Titlie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In London the rumors of a dissolution of the Ministry are now rife. It is said that the difficulties of Lord Palmerston are increased by a split in the cabinet.

The Piedmentese Government has ordered a number Fron huts from England for the use of its troops in the Crimea. A letter from Genoa, of the 7th, states

that, owing to the activity of Colonel Read the recognition to the Anglo-Italian Legion is going on rapidly, and charlaireaur 1,000 men have enlisted. Persia has been applied to by the allies to

allow a passage through their territories, for From Sebastopol, under date of the 3rd we learn that extensive and extraordinary

cholas, but great secrecy is observed as to their contents. A colossal military monument, from a design by Signor Marochetti, is about to be

vaults have been discovered under Fort Ni

set up on the point of Scutari, in the burial ground purchased there by the British Government. M. La Cour, the French Minister at Nap-

les, has been recalled for not sufficiently resenting the recent Neapolitan allront to the French flag. Monsieur Brenier, who is well known as a diplomatist of much energy of character, has been appointed his suc-

The weekly report of the committee for the administration of the Patriotic Fund. states that the numbers at present receiving relief from the fund are-widows, 2526 children, 3104; and orphans who have lost both parents, 97. The amount of subscriptions to the fund now reaches the large sum of £1,291,296.

THE RUSSIAN FIRE. - A letter from Sebastopol of October 30, in the Constitutional, says:-" The fire from the Russian forts for several days past has been very hot. A shell set fire to the charming little temple which crowned the eminence above the military post. It is stated that Marshal Pellissier was near the spot when the accident happened. This temple, called the Temple of Thesues, was of a rectangular form. It was surrounded with Ionic colums. and stood in the midst of a delightful little garden, but the interior was uninterestinghe Russian guns are not gallant. A pretty young English lady had her veil torn by a splinter from a shell on Sunday last. Visits to Sebastopol are very daugerous expe-

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of His Excellency Marshal Pelissier, Commanderin-Chiof of the French army in the Crimea, their news being considered as entirely free : to be a honorary member of the military division of the first class, or Knight Grand Cross

of the Bath. Dr. M. HALE VS. THE INCOME TAX .--The information of the Dublin Mail was of his share of the income-tax. The following notification appeared in the Tuam Herto the public peace might ensue."

SONG OF THE SEASON.

BY FAIRY GREY.

I am the Autumn merry and glad-I are the Autumn gay! I depart in a mantle of gray; come with the leaves and breath of flower

When the orchard trees by the wind are subscription from the town. atirred.

The pear and the apple gleam out:
And the dropping of nuts in the woods is. In the morning of the day when the opening

And a laugh and an echoing shout; plain, I am flinging the Autumn leaves.

The wind murmurs round the dwellings of men, With a sound like a sad heart's prayer: The groves are all mute in the grove and the glen.

And the next of the swallow is bare:

There's sorrowful tone in the clear water's flow,
Which it knew not in summer's bright nours fully go
Ofer the graves of the beautiful flowers.

The fall funct trees I have royally drest

The sun will soon shine on the dark mould below.

And the wind, like a spirit that grieves, Will mean as it tosses the boughs to and fro And scatters the Autumn leaves.

There's a rosy-cheeked child in the woods at play,
With a brow that's open and bright: By the fire site an old man wrinkled and gray,
And his eye hath a flickering light; There's a maiden that sings as her needle

she piles.

And a man in Life's vigorous prime;
But I see the low mounds that above them will tise. Ere the coming of dark Winter-time,

But the Spring-time again will recall the bright flowers, With the sun-tight's enlivening beau-It will bring back the birds to the decolat bowers.
And release from its bondage, the stream

And resease from its conduct.

And the lost ones of earth will awake in a land.

Where no spirit despairingly greves.

O'er the broken links in the household. band.
O'er the falling of Autumn leaves But bark ! there's a sound in the windy

North. Like the rushing of storm and blast. And I know that the Winter is issuing forth,
By the withering breath borne past;

He comes! in the ice-garlands and snow-wreaths clad And I sing as I hasten away am the Autumi, metry and glad-



Mer Foundations are upon the boily ill.s.

Samilton, Friday, December 7, 1855 FREE PEWS.

The subject of free sittings in Churches is one that is aritating not on'v the Churchmen of the mother country, but those of our own Province, and neighboring States. We therefore copy an article from the London Guardian, which will be read, we have no doubt, with the attention it deserves. In another place we give a communication, which will go far to lead the minds of the wavering to decide in favour of free sittings, for where the House of God is once dedicated to His service, it looks very like making it a house of merchandise, to lock the pews up, unless some one comes forward, and is able and willing to give a certain amount of money for the privilege of worshipping his Creator, in a becoming manner. We are very well aware that great obstacles stand in the way of providing the amount of money requisite for the proper maintenance of the Ministry, and which is now raised by the Pew system, but we imagine that a plan could be hit upon, which would obviate the

difficulty: account of the re-opening of St. Peter's Church. Sudbury, after a restoration, in which the substitution of free chairs for boxed" says the Gazette "a majority of those who were considered possessors of pews had removed their new doors, and consented to and it was generally understood that the restoration of the nave and aisles was to be carried out on the principle of making the whole area absolutely free and unappropriated. This has been now carried out; the nave and a considerable part of the aisles. have been furnished with chairs of a light and inexpensive kind, and beaches of a skeleton character, have been placed against the pathy is not valued, is not wanted. There outer walls. By means of the chairs all would have been no restoration here, but as passages are now made available, and on a means of rescuing the house of God from Sunday evening these passages are fully oc- spoliation and degradation. It has been cupied in all directions. On week days a done as God's work and to Him it is comnumber of chairs, sufficient for the average mitted. So far as it is His, men cannot number who attend prayers, is all that is disannul it, and the curse of God shall fall full length of the columns being left unen- 'All is great and important which aids what cumbered.

In all parts of the work the point continuals they symbolise the freedom and openness of

ly simed at and considered has been the making this house of trod equally free to the poor and rich throughout, and the abolishing every thing that might lead to a restoration of the slightest distinction or appropriation. The daily and Sunday services have been continued uninterruptedly in the Church du-And the wister's musical chime—
depart with the frosts and frozen showers,
That herald the dark Winter-time.

Continued uninterruptedly in the Church during the progress of the works. The funds
for the restoration have been provided. for the restoration have been provided by

services were held, the sermon was preach-And a lengh and an echoing shout;
This time for the firmer to gather his grain.
And garner his ripeued sheaves,
And garner his ripeued sheaves,
For see! over mountain, and valley, and
that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." " The Preacher began by saving that God

gave every one his work; that in all cases the sources of trength, the motives to exertion, and the liabilities to failure, are much the same, the and of all is one - God's glory, the work of each part of one great s That the work of which he should speak was And the coppliers sich soft as they means that by which the church might be made more effective to its great and Divine purnoses; in this the efforts of all ought to concur. That the church in her external In a mantle of crimes of and gold,

As were robed in state, 'ere they went to their rest.

The monarcha and princes of old,

The monarcha and princes of old, idea of worship, and also to facilitate and promote it. This must be by the house of God being perfectly free and open to poor and rich alike, without any seats being appropriated or any worldly distinctions recognized. The preacher affirmed that no words could adequately express his conviction how essential this is to the church fullfilling her high mission. How could He best promote it? To dwell on the details and working of the system might be useless. unless principles were firmly grasped; details are uninteresting, and their value cannot be appreciated. It was even enough to prove the principle of unappropriation sound and just. When this was admitted it was " often said to be very good in theory, but there were so many difficulties it would not? do to carry it out. It was, in fact, not practical. The preacher affirmed that to speak a thus is to speak in an infidel spirit it is to make ourselves wiser than God, and to deny His power, to say that that which is is good is not to be done, is to say that it is good in God's sight and not in ours. To attach importance to difficulties in doing the work of God is mere cowardice. It is to observe the winds and regard the clouds and The fearful and the faint-hearted, and thew! lukewarm are not faithful servants of Christ. He then said that to select arguments to a that of God was difficult from their, very number, and also because it seemed a merebb truism to say that the house of God the Father of All ought to be free to all; that if it were not for the baneful effects of evil customs and corrupt feelings, of selfishness and pride, none could deny it. The system tem of pows is contrary to the elementary? principles of the Gospel. The Gospel is free - the means through which it is offered must be free also. The pew system gives expression and encouragement to the beset ting sin of England. The love of money, and the importance attached to money. It introdes its idolatry into the very house of God, and makes the Church itself serve the" purposes of the world. It preduces the truths of the Gospel to be mere theoresthe amount of income, worldly position, the only realities to be practically recognised. even when they meet to worship God. That the actions of men express and teach much more than than their words, and that it must be by churches free and open to all that men may be effectually taught that the Church is the House of the Father of All, and the home of each one; that in it all meet as the brethren and sisters of Christ, as the very members of this one body, to worship God in his name. That with God is no respect of persons, that we are on one level before Him, and on one level must they. stand at the Judgement Day. As long as men say in Church, "This part is my property, that is yours,' it is impossible they can realise the fulness of the blessedness of the Communion of Saints. 'Many in this life "The Essex Guertte gives an interesting are as exiles, without house, without friends;" let them find all in the church on earth, let them see in it the picture and type of their true home in heaven.' 'Have not the faith ed pews presents the chief feature. "Be- of our Lord Jesus Christ respect of fore the work of restoration was commenc- persons.' Do not in direct defiance of scripture, say to the rich man, 'Sit here in a good place;' and to the poor man, 'Stand thou there.' 'Do not rob the House of God of its true glory, of its true character, and so turn it into a den of thieves.' 'Christ's lot on earth was that of a poor man, this cause is His cause; to despise and reject the poor, is to despise and reject Him." The Preacher thus observed, the presence of many there implied sympathy in the work which has been done. 'If merely in the restoration, as a matter of taste, such symis so, even in matters which in themselves

seem trifling. We value chairs because

value beauty in decoration, because it repreanta to the senses and imagination, the bright ness and glory of religion, and heavenly realities. We value symbolical ornaments on the altar, as representing great and sacred ward eye and ear alone; if it seems so, it is friend among the number. not heard and seen aright.' . We must contrad for what are called non-essentials, even as soldiers in battle contend for their nanner, not for the sake of the coloured rag, but for the cause it represents.' 'Christ came not to bring peace on earth, but a sword, and to set man at variance. . He left a Militant Church.' . To those who were most faithful it was objected that they turned the world upside down.' 'The end is indeed, to be peace and rest forever, but out of His Kingdom all things that offend.' · God's work can and shall be accomplished. when called to do so."

when the Church was crowded in every classes, occupying the chairs and benches, the Church, and joining heartily in the chanting and singing without the least disorder and confusion. This however is not to the same way every Sunday evening; and it is evident that the people take a very lively and glowing pleasure in the services of this beautiful Church. After a sermon by the Rev. W. N. Andrews a collection was made, amounting to £12 1Ss. 4d., while the congregation sung the "Evening Hymn" after which they were dismissed with the blessing. In conclusion, the Essex Gozette remarks :

" It may be noticed, as the special char-

acteristic of this restoration, that the whole

area of the church has been thrown open freely and equally to all, without any payments or appropriation of seats whatever chairs and open benches, of which the former appeared to be preferred, are placed in the nave and aisles. The way in which this work has been accomplished is particularly gratifying, as it was suggested by the Incumbent shortly after his coming to the parish, and readily agreed to by the general body of his parishioners, that the church should be thrown open equally and freely to rich and poor, without any of those fatal obstructions to the efficiency of the church, and its ordinary arrangement for worship, and to its missionary efforts among the people, which the pew system, the curse of the church of England, entails on most of our town churches. This is as it should be---Christians doing, in a religious spirit, of their own accord, and as an offering to the service of needed for the practical working of His Church on earth. There will be no need, bere at least, for the clergyman, when he wishes to minister in the name of Jesus Christ to the poor of this fold, to turn away from the parish church, when they ought to be welcome, and go off to some school-room or cottage, to a byc-street or lane to meet them: the wretched plan of having two systems of christianity side by side, one for the system by which the Bishop, the established Clergy, and the parish Churches of England are supposed to be the neculiar inheritance of the middle and upper classes, and the especial guardians of their dignity, while the poor are handed over to city missionaries, and lay committees, and hired rooms and ragged churches; in such a double-faced ystem as that the clergy of the church always seem to resemble the sham gilt pipes of an organ front, put there only for show, which certainly look remarkably well, but the sad fact of this utteruselesness is reveal ed by another set of plain working pipes being set up behind them, almost out of sight, to secure the music which they are unable to produce; so it too often seems as though our parish Churches, and Clergy, and Prayer Book Services, were set up merely for show -for respectability's sake---while the gospel of Jesus Christ, that sweet music which goes lone to the hearts of the poor, has to be roviled for by Scripture readers, and city bioraries, and by prayer meetings and lecwhere except in church. Would that Church of England, before it finds itself anted and set aside by this insidious, e-faced system (the offspring of cow-\and indolence), might open its arms gain to the poor of our large towns, to them, as Richard II. said to the ald people who were stirred up to rise in - You want a Leader; I am melonal Leader, come and follow

inlions : Jop with the" Echo," as

" What i some able a lit if the Church contains and of a righwritten in a proper tone treely hestow pulicious spersions so swered in som by the Ecro, are anmen are achamitmilar strain. Churchorgan: they adknowledge it as their Lord Jesus. but they cannot all that appears in DECEMBER 12.

Now we should ment contained in sulorse the sentibut we would sak ofre were it true, over all files since the imporary to look supervision, and point came under our that would bear the disingle article have studiously aveidm given. We with the Ecko, and hail controversy

the Church, as well as that they are practily with angry controversy, leading to disunion convenient, and cannot be appropriated. We in our Church, which ought to be at unity at least with itself At the same time that we would raise our voice against punecessary and useless discussion, we trust that we shall never be wanting in courage and ability to denounce error in every shape, and in so doing we ask the support and countenance truths. Nothing here is meant for the out- of every true Churchman, and our Barrie

> TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 9 .- SECOND SUNDAY IN AD-

I Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our loarning; that we through patience and comfort of the eriptures might have hope .- Rom. zr. 4.

A two fold hope is held out in the scripthe end will not be till Christ comes and casts tures. To those who from age to age struggled against the evil which prevailed on all sides, the was held out that God in with or without your aid; your own salva- | due time would rescue the world from its tion cannot be if you will not work for Him tyranny. To those who struggled against evil within as well as without, was need out The evening service was at half-past six, the hope hope of the recompense of eternal life. Thus they were enabled to hold out part, by a congregation composed of all patiently and were comforted under discouragement. Give me, Lord, thus to find paand standing in throngs at the west end of tience and comfort in thy word through

sion for the truth of God, to confirm the promises made unto the fathers; and that he wondered at as the Church is filled in the Gentiles might glorify God for his mercy.-Rom. zv. 8

> The promises which God made to Abrathose who should enter into the covenant by Lord, and rejoice before him with fear, circumcision: and the Redeemer was promised specially to them, and therefore Jesus drunkard and shall be removed like a cotministered specially to those within the covenant. And as the Jews were thus to learn the truth of God to his promises, so the Gentiles were to glorify him for his mercy, in admitting them to a share in the blessings of redemption, although not the people of God, as Israel was. Glory be to thee, O Lord, for thy free mercy. Make me worthy of it.

DECEMBER, 10.

1. Lot him make speed and hasten his work, that we may know it .- Issi. v, 18.

Unbelievers will accept nothing which hey do not see, and not even all which they do see. Whilst God waits for the fitting time to come, to accomplish his promises and threatenings, they cry out scornfully for the mmediate accomplishment of his word. They refuse to know the future by the past, days shall they be visited .- Isni. zxiv. 22. and require to see that they may know. But the time will come when they will no longer be impatient. When his time of Judgement comes, he will make speed and tarry no God, that which they have learnt to be most longer, May I hasten thy work of holiness in myself, O Lord, that I may be always ready for thy coming.

> 2. Judge, I pray you, betwirt me and my vineyard.—Isai. v. 3

God appealed to the Israelites themselves chosen them freely from the nations; be had transplanted them to a fruitful land; he had rich, the other for the poor, has, thank God, given them a national power; he had planted for your redemption draweth night.—Luke received its death blow here; that fatal a church amongst them, and a sacred minisa church amongst them, and a sacred minis- 1 x1i, 28. of priests and levites, to lead them God, to instruct and judge them; but they brought forth evil fruits. And I, what have done? Huve I not been placed in a goodly land, under orderly and righteous government, supplied with all holy ordinances and fed with heavenly doctrine?' And what return have I made? O Lord, help me daily to bring forth better fruits to thee. DECEMBER 11.

> 1. And there shall be signs in the sun and n the moon and in the stars; . for the powers of heaven shall be shaken . Luke xxi. 25.

> These signs came figuratively before the destruction of Jerusalem. The civil powerthe priesthood, and the whole governing body became weak and wicked and all was in disorder and confusion; for the divinely appointed powers were shaken to their foundation by the wickedness of those who administered them. But when the world's last day approaches, the same signs are to be fulfilled in the letter: and as I have seen the first fulfilled, so let me believe in the second, and prepare for thy second coming, O Lord Jesus.

2. Then shall they see the son of man coming in a cloud, with power and great glory -Luke xxi, 27.

When last He was in this world, he came the B. HERALD.—Our contemporary in weakness, and the evil powers of earth the B. Herand.—Our contemporary opposed and killed him; but then shall they that shall rise to reign over the centiles; us an cruld of the 5th inst., has done opposed and killed him; but then shall they that shall rise to reign over the centiles; us an him who was then to them weak, cloth- in him shall the Gentiles trust.—Hom. 27. will feel which we feel confident be see him who was then to them weak, clothable and to rectify. In noticing that ed with the majesty and power of God. And friend all work" The Churchman's the humble and meek on the other hand. selves in des occasion to notice our- who have had to struggle on with but dim manifestations of his power, shall be rewarded for their constancy. They shall see one in their own nature, who can feel with them, belance this ver; when to counter appointed to be both their own Judge and their Saviour for ever: May I so live that I may be able to rejoice in thy glory, O

1. The Lord of hosts shall be exalted in judgement, and God that is holy shall be sauctified in righteousness -- Isni. v, 16

The government of God in this world is shrouded in clouds and darkness, and to the natural eye appears weak and halting, so that men ask, where is He? But then there as we are of epinion that 10 do so, ed up openly before the face of the universe, ing, and two further collections made on can be done, publishing a more good can be done, publishing a more good making judgement perfect. Then shall his wards of £200, produced a total of £1,0151,

Then shall his righteousness to every individual be manifested; and those who have beretofore cavilled shall bonor and suctify him in their bearts. Grant me power, O Lord so to live, that I may not only sanctify thee, but also rejoice in thy holiness.

2. It shall be as with the people, so with the priest; as with the -ervant, so with his master; as with the burer so with the seller; as with the lender so with the horsower --

In this world everything is unequal, and one man has an advantage over another. The priest may lay on the people heavy burdens which he does not bear himself, and traffic in their sins and ignorance: the master, and the seller and the borrower may oppress the servant or the buyer or the lender. But in that great day all inequalities shall be redressed; no man shall have power over another; all shall stand before the Judge, each to bear his own burden. Help me, O Lord, so to use power here, that my use of it may not cry out against me at the last day. DECEMBER 13.

I They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that lrink it, -lsai zziv, y.

In this world, if we carry not our hixury to no great excess, we may go on to old age, enjoying the good things of the world, and forgetting to make preparation for another. But at the last day that will be impossible : for everything will appear in its true colour and proper magnitude : and then all the joys which have kept us from thinking of our true joy will be but as gall and wormwood. O that I may be enabled to give earthly good ham and his seed were made specially to its true place, and to take it as from the

2. The earth shall reel to and fro like : tage; and the transgressions thereof shall be heavy upon it .-- lani, xxiv. 20

Such is the malignancy of sin, and such its evil effect even upon inanimate nature. that the world itself is polluted by the wickedness of its inhabitants: so that it behoves the Lord to include it in the general judgement, and to shake and remove the scene of so great wickedness. How should this make me fear for myself! How anxious should I be, that by turning to the Lord with all my heart, I may be cleansed body and soul by the blood of Christ, and not swept away in the general destruction. Turn thou me, O Lord, and so shall I be turned. DECEMBER 11.

1. And they shall be gathered together, as prisoners are gathered in the pit, and shall be shut up in the prison : and after many

This is in some respects the condition of all the departed. So far as they are dead they are placed in prison, like criminals awaiting their trial: for God has much against all: and although they may be instified in his sight, they cannot be justified in the sight of men and angels until the day when He shall visit them and bring them up from prison to trial. Yet those who have departed in faith are prisoners of hope. May to justify him in their own minds. He had I so live, that in my-prison I may look forward to a happy sentence.

2. Then look up and lift up your heads

We are redeemed even in our redemption is so incomplete that it is as thoughit were scarcely begun. Evil still redeath, the badge of its triumph and of our captivite still continues to reign even over those whose souls are delivered from the bondage of corruption. But when the last dar approaches, we who have striven to cast off the voke of sin from our souls, may look forward to its entire removal from both soul and body. Let thy redemption, O Lord every day go on within me, that I may have my part in the full redemption of that glorious day:

DECEMBER 15.

1. When yesoe those things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is near at hand .- Luke xxi, 31.

God, in his mysterious dispensations. has only by degrees has he recovered his own kingdom. Yet those in whose hearts he has set it up rejoice in it, so far as it exists, and desire to see it fully established. And so it shall be at that great day, when the avil one shall be bound and cast forever into the botomless pit, to disturb the world no more. Let thy kingdom, O Lord, daily be more established in my heart, that I may have a part in the eternal kingdom.

2. There shall be a root of Jesse, and he

God's dispensations are inseparably united and his mercies to his ancient people are intimately joined to those intended for his new people of the Gentiles. The king of the Gentiles, and he in whom they trust shall come out of the root of Jesse, from the heart of the Jewish people. Nothing stands alone; and the ancient poople with the new are but one people of God. O my King, I accept thee, I submit to thee. I trust myself unreserredly to Thee.

BEDMINISTER CRUECK -From the ac count of the consecration of Bedminster Church in the Brestel Miror, it appears that 500 persons remained to partake of the Holy Eucliarist. The amount of the offersor collection made on the occasion was £700 including £500 from Mr and Mrs Phippen columns holy hatred of sin appear without question. a sum sufficient to clear off the debt.

To the Kditor of the Church. CHURCH SOCIETY OFFICE.

drawn to the fact that the amount collected for the Society by the Parochial Branch at in Caddapah, one; and in Hyderabad, one Goderich, does not appear in its proper place in the report, for the year ending converts from heathenism have been added April 30th, 1855, I cannot account for the omission; the sum of £7 2s. 6d. including the Rev. E. L. Elwoods' subscription was paid into the agency of the Bank in Goderich in April, and the voucher forwarded to books of the Society. The sum of £9, was collected by the Rev. B. C. Hill, at the rarious stations in his mission for the Widows and Orphans Fund lastgrear, and has been placed to the credit of the Society by the Bank, but as the letter containing the outher of deposit miscarried, it was not entered in our books prior to the publishing of the report. By publishing this in your next issue, you will oblige

Yours &c. THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. Secretary, C. S. D. T. To the Editor of the Church.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Dec. 5th, 1855. DEAR SIE -I am informed that occure

cos, such as the tellowing, are frequent, in a certain righty undowed Parish Church in this Diocese. A gentleman entered, after the service had commenced, and finding some pews vacant, he quietly betook himself to the nearest one, making sure of a seat, but lo! he found that he could not open the door, and no wonder, for, in this Porish Church, the Churchwardens consider that th so, who cannot pay for paws, should be contented to sit on benches, behind the reading desk and pulpit, where they cannot bear a word. The person above referred to differed with them in opinion, and conceivine that in a Parish Church, every parishionor had a right to a seat, to the no small amusement of some of the more thoughless of the Congregation, and doublisse, to the great scandal of those, who think rightly upon such questions, be climbed over the door and took his sout. This is not the first time that I have beard of such procoodings in the Parish Church, and if the Churchwardens had not been completely blinded by the God Mammon, they would ere this, have been convinced of their error. yours' faithfully,

A SUBSCRIBER. THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPO-

GATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. Concluded from our last.

Diocese of Guiana (Dr. Austin, Bishop.)

-The Bishop has informed the society of the gratifying fact of the ordination at George Town of an African of unmixed blood, Mr. Lambert Mackenzie, who completed his education at St. Augustine's Colege, Canterbury, and was sent to Guiana by the society in the beginning of this year. The society has improving stations at St. Alban, Beterverwagting, St. Augustine, their names were not given in to the Proctors, Pomeroon, Wakenaam, St. Stephen, and to Mr. H. Shute, M.A., of Oriel to Waramure.

demands which are made upon it in consequence of the rush of colonists to some parmains in us; it still reigns in the world; ticular settlement. The discovery of the gold fields in Australia at once drew a population of many thousands to the spot. More recently some rich copper mines were All Souls, to proceed to a degree in law in-discovered near the Orange River, in South stead of arts, was read to the House. Africa, and a large number of people at once flocked to the neighborhood. The Bishop states that £38,000 had been spent upon churches since the formation of the Sea of Cape Town, and that large amounts are still wanting. The Bishop has a considerable Bramston, B.A., Balliol; Hon. E. O. Leigh, body of clergy, who are laboring for the Oriel; and C. L. Wingfield, B.A., Exeter, conversion of Hotentots, Kairs, Fingos, and have been elected Fellows of All Souls.

Diocese of Grahamstown (Dr. Armstrong Bishop.)-The foundations of a great missionary work have been laid in this diocese. The governor, Sir George Grey, who has already done so much by moral and religious means for elevating the condition of the nasuffered Satan to rule this lower world; and tive tribes in New Zealand, has determined to follow a similar method for reducing to neaceful and industrious wave the more harbarous and savage races of South Africa. and he has called upon the Bishop and clergy to aid him in his great enterprise. He purposes to include within his operations the on Monday Dr. Whewell was elected to the Fingos, Tambookies, Basutos (Moshesh's office. and perhaps the tribes beyond. The whole cost to Government will be about £45,000 a year, of which the colony will not be able to supply more than £5,000. This society has granted £1,500 for the present year.

Diocese of Natal (Dr. Colenso, Bishop.) The Bishop, who has lately arrived in the colony, has been on a visitation, and eneaks most hopefully of his prospects.

Diocese of Mauritius (Dr. Ryan, Bishop.) -The Bishop arrived in his new Diocese in June, and reports that he finds much to en courage him. An unknown writer has offered him £5,000 for the support of training schools.

Diocese of Calcutta (Dr. Wilson, Bishop.) -Several remarkable conversions have taken place in this Diocese during the past bidden. year. They are fully stated in the report. The excited state of the Mohammedan mind in Delhi at the present time, and the rigor with which the learned Moulois are prosecuting the controversy against Christianity sufficiently evinces the importance of occupying this field of labor.

Diocese of Madras (Dr. Dealtry, Bishop.) -This Diocese is not less than 900 miles in this immense tract of country, containing about 142,000 square miles, in which are spoken as many as five different languages, and with a population of about 13,000,000,

but a small portion, comparatively, is occu- ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP tions more widely extended in this diocese DEAR SIR,—My attention has been velly province as stations; Madura, two; Taniore, eight; in Trichinopoly, one; in the Central Carnatic; five; in Mysore, one; -in all twenty-five. During the past year to the fold, lapsed congregations have been recovered, and in many places the society's operations have been enlarged and invigo-

Diocese of Colombo (Dr. Chanman Bishop.)--- The Bishop, after ten year's resime, and I find it correctly entered in the dence within the tropics, has been compelled to return to England for the recovery of his health, not, however, before the cathedral was completed, and consecrated, and the College of St. Thomas established. There are about 1700 congregations in the Diocese.

Diocese of Labuan (Dr. M'Dougall,

Bishop Designate.)-Her Majesty having been pleased to issue letters patent for the erection of the Island of Laboan into a Bishop's see, with jurisdiction over the clergy and congregation of the Clurch of England at Borneo, a Royal mandate has been issued to the Bishop of Calcutta and his suffragans to consecrate the Rev. Francis Thomas M'Dougall, D.C.L., to be the first Bishop, and St. Luke's day, Oct. 18, lus been fixed for the consecration. The main part of the endowment £5,000, is provided by the society out of its jubilee fund, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £2,000.

Diocese of Newcastle (Dr. Tyrre!! Bishop.)--The society has received no reports of the proceedings of those who are assisted from its funds in this diocese.

Diocese of Sydney (Dr. Barker, Bishop.) -Reports have been received from the Clergy at Yass, Camden, Queanbeyan, Appin, l'etersham, Hunter's Well, and other listricts. They are of a satisfactory character. Diocese of Melbourne (Dr. Perry, Bishop.) The Bishop is at present in England, and special fund has been opened to provide the outfit and passage money of clergymen

elected for appointment in the Diocese. Diocese of Adelaide (Dr Short, Bishop.) -A new Bishopric, the seat of which will be at Perth, is to be formed out of this see.

Diocese of Tasmania (Dr. Russell Nixson Bishop.) --- The total expenditure of the so ciety for this Diocese is at present £200, n annual grants to four missionary chaplains.

Diocese of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn, Bishop.)---The Bishop having spent the greater part of the last year in England, the society is without a report from him.

Appended to the report is a summary o elergymen and others employed by the soci ety, from which it appears that the total number of missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the society is 461, in addition to 700 divinity students, catechists, school masters, and others.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .-- C. D. G. Hamilton; Mr. S., Nelson; Rev. S J. II., Tobigne; J. S., Richibucto; G. S. J. R. O. O., Chediac, Rev. W. T. Rawdon; J. B., Pickering.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

ONFORD.

In a Convocation holden on Tuesday permission was given to Messra. Caird and Garratt, of Oriel, and Mr. Oslebar, of Christ Church, to offer themselves for examination in the schools of mathematics, natural science. law, or modern history, notwithstanding that have his name, removed by mistake from the MO the Sabbath School Superintendents. Diocese of Cane Town (Dr. Grav, Bishop.) books of his college and the register of Con--One of the great difficulties of the society vocation, restored. In the same Convoca-arises from the irregular and unexpected tion the Rev. J. E. Sewell, M.A., Fellow of On the first of New college, was appointed a delegate of oil the first number of a new illustrated Paper for Children, and all who decire to promote the estates, in the room of the late Dr. Fox, Provost of Queen's. A letter from the Chancellor, allowing Mr. J. Bramston, of Balliol, one of the newly-elected Fellows of

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, the form of statute on the subject of the dress of servitors, accepted by Congregation on Thursday, was approved.

A. Blomfield, B.A., Sch., Balliol; J Mr. Blomfield is a son of the Bishop of London; he gamed the Latin Verse in 1854 and a first class in Classics, Michaelman Term, 1854; Mr. Bramston obtained a second class in the School of Law and Modern History, Easter Term, 1854; and Mr. Wingfield a second class in the Classics the same Term.

On Saturday the Heads of Colleges nominated Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity and Dr. Philpott, Master of St. Catherine's hall, for the office of Vice-Chancellor, and

At a Convocation holden on Tuesday week the following degrees were conferred: -M.A.: Rev. W. Brooksbank, B.A., Univ.; Rev. M. Stapylton, B.A., Univ.-B A. G. E. Stanley, Univ.; C. C. Chevalier, Hatfield's H. The following were admitted to be Licentiates in Theology: -- A. James, B.A., Univ.; J. Wardale, Univ. A. James, B.A., Univ., and W. H. Jack

son, B.A., Hatfield's H., have been elected Fellows of the University. PROHIBITION OF MIXED MARRIAGES .-

An announcement has been made in Popish Mass-houses that according to a recent rescript from the Pope, "mixed meriages,a to Catholics with Non-Catholics," are for-BIRTH.

In this city, on the lat inst., the wife of Captain Wheeler, of a son. At Mount Pleasant, on the 19th uit., the wife of the Rev. W. S. Griffin, of a son. In Toronto, on the 29th ult., Mrs. G. B Wyllic, of a daughter.
MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Darlington, on extreme length and 700 broad at the widest. Thursday the 29th instant, by the venerable part; comprising a considerable of the Dec. Dr. Bethune, Archdoscon of York, assisted can and the whole of Southern India. Of by the Rev. T. 5. Kennedy, Fredrick 3. by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Fredrick T. Hoche, Esq., fifth and youngest son of the late Eugenis Roche, Esq., of London, and cousin of Lord Formoy, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. McNab, Rector of Darlington, Canada West.

"America."

Halifax, Doc. otb.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax to day. The 'America, arrived early this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to Sajurday. November 24th. One week later than those received by the Atlantic The America will be due at Boston at book on Thursday The main feature of the news is a report

that General Canrobert had concluded a treaty of Alliance between Sweden and the Western Powers, to take an active part both by land and see in spring. The rumer nwaver, is believed to be premature. Power rumors were quite shundant, and

among others, it was asserted that the Czar had given his assent to l'russia informing the Western powers that he is willing to treat All those reports, however, lack confirma

tion, and are regarded as doubtful. In active hestilities nothing had occurre since the last advices either in the Crima

or Asia. Too King of Sardinia was in Paris as was well received. A slight decline had taken place in Broad sings 2d, on wheat and 6d, on flour-London money market stringent. Con

SECOND DESPATCH.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.

The steamship "America" arrived here this morning. From the Crimen it is stated that the

Allies have determined upon a grand bom-bardment of the Russian portion of the north eide of Sobastopol. The King of Sweden sas in Paris, and cordial reception was being extended to

him.
The Liverpool Cotton Market was duli, and a general decline had taken place upon the quetations advised by the 'Atlantic'; reaching as high in some cases as 3s 8d per lb. The week's business was restricted to

35,000 balos, nearly all of which was taken by the Trade and experters.
In Breadstuffs a limited business had been transacted, and prices had undergone a slight decline, say to the extent of 2d on heat, and 6d each on flour and corn.

In provisions no change of moment had occurred. Market closed steady. The London Money Market continued rory stringent—notwithstanding this draw-back the closing quotations for Consols were 881 to 884-an advance of nearly 1 per cont upon the rates current at the departure of

the last steamer.
The 'America's dates from Liverpool are o Saturday, Nov. 24th—one wook late linn those by the 'Atlantic.' The 'America' will be due at Boston ioon on Thursday,

HAMILTON MARKETS

Flour & bbl.... 2 10 0 @ 0 0 Whent & bush... 0 9 41@ 0 10 Butter & 15... 0 1 4 @ 0 1 Barley 0 5 0 @ 0 5 7 Pointoes do U 3 0 @ 0 3 9
Beef \$\frac{7}{2}\$ 100 lbs. 1 10 0 @ 1 15 0
Pork do 1 10 0 @ 1 15 0
Mutton \$\frac{7}{2}\$ lb.... 0 0 3 \$\frac{7}{2}\$ 0 0 4
Beef \$\frac{7}{2}\$ lb.... 0 0 6 @ 0 0 7\$\frac{7}{2}\$ Ham & Bacon \$ b 0 0 6 @ 0 Ve⊪i 1⊋1h....0 0 5 @ 0 0 64

Hay \$1 ton. . . . 3 10 0 @ 4 10 0 Clergy.

Eggn (1) doz. . . . 0 1 109 @ 0 0 0

I and Teachers throughout the British

in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimen Copy which will

All letters to be prepaid. Address,
Office of "Children's Paper," York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W. Dec. 7, 1855.

STANDARD WORKS.

THE Missions of the Church of England by Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Essays on some of the difficulties in the writings of St. Paul by Arch Bishop Whateley, 10s.
The Bishop of Chester's Charges, Sa.
Euchirklion Theologium Anti Romani, 3 vols.

8 vo. 364.

l'atras Apostolici 2 vols 6 vo. 23s 4d.
Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica, 13s. 4d.
White on the ordination Offices, ta.
Nelections from Barren 3a 9d. Bishop Mountains Bongs of the Wilderness

lteadings in National Theology, 6s.
Portous Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthuw 7c. Tyler on Primitive Obristian Wership, 14c. cyce in rimitive Unrietien Wership, 14s. Courpanion to the Bible, 4s 6d. Farster's Gospol Narative, 16s. Well's Geography of the Old and New Tes-tament, 14s.

HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller, &c., King Street, Toronto. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence I on the first day of December next. F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. Jollege, Torduto, Nov. 26, 1865. 19-td.

BAZAAR.

INIE Bazuar in aid of the funds of Chrit's Church has been postponed till the Wednostley in Easter week, in consequence of the loss of many valuable articles, stolen from the uphol-terers. Contributions are solicite from all interested in the undertaking, and may be sent to any of the following Ladies who have

consented to act as managere.
MANAGERS, Mrs. Kelk Best Biyth McQuaig Mills Mitchell Carroll O'Reilly Pring E Stinson Cork Counsell Crozier Dickensou T Stinse Stowe Duggan Fairelough J C Street Thomer Wetenhali Pootner Geddês Hardiker Young Holoombe

Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1854.

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he World, sheep 30. Lippincotts new pronouncing Gazatese of the World, 1 moroco, 37s. 64. Hogans Prize Essay on Canada, 1s. 3d.

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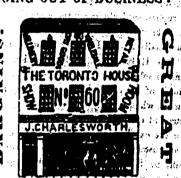
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JOHN CHARLESWORTH MAN BOX DESIROUS of going out of Business has commenced seiling off the whole of his large and well asserted Stock of

DRY GOODS The Sales Sugar AND

MILLINERY. This is an opportunity rarely offered, and families will do well to svall themselves of it by buying not only what may be required for this season, but it would be a great

Saving of Money, To purchase a large reserve of Staple Articles

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An excellent opportunity for any person wishing to Commonoe Busines, there being 10 years of unexpired term in Lease of the Shop furniture and remainder of Steek

for sale. Possession may be had now or in the Spring. THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH. Torento, Nov. 21et, 1855. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

AMD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL TORONTO.

INHE office of Mathematical Master in the I above named Institution being vacant, Caudidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FiltST day of JANUARY, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Go-

vernor General. The salary attached to the office is £300 sterling, per sunum.

The blaster will also be provided with a house on the College premises.

By Command. an lastibili GEO. ET. CARTIER, 10) Secretary, Secretary's office,

Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855. GORE & WELLINGTON BRANCH

OF THE PAR AN ALL THE PART Church Society. Hand ods

THE Clerry and Church wardens of the, various Parishes in the Gore and Wellington Desnery, are requested to bear in mind that the next meeting of the managing committee of the Church Society, will be hold in the Sunday School Room of Christs Church Hamilton, on the second Tuesday in December, (the day appointed by By-law)

J. G. GEDDES

18. Hamilton, Nov. 22, 1858.

THE MACNAB TESTIMONIAL. DINNER AT THE MECHANICS' HALL.

A LARGE number of the most respectable and prominent members of the community of this city, and a number of distinguished strangers from a distance, mot together at a Banquet on Thursday evening, for the purpose of presenting the Hon. Sir Allan N. MacNab with a splendid service of plate, purchased by subscription.

The Hall was beautifully decorated under the direction of F. J. Rastrick, Esq., and about, 300 gentlemen were present on the occasion,-G. W. Burton, Esq., presiding. the vice chairs being filled by Hugh B. Willson, T. C. Kerr, and F. W. Gates, Esquires.

Among the numerous gentlemen present were W. P. McLaren, Esq., II. McKinstry, Esq., T. C. Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; W. L. Distin, Esq., Col. Askin. London; James Little, Esq., Caledonia; Allen Good, Esq., Warden of Brant; W. Holmes, Esq., Brantford; James Willson, Esq., Ontario; Michael Aikman, Esq., J. F. Moore, Esq., D. Stuari, Esq., Mr. Alderman Martin, Thos. Kerr, Esq., H. B. Willson, Esq., J. D. MacKay, Esq., Adam Brown, Esq., James Osborne, Esq., F. W. Gates, Esq. Calvin Cook, Esq., John Brown, Esq., E. Adams, Esq. London; W. Elliott, Esq., London; Thomas Robertson. Esq., Dundas; W. Miller, Esq., Flamboro' West; J. McNaughton, Esq., Galt; Major Munro, Galt; Mr. Frazer, Galt: John Hoffman, Esq., Waterloo; W. Street, Esq., London; J. T. Gilkison, Esq., C. A, Sudlier, Esq., Col.Macdougall, Mr. Alderman Gray, L. Devany, Esq., T. Branigan, Esq.

After the good things provided by Mr. Davidson had been duly discussed, the Chairman read a considerable number of letters of apology, expressing the great regret of the writers at not being able to be present.

The usual loyal toasts followed, all being drunk with enthusiasm, after which the "health of Louis Napoleon," " the Governor General," the "Alfied Armies and Navies," thanks being returned for the latter by Captain Rettallick on the part of the army, and by Captain Zealand on behalf of the Navy.

The Chairman then read a prepared address on behalf of the testimonial committee, expressing every degree of good wishes and respect, concluding by proposing the "health of Sir A. N. MacNab." The screen being at this moment removed, a view of the splendid plate was opened to the company, who testified their delight by continuous rounds of applause. Sir Allan arose and in the most feeling anner expressed his thanks and the intense gratification he felt. Sir Allan was considerably affected during the delivery of his reply.

After sundry other toasts had been given and replied to, including "the press," which was acknowledged by Mr. Gilleny, Sir Allan finally rose and gave " the momory of the late Robert R. Smiley," which was drunk in solemn silence. This tribute to the memory of an old and valued friend, at a seemed at their zenith, and when no thought save the excitement, of the occasion might be supposed to be present, does the utmost credit to Sir Allan's heart. We trust he may long live to enjoy his honors .-- Hamilton Gazette.

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER RAILWAY -The Municipality of the Township of Seneon, have issued a By-Law to take two hundred shares in this enterprize. The ratepayors will be called upon within this month to express their approval when the amount will be subscribed. This looks like business and our friends down the river will have to stir themselves if they wish to succeed.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINK,-Fer November contains, as usual, most interesting matter, swered. " Zaideo" is continued, also the story of the "Campaign in the Crimes." There are sundry miscellaneous articles of interest, and a few spare hours cannot well be better spont than in the perusal of Blackwood. For sale by Geo. Barnes & Co., King street.

GREAT FIRE AT CHATHAM .- On Wednesday evening, a destructive fire broke out on the promises of Mr. John Patterson, and spread with great rapidity notwithstanding the exwith great rapidity notwithstanding the ex-ertions of the fire brigade, consuming the tenements occuried by William Wallace, companion during the colebration of the tenements occupied by William Wallace, grave-a one manufacturer.

L & J Blackburn, grocers. John Patterson, chair maker F G Jones, barber.

John Hooper, saddle and barness maker. John Doggo, saloon keeper and grocer. William Ryon, saloon koeper and grocer.

Unifortunately very little of the property stories for Children and Sunday Schools was insured. ARREST FOR MUNDER .- The Thorold Ga-

zette says that two men, named William Meikel and John Haun, have been arrested for the murder of a woman whose body was the Way through the Desert,—Another found in one of the locks of the Canal on captivating series of instructive and touch the 24th inst. It appears that a Coroner's inquest had been held immediately, but no one, then, acknowledged having over seen HARDGRAVE—THE PRIZE DAY. the woman before, and the jury imagining Three volumes of sprightly eketches, illusshe was a Gorman emigrant, who had failen trating, in a foligious spirit, all the vicissioff one of the steamers going through the tudes and varieties of the life of children during their school days. Oanal, gaven verdict in accordance with that

A few days since, however, Captain Hixon of the brig Chemplain, gave information implicating the above prisoners, who had been able in the society of the deceased, under suspi-Anding of the body, and they have both been ferme will be allered. committed for mink

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Pinehurst, Toronto, C. W.

MRS. FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable esidence, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS.

Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best lasters. For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S.

Konnedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinchurst, To-July 18, 1855.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES Children and Young Persons.

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reposit, for which interest at the rate of Six per cent, per summer on some over £10, and five per cent under that amount will be paid.

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THE WAR IN THE EAST, by Bishop

Southgate, capecially devoted to the con sideration of the religious interests, involved

cious circumstances, a few days prior to the Anding of the lind, and they have both here

MEDICAL.

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" on Femiles, 15s.
" on Children, 14s.
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Bowman's Practical Obernistry, 6s. 3d. Madical 6s. 3d.
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Carpenter's Elements of Physiology, 15s. Lawrence on the Eye, 25s. Christian & Griffith's Dispensatory, 17s. 6d.

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Watson's Practice of Physic 16s. 3d.
Maclis 's Surgical Anatomy, £2 15s 0.
Han y's Text Book of Anatomy, 10s.
Hanis's Dictionary of Medicine and Dental Surgery, £2a. 6d.
Wythe's Pocket Dose Book, 7s. 14d.
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Wood's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols.

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Outpenter's principles of Human Physiology 24

The Gelogical Obsorver, by Dela Beche

Brodie' Clinical Lectures on Surgery

Carbon's Synopsis of Materia Medica

7

Powne's Chemistry for Students

7

Wilds on Demand of the Res. Wilde on Diseases of the Ear Ricord and Hunter on Voncient Neligan on Disasses of the Skin Hugheson Ausculation and Perci Wilson's Human Anatomy Cooper's Lectures on Surgery Churchill's System of Michigary

Discusses of Women For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto Toronto, August 29, 1855.

Law Books Just Received.

111E Reporters ch: onelogically arrange by John Wm. Wallaco, 15s. The Exchoquer Digest, from 1824 to 1854, by A. J. Fish, 25s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Aug. 16, 1855.

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Sept. 20, 1855. A CARD.

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Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Momber of the Conservatorium in Leipsie,

Professor of Harmony, Piano Porte, and Singing,

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival Pupils. Reference to his friend and follow-student

Mr. J. D. Humphroys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London. Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street

Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.



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All losses promptly adjusted. LettersbuMail must be post-paid Toronto, June 5, 1850.

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(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD,

FROM LONDON. January 10, 1855.

MUSICAL TUITIO

MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organisst of St James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to in the issue. The author's long residence in the East makes his views peculiarly valuable.

The author's long residence acquaint his Friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Planeforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his

place of business and residence, King at. Terento Dec.26, 1554.

LAW BOOKS.

Williams on Personal Property 22a, 9d.

THE GREAT GAZETTEER

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GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. English Language.
Edited by J. THOMAS M.D., & T. BALDWIN,

World.

Assisted by several other gentlemen.

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