Walley Rose No. 1.

Vol. XIX.

HAMILTON, AUGUST 3, 1855.

Poetru.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nathing is test; the drop of dew Which trembled on the leaf or flower In sammers's thunder shower. Perchance to shine within the box That fronts the sun at fall of day Perchauce to sparkle in the flow Of fountains far away.

Naught's lost, for e'en the tiniest seed, By wild birds ho ne, or breezes blown Finds something suited to its need Where'er 'tie sown and grown Porchages finds sustenance and soil, la some remote and desert place. Or mid the crowded homes of toil Sheds mefulness and grace.

The touching tone: of minstril art,
The breathings of the moureful flute,
Which we have heard with listening heart, Are not extinct when mute:
The language of some household song,
The pertune of some cherished flower.
Those from outward souse, belong,
To memory's after hour.

So with our words, or barsh or kind, Uttored, they are not all forgot.

They leave their influence on too mind, Page on hat perish not Author are spoken, so they fall Upon the spirit speken to -Scorch it like drops of burning gall, Or sooth like honey-dew.

So with our deeds ... for good or ill Then let us use our better will To make them rife with good Like circles on a lake they go. Ring within ting, and never stay; Oh, har our doods were fishioned so. That they might bloss alway.

EUROPEAN NEWS

NEWS BY THE STEAMSHIP "ATLANTIC."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE.

We do not attempt to disguise oither from ourselves or, the public the difficulties still strict truth, it is no siege at all-it is a campaign against a powerful army acting on its own torritory, protected by a chain of strong intrenchments, resting upon an enermous. arsenal and what is still more extraordinary assisted by thogues of a fleet. It is scarcely correct to speak of Schastopol as a single most promising point of the works for their

town, so various are its divisions and so divorsified the defences they include. In the siego of an ordinary place, however strong. ore is panally but one enceinte or chain of when an increase of the contracted and the project of the contracted and when an increase of the contracted the contracted of the contract attack; they make an opening with battering guns, 'the assault' is then delivered, and if guns, 'the assault' is then delivered, and if at Sebastopol we may succeed in effecting an entrance or ledgement without accomplishing the whole work in hand, for there are Hodge, C. B., when complete will consist of tinues to be very satisfact. mitting of separate and independent defence 2nd, or Light Brigade, under Colonel Lord Thus, in the late attack, General Byre and George Paget. C. B. is composed of the his brigs do actually got through the outer line of works, carried the batteries first opposed to them, and fairly entered the town. About the gallantry of this most creditable action there can be no question, but the extent to which, the success admitted of im-provement was unfortunately not put to the test of trial. On the other hand, works so disposed as those at Sebastopol are liable to be commanded one by the other, so that the capture of one may facilitate, if not insure. the capture of more. The Malakoff, Tower. for instance, commands the Redan, and probably other works in its vicinity; indeed, -it is regarded by our engineers as the key of the whole position in that quarter.

TWO HOURS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

... The special correspondent of the Times writing on the 26th ult., and describing the armistice of the 19th, says:

Many men in hospital, after losing leg or arm, said "they would not have cared, if they had only beaten the Russians." The tortures endured by the wounded were very were frequently fired at by the Russian riflegreat; they lay in holes made by shells, and men when they rolled about in their misery. Some of our men, however, report that the enemy treated them kindly, and even brought ships are built, here is the seat of the Admithem water out of the embrasures. They pulled all the bodies of our officers which lay other materials for ship buildin +, which it their enaulettes, when they had any, and their boots, and did not strip them.

A line of sentrics was formed by the Russians as our burying parties came out, and they advanced so far in the front of the abattis, that General Airey was obliged to remonstrate with an aide-de-camp of General nearer to the abattis. It was observed that these men were remarkably fine, tall, muscular and soldier-like fellows, and one could not but contrast them with some of the poor weakly-looking boys who were acting as priextes in our regiments, or with the small d: undergrown men of the Frence line. They were unusually well dressed, in cleau nen

uniforms, and were no doubt picked out to impose upon us. Many of them were medals, and seemed veteran soldiers. Their officers had also turned out with unusual care, and wore white kid gloves, patent lea-

on the towering parapets of the Redan and laurels. Russia owes you her thanks, and Malakoff, and were not permitted to come to sho will not refuse them. Thousands of our the front. Their working parties brought companions in arms have sealed with their out all our dead, and laid them in front of blood the oath which they have taken, and ried them away.

prevent officers and men getting through the marching from all parts of our sacred Ros- Preights, Livespool to United States, withsin; they will immediately be with us. On- out much change; steerage to New York
hat the officers on dury and the lucky men but the officers on duty and the lucky men, pose, as you have hitherto done your manly about £3 19s.

Brown at it is a green in

through the lines, formed groups in front of pious enemies, and die, as thousands of the Redan, and entered into conversation your comrados have died, with arms in with a few of the Russian officers. There was, however, more reserve and gravity in than riolate the oath which you swore to the the interview than has been the case on former occasions of the kind. One stout elderly Russian of rank asked one of our officers " How are you off for food !"

"Oh! we get everything we want; our fleet secures that."

"Yes," remarked the Russian with a knowing wink, "Yes; but there's one thing you're not so well off for, and your fleet can't supply you, and that's sleep.

are," was the rejoinder. Another officer, in the course of conver-

sation, asked if we really thought, after our experience of the defence they could make, that we could take Sebastopol. " We must; France and England are de-

termined to take it." "Ah! well, said the other, "Russia is

determined France and England shall not have it, and we'll see who has the strongest will, and can lose most men." In the midst of these brief interviews, be-

ginning and ending with bows and salutes, and inaugurated by the concession of favors relating to cigars and lights, the soldiers bore dead bodies by, consigning the privates to the burial grounds near the trenches, and carrying off the wounded and the bodies of the officers to the camp.

It was generally observed by some of the surgeons, that the wounds were cleaner than the 20th no English vessel had shown itself they have been in previous engagements:—

at the mouth of the Dwina, where Russian they have been in previous engagements:-This is somewhat remarkable, for the Russians fired all kinds of missiles-bags of nails and fragments of bullets, shells and balls, as well as grape and cannister. They were seen as we advanced "shovelling" the shot into the muzzles of the guns.

No one can deny many of their officers the

praise of extreme bravery and devotion. In the midst of our fire they got up on the top, and on the outside of the parapets, and directed the fire of their men upon us. Several of them were knocked over by round shot, shell, and rifle-balls, while exposing themselves in this manner. but it scarcely presented by this unexampled siego. In speaks well for their soldiers that they felt it necessary to set them such examples.

Colonel Dickson succeeded in obtaining Lord Raglan's permission to open on the Russians from the 21-gun battery, and swept them away in numbers as they crowded out to fire on our broken columns, and on our wounded men and fugitives.

The armistice lasted for upwards of two hours, and when it was over we retired from the spot so moistened with our blood.

THE COMMANDS IN THE TIMES

The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the divisional and brigade commanders in the Crimea:--Cavalry Division, commanded by Major-

the and batteries of all kinds, divided from the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards. and the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons.

The 1st Division, commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, G. C. B., consisting of the Guard's Brigade under Major General Lord Rokeby, and the 2nd, or Highland Brigade, under Colonel Cameron, of the 42nd.

2nd Division, Major-General H. W. Barnard. 1st Brigade; Colonel Trollops, 62nd. 2nd Brigade. Colonel Lockver, 97th. 3rd Division, Sir R. England. 1st Brigado. Colonel Barlow, 14th, and 2nd Brigade, Major-General Wir Silliam Eyre, K. O. B. 4th Division, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, K. C. B. 1st Brigade, Col. Hon. A. Spencor. 44th. 2nd Brigade, Colonel

Light Division. Major-General Sir W. Codrington, K. C. B. 1st Brigade, Colonel Van Straubenzee. 3rd Buffs and 2nd Brig-ade, Colonel Shirley, 88th.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON NICHO-LAIEFF

A letter dated St. Petersburg says :-People here expect that the allies will make an attack upon Nichalaieff, in the government of Cherson This town is in some respects more important than Sefor the protection of the Russian payy in the Black Sea; but Nicholaieff is its cradlo. Here are the great doc's where the within reach up to the abattis, and took off their epaulettes, when they had any, and their epaulettes, when they had any, and their boots, and did not strip them. would obtain a more material guarantee that the Russians will not increase their navy for the next ten years than by the fall of Sebaster of It is true the allies would have considerable difficulties to overcome, se defences of every description have Osten Sacken, who ordered them to retire been thrown up on the Bur, and the walls round the city considerably strongthoned. There is also a strong garrison in the town. The capture of the place is not, however, thought impracticable, especially since the affair of Kertch

ORDER OF THE DAY BY PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF.

The Military Gazette of Vicena publishes Prince Gortechakeff's order of the day after

and some amateurs, who managed to get breasts to the murderous balls of our imyour hand in an honourable contest, man against man, breast against breast, rather Superor and to the country-to preserve our

Soldiers! The enemy is beaten-driven back with onermous losses. Permit your commander to repeat to you his thanks, in the name of the Emperor, our August monarch, in the name of the country, our holy and orthodox Russia. The time is at hand when the pride of the enomy will be overthrown, when his armies will be swept from "We're at least as well off for that as you Until thon, with God, for Emporor and countrr!

This order of the day will be read verba-tim in each company and all the herical field ron of the different bodies of troops.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE WHITE SEA.

lowing: HAMBURGH, July 6 .-- Our merchants have received news from Archangel, dated the 26th ult. The foreign vessels in the doubt of the colchrated Cheiselan port at that date have happily been able to Schamyl appeared to be positively true.

The Independence Belge contains the fol-

eave with their cargoes. Amongst the vessels are some from the United States, and these, after discharging their cargoes at Arcgangel, took an Eastern direction. By the arrival of four English war steamers and a French vessel in the White Sea, the blockade there was severely kept, meanwhile, on military genius has established several military batteries: This passage must be forced before entering the little gulf which extends before Archangel, and the navigation of which has been otherwise rendered impracticable to vessels of war. A certain number of light vessels and gunboats will therefore be indispensable both to get at Archangel

and to cannonade the place.

Archangel is now in a perfect state of defence. Its old fortifications have been restored; new ones have been added on both sides of the city, and these are armed with 82 guns. These are also in the environs large number of Russian infantry, two field batteries, two pulks of Cossacks, and very nearly an entire regiment of light cavalry stationed in villages near the coast. The merchants of Archangel appear to feel but little anxiety as to the results of the attack, more or less near, on the part of English

THE BALTIC FLEET. From advices dated Danzie the 6th inst.

at four o'clock, the Button Commande

Seymour, who was much injured by the called by them the Braction Redoubt is accidental explosion of one of the "infer-George Paget. C. B., is composed of the and machines, is progressing favourably; and the light Dragoons, 8th, 10th, and 11 Hussars, and 12th and 17 Lancers.

The lat Dirigina commended by St. The lat Diriginal commended by St. Pearce is so far recovered as to be able to approaches with great energy, against the

disperse some troops, stationed there to sap or otherwise had been driven beyond project the coasting trade On getting them, and the artiflery placed in them was within range the three vessels opened fire etil, 650 gards from the Malakhoff Tower. and soon succeeded in shelling the enemy Nevertheless, an assault under these exounce their position. Not the slightest travelinary exolutions was desermined

an answer to the flag of truce.

THE VERY LASTEST.

A telegraphic descatch from Lendon, re-ceived just before the decarture of the Al-lantic, announces that Lord John Russell, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. Liverpoot, Saturday Morning, July 14.
The expected debate on Sir E. Lytton

Paris, Thursday, July 12, 8 p.m. A tolographic despatch from Barcelona dated the inst announces that order telema in that city Some of the manufactories have resumed work. The cultrifs who have been arrested will be punished.

Cornequence of the Committee port and the address roted to the Kin two Chambers, have been projected by the Ministers for an indefinition to by the Ministers for an in

DESTRUCTION ON THE REAL

We have authentic intelligence that a do tachment of British ship heads and Lorise in. Finland, on the afternoon of the instant. The whole town had been the

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is currently reported, in affect likely to be well informed that it he proregation will take place upon the 16th of August by

WHAT THE AUDI S MUST DO 1

at four o'clock. the Brillog, Commander the angue of English in Brench, before C. Gordon, anchored in the roads. She brings the weekly mails from the fleet, which she left at midnight on the 2nd instant, in the same position, off Cronstadt, as reported in my last letter.

The state of health in the fleet still continues to be very satisfactory. Admiral Seymour, who was much injured by the called by them the Breasian Below. that it at once en Pearce is so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties.

Fifteen more "infernal machines" have been found, making, in all, a total of 61 discovered during the last fortnight. Two deserters, who came on board, the Exmouth on the 30th, stated that 200 of these "subon the 30th, stated that 200 of these "sub-marine exploders" had been inid down by the Russians on the south side of Cronstad; and that they were so arranged that ten should explode at the same moment. On the 26th instant, the Builliog accompanied by the gunbonts Starling and Pincher, were sent up to Doubovski point, situate near the head of the bay of Cronstadt, on the north side of the island, to disperse some troops stational there to

and an according to the resistance was made, by the Russians; green and its properties of the 17th, as steamer and sweet allowed discovery the point of the 17th, as steamer and sweet allowed discovery the point of the 17th, as steamer and sweet allowed discovery the point of the 17th, as steamer and sweet allowed discovery the point of the 17th, as steamer and sweet allowed discovery the point of the 17th, as steamer and sweet allowed discovery the point of the 17th, as steamer arrying a flee of the point of the three with the point of the point hattis and the ditch; but if the French at-tack on the Malakhoff works had suc-ceeded, then neither could the Russians grat State Convention met at Sacramento amouldering rulins of their cabine, from their ceciled, then neither could the Russians grat State Convention met at Sacramento have continued to hold the Reden; they on June 26th, and on the 29th re-nominated, scattered habitations in the dense forces, must inevitably have been driven out of it. Governor Higher, by a rote of 157 to 225 from every where, in race Canadians qualitation in a few hours by the fire of the Malakhoff date. Lieutenant Governor Purdy was then and to process for her, against them-

the main point The real English attack

. Jahrah Water Land . . .

The County of the Harman

As the great of the action

Interpretation of the state of

But, while the allied armies are obviously endeavoring to concentrate their attacks upon the place, we persovere in the opinion that there are many points in the adjacent districts of the Orimea against swhich the liege holies of effective troops not employed in the siege works might with alvanding he directed. The recent excursions of the original and success by Orner Pasha and General La Marmoran the head of the Turkish and Savillaian corps d'armes, have penetrated to a considerable distance into the latteral valleys of the Chernyan Nearly the whole monument we are should distance into the latteral valleys of the celebrate—of the foundation of this monors whose monory we are monument of the foundation of this monument was a should alter the self-walley with the corps of armes, have penetrated to a considerable distance into the latteral valleys of the Chernyan Nearly the whole country on me, the proposition of this monument we are should alternit with the country of the self-walley and the batter of the foundation of this monument we are should alternit with the country of the self-walley of the proposition of the self-walley of the self-walley with the country of the self-walley of the self-walley with the country of the self-walley of the self-walley walley of the self-walley with the country of the self-walley of the self-walley with the country of the self-walley of the self-walley with the country of the self-walley with the country of the self-walley walley of the self-walley walley of the self-walley walley of the self-walley walley w

there are strong reasons for helieving that there are strong reasons for helieving that the main body, of the Russian arms, how the main body, of the Russian arms, how the main body of the grain of Schart topol. All appearance of an aggressive measurement on the part of the enemy from the North, have for the present, creared and sirty, daylyte. Providence, Bessal, for the Russian arms, creared and sirty, daylyte. Providence, Bessal, for the Russian arms, creared and sirty, daylyte. Providence, Bessal, for the received of the flow of the Russian arms, and the computation of which the chimpack where in his how the majories were in his house the major to the const. It is, of course, in the possibility of such operations; but while the allied forces amounting to 200, 000 men, remain confined within the plateau which extends from the Tchernary at the the conquerors (thus now the public plants of the strong while the allied forces amounting to 200, 000 men, remain confined within the plateau which extends from the Tchernary arms, and the strong while the allied forces amounting to 200, and the subject of the remains of

and the Mamelon directed against themselves, and this result would have been obtained with certainty, and without any assault of the Redan at all. Or, to express the same proposition in fewer words, if the Malak hoff works were not taken, the Redan could not be held by the Russians. In no case could the capture of the Redan have contributed to the fall of the Malakhoff works because the latter of the Mala

22nd, state that the mine bill had passed the main point. The real English states 22nd state that the mine bill had passed of which their methors used to soothe their method to soothe the soothe their method to soothe the soothe their method to soothe the soothe their method to soothe the soothe their method to soot

country on me religion to the batter of the

and a let regular

Land Ragian might feel to diagraphic of our allies. But there was the histories in our problem. A the histories in our problem. A the histories in our problem. A the histories is the fate of the sleep in the minimal feel in problem. A the histories is the fate of the sleep in the minimal feel in graph of the histories is the fate of the sleep in the minimal feel in graph of the feel of the sleep in the minimal feel in graph of the feel of the fee TIBS. F. F. F. MONUMENT.

The following oration, translated for the gunder of the final principle of the series of

fort the "the French commences beno place sirge operations, which were
urceipitately abandened when income of, a
French fleet which was hourly expected, by,
our forefathers as their last reaconce they
aw suil up the port a British fleet, which
by its timely presente, alone manned to the
initions. Such were the events of pearly a
century ago. To day the fleet soft a France
and Eugland, oined by bands on which to
fort side by side in friendship on the haple
crained of the 13th September, and to 3th
April, as they fly logether one all the frees, of
Europe and on the ameients rocks of Charsonesus; to-day, a Governor, when a called to

description the cheering of the line. and the sample of the Manual Larred town one and the STATE JEST 10 VOCTOR COM TO

" St John's :ear of Leeds 4 p

tion has covered itself with too much glory to run any risk of being eclipted by the glory of another, and in pressence of Lady Head and of the most interesting half of the Society of Quebec (beauty ever smiles on the narration of courageous deeds,) in presence of the commander and crow of a French or the commender and trow or a rench corvette, entrusted with a mission of an encorverte, currented with a dissidu of an en-tirely pacific nature, have just arrived in time to see with their own eyes, that, though France may have lost sight of us, we have not been unmindful of her beroes of other days, nor yet of those of our own times; in presence of our fellow citizens of English, prish, and Scotch extraction, inheritors of the virtues of the people of the three King doms, with whom we are delighted to fraternise; in presence of the Hurons, those brave and fatal allies of our forefathers, they who poured out their share of blood, and gathered their own full share of laurels on all the battle-fields of America. We the decendants of the militia men of 1760, indisc oriminately enclose in one monumental urn the bones of the Queen's Grensdiers, and of the Highlandors; those mortal remains which our Archbishop himself did not disanion one victorismon did not disticular class of christians their owners once belonged, and what will this morument not say to postority? What more profound? schot such

can be paid to ... croise the fraternal union of f oblivion of past introds, to ta oblivion of past hatrods, to the oblivion of past hatrods, to the oblivion of past hatrods are placed of those glorios which never pass away?—
of those glorios which never pass away?—
of the oblisk opoded in another place to of the oblisk opoded in another place to feel and the memory of Wolf and of Montealm by an the last three days.

Licutemant General Sir George Brown in the last three days.

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Licutemant General Sir George Brown in the last three English Governor, who was himself too much of a soldier to raise any distinction between the vanquished and the victorious soldier, when both were blessed with a here's grave? Shall it not say Gadl and Briton grave? Shall it not say Gadl and Briton alike, to the immigrant as well as him inition, that the same fidelity with which our fathers served the Old Flag was shown by fathers served the Old Flag was shown by the unto the new one? that if on the one is any angestors were the men of Caril. hand our ancestors were the men of Carillon and of the heights of Abraham, we have among us the men of Lacolle and Chateaguay, and that we, the men of the new gen-gration, have not yet filled the last page of the history of our race? Will it not say unto future generations, that the remembrance of great actions may slumber for a time, but that it must one day (after even the lapse of a century) awaken resplendent with unexpected light? Will it not say unto the peabaps too positive men of our era, that for that once he may as well succumb at the cannon's moulli as boneath a locomotive; that these who jobbed and enriched themselves a contary ago, were not more exempt from the shafts of death than warriors aro; that Bigot, Deschounus have died as well as Montoalty and Levi; and that their memory is forgotten, or but thought of with execution, while the poor soldiers, Militiamen and Indians of the 28th of April, receive a contury after their decease, in the face of heaven, the most magnificent tribute which memory of the brave, blds defiance to the surmounted by the statue which we shall an knoos may

it is in our power to pay to their memory? Will it not teach posterity that the wars and hatreds of one ago are the irlendships, the alliances of the next; that the face of Empires changes I and that Empires themselves grumble into dust, while but one thing, the ravages of time? And when this Monument ask France, our ally to crown it with, shall lift its head towards the sky, do you not think that the old man who think that the old man whose know may be reafter press the temb of the warriors because the said bare to the sportfood will only them by said the for the first the said about of the country his best, his able also to shed for his country his best, his heart's blood; that the young man will start from their somb to rush more couragoously from their tomb to rush more courageously and more firmly on in the career which he may have chosen, and that the mother should she per chance pass by here, holding by the hand, her young son, will turn her head away from this monument lost the fascin-tion of all those honors we are paying rise from their ashes and to contemplate this sky as pure and jurilliant as it was sombre on the day of their last battle; these fields as rich as populated as they were then abanas rion as populated at the town thon a mass last few days for Russian spies supposed to (virtually) French generalship, than consumdand devastated, this town thon a mass last few days for Russian spies supposed to (virtually) French generalship, than consumof usins, now flourishing in all the peacoful by in the camp. Several innocent persons arts, and already oncroaching on this hill have been taken up on suspicion. Among arts, and lareaul, and lareaul and last others, Captain Freeman Armstrong, of the this mass of water, beautiful and deep, in 18th Royal Irish Regiment, was yesterday the words of Champlain, now covered with the words of Unampian, now covered with the vessels of every nation, in the midst of which we discorn at last one of these long back from the Third Division, and in consewished for French ressels, which in the hour of their last struggle our forefathers awaited with such agonizing hopes and foars; but about the work on Frenchman's hill which above all, if it wore given to our Militiamen he put to the ward at the wicket house. to hear their language spoken, to see (as they with extreme simplicity expressed themselves) their own people, to see French uniforms mixed with the costume of the British soldier, both here present to do them homage; if it were given them to contemplate their religion and their nationality as firmly catablished now as over, and respected firmly established new as ever, and respected equally with the religion and the nationality of their conquerors under that British do-minion which they dreaded so much, is it not true that they would ask no greater been than to live but a short time among us? But no! Warriors whom we venerate. us? But no I Warriors whom we concrete, you have fully paid the debt you ewed your country; ours remains as yet unpaid.—
The day of your struggle has passed away, your laborious and bloody task is ended; ours has scarcely yet begun You lay down in glory, and rise not I As for us, whatever may be our aspirations God only kniss where and how we shall go to rest sleep in peace baneath this monum rounded by our venoration, eur everlasting outhusiasm. Sleep on, air shall reverberate with the notes of a spa-

rion more resounding than that which summoned you to the charge, accompanied by the rolling of a thunder ten times mere for-midable than that which colobrated your glorious burial; and then all your French and English Highlanders and Gronadiers. Mililiamen and Indians will rise to enjoy i glory unlike that which we feeble mortals undertake to give you, not for a glory of one or more centuries duration, but for a glory without and and without limit, a glory which will commonce with the great review that God himself will hold when time shall cesse to be.

IRISH BUTTER .- The butter manufactured in Ireland this season exceeds, by a round figure, the highest amount ever before made in this country. Receipts at the Cork market, from the 1st of April to the 5th of the present month, amount to 88,955 last year. Rates were, for firsts, 97s., scconds, 96s., thirds, 86s., and fourths, 81s.,

per cwt.-Belfast Daily Mercury. A rumor has prevailed for the last couple of days to the effect that Chief Justice Lefroy is about to obtain a peerage, and to make way for the elevation of the Attorney the accuracy of the report.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 26.

Nothing more of importance has occurred n the siege operations the last few days .-The French are sapping up towards the Malakoff, and already the trenches make a considerable show. An extensive place l'armes has been formed in the front of the Manuelon. The armament in the White Redout (Selenghinski Redoubt) above Careening Bay, is being strengthened and works added. The Russians are adding to their number of guns on the verge of the cliffs on the northide of the roadstead, opposite to Mount Sapoune.

On our side we are extending the sap towards the Redan, and, as yet, have not met with any interruption from the enemy A trench has also been made to connect the extremities of the right and middle boyan proceeding with the old advanced work, and this again has been joined to the parallel extended to the Quarry Battery. A new battery of considerable strength is also in course of construction wit is expected that it will chierly be prought to bear against the Russian shipping. I append a brief diary of the circumstances which have transpired

inuch weakened by his illness. Major-Gen-eral Codrington, who has also been ailing, is about to pay the Admiral a visit in the same vessel.

The First Division (Guards and Fligh-

Captain Hill, of the 22nd Regiment, died vesterday in camp from cholera. He had volunteered his services in the Crimea, and was doing duty with the 79th Highlanders.

flashes were so vivid and so continuous, that for minutes together the camp was exposed to view as clearly as in full moonlight;-Scarcely a drop of rain was perceived in front, but near Balaklava it fell in torrents and caused considerable damage to the rail way and several stores.

June 24. General Pennefather left by the Colomb lo-day for England. His constitution said to have suffered considerably from the effects of the campaign. The Light and Second Divisions are now without any general officer, whether divisional or brigadier General Estcourt died early this morning, to the great regret of a numerous circle of

friends, of cholera,
The French have been throwing shells as
the large relisman shore in the Great Harbor from some batteries on the left. Several shells fell very near, in one instance a shell fell into the water between two of the ships -a three-decker and two-decker, but with out doing any harm. The ships still remain broadside on the direction of the Malakoff hill. On several nights lately, boats from allies; or, whatever the vigorous mind of the fleet have stolen in towards the mouth of Pelissier decides on, our own pliant leader is cin-tion of all those multiple of the flower in the Great Harbour, and discharged shells not likely to dissent from, and what may be unto valor about him to so a for a flower in the flower. unto valor about susual and substitution of the flowery and rockets into the fown. They have been thus planned will hardly fail to find British but perillous path of honor? And those within range of the gams of the forts, but the bayonets and sabres to aid in carrying into the Greek Kalends.

That splendid but unfortunate country, involved in the Sabbatarian crusado. Such termining their position, notwithstanding the momentary flashes of their fire.

Active seach has been made during the quence of some striking peculiarities in his dress and appearance, and certain questions was thought to be a Russian agent in an assumed dress. Notice was given to the provost-sergeant, who followed Capt. Armstrong to Inkermann, and there arrested his being an officer of the 18th Regiment. he was compelled to come to the proper nuthorities. As he moved along, a crowd gathered, both French and English; there was no doubt that he was a spy, and loud was the explosion of indignation which followed. Capt. Armstrong became excited, and it was perhaps fortunate that his sword. which was curved, and not at all of the ordinary English shape, was taken from him. He was not identified until he reached the adjutant general's office of the Light Division. A short time since a Russian agent passed in a direction towards the Mamelon

dressed in the uniform of a French captain line. Something led to suspicion re-ecting his real character as he was interrogated. As he did not know the name of the Colonel of the regiment, nor which di-vision the regiment belonged to, he was removed for closer examination elsewhere, and the fact of his being in disguise was speedily proved. Several of the Greek canteer

men in camp have been taken up on suspicion of being spies. JUNE 25. A melancholy occurrence, involving unu cessary loss of life, took place last evening in the advanced works of the right attack. Lieutenant Hans Marsh, Adjutant of the 33rd Regiment, had to pass from one of the boyans in a direction towards the left zigzag approach, near the trench lately taken from the enemy, and connected with the Quarry works. There was a covered way along which he could pass free from risk, but he moved as if to cross by the open ground .firkins, against 74,570 firkins, same period A friend cautioned him not to do so, as the saving of time and space would be so unimportant, and pointed out that the Russian sharpshooters were firing from the f.ont of the Redan. 'Firing is not hitting,' was the reply, and unfortunately be followed the rash promptings of the momentary impulse, and went forward. He was fully exposed subject in the leading journal, which remind

He had not advanced ten yards when the event took place. Lieutenant Marsh was quite young, had only lately received the appointment of adjutant, was active and intelligent, and gave promise of being a most efficient officer.

Captain Smith, of the 9th Regiment, sucnumbed yesterday to the wounds he received on the 18th inst:

Heavy gales of wind from the south and south-west have prevailed all day, and dense clouds of dust have been passing through the

A bright warm morning. The wind subided towards evening, and the night was There was scarcely any flring on either

side, and the working parties pursued their labor without interruption.

Another correspondent says:
'The night before last, I am informed, a partyof our engineers succeeded in approaching the mouth of the harbor sufficiently near in the Banshee, to enable them to discover a star battery in the course of erection in the immediate rear of the Malakoff-an addition to the strength of that position which I need hardly say would greatly enhance the difficulty of the capture. There is reason to believe that similar strengthening additions are less important, as it is not likely that that work will again be made a principal point of attack, its abandonment following, all events, in the calamitous attempt of this ted his duty. day week, well may the Russians say-as was remarked by one of them on the day of The First Division (Guards and Fignlanders) is to continue assisting in the trench duties to the right attack. Some of the regiments of the Light Division are greatly reduced in strength. The 34th Regiment has no captain and only three subalterns available for duty, and both it and the 7th Fusiliers have had to borrow officers from other regiments to carry on the duties.

Other regiments to carry on the duties.

general, there is but little ground for be-About 9 p. m. the camp was visited by a lieving him inferior to those who command tremendous storm of lightning. The electric immediately below him. I know not that a single one of his generals of division or bri-gade has given evidence of the prompt energy and ready perception which carried our great duke and still greater antagonis through their brilliant series of triumphs; or even that of mediocre ability which, with such troops as those who conquered at the Alma Balaklava, and Inkermann, could hardly fail to render defeat an impossibility and success sure. By this time this unflattering fact must have impressed itself on even the dullest minds at home, as it has months ag done on those who were least willing to be lieve it here. But, unfortunately, taking the whole list of our effective generals, it would be difficult to better matters by a new selection: and as the reform is not likely to be made by the promotion of younger bloods of men less enthralled by the cramping sla very of routine--our hopes must still lie it our troops and the regimental officers, o whom the lendership must be bad indeed, i success do not follow our arms. It is well for both armies that energy, at all events, is not wanting in the general-in-chief of our

> upon such a combination is, I admit, not flattering to our own military character but better succeed under the guidance o mate our failure by yet other months of fruitless and most disgraceful inactivity.'

> > JUNE 30.

The enemy kept up a very active fire in the supposed direction of our working par-ties last night. A limited number of shells were thrown from our batteries, chiefly against the Malakoff and Redan. There had been rumors of an attack on our lines being contemplated by the enemy, but no demonstration or advance fook place. The anticipation of an attack was most probably due to a suspicion that intelligence of the him. It was in vain he made assertions of decease of Lord Raglan, and the absence of the enemy's camp, and that he might hope to gain an advantage by a surprise under these circumstruces.

Dry weather appears to have again se

EVENTS-FOREIGN.

The latest accounts from the Crimen are encouraging. The bombardment on the part of the English had again commenced, and the fire of the Russians was feeble. the Redan had been silenced, and our counthe Malakoff, and were engaged in erecting new batteries on the old Russian redoubts of Careening Bay. Mortars on a new system, the range of which was much greator than those previously in use, were to be introduced, and great hopes were entertained of their success. These mortars, it is believed, will reach the Russian line-of-battle ships and the Russian steamers, and prevent all future annovance from that quarter. In the course of a day or two we may expect to hear of some very decisive action. According to a despatch from General Simpson, whose name is now permanently substituted for that of Lord Raglan, cholera was on the decrease: but this gratifying intellicommissioners, Mr. Rawlinson and Dr. Sutherland, are on their way home, in consequence of their plans for the health of the troops having been impeded by the military authorities on the spot. The water, in particular, is described as being impure and exaggerated, the return of cholera is more the charges which have appeared on this

been demanding the names of the commu nicants, which have been offered to him or one condition, a reasonable one as we think, namely, that the writers shall not be the victims of official vengence. But as the telegraph from the Crim gives us news at least ten days in advance of the ordinary advices, we are inclined to hope, from the improving health of the troops, that the picture may possibly have been overdrawn The accounts from the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea are favourable, although nothing of much importance had occurred.

The Russian Government, in order to

cape from the universal execuation which has been expressed respecting the Hango massacre, has had recourse to a character istic policy. It has commissioned a Generative and the Berg to make a report on the subject, and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolou the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolou the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolou the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolou the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolou the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in this report are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statements in the statement are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statement are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statement are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statement are so rarely the statement are so rarely think ill of a popular idolous the testing and the statement are so rarely the s much at variance with the actual facts as to disentitle them to the least credence But the very perversion of the truth involves a confession of shame at the monstrosity of the deed, and to keep General de Bergfalsehoods in countenance, a Russian steam er with a flag of truce reached the allied squadrons, on the 29th ult., bearing a letter from Prince Basile Dolgorouki, written from St. Petersburgh, the previous day, stating, in substance, that flags of truce would only be admissible hereafter at three points-Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel and insinuating, rather than directly assertas a matter of course, on the seizure of the Malacoff Against the latter next combin-culation to the allies will be directed; and to this communication is spirited and to ing, that English flags of truce had been they will merit defeat if, after the experience the point. He denies the insinuation, and of the last attempt, less uncertain measures offers to institute an inquiry into the conof attack be not adopted. In view of the duct of any British officer who can be melancholy bungle made by our generals, at charged with having so disgracefully viola-The allied fleet, although they have a

yet done nothing striking with the great truce after that we are an army of lions northern fortresses, have not been inactive. In the Gulf of Finland the fort of Rotsin halin has been blown up, at Katka, a block of government buildings has been destroyed. Twenty-nine galliots were burned at the head of Werolax Bay, and the barracks and telegraph station at Krasnaja have been reten months' siege the only defeate thave duced to a heap of ruins. The infernal massistained. And, in speaking thus, I have been laughed at, and destroyed cular; for, deficient as he has shown himself in second. The rumours relative to the to be in the needful qualities of an energetic bad health of the reigning Czar continue, and are strengthened in probability. Facts too, leak out respecting internal disorganization. Seven Siberian regiments of the line had revolted, a plot had been discovered amongst the Sclavonic party, and the state of affairs je the Ukraine was the reverse of satisfactory. Still, Russia makes no secret of her intention to refuse terms, and although she is apparently crippled in her resources the retention of Sebastopol is the first and

last object of her policy. Some fears are evidently felt respecting Poland, and the Grand Duke Constanstine evinces a disposition, by concessions, to propitiate that weak arm of the empire. Austrian diplomacy again forms a prom nent feature of discussion. It is evident that the French Emperor's allusion to the Austrian alliance has been painfully felt at Vienna, for a new circular, has been put forth by Couls Duch in order to show that the Emperor Francis Joseph has kept all

his engangements with the Western Powers; and when Lord John Russell's speech of the 6th reaches Vienna, this view of the case will be said to have received a powerful confirmation. In the new circular, it is asserted that England and France retain the sympathies of Austria, but that she still reserves to herself the selection of the moment when she shall proceed to extremeties,

Spain continues in a state bordering on re. volution. All the elements of civil war are in active operation. The workmen and peasants were encamped beyond the walls of Barcelona, and the governor was waiting anxiously for reinforcements before attacking them: In all probabilility this emente will be put down or healed up; but the chronic state of Spain is, that we expect to hear, without surprise, of some event not far distant which will burst the ties which link society together. The only hope of the country is Espartero, but he wants the decision and energy essential to true great.

The condition of society in the Danubian provinces is indeed deplorable—the effect of Austrian misrule; and, if half the accounts which appear from day to day be many of our generals, would be carried to correct, the continuance of such a state of things is very discreditable to France and England. We cannot suppose, from the esteem which Austria is always professing for the allies, that a proper representation of the actual facts as they are now said to exist in Moldavia and Wallachia would be treated with indifference. Perhaps the Imperial authorities of Vienna may be ignorant of the cruelties and plunder to which the unhappy people were subjected. At al events, it seems monstrous that while we and our ally are wasting blood and trea-sures almost countless for the purpose of trymen were enabled to push nearer their protecting a weak from the encroachments approaches to the place. The French of a great power—for this was the origin of were about to renew the bombardment of the contest with Russia,—that our interference in so just a quarrel should indirectly entail upon the inhabitants of the pricipali ties oppressions and injustice of so revolting a character as those which we see constant ly recorded.—European Times.

EVENTS-DOMESTIC. During the week the nation has been disturbed by rumours of the resignation of Lord John Russell, which it is held will involve either a total or a partial break-up of the Gorernment. There is no actual proof that the Colonial Minister has resigned, but it is not at all unlikely that he has placed in the hands of the Premier a conditional resignation, to be used as circumstances may warrant. Lord John Russell rolunteered gence jars with the fact that the sanitary on Thursday night, an explanation of his provious unfortunate speech, but it is urged against him, with apparoutly irresistible force, that this only makes the matter worse for the views which he now declares he entertains are dissimilar to the views which he privately expressed to members of the late Government, with whom he was on even filthy, and, if these statements are not terms of intimacy immediately after his return from Vienna. When a man loses than probable. Lord l'annure, appalled by caste on the score of candour, the worst construction is often placed on the most loosely dropped expressions, and no strong-er indication of the depth of Lard John General to the Chief Justiceship. The to view, and the enemy fired a volley. One us of the terrible disclosures in the same or Russell's descent can be adduced than the Freman's Journal throws some doubt upon ball, more true than the rest, struck him in gan of opinions at the close of the last and readiness with which every statement which to view, and the enemy fired a volley. One us of the terrible disclosures in the same or- Russell's descent can be adduced than the the head, and he fell dead on the instant, - I the commencement of the present year, has he makes is challenged.

the week that Lord John Russell would have been put upon his trial last night; but that ordeal is now postponed until Monday and the result will decide the fate of the Palmerston Cabinet. If the vote be adverse. through a combination of the Conservative and the Peaco parties, Lord Derby, we take it, will be sent for, will dissolve and appeal to the country,-a result, under existing circumstances, which we should deplore, and which could not fail to be most disastrons The one laught is to be led by Sir Bulwer Lytton, who has shown a degree of acrimony towards his old friends, the Whigs, since he joined the ranks of their opponents, which appears to justify to a large extent the less amisble features of his character, as they have been depicted by one who bears his timony of othe s. When e falls it is generally by his own hands—a rebuke quite as applicable to the literary baronet as to the

Colonial Minister. If the Minist y triumph on Monday, they may be regarded as secure during the re-mainder of the session, which will be wound up, no doubt, with as little delay as possible from Mr Rochuck's motion they have little to dread. As we stated when the intelli-gence of Lord Raglan's iliness came to hand the disappearance of the commander in-chief from the stage of life would take the sting out of Mr Roebuck's censure, because Parliament, like the nation, would feel it to he uninst to fraud the memory of a general who had gone to his great account, and who during his life, had not had the opportunity of defending himself. This proper and honourable sense of fair play would be a sufficient answer to any resolutions on the Sebastopol evidence stronger than those which the committee themselves have adopted. Indeed, judging from the defiant tone and bearing of Lord Palmerston on Thursday night, his lordship appears to consider himself sale in both the impending flylits; and we heartily wish, for the sake of the mighty interests which are at the interest which are at the interest which are at the interest with the issue, that his anticipations make to re-

Lord Patmerston, like most Prime Min isters, has become intensely Conservative with the possession of power. The other night a very reasonable request was made to him, to which he declined to accede, and in declining, connot fail to give a fresh stimulus to the Administrative Reform movement: An Order in Council appeared, wil' be remembered, a few weeks back, d recting an examination into the qualifica tions of candidates for certain governmen officer. Mr Scully simply asked for the ex tension of this system over all the government departments, and that the examination should be an epen one. Lord Palmerstor through his Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the previous question. The Drury lane orators will hardly fail to turn this con duct to a purpose, and during the evening a somewhat acrimenious conflict arese be tween Sir Charles Wood and Mr Lindsay, ir which it must be admitted, the City merchant was not seen to great advartage:-Naverthaloss the division showed the Pro mior that the House contains a large numbor of members who cannot, like himself, atford to despise public opinion Mr Scallfound 125 to vote with bim, while t' o Gov enment could only muster 140, and a majority of 15 on a point raised by a man of third-rate standing was a moral-if Minis

Speculations are affect respecting the probabilities of a dissolution of Parliament A new Parliament, elected in the present temper of the nation, would be a very di ferent body from the existing one, for, we bolieve, that a stronger feeling of indigna-tion exists at the present time against the governing classes than has provailed since the House of Lords rejected the Reform Bill. Novor since that time have the mid dle and the lower classes been in such per fact unison as they are now-the one annoy ed at the absence of a vigorous prosecution a union would have the inevitable effect of electing the most democratic House of Commons we have seen since the day William the Fourth and nothing short of very decided success in the Crimen and the Baltic will drown the memory of these wrongs. In truth, whother the appeal to the nation be made by Lord Palmorston or by Lord Dorby we hold to be of little consequence in th existing condition of things, for the prejudien is levelled at all sections of the aristocratic olement. Porhaps a survey of society as it is and as must appear to all the leading politicians, may justify Lord Palmerston's hope of victory in the early part of the week. - European Times.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

It is positively stated in the English papers that the Emperor Alexander in a had state of health. Consumption is his reputed malady. The same papers used to report that the Emperor Nicholas was insane. Private letters from Russian sources in Belgium deny Alexander's ailment.

EFFORTS OF RUSSIA.

Nearly every letter received from St

The Vienna correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes as follows:

Petersburg mentions the efforts which Russia is making, through the length and breadth of her enormous empire, to his up the gaps which the sword and disease Lave opened in the ranks of her army. Restrictions without end have been removed, and all classes of men who fr m age, infirmity or social ties, have been hitherto wisely exempted from the toils of military service, are being marched pell-mell to take up arms beneath the Russian standard. The Empire of Russia is surrounded with fives, the mouths of whose cannon she dare not brave, and whose chains she finds it impossible to break. Her ports are blockaded, her commerce destroyed, and her flag is unseen on the surface of the ocean while those of her enemies are displaced unmolested in every portion of the globe. Her soldiers must, night and day, he upon the alert against a wary and an active foe coasts which is left for an hour unguarded These are the cankers which are de tined to eat into the heart of Russia.-Schast-pol may be strong. Cronstadt im-

who is ready to dark upon any part of her pregnable, Revol and Sweaborg unapproachable, ret the weary, laborious and anxious watching, the insidious attacks of plague and postilence, and the rumous stagnation of trade, are evils which cannot be escaped. The hopes of England and France are not o he considered as resting on the successful termination of the siege of Sebastonol or the destruction of seaport towns, but upon the maintenance of a hearty and cor- Monday

It was understood in the early part of dial alliance, which shall enable them, a long as the war shall last, to confine the Russians to the limits of their empire. The effect of this policy has been already felt in the innermost districts of Russia; and every year will serve to impress them yet more deeply still. The capture of a town, or the destruction of a fortress, might add to the glory of their arms, but it would not be found to be are ided with any great results, as far as concerns the end and object of the present war. Russia requires to be taught a bessen, which length of time will probably be found to teach her best.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

Paris, July 5, 1855. As I hear vage a reports of indifferent harrest prospects in this or that quarter, let me say that, having travelled pretty exten sively of late, I feel satisfied that the wheat crops of Europe for IS55 will be a full average, while that of hay (already for the mospart secured) will exceed the u-ual yield I think I never saw potatoes more thrifty and vigorous t'an those of France and Switzerland now appear whereever they are not stifled by the insane practise of close planting, which is too common. Nearly overy variety of vegetables is also looking The weather is variable, but general ly dry and cool-and I know not what could be better for the maturing grain Rye now nearly ripey looks well in Switerland but not so well in France; oats are late but generally of a good color; Indian corn i olton vellow and slonder; but neither this nor rve is exten ively grown in thesections I have traversed. The groat staples are grass, wheat and potatoes, and all these in the main promise well. I am assured that the prespect is equally good throughout Germany. N. Y. Tribune.



Church.

Aer Baundations are upon the boly illis.

HAMILTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1855

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number commences another colume of this paper, and as our renders are were the Proprietorship also has passed into new hands, and we trust that a new and prosperous era has likewise dawned with the change that has taken place. It is not wise having now put our hand to he plough to look back on the adversities and disappointments of the past, but having taken the responsibility on ourselves of conducting one of the oldest as well as one of the most influential nowepapers in the Province, we will endeavour to gain the object in view, and present to our readers paper that will be read with attention and hailed with satisfaction and ple-sure.

We are aware that many obstacles have een in the way for some years back in the pecuniary prosperity of the paper, and that consequently it was not what many of its supporters wished that it should be. but we feel confident that if our friends will but exert themselves in the same manner as they did in the days of the papers infancy, fully as interesting a shet will reward them for their trouble.

"The Church" will still continue to be the official organ of the Diocese, and we shall always be happy to receive from the various ministers notices connected with their several Parishes. In regard to comnunications we may state that the columns will be open for them, provided always that the subject is of interest, conducted in a proper spirit, and not too lengthy for it must be apparent that long communications are not adapted to a weekly paper. We trust therefore that correspondents will he concise in their words, and pointed in their remarks.

We hope that the Clergy generally will now take the matter up in earnest, and give us that cordial and hearty supnort which is absolutely necessary for a healthy and vigorous existence, and extend the circulation throughout their different to the cause of true Religion.

OUR TORONTO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

OUR EXCHANGES.

Will please send their papers to Hamilton

for the future. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Tokesto, June 27, 1855. My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston -It is my intertion to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your seversi patishes, in accordance with the following

I remain. &c.,

Arrens	~	1635	less, currer, modern. Such is troman
August, 1855.			Unity of Faith: such the claim which Rome
Monday		Barriefield II a m	have been the second to the second
••	•	St John's, Portsmouth. 3 p m	has to be considered and believed in, as the
Feesday	7	Watering Il n m	keeper of "The Truth"-in the full blaze
Wednesday	•	St James Littsburgh 11 a m	of intellectual light she is foolhardy enough
	••	South Lake Station 3 p m	to quote salsebood for truth; and with the
I bereday	34	Ganavoque 10 a m	
•	••	St John's front Lansd 2 p m	writings of the Fathers within reach of
Frainy	10	Brockvide 11 a m	every Student, a Pope and his bench of
		Prescutt 3 p m	Cardinals dares to mock the people of the
Saturday		Bellamy's Mais 11 a m	Lord with lying slander.
**	••	Land's lond 3 p m	Rome is marvellously wise in her doings,
Saidny	1 4	Killey's Corner 11 a m	
••		New hoyse 4 p m	and well it would be for the Anglican fold to
Morday		Fewborough 11 a m	adopt much that she perverts to notoriously

14 Trinity Church, rear of Lanadown 12 nou Thursday " Smith's Falls 3 p m 17 Franktown 11 a m " Carlton place...... 3 p.u. 18 Lanark, St John's..... 11 a m Ramsay 3 р nı 19 Pakingham. Il a m Fitz oy ... 4 p.m. Penbroke, Renfew y 22 } 23 } 24 } county 11 a 2 Thursday Friday 25 N nth line Fitzroy 11 a m Saturday " Hutley 3 p ru 26 March Church, at the Psmonage..... 11 a m March Church, near the Hon Mr Pinkey's 3 p m 27 Byte wn..... 3 p m 29 Rinhmond..... 10 a.m. " Merrickville 3 p m 30 Kempville...... 10 a m " Mountain..... 3 p m 31 Edwardsburgh.... 10 a m " Marilda..... 1 p m · Williamsburgh..... 4 p m 1 Osnabruck ... 10 a m " Moulinette 2 p 10 2 Cornwall..... Il a m 4 Hawkesbury..... 11 a m

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FAITE

WE have been indeed edified by the study of the Abbe Laborde's masterly work " On the Impossibility of the Immaculate Concention," a book which ought to be circulated far and near and placed in the hands of our young people, for not only does this earnest and devout Roman Catholic Priest vindicate the claims of his Church to be considered as "true and apostolic," but he says, "We believe and confess most willingly, Holy Father, that the Bishop of the first See has the primacy in the Church. We are ready to preach and maintain with all our might that Peter, to whom the flock was confided by Christ, was the first in the company of the Apostles; that he had first authority in the business of religion, as being the one to whom all care had been given, &c., &c., &c." Here then is no mistake. The Abbe is a member of the Gallican Church, in full communion with Rome. and up to this time has not been cut off. It is true his book has been put into the Index, and the author refused admission to the presence of the Pope, but the Holy congregation have not attempted a refutation of his facts, and unblushingly condemn statements which, unlike their dogmas, are taken from written and well acknowledged history. The Abbe has not been silenced Ultramontain influence backed by the followers of Signori, is not yet sufficiently potent to kindle affaggot pile, and so the old Abbe at 82 years s left to die a natural death-but in spite of all the Jesuit influence of Rome, the little seed sown will increase and multiply-a cord has been touched which vibrating throughout the Cis-montain body, will rouse to active life those who have been long time groaning under the terrible yoke, which modern developement has fastened on their necks. -Never has Rome been so severely tried: in the whole history of her corrupt and wayward course we find nothing which can at all be compared to this last act of her melancholy draina; and no historian has more faithfully recorded her lamentable fall than one of her own gifted sons. It was the proud boast of the Roman Ca-

tholic, that with a Pope as a centre of Unity, that there must be unity in Rome. Foolish men weary and distressed by the open dissensions unhappily existing in the world, were caughgt by the syren voice of the Vatican, believed the lie and threw themselves into her lap What sort of repose have they? are their slumbers deen and refreshing! does no noisy wrangling awake them? do no visions of demon strife haunt their waking hours? Rome at Unity!!! ask her sons who have grown grey and yet hope to die peacefully in her fold, whether novelties perplex them? and strange dogmas frighten them? Ask the Students of Bossuct, of Fenelon, of Thomas Aguinas, if Parishes, thereby giving valuable assistance | the doctrinal streets of Rome run up Heaven-ward now as then. Is unbroken Catholic Truth the chain which binds modern Rome, or have new links been forged. Let poor old Abbe inform us. Addressing the Cardinal President of the Congregation he says. " Heretofore the inviolable principle of The Roman See has been this cannon of one of its Poutiffs, ' No innovation-nothing but what has been handed down.' Yet here am I arraigned and made to suffer at Rome BECAUSE I CLING TO ANTIQUITY AND AB-SOLUTELY REFUSE TO ACQUIESCE IN A NO-VELTY.' I am required to believe at the same time these two things (1) that the Immaculate Conception is a dogma of the Catholic faith and of ALL AGES-since what is not of all ages cannot be Catholic; and (2) that the belief in this dogma is, nevertheless, entirely modern." Such is Roman Unity of Faith: such the claim which Rome has to be considered and believed in, as the keener of "The Truth"-in the full blaze of intellectual light she is foolbardy enough to quote falsehood for truth; and with the writings of the Fathers within reach of every Student, a Pope and his bench of Cardinals dares to mock the people of the Lord with lying slander.

OUR MOTHER CHURCH IN HER CHAINS."

In continuing our strictures upon the unsound principles so frequently enunciated respecting the alliance divinely instituted between Church and state, by our able, but somewhat impractical and erratic Brother of the New York Churchman, and especially in his issue of the 5th, under the above caption; we would first draw attention to that pallpable self-delusion by which our non-on tablishment friends, and especially those on the other side of the "line," endeavour to disguise that deep sin of indifferentism of which those Governments are guilty, who take no especial care of the Church of Christ. Our neighbors then say, -- and their anologies may represent all of like opinions-that even their Government does protect the Church in all its civil rights and privileges, corporate and personal, and that this is all that God requires That is, the government of the United States affords exactly the same protection and coun tenance to the Church that it does to every form of heresy and schism, including Judaism. Spiritualism, and Mormonism, and no more! Is this then the meager and deceptive manner in which Churchmen would teach us to interpret the magnificent promises of Almighty God. When, for instance, we are told that "Kings shall be nursing fathers and Queen nursing mothers of His Church" that "the Gentiles shall come to Her light, and kings to the brightness of Her rising"; that the nation and kingdom that will not serve Her shall perish"; when also we find so many varied commands, in both the old and new Testaments, to obey our rulers because they are "God's Ministers," appointed for this very purpose, "to be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well"; are we asked, we say, to believe that the children of Israel understood that nothing more was meant by all this, than that the same mere civil protection should be afforded to faithful servants of the Lord Jehovah. and to the worshippers of Baal, Ashbroth, or the Golden Calves of Jeroboam! Nay, so did even the Primitive Christians believe that God had made a promise to the car to deceive the heart. They " receiving the kingdom of God as little children," believed the promises, and in doing so had grace to understand that as God condescends to use human agency to preach the Gospel, so He uses human and imperial aids to gather the people, to support its priesthood, and to spread its institutions. The Church commissions and the State says "come"! Thus the Bible teaches, or it is the most deceptive book in existence! Thus the Church, Jewish and Catholic, has ever believed, and if mistaken herein, all Her doctrines are uncertain as the wind! Yea, let our Brethren in the United States beware, lest, in their determination to uphold everything distinctively American, they sanction a trifling with the truth of God and His Church calculated to strengthen that scornful Pantheism already

Let not our readers suppose that these remarks are "impractical," for that an union of Church and State on this continent is simply impossible. Whether it be or no, we do not, at present give any opinion; our ob-

too rife amongst them, to a degree which

may hereafter cause them bitter and humilia-

ting regret.

ject is different; it is to raise our humble voice against the Church, whether at home here, or in the United States, giving Her those who differ from her must touch them holy sanction to that sin of the state in its indifferentism to the interests of religion. For the sins of the State, the Church is not necessarily accountable, but if from fear, ignorance, or worldly truckling. She defends those sins then She undoubtedly makes Herself partaker in them, and perhaps becomes even the guiltiest party. We say the more upon this subject because of our intense conviction that the Church can never fall except by Her own hands ;-the unfaithfulness of the State can never deeply injure Her, unless accompanied by her own weak or sinful compliances;—the gates of hell shall never prevail against her," if she falls it will be by

est degree with either Her purity or doctrine.

or Her exercise of sound discipline. This

meek and holy yet bold and open stand for

Her rights, Her authority, and Her purity,

as the Bride of Christ, the Church of Eng-

then she will have the approval, and there-

fore the blessing, of Her Divine Head, and

we may humbly venture to hope, ultimately

success; for the hearts of all men are in his

hands, and His book is in the nostrils of the

a fleshly impatience at the injuries she re-

ceives, She should in an unhappy moment

rashly sanction the State in throwing off

duties imposed upon it by God Himself.

She must incur His displeasure, and bitter

But, further, the Anglican Church cannot

seek to dissever the connection at present

existing between Herself and the State and

be guiltless, because, notwithstanding its in-

cidental evils, the aid afforded thereby in

Christs Holy Catholic Church in its integrity

and purity is very great. God works by

means, and amongst the most obvious of the

earthly means by which it has pleased Divine

in a state of holy energy, united with a pow-

erful external influence, possessed by no other

branch of the Church, are the rank, learning,

wealth, and human prestige, which she owes

at least in part, to Her connection, for so

many ages, with the State. The truth of

this assertion, should any one be disposed to

doubt it, we may defend at some future peri-

od; we shall now content ourselves with

offering a remark or two in conclusion, to

the effect that the unhallowed interference of

the state has not necessarily that deteriora-

ting effect upon the vitality and purity of the

In fact whatsoever the State, in matters

relating to the Church, does, or decrees to

be done is external to the Church Herself,

and therefore can have no moral influence

upon her whatsover, until She makes it Her

own by unitedly receiving and acting upon

it. Thus the Crown, (or, Lord Palmerston

if you please, an evil state of things we

grant!) may designate a very improper per-

son a Bishop, but not all the power of the

Government can compel either the Chapter

to elect him, or the Bishops to consecrate

him; without which last, at least, not even

an Autocrat could make him a Bishop.-

Hence then, it an evil Bishop be brought

into the Church, the State is in fact the

least offender of the two; for let the Church

only do Her own duty-the Chapter refuse to

elect, and the Bishop to consecrate-and

the intruder is kept out! So with any at-

tempted interference with the doctrines of

the Church, as in the notorious Gorhom

case, let the Church simply ignore the mat-

ter by refusing the slightest submission to

such interference, and again the Church is

saved! In a word, only let the Church act

as she is now acting in the matter of Convo-

cation, with meekness of spirit; reverence

to authority, and yet with determined bold-

ness of action for Christ, and She must, as

She is doing in that case, finally succeed.

She may be called to suffer, but is suffering

Again we repeat the State cannot destroy

the Church-but by impatient and unauthor-

ized efforts to shake Herself loose from the

new portion for the Church of Christ.

Church which so many seem to suppose.

will, therefore, be the sad consequences.

tion: for centuries both before and after the Reformation, she has, in different ways and in greater or less degrees, been slothful, worldly, or self-seeking, and now that Her sins have found Her out, and the State is trampling upon the Mother it ought to cher-Her own suicidal hands. ish, let not that Mother, impatient under the It must therefore be quite clear, to all chastisement which she is permitted to receive, add to Her unfaithfulness by disownthose who admit the force of the above reasoning, that however galling be the "chains" ing the relationship; but rather with sincere with which the Church of England is fetterrepentance, deep humility, patient endurance, ed by the state. She yet may not dare to let Her endeavor with unwearied efforts to bring back Her erring children also in huseek a disruption of the connection subsistmility and sorrow, but with willing hearts, to ing between them; She feels the unbending the performance of those duties which they God hath joined together, let no man put owe to Herself and Her God, but which, asunder." It is the unquestionable duty of also, they have so long neglected. Thus, the Anglican Church solemnly and unweariedly to protest against that unballowed inobtain the smile of Her great Master, both upon Herself and the nation, like as it was British Government is so continually guilty; when King David danced before the Ark, -to declare with unmistakable clearness. Constantine bowed before the all-conquering Cross, or, our own Alfred deemed it his the fearful judgements of Almighty God to which the nation renders itself liable by highest honor to build up the Anglo-Saxon Church! For as by the flesh man was redeemed, and through the flesh the Elect are the colonies;-to use with untiring energy united to God, so it would seem to be the pleasure of the Incarnate King of Saints to advance even his Kingdom of Grace by demanding that the riches and honors of the by paying adoration to a daughter of the first Her Divine and inalienable authority to flesh (especially His, not only in right of His govern Herself in all spiritual matters, and to Divinity, but of His Incarnation,) be laid at guide the State in all its moral and religious the feet of His Bride,-the Church! legislation :--- and above all, is she bound to refuse, with the most unflinching determina-TO THE CLERGY OF THE GORE tion, and even though it may be at much AND WELLINGTON DISTRICTS personal sacrifice to Her prelates and clergy, any compliance, whatsoever, with injunctions or statutes which shall interfere in the small-

The Clergy of the Gore and Wellington Districts are particularly requested to attend a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, on Tuesday, the 7th of August, in the Sunday School room of Christ's Church, Hamilton, at 12 land not only may, but ought to take, and o'clock noon; " for the purpose of taking into consideration a very important proposi tion made by the Bishop in reference to supplying the destitute portion of the diocese within the limits of the association with travelling missions, and which was ordered to nations. But if from human irritation and the over for futher consideration."

State, thereby sanctioning the State in a

godless indifference to the glory of Christ

and the efficiency of His Church, the Church

Finally, we thank God, that England has

will not only save Herself, but the nation

also, of which she is the all important fea-

ture. This is Her day of trial and humilia-

may destroy Herself and the State!

Please notify your churchwardens wi are cx officio members of the committee. Very truly yours,

J. T. M. W. BLACKMAN, Acting Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

A few days since a congratulatory ad dress was presented to the Board of Directors of this Company, from a number of maintaining and extending the influence of the leading Merchants and Inhabitants of The address was presented b his Honor the Mayor and a suitable answer returned. We think that this was no more than what was due to the Managers of the Providence to uphold the Church of England | road, for the successful manner in which the business of the Company has been conducted during the spring and summer business. The amount of traffic done some weeks was, we have no hesitation in saying, without a parallel in the history of Railways; considering the small amount of rolling stock on hand to accomplish the work.

When the work did not go on so satisfactorily as the public wished, and when accidents took place, over which the Company had no control, there were not wanting those who were loud in their declaration, and who exaggerated every slight mishan into something that would overwhelm the community at large. Such having been the case in times past, it is no more than right. when every grumblers mouth has been stonped, that our merchants, and others should come forward and candidly state their honest convictions, not only to show the Directors that their successful exertions are appreciated by the public but also to let people at a distance know that our Railway is conducted in such a manner, as to comm and the utmost confidence of even those whose interests are somewhat opposed

to those of the Company. The accommodation train from Colfingwood on Saturday morning, ran over and killed three cows, throwing some of the passenger cars off the track; fortunately however, no person was seriously injured The train was in consequence of the accident delayed several hours behind time.

BIRTH. On the 4th inst, at Spring Wood, Geor-gins, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, of

a daughter. MARRIED. On Thursday morning at Christ's Church, by the Rev. T. J. M. W. B'sekman, B.A., Mr. John Rath to Miss Margaret Scully, all of this city. At St. George's Church, Georgina, by the Rer. Wm Ritchie, Charles McDonald, Esq., Collingwood, to Charlotte, second daughter f James O. Bourchior, Esq, of Sutton Manor, Georgina

On Monday last, at Christ's Church, by tile Rev John Hebden, M. A., Christopher Thomas, son of the Rev. E. Denroche, M. A. late Rector of Brockville, to Helen, daughter of Mr. John Burgess, of this city. DIED.

On Monday, July 9th, at I o'clock, P. M., after a lingering sickness Mrs. Ann Hawks, wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Hawks, of Missour

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ". ASIA."

HHLIFAX, August 1. The royal mail steamship "Asia" arrived at an early hour this morning She left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, July

far more, we trust, than her "ten righteous," and we firmly hope that if England's Church Her advices are one week later than these be only true to Herself and faithful to the received by the "Atlantic." high trusts she has received from God, she

The "Asia" will be due at Boston about oon Thursday. The week had been entirely unproductive any event of importance in the Crimea or Baltic.

The position of the belligerents remain precisely the same as at last advices. In the British parliament Mr. Roebuck's motion of consure upon the Government had been dehated, and finally rejected by 100 majority. The Palmorston ministry therefore

Colonial Secretaryship.

t termer quotations, but in Indian corn a further decline of 3s per quarter had taken

FURTHER BY THE "ASIA."

HALIFAY, August 1st.

The general view of the War at home and abroad is not very encouraging; partial and thus only, may She hope yet again to successes before Sobastopol have however re covered the drooping spirits of the army .-Pellisier, whose character suffered much at the repulse of June 18, is again in confi-dence, from the strenght of French Works, now close advanced to Malakoff, and there probability of its capture. Despatches are nublished from Gan. Simpson, siving an account of the embarkation of Lord lan's body, for England. Pellessier placed the Garland of Emperor Lillies on the coffin and the French troops formed an avenue ot mon from the camp six miles in length Gen. Simpson is confirmed in his command Latest despatches are as follows:

July 16th, 11 r. M. General Pelissier telegraphs: 'The enemy has for some days past vainly endeavored to storm our last approaches in front of the Malakoff. They attempted, last night, to drivous back. The were repulsed by the 1st Division of the 2d Corps, three time, with truth, From the New York Couried The Russians throw themselves upon the and Enquirer. tronchos, and after each attack were a pelled to retreat leaving behind many o their slain.

General Simpson telegraphs : 'Sortio made. Fow casualties on the side of the British.

July 19. The Paris Patrie says : 'According to news received this morning, the Russians made another sertic. last night, against the battery of Carceing Bay, and were vigorously repulsed.'

Letters say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say the rations of the shipping is reduced on

Gon Evro has had his leg amputated. General Sir John Cambell died within Schastopol, and a flag of truce returned his sword. It is confirmed that the Russians have

eceived considerable reinforcements.

Another expedition is fitting in the Black Sea-destination unknown. ASIA.

Reliable accounts, dated June 28, etate that the Russian army under Gen. Maylekoff had invested Kars. Russians number 30.000. Turks 15.000 Russiane bringing clogo guns from gun-

Situation of the Turks is central. Austrian troops in Principalities being Ships in the Baltic were reconnectering

approaches to Abo. The Russian official journal of Helsingfors of July 3rd, complains that two Eng-lish bonts came on the Ismail, barbor of Rolo, district of Abo, under a falso protonce of a flag of truce, and plundered the ship-ping until fired upon. Austria will continue to hold the Princ

palities till pence be restored. It is stated in Vienna, that a better understanding exists between the Austrian and Prussian cabinets. There are also rumors, but scarcely cro-

dible, that the Allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey; Principalities of Austria and Lombardy to Sardinia ; England and France to have contingent advant-

Roobuck's motion was thrown out by a majority of 107 Palmeraton administration has a new less

A committee had been investigating the

political outragos recently committed at Hyde Parke riots. Dr Arnotta, physician to Napoleon at St. Helena, is dead. RUSSIA.

Vienna letters in Cologne Gazette repeat that a marked difference has arisen between Alexander and his brother Constantine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Potersburg is to act as medistor.

ACCIDENTS ARISING FROM NEGLECT.-

An unaccountable fatuity seems to possess the masters of sailing vessels navigating our inland seas, in so far as neglecting precautionary measures to keep them from collision with the host of steamers plying in all directions. The required lights are rarely exhibited either in hazy weather or by night, hence the constant renetition of accidents and loss of property and life, which the most common sense concern would render of rare occurence-Conversing the other day with the mate of the Europa, he assured us of many narrow escapes, referring particularly to a recent occasion when three or four vessels were passed in one night during the prevalence of thick and hazy weather, but were luckily discovered in time to prevent a collision. Severe penalties can alone remedy this omission criminal and reprehensible in every way.

It appears strange to us that the Insurance Companies are not more alive to this flagrant and common direlection of duty on the part of sailing captains.

In the Superior Court, at Buffalo, Mi G. Winslow has recovered a verdict of the car running off the track.

OFFICIAL SCANDAL REPROVED.

To the Editor of the Courter and Enquirer:

A paper called the Prohibitionist, dated Albany, June, 1855, has reached me by mail. It purports to be edited by the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, nine persons, not one of before. Under the head Tort for the Clergy, they point the following: 'A short time since, the Roy Mr Perkins, of the Episcopal Church, in the State of New Jersey, and a member of the Sous of Temperance, dined with his Bishop (R. Rev. Dr Doane), who, pouring out aglass of wine desired the reverend gentleman to drink with him, whereupon, Mr l'erkins replied. 'Can't do it. Bishop: wine is a mecker:' Frov 20, 1 .: 'Take a glass of brandy, then,' said the distinguished occlesiastic. 'Can't do it. Bishop; 'strong drink is ragin, :' I'rov. 1 -The vacancy erosted by the retirement of Lord John Russell had not been filled up, although rumor pointed to Sir W. Moles-Forth as his most probable successor in the colonial Secretaryship.

Breadstures.—Wheat and flour steady him? Hob. 2, 15.

It is more than seven years since this toolish falsolood was sot in motion. At that time it had a great run 'l never con-tradicted it. To hunt cockronches would be as wise as to pursue scaudals. Nor do I do so now. But many did at that time, some from the love of truth, some in the generosity of friendship. And the vermin seemed to have been killed. Among others, the Rev Dr Lyons, a Proshyter of Philadelphia addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr Porking, He gave it the most explicit contradiction.— This was published. The Rev Christian Wilthorgor, now a Prosbytor of Massachusetts, then living near Mr Porkins in Pernaylvania, addressed a letter to his county paper, the Newton Journal. That was published. There were courtradictions in the Calendar at Hartford, and in the Banner of the Cross at Philadelphia, and in I know not how many more. Nevertheless, the Prohibitionists and, More than a hundred papers have lately published this statepapers nave lately published this state-ment? With almost as poor an opinion of their teste to circulate been vapid trash, as of their charity to attract a man by name, without inquiring of the state and without inquiring of the state of the truth, I content myself it is the state of the will their to answer it. Templose there is no man more devoted to the cause of the Prohibitionist. But he tempers this' temperand

BISHOP DOANE.

From the Newton Journal

MR EDITOR :-- An article appeared in your paper a few weeks since, stating a conversation said to have passed between Bisop Donno and the Roy Air Parkins, at the Bishop's table, at which time he asked Mr Perkins to drink a glass of wine, who replied Can't do it Bishop, wine is a mocker,

When I read the article I doubted very much whother it was founded in fact, liaving occasion to write to Mr Perkins recently on another subject, I cut the article from your paper, and enclosed it to him, inquiring as to its truth or falsity. Mr Porkins has singe informed me that there is not a word of truth in the statement in question, and that he had never dired with the Bishop in his life.

'I presume, Mr Editor, you quoted it from another paper, under the belief that it was true. Now, as there is a doubt in some minds as to the propriety of dragging the names of prominent men before the public, and helding them up to scorn and derision, even when facts are published, it appears to me no more than a matter of justice to contradict the statement, innamuch as it is ontiroly falso.

Respectfully, yours, C WILTBERGER.

But, my chief object, in this writing, is to deal with 'the Prohibitionist.' By what right, do these nine members of 'the Executive Committee' hold up a man, by name; for, what they mean shall be, repreach ?-Nay by what right do they attempt to brand an office and an order of mon-coven bishops still uso, and favor the use of intoxicating liquors? By what right do they compel a man to loave his duties and formake the privacy which he profers, and come out and defend himself against a charge which has been, again and again, expressly contra-dicted, or else suffer its repressly? And where is the end to be, if like the seven year's locusts, it is to continually reappear? And, then, the following sentence; 'We revere the clergy; and 'is gives us' no pleasure but jonly pain to publish these things!'—when three lines addressed to me, would, in three days, have procured an express denial of its truth, and saved them all this 'pain.'

course: The contradiction of the re-bashed falsehood would not have induced mosto Lake it. But I see in this course of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, an intolerable inroad upon private freedom. I see men using an official position to give weight to scandal; and a society's press to give it circulation. I do not interfere with their exertions in Jones W.—But Jorn Paleng P—1st Jorn Duggan III—Prep form Darling W. Jorns W.—But Jorn Darling W. Jorns W.—But Jorn Darling W. Jorns W.—But Jorn Darling W. Jorns W.—Stissen J. Jorns W.—Stissen J. B.—3rd form Eliot J.—Con J. Derok Stissen J. B.—3rd form Eliot J.—Con J.—Con J.—Con J. Derok Stissen J. B.—3rd form Eliot J.—Con J. take it. But I son in this course of try there must be no tyranny, even of temperance. No Holy inquisition under the name of an 'Executive Committee' Can that he temperance which disregards the truth? Is that a virtue that can demand the sacrifice of charity?

G W DOANE. Riversido, July 8.

"." 'More than a hundred papera' will, of course, insert the Roy Mr Wilthergar's letter: The Prohibitionist has declared, should we meet with any denial, we will gladly give it publicity,' and will, of course, insert

THE Soul's PROGRESS .- "There is not

G: W. D:

m my opinion," says Addison, "n more pleasing and triumphant consideration in religion, than this: of the perpetual progresss which the soul makes toward the perfection of its nature without ever arriv ing at a period in it. To look upon the soul as going from strength to stength-to consider that she is to shine forever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all cternity—that she will be still adding virtue to virtue, and knowledge to knowledge-carries in it something wonderfully agreeable to that ambition which is natural to the mind of man. Nay, it must be a prospect pleasing to God homself, to se his creation forever beautifying in his eyes, \$1,250 damages against the New York his creation forever beautifying in his eyes, Central Railroad for injuries sustained by and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of resemblance."

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RECITATIONS. WESSESSA, July 25, 1855.

VI LES FORGEREITS DE SCAPIS Moliese Scapin Radgley C H Silvestre Cayley E Arganto...... Jones W month;—or Twelve shillings and siz pence, Sherwood L. P.; Cameron H. H.; Joseph J. O.;
Dixon A.; Robertson A. J.
PRIZE LIST 1855.

IV The French. Baugier C R V The English. Boyd J A Good Connert Palana -1. Cayley J D. 2.

Robertson, H R. 3. Dixon A; Commercial De-partment, Killip J. Rusidunt School, House-R.y. A.K. BOYS LEAVEND THE VIL FORM WITH HONOR LININ EXAMINATION. - Builgley C H; Cayley

BOYS PROMOTED WITH HONOR UPON EXA

Preparatory Point to Lo-Typer A C. Darling W. Nowberry W. Baldwin R. Hainer D. Hutty J. Priote H. W. Baldwin W. *Clarkson R. * Joseph G. *Rankin G. *Dawgan H. * *McConkey C. *Richardson F. *Sheewood B. Treparatory Form J. to II—Yerplanek A. McGlashan A. Masterman O. M. Thomas R. Harchert J. Diren W. Gamble J. H. *Raid-T. *Blendetson R. *Yanderu inen W. Boelton G. D. A. Preparatory Form H to III—Poters P. Patter. son F. M. Blake N. J. Lindesy A. Scadding E. Bright W. Goring H. B. Williams G. Robertson J. R. Robertson A. J. *Buckiand G. *Doulton O. *Keenedy J. E. Rhiote N. J. Lindesy A. Scadding K. Bright W. Goring H. B. Williams G. Robertson J. R. Robertson A. J. *Buckiand G. *Doulton O. *Keenedy J. E. Rhiote C. Shibilwood W. H. Machin W. Baldwin A. M. Conul L. Foster F. Janes C. W. Buchan H. Burns T. Buckland G. *Preparitery Form IV. to V.—McGlashan J. *Conul J. Brudbury J.

Preparitory Form IV, to V.—McGlashan Gulhamo T. Seymour G. Thom J, Bradbury . Henderson E.

Preparatory Form V to V'-Ridout J G, Archibald C, Honderson J, Cayley E, Jones C, Suatt A, Maynard N, Irving H E, *Bethune O J S.
Preparato y Form VI to VII-Jones W. Beth-uns C J S. Smuh F J D. *Boyd J A *Badgley C H. *Frazer J. *Birdsall R E.

COLLEGE PRIZES. Scripture 1 Jones W Jones W

2 Bethune O J S

3 Pay Baldwin A H

4 Preparatory Form, Tyner A C

Grammar (Greek) Ridout J G

(Latin) 1 Not sufficient number

Candidates.

Book-keoning Book-keeping Archibald C Prino Emay.... Prino Poom (English)..... Boyd J A (Latin) None adjudged Elecution Boyd J A

2.... Ridont J O PRIZES FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE YEAR, IN CLASSICS—6th Form, Jones W. 5th Form Ridout J. C., 4th Form, McGlashan J., 3rd Form Robertson H. R. 2nnd form, Peters, P. 1st Form, Gamble J. H., Prep. Form, Tynes, A. C.

Commercial Department-Killip J
Mathematics—Jones W, Ridout J G
French—McGlashan J, Robertson H R
Arithmetics—Ridout J G, Elliot G
Goography—Grahame R, Smallwood W H
Witten Radius St G Elliot S
Pauzes For Propicional in the Suspens of

Examparion-7th Form, Badgley O H, 6th Form Junes W, 5th Form, Ridout J O, 4th Form, Me Glashan J. Com'l Dep'r, Killip J. 3rd Form, Robertson H R. 2nd Form, Poters P. 1st Form, Verplanck A, Prep Form, Tynor A C. nonors.

First Class—7th Form Cayley J D. 6th Form Bethune C J S. 5th Form Archibald C, 4th Form Thom J. Comp'! Den't Stingen T B 3rd Form Webb E, 2nd Form Patterson P M, Jat Form Duggan. H, Prop Form Darling W. Second Class—6th Form Smith P D J; 5th Form Henderson Jas, 4th Form Bradbury J. To Rent, from 1 to 4 years a good Stone Comp'l Dep't Roy A K. 3rd Form Elifot C, 2nd Morohant Mill, with two run of stones, in Form Blake J. 1st Form Masterson C, Prep excellent order, on the above Stream, and Form Newberry W.

Greek Testament -- Gth form Jones W -- 5th form Henderson J. Grock Subject—7th form Badgely C—6th form

Jones W-5th form Ridout J G-4th form Mo-Gisshan J-3rd form Smallwood W. H. Lutin Subject-7th form Badgely C-6th form Jones W-5th form Ridout J G-4th form Mc Glashan J-3rd form Robertson H R-2nd form Williams G-1st form Gamble J II-Prep form

Justin Propo-7th form Cayley J D Greek Exernises-6th form Jones W-5th form Ridout J O.
Latin Exercises—6th form Jones W—5th form Lenderson Jan and Ridout J Q, coq-3rd form

Webb E.

Geometry—7th form Badgety C.—6th form
Jones W.—5th form Ridout J. G.—4th form McGlashan J and Thom J. G.—Comp'l Dep't Stinson T. B.—3rd form Webb R.

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No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto. Toronto, Fab. 1852,

and the mark and the mail review A more real.

AUGUST 5 .- NINTH SUNDAY AFTER

TRINITY. 1. Obadiah feared the Lord greatly. Kings, zviji, 3.

As his name was a servant of the Lord so was be, even in the house of wicked and idolatrous Ahab. There is no condition it which we may not serve God, if he calls us to it. If a man so Godly as Obadial had not occupied his place, there would have been much more wickendess done in the house of Alab; both by the Steward on his own ac count, and by Almb through his Steward and by the servants. Although we may no chose a condition in which these around u do not fear God, yet let us not repine, if call ed to it by God's providence, but simply strive to walk in the fear of 4 3 2. Art thou he who

Kings zvili-Sa said Abab to Ita his prayers the famine was sent, in punish ment for the sing of him and his people, wick ed men love their sins more than any other checked in committing them. But God will pubish sin here or hereafter, and they are the real authors of the trouble, who fiver or practice the sin. Suffer me not, O Lord, to grow in the love of sin without check or con troul; and when corrected may I be bumble and amend. August 6.

12 How longituit yo between two opinion 1 Kings zviii, 21.

The Israelites did not cost service of the Lord, and yet most them worshipped Baal Phis was more in initing to God, than if they had forsaken him altogether; because it signified that he would be contented to divide his kingdom with his greatest enemy. And it was hateful to him, because, whilst they served him me so to distribute, it, that I may not fail of at all, they deluded themselves with the sup position that they were not allogether wrong Thanks be to thee, O Lord, that I have cho sen thy service, let me not halt or waver in

2. They cried aloud, and cut themselve after their manner with knives and lancote 1/Kioga zviii. 28.

How much, both of senseless clamour an of fruitless self torment is there in fals religious! we find the Proplet of God can nest but calm in his prayers. God desires the I carnest going forth of the heart towards him He loves true inward mortification of ou corruptions; IIa loves due exercises of severe restraint upon our ovil passions; but He is not moved by clamour, neither doc semble Elijah in singleness of mind, in confident reliance upon God, in columess of spirit.

August 7. tilised unite Moses in the cloud and in the sec-1 Cor. L 1, 2.

The Israelites were baptized in the clos rjust before they entered the Red Sea, when sover their army to the rear, sprinkling them as it went along. They were baptized in the sea as they went through it, and the spray from the two walls of water was sprinkled over them. And they testified their faith in Moses, as the Prophet of God, by going forward under the cloud, and through the sen. I have been baptized unto a greater than Moses. Let me testify my faith likewise by going still onward!

2. Our fathers . . . did all out the same spiritual most and all drink the same spiritual drink. 1 Cor. x-1, 3 4.

The spiritual meat was the manna which was spiritual, inasmuch as it was bread from heaven, and thus was a type or sign of Christ, the true bread from heaven; and in as much as it specially led the souls of those who partook of it up to heaven, to the mirachlous giver. The spiritual drink was the waters brought by Moses from the rock which be snote and cleft; which was a sign of Christ smitten and rent asunder by the law, and giving forth refreshment and cleansing to the souls of men. O Lord Jesus, be then to my soul in the sacrament of thy supper meat indeed and drink indeed.

head lost he fall. The AUGUST 8.

We, like the Israelites, are partakers of of eternal salvation, but of present pardon and grace to those who receive them aright and their benefits may be forfeited by transgression; as the Israelites who were baptized qu'and partook of spiritual meat and drink failand of reaching the land of promise, though lusting after evil things. Let me not then Frest in the partaking of sacraments, but take rese in the partners of sacraments, but that ato noighbour lives happily to thank the bonoficions of providence, who, ever sheds a blessing on labour well applied.

God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that you are able. I

Cor. x. 13. Faithful to his covenant with his people; 23.for He will see they have power to perform their part of the covenant,-if only they adhere simply to him, and desire to avoid being led away by the temptation. And have I not found it so? How often, when trial Were closing round, and I saw no way of escape but in doing wrong, yet, when my aim became simple, has all the maze of perplexity disappeared! 'All glory be to him, who never fails them who trust him simply.

1. Give an account of thy suwardship lauko zvi. 2.

Our condition here is a stewardship, for we have all things given us to manage and father is reading the newspaper and mutimprove, according to the will and plans of term; another. Therefore, when our term of service is ended, we shall have to give an account of the way in which it has been discharged. It is wise therefore always to bear in mind the account we shall have to give. --It is wise to ealf ourselves to account from time to time, that we may judge what kind of account we can render. O let me judge

2. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light Luko zvi. 8.

Wiser, not absolutely, but comparatively wiser in their dealings with the men of this world, than the children of light are with God and his people, wiser in their plan and scheme for this world than they in theirs for eternity. For the children of this world see

and understand botter the characters of those with whom they have to deal, and they take their measures more promptly and more suitably to their thing, and think themselves troubled which end. Grant me, Lord, the true wisdom, that I may know Thee, and myself; and so Daughter. Then mother could pay shape my course, that I may be with thee for Aunt Sarah the ten dollars she we her. Father. 'Av indeed! And wha AUGUST 10.

1. Make to yourselves friends of the man

purchases is the root of all unrighteousness and those who love these things maketh friends only for this world. But if we use it as stewards of Him who has entrusted it to us, we shall make friends for eternity, God and all good men and the angels we shall make our friends, whether by justice or by liberality; and by the latter especially those whom we have served, whatever share of worldly goods then give it. O Lord, help the everlasting habitation. 2. He went in the strength of that most

forty days and forty oights. 1 Kings xix. 8. For meat nourishes at all times only thro' therefore at his word it can nourish and strengthen for a longer period than that which he ordinarily appoints. And then we are taught that at all times and under all circonstances, we do not depend upon the creature for that which it ministers to us, but upon Him who has made the creation to serve our uses; and therefore that we must depend on Him for that we expect through the creature, and use it as he would desire. O, let me always feel my dependence upon

the giver of good. AUGUST 11.

After the fire a still small voice. Kings xix 12.

Elijah was appointed to see God's mighty power in the tempost, the earthquake and the fire, before he manifested himself to him.-All these were but harbingers of a gentle and still word. In these was the power of God. but in this still small voice was God himself. God will make way for himself by terror, He conveys himself to us in sweetness; and happy it is for us, if, after the gusts and qua kings and flashes of the law, we have heard the soft voice of evangelical mercy. Give me. O Lord, to hear that voice even though

2. Yot I have loft me seven thousand in Israel. 1 Kings xix. 19.

When ungodliness prevails and we can see one godly around us, we are apt, like Eliinh, to think we are left alone. But we are, like him, mistaken, God knoweth who are his by signs and tokens which escape our eye; because we can but see the outward appearance, and can see only those who are near us. He has still children and pronhets in Israel, though we see them not He always preserves a remnant according to the election of grace. O let me always rely upon Hun, that he will not suffer faith utterly to fail.

WHAT AN ACRE WHAL DO .- In the purogini ta mia superor ruam hani to bead: acquironants without roloropes at the time to the absorption of the whole of their capital or nearly so, the result ending in disappointment, neglect, and ultimate diaguat. Others there are simbuod with reflection who measuring their pures, effect a purchase consonant to its contents, and bestowing there upon the necessary diligence are nmsacraments. But sacraments are not pledges ply rewarded for their labour, with the pleasing and sure prospect of many and additional acres as they progress - To illustrate this wo know a friend whese attention was distracted by tilling too largely, and careplanted in strawborries realises the nea ittle num of \$40 per dlem, estimating the raine of his fruit patch as worth \$1000 or upwards during the season. The first, left his farm in disgust, while his more consider-

> THE CUNARD STEAMER PERSIA .- Ou the 3rdinst., this magnificent steamship the little doubt that they intended to assessinfirst iron paddle wheel liner, built for the late Mr. Getz, and that they were secreted Cunard or British and North American there for that purpose. Freehtling was steam company, was launched from the carried into the house, and is still lying in a building yard of Messrs Robert Napier & tremely doubtful. The clubs were after-Sons at Govan, near Glasgow, Scotland, wards found in the gateway. They are The Persis is the largest steamer both in murderous sticks of green reacher od, oricapacity of hull and steam power, which doubly prepared to make sure work. has been built. She far exceeds in length, between Mr. Getz and the Priest has renstrongth, tonage and steam power the Great dered the agimon prevalent that he is the Britain or the Himalaya, and, exceeds, also intended victim of assassination. The Gerbyno less than 1,200 tons the internal ca-man Free Thinker's Society' talked of med up as follows. Longth in the water, sympathize with the priest, and have been

ing instance of the Dependencies of Society

(No rise in the rivers-never going to rise, I believe, wife,? Little Daughter. I wish the river would addressed

Father, Why what have you got to do with the river's rising?"

Dan hter, A great ded, bather; for then the boots would me.? Father, And what have you to do with

the boats' maning, my child, ch? Daughter. They would bring the cot-

ton down, father." Father (ooking over his spectacles). And what have very to do, darling, with cotton-

Indies ? Daughter. Why, if the cotton was down you would be able to sell it, you know

dear father, smilingly. Father, 'And what then?' Daughter, 'You would have plenty of

noney." Father. Well?

Daughter (laying her little hand on his shoulder and looking up into his face) .--Then you could pay mother that twenty doller gold piece you berrowed of her, you know, father.

Father, 'And what then, child?' Father. 'Ay-indeed! And what then?'

Daughter. And Aunt Sarah would pay Sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New-Year's, but didn't because she didn't have any cotton any money I mean

Father, Well, and what cler? (We lave down his newspaper and books at her

Daughter. Si ter Jang would par he ther John his fifty cents back; and he seal when he got it he would give me the halt dime he ower markly two dimes to buy markles—and they had want the river to rise for and the big hoats to run! And I owe nurse the other dime and must pay my deles?

"Pa' looked as 'Ma.' There it is, The anide two are all big and little, like a row of bracks: touch one, and away we all go; even down to our bette Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise of the river as I have. We are all, the word and appointment of God; and old and young, waited for money to huy marbles.

A good lesson for debtor and creditor. oo, and well enforced.

Shour Accident on the Great WESCERN RAMAGOAD -We foun from the London Free Press, that as the express train was approaching that city on "uesday. morning, from the West, the exicatree of the tender broke when wit in a mile frond town. As soon as information of the necident was reported at the depot some mutterm cars immediately proceeded to the place and brought to the passengers and bug sage. The detention was so very slight and the mishap of so trilling a autore that the passengers were rather pleased than otherwise at the novelty of tripping it into town on platform cars.

To A locumente attached to a passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad, expluded on the night of the 19th inst. The conductor, engineer, and fifeman were lidled. No passengers killed, but some slightly injured. The locomotive and tender were precipitated down an embankment of 20 feet.

The parties airested in Boston for enting recruits for the Crimen service have been acquitted

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW train met with a fearful accident, a few my soul must first be shaken with the terrors of the law.

miles west of Syncuse, by which it was defined for the season is gone; also a tremendous stock of choap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer. occured about I o'clock A.M. A tail lind been removed by some dastard, and when the train came up, the engine was thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, breaking the arm of the engineer, and otherwise injuring him. The tender followed the lo comotive, and the two-fortunately so filled up the gulle that the passenger cars were not alloyed to leave the track; but they were capaized and a number of passengers were cut and bruised in consequence.

SINGULAR AFFAIR .- The Citizens of Hamlton, Ohio, hava been thrown into great exaltement by some circumstances which have recently transpired in their midst. come mouths ago, Mr. Conrad Gots, who keeps a grocery and dry goods store on teo corner of High and second Streets, in Hamilton, became a member of the Indepondent Order of Odd Fellows. The priest having control of the German Catholic congregation to which Mr. Getz was attachod ordered him to withdraw from the Odd Follows or suffer excommunication from the Church. Mr. Gots preferred the excommunication, though as he has considerable proporty, we believe he was never expeded tinea than the Priest has endeavoyed several times to obtain pocuniary assistance from Mr. Gotz for the use of the Church, and men from Mrs. Getz for the purpose of a carpet for the Church, but each time he was refused. The Priest then endeavored by threats and abuse, to prejudice Mrs. Goiz against her husband which fact coming to the cars of the latter, by ordered the Priest

not to enter his house again. Noting further transpired until last Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when W. Prochiting clock for Mr. Gotz, lett the store and went to G's residence, which fronts on Second street, in the year of the store. As he was about entering the gate, two men sprang up from a place of concealment and folled him to the ground with clubs. They appeared to discover their mistake the moout they struck the first blow, for they

pacity of the largest of the present Canand lynching the preist, and a high degree of liners. Her chief proportions may be sum- excitement prevailed. The congregation 360 feet; breath of the hull, 45 feet; breath watching their church for several nights over all, 71 feet; depth 32 feet. with arms.

24 A Southern Journal gives an annu- Private Education for Young Ladies.

ing instance of the Dependences of Society in the following domestic dualogue. The father is reading the newspaper and mut-time is reading the newspaper and mut-times. FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. next quarter with been on the 6th of The

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