I THINK OF THEE.

I think of Thee when I espy Thy wisdom mirrored in the sky. And see Thy power reflected bright In every planet of the night.

I think of Thee! when I survey The teening earth in rich array, And view thy goodness in the sa, Where every creature waits on Tree.

I think of Thee! when tempests rage, And heavy rains their force assurges— When hightrime flush and shunders will be the martial trend from pole to pole.

I think of Thee! at noof-day caim, When every breeze is like a balm, To cool sweet nature's langual face, And stamp her brow with every grace,

I think of Thee! whon evening gray Within her folds receives the day. And bids the queen of sable night Come forth in all her glory bright.

I think of Thee! when morning dawns

And sheds its lastre o'er the lawns her, little sorgsters happy be, 2 nd hyam their songs of praise to Thee.

I think of Thee! on Sabbath morn, Which brings sweet jest to men careworn, The emblem of whin heaven shall bo, Wher. I shall ever think of Thee.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE GREEK CHURCH IN TURKEY.

BY A TRAVELLER AND EYE-WITNESS.

The second of th

During a stay which I lately made in Turkey, my attention was turned a good deal to the state of Christianity there. The number of Christian communities is very much the same as it was many hundred years ago. The hostile spirit which the Turkish Government has shown to the Christian faith has made the different religious bodies see the necessity of unity. If the old-established religions could with difficulty maintain They are square with the exception of the their existence, the schismatic could hardly top, which is a slightly circular variety to expect that he could succeed in supporting the structure. There are two entrances, a new system. Turkish oppression has therefore done this benefit to Christianity in the East,—it has checked the increase of sects. At the present time the Greek Church, the Armenian Church, the Greek Catholic Church, and the Armenian Catholic Church several feet below the surrounding ground, are the only Christian bodies in Turkey.— as is the case with most Christian churches The two last Churches may be said to be in the East, there is a considerable excava-one and the same. The Greek Church compopulation, and to this subject I will now mit my observations.

than the Mohammedans, but very few churches may have been more dense in the of the building. days of the Greek Empire, but there is no Church never seems to have been adpoted in the East.

The original practice of fixing a Bishop and a large body of clergy in every populous place, and of leaving the charge of the porch. Directly opposite the outer door is surrounding villages and country districts to the inner door. Around the walls of the them, seems to have been adhered to in the porch there are some large pictures placed; East until the present day. Here and there a resident priest is to be found in the country, but in general the services of religion in the country are supplied by priests sent from the Episcopal seats.

In Constantinople the number of the ad-

larger than an ordinary parish church in one wise would have. Each row of pillars has

numbers. Several churches in which the secular rank, nor of money power, in the Christian in an early period of the Greek fitting up of the Church. High and low are Empire worshipped are still to be seen, and there on the same level. the ruins of others of the same class are to | The place for the altar is at the east end, be met with, more frequently than in any but a partition wall entirely separates it from

and regarding the state of the Greek Church during certain parts of the service they are account than in any other province of from this end, so that in comparison of the

arrived at; my stay there did not permit me this building has a gloomy appearance. to make any inquiry as to the state of the The construction of the sacrarium marks Greek Church. Varna has quite the look even a greater distinction between the priest of a Turkish town: It has a number of and the people than prevails in the Latin mosques with minarets. There is, however, a Greek church, but it is not so conspicuous the whole of the Mass to the people; but in as to strike the eye of the general observer. the Greek Church, during almost the whole I believe there is a Bishop and a body of of the same service, he is invisible. The clergy there; I was not, however, present pictures within the church are very numer-

The country on both sides is thinly peopled. larly chosen for these things is the wall or No single houses are to be seen. The gen- partition dividing the sucrarium. From eral practice of wearing pistols and other top to bottom it is covered with pictures; weapons explains the absence of solitary those placed along the line of the doors enpeople live in villages. The average size of these are Christ, The Virgin. John the Bapthese may be thirty or forty houses, built in tist, Elias taken to heaven, Andrew, Eustgeneral of mud, and presenting a very rude ache, St John, St George, and St Nicolas.

and from what I saw I was led to believe in a state of dismay. that the Greek ecclesiastics are desirous of promoting knowledge among the people. My next stage was Prayadow. This is a

small town, and is inhabited chiefly by Turks. Here there is a military station. The aspect of the place is essentially Mohammedan. Although I did not see any church. yet I understood that there is a sufficient number of Obrigues in the place to have the bounded a fixed priest. In the houses where we were billetted for the night there were pictures on the walls, all of them illus-

trative either of Christian truths or history. Six or seven miles further on from Pravadow the population becomes denser, and the cultivation of land increases in at least a double measure; still no traces of village. churches, but a place which answered the same purpose attracted my attention. An oblong space near the road was enclosed with a wall about eight feet high, and no roof covered it.

From this place to Schumla the distance five-sixths of the population are Bulgarians and Christians; but the ever sought in vainfor any visible emblems of their faith.

Schumla has an appearance much less Turkish than other towns in Bulgaria. To say, however, that it looks like a Christian city is saying too much. There is but one Greek or Bulgarian church here. It, how-, ever, occupies rather a prominent place among the leading objects of interest. It is surrounded by a large burying-ground, enclosed with a high wall. No trees or plants:

are to be seen there. The church is built of hewn stone. It is of an oblong shape; it constitutes one block. There are no chapels, towers, pillars, porticos, to break the monotony of the outline.

The windows are comparatively small. top, which is a slightly circular variety to one is in front near the eastern end. It is certainly not more than five feet in height. and appears to be intended chiefly for the priests. The other is at the west end, and is much larger. The church being sunk tion in the form of a square; at the western are laid.

The roof is at variance with the princi-The traveller who goes to Constantinople ples of taste. It projects several feet over by the Dardanelles sees a part of Turkey the walls on the south and north side, and where the Christians are more numerous probably may have been intended to protect the people, when outside, from rain and snow.

The interior, however, is much more evidence that in any part of the East they pleasing and ecclesiastical-looking. There were ever so thickly planted as in the West is here an attempt at something like archiof Europe. It was the parochial system tecture. As one enters the western door, that multiplied the number of churches,— he finds himself in a pretty large porch, prayers; but few of the people then assem- moved by the spectacle and This valuable method of extending the formed by a wall running across the body of the church about ten feet from the end he nerally open through the course of the day. entered. At the north side of this porch On Sunday it is filled to overflowing from a the women. This is immediately above the the chief being those of Christ, the Virgin Mary, St. John, Simeon, Basil, and Deme-

Over the inner portal stands representations of Heaven and Hell intended; undoubtedly, to act upon the minds as the people at herents of the Greek Church is not so great the time they are passing into the church, as one would expect, from the fact of its and to direct them to the great realities of a having been in former times the centre of a future state. On going into the church great Christian empire, and the seat of the through this door we see at once its form. greatest Patriarch of the East; and in later Two rows of pillars run along the body of times the residence of the ambassadors of the church. The space between the two the leading Christian Powers, who have been rows is two-thirds of the body of the church. always using their influence to protect the They support the roof, except where the religious liberties of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

In Pera, which contains the greater part of the Greek population of Constantinople, there is only one church, and it is not because there a collimate and it is not because the contains the co on either side a line of seats, otherwise the In Roumelia (the ancient Thrace), of area of the church is quite open. We bewhich Adrianople is the capital, the Greek lieve that private seats never existed in the population has a great ascendancy in point of Greek Church. There is no recognition of

other part of Turkey. the church. Three doors at regular dis-In Bulgaria most of my time was spent; fances open into this sacrarium, but except there, I am able to give a more particular shut. No light is thrown into the church Latin churches, whose most distinguishing Varna was the first place in Bulgaria I feature is the large window in the chancel.

ous. Some of the pillars and sides of the at any of the services.

Ous. Some of the pillars and sides of the From Varna I took the road to Schumla. church display a few, but the place particu-

cottages. Life and property have hitherto tering into the altar seem to be regarded in the Latin Church. May people cat no dren, dressed in their gayest clothes, are been but partially protected; therefore the with most reverence. The most striking of meat from Thursday to Sunday. The ser- generally the bearers of these presents. and uninviting appearance. In none of The Fall of Adam and Eve, in a series of One of them is the following:—A procession these could I distinguish a Christian cherch, small designs, is painted on the space nearest formed by seven or eight priests bearing a till I came to Devna, a considerable village the floor. On each of the doors which con-large canvas picture on their heads issues about fifteen miles from Varna, and at the duct to the altar there is a large painting—from the sacrarium, goes down the airles, termination of the chain of lakes which be-on the middle one, that of Christ; on the

church. A spring, coming out from a ravine | the same, I instincted it was in the days of in the lower Balkans, with all the force of a Theodosius, or perhaps, Justinian. little rivulet and all the clearness of crystal is dress they nonwear corresponds very close- twice every year. The bread is soaked in My time would not permit me to ascertain ted in pictures of those times? the origin of the sanctity with which it is regarded,

Schumla is the seat of the Archbishop of Preslava. The description of this place, which I got in French, was to the following effect :- Le nom de Preslava veut dire ville might be fifteen miles. Along this route Brilliante et qui tire son nom d'un petit village qui etait jadis une grande ville et qui se noume actuellement Stambolou.

There are several other Archieniscons seats in Bulgaria, such as Widdin, Silistria. The number of Bishops is not so large in proportion to the Archbishops, as in the north of Europe. Of these there seem to be two kinds, a higher and an inferior sort. Priests and deacons make up the remainder of the orders. Monastic orders are unknown in this part of Turkey. The Archbishops are nominated by the Patriarch at Constaninople, so are the Bishops of towns; the Bishops of villages are nominated by the Arch bishop, so are the priests and deacons.

The revenues of the Church are scanty in the extreme; those of the Archbishop are derived from the following: sources: - Each priest pays him sixty piastres, or ten shillings from each house within his diocese he has three plastres, or sixpence. The payments made to the priest are the following:—Each town is divided into so many districts, and each priest receives so much; the amount, however, is svoluntary, on the part of the people. After confession, a certain pay ient is made. That sum is also voluntary

There is no college for the education of the clergy in Bulguria. The higher orders are generally Greeks, and are administed at The priest receive their education from the Archbishop. If a priest has at first a knowledge of the Greek language, he requires much less education to fit him for the office of the priesthood, than one who has to acquire that tongue. For the Greek lan- the interior of the church. The priests for in guage is not only the key to the Spritures, into a procession, and go round the outside out to the earliest and most valuable stores of theological literature! Livery morning at dawn there is worship in

five o'clock in the afternoon there are also on with admiring interest, and are dueply ble. The church does n seven and eight. The liturgy of the Bulgarian Church is the

same as that of the Greek. It is said to ove its origin to the Apostle James. Saint Basil greatly enlarged it. It was afterwards abridged by St. Crysostom, Since then it it is said to be unaltered, and the same form is now used. It seems to consist of a directory for the celebration of the Lord's Sunper. The manner in which this most important part of the service is gone through, exhibits the sacrament very much in a propitatory point of view. The celebrants enter the sacarium, where they are almost untire-ly secluded from the view of the congregation. Now and then only do they come to the door, bolding out the chalice, making certain signs and attering certain sentences. While employed in these holy mysteries. their office has quite as sacrificial and intercessory a character as that of the priests in the Latin Church. In the body of the church the common service is being your through at the same time. I suppose in some way it harmonises with the other. The Archbishop conducts it. He sils in a mulpit, placed against one of the pillars, and about six yards from the door of the sucrurium. He wears a black cap on his head. has a long flowing beard, and has in his hand a large staff, on which there are two serpents with their heads meeting at the top. His look is decidedly saccidotal. He reads certain short passages from a book before rules and methods have not the same influhim. A person like a deacon, near the opposite row of pillars, makes responses. I beheve that this part of the service is a collection of select passages from the Scriptures and some of the most eminent of the Lireck Fathers. The greatest part of the service of the year, except on two separate oceais in the Bulgarian language. Except dusions, they remain at home. This prohibi-ring the singing of psalus the people take bitton had its origin in the wrongs which the little part in the service. The pulpit for Christians formerly experienced at the hands preacting is on the opposite side of the Bish- of their Turkish masters, who made no seruop's, resting against one of the pillars, but lower down the church; both of these are

part of the fittings of the church. I happened to be in Schunda at the time of Easter. The solemnty is there held in high repute, and celebrated with much revereace. The Greek Church adheres to the ancient mode of reckoning the time of Easter, by which it is placed a week later than vice is kept up for two nights in the church without intermission. Several very important rites are performed on Good Friday, the person to whom the gifts are to be

They indicate better taste than any other

gin at that town. It is newly built of stone right, that of Theodoret; on the left one. The priores chain a service peculiar to the Church. They are not so numerous and might contain about 300 people. There that of an angel with wings, holding a lance | ceremony In the middle of the church | those that are kept in the Western Church, is no resident priest, one comes now and in his hand, and trampling with his feet upon there is rtemporary alias erected, having a for this reason, that in the former the festithere is recomposed by four poles. On this tander of dismay.

Such is the aspect of the metropolitan bloshing common in a state of dismay. It seems to be the model for any church of Bulgaria. It seems to be the model for any churches that exist within the diocese. I visited one in a neighbouring was the additional distance of the subject of the subject of the subject of the service of the serv then from Varna, and ministers to the people. a man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. a man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. a man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. a man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people. It man with an Oriental countenance and turthen from Varna, and ministers to the people of the people of

pleasing contrast to the wretched mud cot- change, or very little, has taken place in the the object of much veneration to the people. It with the last of ecclesiastics as represent-

"I could no help feeling the impressive character of the ceremonies of Good Friday. The greatest dawback was the vulgar counenances of the priests. The aspec of things at the church on

Easter Sunda was most extraordinary. From earliestdawn four or five thousand people had assembled there. The Cossacks sho are in the service of the Sultan were there ingreat numbers: all the Bulgarian children who could walk, as well as the wonen and men of the place, were present. The church was much too small for the half of them. Besies crowds who were sitting on the steps near the entrance to the church and others walking round it, women were to be seen in considerable numbers on their knees at the grives of their departed relatives, doubtless praying for the repost of their souls. In most of the stones at the graves there is maperture like a small fiveplace. In those where the women were there were fire burning." Pire being m emblem of life, the practice here adopted seems to have been meant as a figurative alusion to the deetrine of the resurrection. Before the women left the graves their stick slips of flowers into them."

To get within the church was a very diffcult matter; for the people, as is the cliston in the Greek Church, were standing, and were much more closely packed than I they

were sitting? Fact proof long, for the large tallow candles that burned in that part of the church where the Bishop's seat was placed, and the many small the sacrarium, so infected the atmosphere that I should have sickened had I not soon come out. On this account L cannot say much about the service in the church. whole service is, thowever, not confined to of the walls of the church, singing asalms appropriate to the occasion: I suppose this church, which is then well attended. At spirit of their gratitude. All propher book

op gives a rigs or slips of flowers to the peonic. It is a cheerful sight to notice them in there is a stair leading up to the gallery for very early hour. All, s concluded between a long train returning to their homes through the winding streets with flowers in their

numbers again assemble at an early hour in Pheir countenances are so unusually full of cheerfulness that one would think they had just been witnesses of some very great event; out of which happy or in their

life was to wrise! A disc ram from Magazini

One ancient practice now put down in our country I saw at the church in Schunla. namely; that of allowing the poor idembers of the flock to splicit alms of their brethien while entering and returnity from the boust of God. They were standing in considerable numbers hear the cutrances of the clarebyard and the church & Phoir places were evidently assigned to them. The people is seemed in the provided with a small also, partly, with the rest of the world brase coin having a cross on it, which they dropped into the plate which each poor per three or indicates. It is not a corrent coins but seems to belong to the Cherch, exchangea about which is said by American ble for a certain amount of Purkish noney. From the church to which the poor will bring these coins they will receive their value. From regard to the antiquity and the time-hogored character of this occlesidistical usage, many who would not be charimble will give to the poor. Ancient Church usages should not be let down. New

ence over the minds of the people. The special services for Easter terminate on Monday: Easter is one of those times when the Bulgarian young women are per-mitted to attend church? During the root ple in seizing and carrying off any young rather elegant in shape, and well finished, their eyes on, and who they thought would

palm of his hand on that of the otherwand afterwards the back of it. It is doubtless

an ancient Christian style of salutation.

whom the Lands belong make offerings of \$9,490,445, and how far they are worth lages of which the village was without ex- ritual of the trend the first of small sums of money to him. Confession is their face you may readily known just as verting the fund into a political wheel for ception composed—a pleasing omen of the second dynasty if the Christian emperors, enforced at least twice a year. It is con- much as I or the public here. The above organized knavery. Last session the lead-rising condition of that much depressed. The appearance of the priests is very much sidered desirable, however, that it should statement is taken from a return upon path ing act was extended so that \$12,000,000 be made oftener. It is also necessary for The the people to receive the Holy Commun where and given to them. There is often in pose we are expected to understand that ought to be here, for I doubt whether half church a distribution of small cakes of bread they are all very good, and they may be so; our people can read and write, and their to the people by a priest, whose hand they kiss on receiving it. Some mistake this for Communion. It is, however, nothing but the celebration of the ancient love-feast so to get rid of as many as possible of the regularly observed for the purpose of brotherly unity in the primitive Church.

The hurial of the dead is a highly religious ceremony. The body on a bier is brought into the middle of the church.— The neck and face are adorned with flowers. The priest reads a service over it. When taken to the grave, the service is continued; the body is incensed, and wine poured over it by the priest; then the grave is filled up. The consecration of the dead hodies of Christians marks the adherence of this Church still to the doctrine of the material relationship or unity between Christ and the faithful, and which is as unbroken as the spiritual one.

The number of Bulgarian houses Schunla is 2,000. The inhabitants all belong to the Greek Church. Apedicational establishment has been introduced there, which, if not checked, cannot fail, in a few years, to make the people of the place as enlightened in general things as most of the dahabitants of Europe. The buildings stand quite close to the church, and include four large class-rooms with lofty roofs, several termination-rooms, and apartments for the chief teacher. The style of the establishment is evidently German. There are four I found, however, that I could not stay or live masters. The first one is a Grack from Constantinople; he is a man of greater acquirements, as far as the knowledge of language goes, than many a man in our case the file which of the comblument. He is acquainfed with ancient and modern Greek, German, French, and Bulgarian. The branches of knowledge. that are taught by bim and his assistants are -Bulgarian, Greek, universal history, the Church cutychism, writing, arithmetic, mathe-

which would have been honourable to a people possessing many higher advantages than my ever enjoyed. The claim which they have upon the sympathy and respect of all Christian nations who have been blessed with eligious liberty is, in my humble opinion, a very strong one,

THE BANKERS OF CANADA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Tononro, Friday, Aug. 1855.

We Canadian are some twenty-live honthred thousand strong ; our commercial internourse with your thirty-one States, and commercial editors, same 1994 The Bank of Montreal is our oldest moni-

ed corporation. I think it was opened in 1818. On last June 30, its liabilities had reached \$6,143,064; its capital exclusive. Its means or assets were \$11,786,572. It has some 15 to 25 branches and agencies spread through Canada, each or most of which issues notes payable at its counter, as if each branch were a distinct institution; and if offered in payment of debts due to the bank, at any of its offices, except the one that issued them, it think there is usually or occasionally a per-centage exacted, as brokated with uncurrent paper. It is the same with the other banks that have agencies, and on a motion being made in Assembly last session to stop this shaving process, it passed in the negative. In the head office and session to stop this snaving process, it pass a certain value, or attention, 000 of stocks of Cas other country, and the head office and lodged more than \$600,000 of stocks of Cas other country, and the head office and lodged more than \$600,000 of stocks of Cas other country. all the branches on the above day there were, | nada, or of our licensed municipal borrow-

per circulation would come to \$215,000 - 3. The [the Loan-Fund debentures] prosperty and very fine in the last the Pro- Countries of Haltimand, Perth, Last Vo be called for any day, \$1,692,548, and also vincial Government undertakes to pay the and Welland, the German point Saints' days are kept in the Lastern of cash deposits, \$360,141, on which it was principal sum mentioned in them and the in- also numerous and equally prosperous

paying three or four persecut of interest.— interest thereon, out of the monies to above three and a half initions of hapk-notes

made 11th ult., and published in The Ca- may be thus borrowed, and already one-half mades Cazette, and its weak point is not that sum is affoat in the financial world. The showing the real value of the debts. I sup- school-master is abroad, so they say; and be but when I see some twenty sets of direc- affairs are getting fully as involved as those tors or managers widely scattered over Ca- of the City of New York seemed to be wher unda, not a few of whom are doubtless glad last I looked into the accounts." to get rid of as many as possible of the As to the meaning of the Loan Fund promises' of their slow-coach business cus-Statues, we will find it out in the Chancery tomers upon the Bank, minus their indorsement, I am likely to infer that such losses, notally being to blame, diminish greatly the

year's gains of such institutions. a sort of financial commissionership is

The City Bank, Montreal, a far more modern institution, returned its liabilities started on your free banks scheme; wa last June at \$1,767,943, of which \$737,this was cash deposits, upon less than half of which sum it was paying three or four per cent. of interest. Its gold and bullion were \$172,500, and it possessed \$77,600 in public securities, including which its asit do that I It had but little to lead; it coals thi was cash deposits, upon less than half sects were \$2,833,141.

a corporation whose headquarters is in Lon- consisted of \$200,000 in Provincial or Loa don, with a British charter there, and certain powers are conceded to its branches in few small sums is a costly process. the Colonies. It comes forth 31st May tast with a statement of some of its affairs, THE GROWTH OF ROPULATION IN O but only to the close of 1854, announcing net profits equal to \$490,000. It has branches or agencies here and in Quebec; Montreal or agencies here are agencies here agen or agencies here and in Quebec; Montreal, Brantford, Bytown, Dundas, Itaniflon, Kingston, Tondon, (U.C.) Sault Sts. Marie Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, and on the Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, and the very have the Since them, although the standard of the Condinary and the Since them, although the standard of the Montreal, of the Montreal, and that his branch, (Montreal, States, they have not less onjoyed the black that the use of capital of \$1,200,000.

capital, circulation, specie, deposits, loans and discounts, and the amounts due to and from the hanks, would enable business men and politicians to understand under accurate the conditions to understand under accurate four hundred lister for an arrest of near few the conditions to understand under accurate four hundred lister for an arrest of near few the conditions of into a procession, and go round the outside of the evalls of the church, singing qualitating and the church of the policien and of others employed by such as a whole. Government could readily supply this summary through summary th

placed on the statute book monthly statements were to be returned. I have seen none from the Bank of Upper Canada for many months. L'erhaps it has not accepted the charter it prayed for the United States of 1849 bank stock may be seized for debt by such creditors as can find out who of their obstinate debtors own any. The Montreil Bank, under the management of the Hon. P. McGill of the Legislative Council, its. President, prints a list of its shareholders, with the shares they severally hold and their residences, annually; but I know of no other, bank that has disclosed such a secret as this at any time durclosed such a secret as this at any time dur- greater inerrace has taken pluce. ing the last fifteen years! Last year Mr. finn In the latter countries lie biscove

rectors and shareholders having seats ply, the charters, of six abanks were fex- character, that it raises man by us exar

contheir event of they there were continued and the branches on the above day there were, their event designs.

On their return from Church on Monday, the people commence the Easter festivities. Turkeys without number are cooked for the occasion. Bread in round cukes, foll of species, and eggs boiled bard and dyed a dark purple color, are prepared by every family as presents to their neighbons. The children, dressed in their gayest clothes, are dressed in their gayest clothes, are dressed in their gayest clothes, are curious isolation of holding out his thumb to the person to whom the gifts are to be made, to touch with his. Then he prise the pain of his hand on that of the person to whom the gifts are to be made, to the conservant deceived on its average pate of the presents to the other stand or the other stand or the other trained to the conservant would come to \$215,000—

The two pains of the other stand or the other stand of the other stand of the other stand or the other stand or the other stand of the other stand or the stand or the other stand or the stand or the other stand or the other stand or the other st

-refusing to some, granting to others, con-

Courts a decent number of years after a crash comes.

The circulation of La Banque du Pen ple, Montreal, Feb. 28 last-for I find no Neither to Banks, railways nor insurance | thing later in The Canada Gazette-wa offices are commissioners of of investigation \$482,756; its cash deposits, \$771,032, or sent, but in a Savings Bank act of May last, more than a fourth of which it paid interest its specie and the balance due if from othe

Banks, \$306,480. Of Molson's Bank I marely know that i changed into a special corporation a fer sects were \$2,833,141.

A third liank in Montreal is a branch of bank-notes out were \$184,676; its capita Fund debentures, and the lending out of

that the use of capital of \$1,200,000.

A monthly or weekly summary of the sings of a prosperity ground, Ja I shall take

ty, two to one, rejected the motion, and none bitterly disappointed hopes. (Rucin Can were more anxious for secrecy than bank did a labour is marked by corn fields, whi cetors and shareholders having seath. contributed to the Tiches and vector of an intention to ap-

Before Sebastonel, July 31 The firing during the last few days has been on our side far more lively than it has been for some time; this increased firing has, however, a defensive rather than an offensive character. The Russians seeing our works daily approaching closer to theirs, are trying by their single gun practice to annoy us. The orders have accordingly been given to return the fire from our batteries when everit becomes too annoying. Once already this was tried before, and it moderated somewhat the ardour of the Russian gunners what the ardour of the itussian guiners. This is the second triat, which I hope will be not less successful in ensuring us n little respite, for somehow or other, the less we fire the better is the Russian gun practice, and rice versa. But no firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy. Is able to impede the progress of the works. The sur-jace of the ground in the neighborhood of the Malakoff works and the Rodau is presenting every day a more checkered appearance. It is one mass of trenches, traverses, rifle pits, and batteries-a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of localiquires a strongly days of tronch duties, to ty, or olse many days of tronch duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the hast test of the nisantia activity, which is it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyes, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they soom to swallow up. When they will be satisfied, and when the word enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather I heard a few days ago from a French officer of artiflery, that I'elisslor, being asked when offensive siege opera-tions would be again resumed, said. "Well, I don't know; the Russians are loting every day 300 or 400 mon by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade, if we walt a mouth they will have lost a corps But if the Russians loose many men by sickness, they seem to be caroful to replace them again. Numbers of stories are affeat upon the formidable forces which have come and are still coming down this way, and apprehensions of an attack on the Tehernaya line are daily gaining more ground. In the meantime net even the mest owerful telescones are able to discover any thing of the approach of this formidable force, and the Russians content themselves with firing a shot now and then from the batteries on the Mackenzie ridge at the barmless shoop and cattle sent by the French over the Tobernaya to graze, or on the horsos going down for water. However impre-bable all these approhensions about an impending attack of the Russians sooms, they have an advantage connected with thomthey impart a certain amount of life and no tivity to the armics occupying the Tehernaya lines which without some such stimulant would be overpowered by ennui, and they agt as a kind of corrective against sickness In the winter the troops cugaged in the tren-ches suffered much more from sickness than those in the rear on the heights beyond Bulaclava; (now the reverse is the case, and the troops in the trenches are in better health than those of the Tehernaya. Of course, inactivity is just as fatal to a body of an exception. I do not think they could be injured by any amount of furneantisme. The loss in the Sardinian army, on the contrary. in some measure is to be attributed to the morbid hypochondriae feeling to the great disadvantage of their bodily condition. with all its lossos the Sardinian contingent is a fine body of mon. I went the day before yesterday to see the church parade, which is held every Sunday, and at which all the troops are on duty present. The ground chosen for it is a slope loading from

Ramara towards the plain of Bulakinya.

Piedmont, placed as it is notween two great military powers-Franco and Austria has evidently watched with attention all the progress and improvements which have been taking place in these two neighboring military matters to her own advantage.

The spirit of the Piedmontese armymean in the sense of the spirit animating the relations between soldiers and officer and of these latter between themselves-i however, more analogous to that of the English than to that of other the French o Austrian armics. It is notther the easy the millarity which exists between the Freuel s officer and soldier, nor that "boggar on horse back" like tyranny of the officer, and the unwilling slavishness, of the soldier which characterises the Austrian army. The officors in the Piedmontose, as those in the Ku glish army, bolong almost exclusively to the higher classes; and it is an almost unheard-of case that an officer rises from the ranks: so that the distance between officer and soldie is not one of more discipline, but a sucial one; and, however the spirit of republicanism and the longing for equality may be developed in other states of Italy, the Pied monteso seem not to be impregnated with it and the system adopted of choosing for of ficurs men from the higher classes answers very well. On the other band, the relation between officers resembles likewise more that existing in the English army than that in any. As in the English army, so toon as official husiness is over, and social intercourse bogins, the difference between the higher and lower officers entirely ceases, and it becomes the relation of one continuan to another The Turks are still mooning about and waiting Omar Pasha's arrival, which is postponed from day to day. One battalien of them have been ordered down into the valley of Baidar to cut grass.

CAMP OF THE POURTH DIVISION. Before Sobastopol, Aug. 1.

Rain, rain, and nothing but rain in this most damp and dreary of camps, I closed my letter of yesterday in a storm, and I commence thu one in a deluge. The soil here has the solitary good quality of drying rapid ly, at least in the more elevated parts of the camp, and before sunset yesterday there were scarcely any traces left of the morning's tempest. A few tents that had been blown or washod down had been re-creeted, loaks and other defects revealed by the rain, had been remedied; the temperature was agrocable, the ground telerably dry, the usual occupations and amusements of the camp had been resumed, and a numerous party of officers were at cricket on the throw and throse took thoir leisurally and lofty and the skill manner of thrown into it, it did not reply.

The throw into it is stal curve, and doscends with the period of the number sanctioned by relocity, increasing rapidly every instant in which the various officers, in command of the throw into it is tall curve, and doscends with the period in which the various members against the Postable section of the

Section adjusted Champes Inc. attraction in the contract of the contract of

and mocking the puny rivalry of man The rain continued heavily during the night and morning, and to-day the cump is a flo'd of nud, in parts almost a morass. It is not easy to imagine anything more discouraging in its aspect than the camp before Solasto-pol in rainy weather. The look is worse por in rainy weather. The nock is worse than the reality, for the tents generally resist the wet, and the men are abundantly provided with clothes, coverings, and rations Vinwed from a short distance, the appearance of the great undulating tract over which the allied army is scattered, is nearly that of an immense ploughed field. Of grass there is very little-only a sprinkling here and there. The numerous flowers of vivid colors, which in spring and early sum-mor cheered and enlivened the view, have long slace been burned up by the sun or trodden down by the feet of men and horses. The landscape wears one general brown tint, bounded by a line of dull grey mountains, often capped by murky and watery clouds. The habitations of the army are of classes-wooden huts, buts or bovels (dating from last winter, and partly subterraneau.) and tents. Happy, at least at this source, is the man who possesses a good wooden but with a plank theoring. Most of the large buts, however, are used as storehouses, or for other general purposes. The walls of or four feet below ground and about as much above it, and are surmounted by gabled roofs, without which, in some of them, a tall wan could hardly stand upright. These singular dwellings are, as may be supposed. damp and gloomy. They are entered by three or four steps cut in the carth, and usually covered with stones or planks. Here is one of which the entrance is so low that a man of average height must bend double to get in. It is considered rather a good hut, and its owners speak with gratitude, almost with outhusinsm, of the excellent shotter i afforded them in the trying times of last winter. It is eight or nine feet broad, and about twelve in length. At one ond a sort of embrasure admits light through the thick wall, composed of mud and shapeless masses of stone. Below the embrasure is the bed harely raised from the ground; on one side is a small niche in the wall, used as a fire places the walls are tapestried with sailcloth, horse blankets, and with mantes that have come all the way from Catalonia and Valencia with the Spanish mules and muletoors, and are adorned with pictures cut from illustrated periodicale, and with numerous pipes, been culottees—well blackened, that is to say, by the tobacco oil that has seaked through the persua clay. There is actually a chimnoy-piece—a thick heard wronched from some packing case, the rusty nails still sticking in its edges—which supports a buiscuit box, tobacco, bottles in va-rious stages of consumption, and other small comforts. Horo is a rough tub used for the inmates' ablutions, until scarcity of water caused the prohibition of such luxuries Susponded from the homely tapestry are a aword, a pouch-belt, waterproof and loather loggings. A pair of tall boots are in one corner, and, hard by the door-the lightest place is a crazy table, with writing materials and sundries. A sholf has been contrived, and holds a few well thumbed volumes. The heavy rain has flowed into the but through the decrease up to the edge of the bed, the consequence being that the floor resembles a muddy road, in which you slip about and almost stick. A trifle, this to Crimoan cam-paignors. The roof does not leak, which is specimen of the class of edifices. Transpor ported to England, and exhibited as the dwolling of an Esquimaux or American In dian, it would doubtless excite surprise and compassion, and people would wonder that horo choorfully touanted by very civilized persons. Huts and havels are few in number compared to the tents, which, when and the loy breath of winter enters at every chink, they afford poor protection indeed, One of the greatest curses of the camp at the present moment in the multitude of flies. It is really an Egyptian plague. In every tent and but they swarm in myriads. From mosquitoes and floas ware tolerably free; there are no bugs-at least I have neither soon nor board of any. Probably boadstoads are not sufficiently numerous here to oncourage the presence of those flat and feetid nsects insects. We are duly grateful for the absence of such irritating vermin; and we try to be re igned, but we certainly can-not be thankful under the fly infliction. The Crimoan fly is the most daring and agreemy lot to encounter. It befouls everything in your quartors, bites you, and will not be robuffed. Its courage and activity coastituto it the Zouave of the fly family. It dashes into the our you rise to your lips, and defice the moreel at the end of your

Aug. 2.

The news of the day is the recall of General Canrobert. No cause is assigned, but it is felt that his position was awkward, as subordinate to Generals Pelissier and Bosquet, whom he lately commanded. The recent rains have brought a slight return of cholera. The day before vesterday the 72nd buried ten men, dead of that complaint but the 72d is a recent arrival out here. and may therefore be expected to suffer more than others. As a general rule, wet appears to bring cholera, and heat dysentery. At present there is little fever. The sanitary state of the French army is, as far as I can ascertain, pretty satisfactory; there is some cholera, but not to a great extent, and it seems chiefly consequent on severe duty in wet trenches To-day, riding along the beights. The pleasant interval was brief. Woronzoff Road, I over took a French bat-Towards ton o'clock another storm arese; talion returning from duty in the trenches, the lightning flashed blue and blinding in their clothes from heel to collar; and their every quarter of the heavens. Again the muskets succeed with mud, but one poor fel-rain fell in torrents, and the rolling of the low, who hung in the rear, at last fell by thunder blended with the roar of the artille-ry leaving one at times almost in doubt the road-side, deadly sick-the sweat literwhether the uproac proceeded from the bayons or the batteries. On account pro- are converted into ponds and sloughs by the bably, of the bad weather, there was less late bad whather. To-day is sunny and forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of firing than usual. Now and then three or windy, and things are drying up. One ravine four cannon shots followed each other in down which the French habitually pass, was tapid succession; the rifles engaged in a vesterday a torrent five feet deep, by which prior and angry conversation, and shells by some men were nearly carried away. The throughout the day: and the skilful manner some men were nearly carried away. The flight appared the fuse, like a little tall of lies in the night-time with grape. The lies in the might-time with grape. The lies in the morning the beautiful accuracy of the

fork. War with it is not to be thought of

of. Kill a thousand, and you shall have a

million in their stead. Whatever food is

exposed upon the table, sugar, meat, bread,

is in an instant black with flies. The camp

cargo of "Kotch-'em-alive" papers arrived just now at Balaklava would find an instant

sale at exhorbitant prices. We could paper our buts and tents with them, and still des-

pair of exterminating our termentors

resounds with miledictions on the genus.

voice of the thunder, robuking the discord, an attack on the Malakoff. One of these was handled in shallow water, deserve to be batteries is to consist, I am assured, of 28 mortars; there are two smaller ones of six or eight pieces. As soon as all are complete, it appears the opinion of the French that the Malakoff will again be assailed .-These say that their approaches are now brought to within about a hundred metres (110 or 115 yards) of the enemy's position and that the engineers can go no further .-The distance appears to be, and probably is rather greater than that. On the 31st of July the 30th Regiment and 3rd Buffs were reviewed by General Markham. The Duke of Newcastle is in camp, quartered in General Bentinck's tent.

There has been a good deal of firing these last two nights. The night before last the Russians made a sortie, but were driven back. They carried away five yards of the chevaux de frise on the Woronzoff road .---Their reserves were very strong. It is thought they desire to distract our attention from the point they really mean to assail, which some suppose to be the Cemetery. Reports of an approaching attack on the Maiakoff, for which various dates are conjectur-

H. M. S. Vesuvius,

Gulf of Azoff, July 15. Sir,--Heavy gates and much sea obliged the squadron in this sea to take shelter under Berutch Spit for several days. Coaling, provisioning, and completing stores, were, lowever, proceeded with and at every break in the weather the vessels were actively employed destroying some extensive fisheries upon Berutch Spit, as well as guard-houses. barracks, and stores of forage and provisions to within an easy gunshot of Arabat Fort. The only pontoon or means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su river has been burnt by Commander Rowley Lumbert, of H. M. S. Curlew, and we have now entire possession of the Spit. A full in the weather enabled me to put to sea upon the 13 of July, for a sweep round the Sea of Azoff, the Ardent, Weser, and Clinker being left under the orders of Lieutenant Horton to barass Genitchi and Arabat, as well as to cut off all communication along the Spit.

Delayed by the weather, we did not reach Berdiansk until the 15 of July; a heavy sea was running, but anxious to loss no time, the senior officer of the French squadron (Capt. De Cintre, of the Milan) and myself determined to go at once and endeavour to burn the forage and corn-stacks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town.

No inhabitants were to be seen, but the ecasional glimpse of soldiers showed that a heva and Obitotchua. anding was expected and that they were prepared for a street fight. I hoisted a flag of truce, in order, if possible, to get the women and children removed from the town; but, as that met with no reply and the surf rendered landing extremely hazardous, I handed it down, and the squadron commenced to fire over the town at the forage and corn stacked behind it, and I soon had one I have described may be taken as a lair unity where it was wanted. The town was not touched, except by an occasional shell. The wheat and forage being fired, it became necessary to move into deeper water for the night, and from our distant anchorage the ares were seen burning throughout the night.

On the 16th of July the allied squadron proceeded to Fort Petrovski, between Borearofully pitched, with a good gutter round diansk and Marioupol. As I approached thom, make endurable habitations for this the place the place there were evident sympfaces to the sea, showed seven new embrasures, and some new earth led me to expect some masked works.

Captain De Cintre, commanding the French steamer Milan, although my senior. in a most bandsome manner surrendered the right of planning the attack, and, keeping alone in view the good of the allied cause, gallantly took up the position I wished him to do. followed by Captain De l'Illemande ni the Moutte.

At 9 30 a. m. all arrangements being made, the squadron, named in the margin, took up their positions, the light draught gunboats taking up stations east and west of the fort, and enfilleding the works in front and rear, while the heavier vessels formed a semicircle round the front. The heavy nature of our ordnance crushed all attempts at resistane, and soon forced not only the garrison to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respectable distance the reserve force, consisting of three strong battalions of infuntry and two squadrons of cavalry.

We then commenced to fire with carcases and, although partially successful, I was obliged to send the light boats of the squadron to complete the destruction of the fort and batteries --- a duty I intrusted to Lieut. Hubert Campion, of the Vesuvius, assisted by the officers in the annexed list.

In a short time I had the satisfaction of scening all the cantonment, gun platforms, public buildings, corn and forage stores on fire, and the embrasures of the earthworks seriously injured, and, although the enemy from an earthwork to the rear opened a sharp fire upon our men, Lieutenant Campion completed this service in the most able and perfect manner, without the loss of one

Lieutenant Campion reports that the fort was fully as formidable a one as it appeared from the shins: the platforms were laid ready but the guns either had not yet arrived or had been withdrawn by the enemy. Leaving the Swallow, Commander Craufurd, to check any attempt of the enemy to re-occupy the fort and extinguish the fire until the destruction was complete, the rest of the squadron proceeded to destroy the forage and some most extensive fisheries situated upon the White House Spit and about the mouth of the river Berda. By dark the work was done, and 30 fisheries forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of onsiderable numbers of Cossack horse.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and ener-

called to your favourable notice. The able and cheerful co-operation of the Freuch throughout the day was beyond all praise. I mre &c.

SHERARD OSBORN. Commander and Senior Officer. Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart .. G. C. B.

Commander-in-Chief.

· Vesuvius, Commander Sherard Obborns Jurlew, Commander Rowley Lambert Swallow, Commander F. A. B. Crafurd Fancy; Lieutenant C & Grylls, Grainder Lieutenant F. Hamilton, Boxer, Lieutenant Marryatt; Wrangler, Lieutenant II Burling. The good service done by the gun-marryatt; Wrangler, Lieutenant II Burling. The good service done by the gun-boats in this way has been very great. goyne, Jasper, Lieutenant, J. S. Hudson; Beagle, Lieut, W. N. Hewett.

> H. M.S. Vesuvius, Gulf d' Azoff, July 21.

Sir,-The day I cosed my last report to you, the Beagle, Liet. Hewett, was de-

tached to Berdiansk. Lieutenant Hewet rejoined me yesterday, and reports the same of the Russian Hewett, the same evening, landed under cover of his vesicl's guns, and destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores and two arge granaries ull of com.

On the 17th & July, in consequence of information receved of extensive depots of par, Wrangler, boats of Vesuvius and Swal-corn and forage wisting at a town called low. Hofira, upon the Asiatic coast, near Gheisk proceeded there with the squadron, acompanied by the French steamers. Milan and Mouette. The Vesuvius and Swallow were obliged to inchor some distance off shore; I thereforesent Commander Rowley Lambert (her Mijesty's ship Curlew,) with the gun-boats naned in the margin', to re- Spit. connoitre in force and, if an opportunity occurred, to destro any stores of provisions he was to do so. Commander Lambert with cavalry; the town as open straggling corn or forage it it; he therefore very pro-perly confined his operations to destroying upon Glofica. Sut some very extensive corn and fish stores, bit spared the town. The skill with which his service was executed in the face of large bodies of cavalry reflects no small credit ujon. Commander Lambert, and he speaks most highly of the able assistance rendered hin by the French officers and men under Captains De Cintre and Lallemande.

From Glotical next proceeded to the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, the French squadron parting company to harass the enemy in the neighbourhood of Kamis

The squadron reached the Crooked Spit the same day (July 18) and I immediately ordered Commander Frederick Cranfurd. in the Swallow, supported by the gunboats Grinder, Boxer, and Cracker, and the boats of her Majesty's ships Vesuvius, Curlew, and Fancy, under Lieutenant Grylls, Rowley and Sullivan, to proceed and clear the spit of the cavalry and Cossacks of the enemy, er Craufurd executed this service with great vigour, and his report I have the honour to enclose. The extraordinary quantity of nets and stores of fish, and the scale of the by their zeal and activity, rendered great works destroyed, fully confirm the statements made by the work people, that their occu- tion of stores and houses in so short a space pation consisted in supplying food to the army in the Crimea, everything going to Simpheropol by the great Northern road along the steppe. While this service was being thrown by vory high wirds. But against the cold, when the ganvas crackles with the frost. the Vesuvius silenced its fire three weeks river Mione 16 miles west of Paramoter in the Vesuvius silenced its fire three weeks. ago. A redan, covering the curtain with her Majesty's ship Jasper, Lieutenant J S Hudson. The Shallow nature of the coast would not allow us to approach within a mile and three quarters of what in the chart is marked as Fort Temonos. The fortification was an earthwork of some extent, and ditched, but not pierced for guns. It was evidently of nn old date, and, as I could see no one within it, I again returned to the same place, accompanied by the boats of her Majesty's ships Vesuvius and Curlew, and began her reign under the most favourable her Majesty's gunvessels Cracker, and Jas-

Cavalry, in large bodies, armed for the most part with carabines or rilles, were evidently much harrassed by riding upon supposed points of attack; and when we got to Fort Temonos, and the usual Cossack picket had been driven off, I and Commander Lambert proceeded at once with the light boats into the river. When there, and immediatly under Fort Tremons, which stands upon a steep escarpe of 80 feet, we found ourselves looked down upon by a large body of both horse and foot, lining the ditch and purapet of the work. Landing on the opposite bank, at a good rifle-shot distance, our boat's crew under Lieutenant Rowley was sent to destroy a collection of launches and a fishery, while a careful and steady fire of Minie rifles kept the Russians from advancing upon us. Assuring ourselves of the non-existence of any object worth bazarding so small a force any farther, we returned to vessels, passing within a pistol-shot of the Russian ambuscade. The cool steadinoss of the officers and men in the gigs, together with the wonderful precision of the lire from the covering vessels, distant as they were, doubtless kept the enemy in check and prevented serious consequences. To Comnander Lambert, Lieuts, Gryils and Row ley, and Mr. Tobutean (mate), who were in the gigs, as well as to Lieuts. Marryatt Townshend, and Hudson, who commanded he gun vessels my best thanks are due.

The gig of the Grinder, under Lieut, Hamilton, had a narrow escape the same day from a similar ambuscade, at a place called Kirpe, 10 miles east of Marioupol, the very proper humanity of Lieut. Hamilton in not firing into an open defenceless town, as it appeared to him, having nigh en-tailed the loss of a boat's crew when he attempted to land and destroy a corn store. A heavy fire of muskelry at half pistol shot providentially injured no one, and Lieut. Hamilton appears to have skilfully escaped.

The 19th of July I reconnoitered Taganrog in the Jasper gunboat. A new battery was being constructed upon the heights near thrown into it, it did not reply.

not been repaired, and the only sign of any communication being now held by water service. with the Don was one large barge upon the beach.

To put a stop, however, to all traffic of this nature, and to harrass the enemy in this neighborhood, I have ordered Commander Craufurd to remain in the Gulf of Azoff with two gun vessels under his orders.

That the squadron has not been idle trust this report will show; and, without entering more into details than I have done. I can assure you, Sir, that from Genitchi to Taganrog, and thence round to Kamiskeva. we have kept the coast in a state of con-S P Townshend, Cracer, Lieutenant J H stant alarm and their troops incessantly mov-The total amount of provisions, corn fisheries, forage, and boats destroyed has

been something enoromous. Nothing can exceed the zeal and activity of the officers or good conduct of the men constituting this squadron, and constant yet to impair their health.

I have, &c., SHEEARD OSBORN, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G. C. B., &c.

\* Fancy, Grinder, Boxer, Cracker, Jas-

H. M. ship Swallow, off Crooked Spit Sea of Azoff, July 15.

Sig.-In compliance with your order, rocceded in her Majesty's steam gunboat Grinder, with Cracker and Boxer, and boats of the squadron, to recompoitre the Crooked

Having cleared the Spit of some mounted troops who occupied it, I ordered a detachment of boats, with their respective officers found Glofira ancits neighbourhood swarms to land and destroy the immense fishing es tablishments and nets found upon the point agricultural village, and no appearance of of it. The country seemed swarming with cavalry, but by the able management of the officers in command of the gunboats, and by their good fire, they were effectually driver off the Spit some distance inland.

Having reconnoitered as far into the land as we could see from the masthead of the Grinder, all the boats were ordered to land and set fire to very large and extensive Government stores upon the upper part of the learnt from a Russian fisherman that the fish caught on this Spit and cured here was immediately forwarded to Simpheropol for the use of the Crimean army; and I conclude that a very severe blow has been inflicted upon the enemy, by the amount of property which was destro; ed. including spars, timber, fish, nots, and boats-apparently the most extensive fishing establishment, in the Soa of Azoff, and, I am happy to say, without a casualty. My thanks are due to Lieutenants Hamilton, of the Grinder, and tenants Rowley of the Boxer, as also to Lieuthe Fancy, Sullivan of the Vesuvius: Mr. Aldrich, Master of the Swallow, Mr. Deare. Gunner of the Curlew, and Mr. Windsor, Gunner of the Swallow, who, all and cach service in destroying so large an accumulaof time.

I have, &c., FRED. A. B. CRAUFURD, Commander Osborn, Senior Officer,

ENGLAND.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HARVEST. -The harvest moon has brought harvest large a crop as ever stood on the soil of England. Ten days or a fortnight ago reaping was commenced in a few localities but it only became general on the 13th .-Thon-the first day of the new moon, which auspices-almost every farmer in England turned his reapers into his wheat fields, and began the great work of gathering in the bread of the people. Every person who has seen the wheat standing on the ground and taken the pains to examine it, is, we believe, satisfied that this year's harvest, with a continuation of the weather which has now so auspiciously set in, will be very little short of the last harvest. Even in those places where the corn has been laidwhich constitute only a small part of the whole wheat lands—a continuation of the splendid weather of the last few days will and save the produce, though it may be dark in colour and deficient in quality .-What the plant may yield of flour, when thrashed and ground, even the most experienced cannot foretel; but personal observation over a large tract of country, personal examination of many fields, and communication with many well-informed landlords, farmers, and labourers, entitle us to say that the clavicles in the wheat whole finer.

Nearly one thousand gentlemen were appointed to commissions in the army beween the 1st of Jan. and the 1st of July. another attack by main force were attempt-In July upwards of two hundred commissions were conferred on candidates.

THE MILITA .-- A parliamentary paper has just been published which contains much useful information on the subject of the milita. The number of men which can be raised in England is 80000, 6 to be increased in case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, to 120,000 men; in Ireland 30.000; and in Scotland, 10,000 making, together, the number of 120, 000 men for the whole of the United kingdom. The effective force at the time of the embodiment was, in England, 50,678, men; in Scotland, 3848 men; and in Ireland 5055

men; together making 59,581 men. The effective force at the present time is, in Englan 41.126 men : in Scotland the follows then heavy, dull report, like the the hospital, but although two shots were 6197 men, and in Ireland 17.057; together bear of some giant drum, and then comes tablishment) was upward of 11,289 ozs.; making 64,382 men little more than hair

ment stores burnt by the allied flotilla had dinary duties which soldiers are called ed the shells one after another, and only upon to rectorn whilst engaged upon home

DEATH OF RICHARD ROBERTS THE WELSH HARPIST ... The Welsh papers announce the death of Mr. Richard Roberts the celebrated Welsh harpist, who for upwards of 50 years enjoyed the proud title of " Prince of Song," and the distinction of being the chaired monarch of harpists.

#### TRELAND.

THE HARVEST .-- The improvement is the weather still continues, and more cheering accounts may be expected from the harvest fields. The "Southern Reporter" says, Wheat, barley, and oats present the gardas it approaches without a certain domost luxuriant appearance all through the two most fertile baronies of Imokilly and two most fertile baronies of Imokily and Jagges iron may no waizing through his in-Barrymore, and as to the well watched potato, it never presented an appearance fizzes and roars through the air, and seeds of such promise.

General O'Donnell, of the United States work does not. I am happy to say, appear as army, has arrived in Limerick this week from America, on a visit to his cousin, Major-General S.r Charlis O'Connell, K. H. It is 38 years since the above veteran was transments being probled with a portion Great Britain, Spain, and Austria.

### PORTUGAL.

The Revolução Setembro which supports the Saldanha administration, had written an article in praise of Spain's reported adhesion to the Western Powers in the war against Russia from which it may be inferred that Portugal will not be unwilling to follow the same policy when urged to do so.

The cholers, which had appeared in the Algarves, was reported to be disappearing. with little loss of life.

## ITALY.

RONE, Aug. 4.

The alarming pitch to which highway robberies and bughnies have arrived, has induced the government to increse the severity of the penal code towards that class of offenders. The use of the bastinado is the rationale of their proceedings. It is to be revived for the especial benefit of rather an appleasant reflection whenever Spit, including large fishing establishments, a pick pockets. A brigand belonging to Laz. one is discussing the range of a missile, and is great quantity of nets, haystacks, and several | zarini's celebrated band was shot the other large houses used as Government stores. I day near Lugo, by a detachment of the grandarmes, who received a gratification of 100 scudi for their exploit. A question arising out of the war in the East was brougth before the civil tribunal a few days ago. Signora Settimio Carpi and Giuseppe Kronek had laid a wager of 50 sendi-the former that general war would not breakout in 1854, the latter that it would. Th Jude de Sanctis gave sentence against Kronek, and ordered him to pay the bet .-There being no jockey club here debts of honour are reterrable to the civil tribucals.

# SWITZERLAND

The many sorrows of the Holy Father have just been multiplied by unfilial and Galican conduct of the Swiss canton of the Grisens. The civil authorities have presumed to demand of the clergy the records of the favorable opportunity, and, single-handed, to destroy each ship successively. The clergy refuse compliance, and the secular authorities take measures to vindicate their authority. The apostolic nuncio appeals to the federal government, the federal government transmits the complaint to the cantonal authorities who declare the owe the Pope's nuncio no explanation on the subject, but that the only bisnop entitled to represent the clergy of the Grisons to the temporal government is the hishop of the weather-all that was needed to secure as diocese, with whom they are ready to settle the matter The federal government has transmitted this reply to the runcio, declaring that is quite agrees with the cantonal government as to the rights of the case.

# INTERESTING FRENCH LETTER.

The Paris newspaper, La Presse, has the following interesting letter from the Crimea: "We are but slowly advancing towards Malakoff, but as rapidly as it is possible to do when you think of the enemy's vigorous defence, and of the hard rocky nature of the ground. On the 17th the engineers were at 240 metres from the works, and at about 40 metres f om the ambuscades. Spite of this short distance, we got shell from the Russians still; and they are more than over dangerou. You will see why. They send us shell, as I said, but the shortness of the distance forces them to discharge them at enable the farmers to reap or mow the whole an angle of 64 to 70 degrees, with a very wonk loading. The consequence is, that they make little noise, and the shell from a certain beight falls perpendicularly, and in a zig-zag line, like those fire-works that are called serpents. Not being prepared, one has no time to cry 'mind the sheil.' (gare lu bombe!) Add to this a shower of hand gronades, a hurricane of bullets and canister shot, so suon as one shows the tip of one's nose or of one' kepi, and you may un derstand how unhealthy are our trenches .-At night one might sleep under one's tente ear never were larger, and that the crop on d'ahri were it not for shot and shell; the the ground has been rarely, if ever, on the day one might do so too, were it not for sun and flies, which wear out the mon more than can be imagined. The fire is, however violent on both sides There is no room for anything save an artillery struggle, unless ed. The Russians tried a sortio in the night from the 16th to the 17th, but were energetically thrown back. They tried to deploy two battalions, in order to resist, but space was wanting for them to maneuvre in, and bayonets hemmed them on all rides, so they were forced to leave the place. Our losses are considerable just now; we lose on an average, 40 men a night. Amongst the last wounded is one of the best officers in the army, the Engineer commandant Boissonnet aid de-camp to General Bizot; he was hit by a ball on the knee, and it is feared the wound will necessitate amoutation.

# EFFECTS OF A SHELL

A column of white smoke rushing up in- to its shores. to the air expands into concentric ringsthe shrill screem of the shell as it describes for the week ending to-day the receipt has

ed the shens one area should, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight was beautifully accurate.—
The Russian fusces are bad, but their arti-The Russian turees are usu, out their arni-lerymen are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting practice is undisturbed. It was interesting —just as the man of pleasure in Lucreius liked to see the sea rage when he was not on beard the ship—to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little Allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible con-nection with mother earth till the hurtling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we won't say despise exactly. but at all events, 'evade.' But a shell is a disholical invention, which no one can regree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzing through his it. its fragments before it, the come of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell (or its contents, when it is It is 38 years since the above veteran was long transported with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of emplession. If it had discharged from a mortar it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then as general officers in the service of America, Great Britain, Spain, and Austria. ward the points simed at. It it explodes on arriving at that point, its fragments are pro-jected all round radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind a bomb or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as the man before it when it burst in that way; whereas the pieces from a shell from a gun, in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it, or outside the limits of the cone of dispersion, is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of men in the air, a very conside able degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inastruct as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the marithe point where they encounter the maximum of resistance. Of course, is a bomb bursts over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety grined by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure This little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our Allies which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain in the act of exclaiming, There's a splendid shot, that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away—the men get up—they gather around one who moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony—they bear him away—a mero black speck—and a few shovelstul of mud mark for a little time the resting place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters are lett destitute of all solice save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside the trench Who will let the immates of that desolate cottage in Piccardy, or Gascony, or Anjou know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud dust.

# DARING OF A SAILOR

There is a story that a sailor has voluzteered to start from Caree ing Bay on the He asserts that he is in possession of a se-crot method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water and breath as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and that be can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to drive a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. All this may ond in smoke, as so many other assertion of possessing secret powers of destruction appear to have ended. A few afternoons since a small skiff, fitted at its sides with what appeared a lifeboat apparatus, was carried down by the French towards Carconing Bay, and perhaps this gave some coloring to the truth of the story. Resides the sailer gave a proof on the night of the 19th instant, that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being es-tablished to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability, he announced to Her Majosty's ship London, that he would come in the course of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side, just above the water mark do what they liked to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double sentries were posted, and some volunteers among the officers kept a look-out, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vossel. Daylight, however, showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side as the sailor said they would be-It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk beneath the surface of the water, and supplied with a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam along side without being observed.

# FROM AUSTRALIA.

The advices are to the 6th of July, about half a month later than those received by way of England, the Sydney " Empire" of the latest date says:

The harvest generally has been a defecive one, owing to the partial drought which was some time ago experienced, and a considerable advance in not only flour, but of other necessary articles of consumption, has been the consequence. Considerable cargoes of wheat and floor, however are known to be on their way to the Australia norts.

A stream of emigration seems to have at length set in toward New South Wales; and though the increase to our population in some cases had the effect of reducing wages, and has thus caused a depression among some classes of workmen, there is no reason to doubt for the canabilities and resources of the colony for the reception and maintainance of any number, however large, of industrious persons who may come

The amount of gold received up to the 19th instant, (the first five days of its es-

Rev. Dr. Barker was consecrated Bisshop of Sydney on the 25th of May-

A TEN TON NUCGET.—The North Brispersist in error. from Melbourne, dated the 10th of May. per the George Marshall, to a respectable firm in town, herein it is stated that a rumour was prevalent in Melbourne that a piece of solid gold weighing 10 tons had been found in the Tarrangower diggings. If this turns out to be true it will have an important and beneficial effect upon the trade of the colony



Der gonubations are upon the boly bit.s. Hamilton. Friday, September 7th 1855.

UNITY.

WHEN shall we once again hear the cry, " See how these Christians love!" We are heart sick of Christian brawling. Surely the admission of what some may deem a little sin, is like the letting out of mighty waters, it is impossible to say where the fearful rush will stop. Very many persons in this day seem to think separation from the Church, or even division within its sacred walls, are evils of small moment; "O," say they, "we only differ in matters of discipline, or non-essential points of doctrine.39 Leaving, for the present, all consideration of can esteem any doctrine as non-essential which Christ has condescended to reveal, or any institution of small importance which can be traced to Apostolic, and therefore Divine, authority; surely those divisions which are estranging Christians from each other, and filling the Temple of the Lord with bitterness and contention, cannot be regarded as small evils by any right-minded disciples of Hun, one of whose last prayers for His Church was, that "they may be ONE, as Thou, Father, and I are one."

Our thoughts have been directed to this subject by a letter, which we give below, from the Rev. James Skinner, written for the London Guardian, in a most Christian and Catholic spirit, respecting the Archbishop of Malabar. We are much struck with his concluding sentence, "Sir, there is no religion in simply opposing Rome. Religion is more bent on winning than on opposing. There would be more true religion in blessing God for those things in which Rome and we and all Christendom might be one, than in inventing things wherein we might for ever differ.,' This is the true spirit of the Gospel! For God's sake let our contentions have, at least, unity for their object, and not the widening of the breach.

Let us be ever ready to give our fellow Christians the utmost credit for all the good that is in them, either as religious communities or as individuals; and then we may have the better hope that they will listen to us when we deplore their errors and avoid their divisions. To the right minded Churchman the necessity which he feels is laid upon him to " mark them that cause divisions, and to avoid them," and to refuse to give place even "for an hour," to those who corrupt Gospel truth or practice, these things, we say, are to a Churchman, who partakes of his Master's spirit, amongst his most unpleasant duties : but necessity is laid upon him; he dare not disobey the plain injunctions of Christ given through His Word and Church. Still they are duties which have the entire sanction of his enlightened judgment, inasmuch as the sure way to perpetuate an evil is to treat it as though it were of trifling

moment. Those persons, therefore, are not the true friends of Unity, who would for a time, to serve some special purpose, ignore the difference existing between different religious bodies, by meeting, as it is called, upon one common platform; thereby really—though often quite unconsciously,-practising a deceit, and dishonouring God; for just as certain as there is truth and earnestness in the parties themselves, their points of difference will only become more distinctive by this unnatural suppression. No, the true Apostle of Unity is the individual who, through evil and good report, meekly, yet firmly, refuses to countenance the slightest departure from the Unity of Christ and the simplicity of the truth as it is in Him. For. as there is truth in God, or wisdom in His institutions, never will Christians be again one, as Christ and the Father are one, until they are, as at the first, one both in the visible Body and in the Spirit of Christ Jesus, who is to be " their living head in all things."

non on the part of the authorities to restrict; be cordially responded to. For though we the deposits of bullion to 1000 ounces, un- may not countenance the slightest corruption of Divine truth, still error, when the result of ignorance or untoward circum-stances, should not keep Brethren, who are thin in Christ to be fulfilled in tiod's own already members of the One Visible Fold of time.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Str. -- In spite of the division of East and in spite of the innumerable sources of con-tention and discord among curselves, still the Church of Christ is one. How this problem is to be worked out rests with God.-He will work it out, in His own way-not, we may be sure, in ours.

Meantime, I wish to suggest practical consideration. Our real necessity, in this goueration, is not so much to have deterknow most of truth to whom God has given it, through a right condition of heart. But, so long as we have so little 'compassion one for another, so little power of entering one into another's place, and circumstances, and obligations-in one word, so little interchange of Christian love, we shall nover have the blessed experience of unity.

I am looking now beyond our home serrows. Of course, my suggestion covers all to acknowledge the giver. This acknowledge that sad and distressing movement which is now driving us in this parish into a misera-concessions which (apart from cold law) the least hare of a large-boarted love wouldgrant at once. But lain looking farther off-I am thinking that the isolation of England, and the exclusiveness of Rome- and the bigotry of the East, and the wilfulness of Gormany are all judgments of God upon our wilful

If any of your readers go along with me, they will be interested in hearing that a diguitary of the Oriental Church is now in Löndon It is a rare circumstance for an Oriental ecclesiastic to travel so far, and therefore it is but rarely that our ignorance of the Oriental Churches, of their ways and manners, of their Bishops and Priests. the sadly-confused state of those minds which is brought so home. But it is an occasion of love, and as such I desire your permission to say something about it.

It was in the month of Setember of last year that I met Mar Athanasius Stephanos, the Archbishop and Metropolitan of Malabar, in Cairo. He was on his was to England to seek redress, at the hands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, against the injustice of the Rajah of Travancore, the heathen prince in whose torritory he exercises his jurisdiction. I will not outer into the details of his grieve ance. It may prejudice his interests to speak publicly of statements which have yet to be laid before the authorities. I will only say that, if I am rightly informed, they make out a case of singular hardship; and they bring before the Church at large a fresh testimony to that universal shortcoming in brotherly love to which I have referred.

But who is the Archbishop of Malabar There is Lardly any tradition so well sus-tained at that the Gospel was first preached in India by the Apostle St. Thomas. First in order came he conversion of Arabia Felix and the island of Nocotre; and then the A postle planted the faith in the town of Cranganor, lying north of Cochin. And so the Church of Malabar came, in process of time, to include all the labours of the Apostle in this part of India, from Cranganor to Cape Comornin; and there is every reason to believe that it continued steadfast for some centuries in the things which it had learnt from its blessed founder.

But time were on. And as in other parts of Christendom so in this, the money wrought all manner of evil. A Syrian merchant in the sixth or seventh century coming with all the influence of wealth and of a coincidence in the name (Thomas), persuaded the simple Malabarese to recuire their Bishops from the trierchate of Antioch and with their Bishops they received also the Nestorian herosy. Their subsequent history is one of great trouble In the palmy days of the Indo-Portuguese Church an attompt was made to bring them under the supremacy of Rome; but this only resulted in a violent revolution of feeling against that communion, which abides with them to this day. It resulted farther, in their yielding themselves up to the Jacobitism. which also cleaves to them still.

The Archbishop of Malabar, then at prosent in England, is the appointed chief minister to the Syrian Christians in Cochin and Travancore. The Jacobite Patriarch, residing in the Convent of Ananias, at Mardin. near Mosul, to whom the Coristians of Malabar submit themselves, is his superior; and to assert this authority in his superior, and to claim the privilege to which his superior has called him, he bas come to this coun-

Now, Sir, I believe this prelate to be a true man. I have the testimony of competent authority—our political agent and Consul at Bagdad, Col. Rawlinson; our Vice-Consul at Mosul, Mr Rassam; the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; Mr Kay. of Bishop's College, Calcutta; Mr Woodrow, of La Martiniere, and others, who have exmined his crodentials, and who witness to their authenticity. And I venture to suggest that we should make him welcome amongst us, because of the common bond which binds us to Christ. He is identified with a fatal heresy, I am sure, without be lieving in, or so much as guessing at its sin. The founder of it, Severus, repudiated the notions of Entyches as much as we do, and he also declined to leave the dorms of one or two natures in Christ an open question. So that it may well be conceived how simple ignorance may he the fault of his followers am solemnly persuated that our councetion with this prolate and his Church, through the East India Company, involves us in a high responsibility. I am solemnly permunded that their adoption, of the Catho-lic faith from England, is an issue which no it undoubtedly lies with us now, will as suredly be demanded of us 'at That Day.'

The Archbishop is now living with me and attends our daily services here. It is ve. y striking to witness his appreciation of a higher standard of worship than that with which he has been accustomed to identify for education, for charitable purposes, &c., the Angle Indian Church, as represented at these in their various and numerous shares. Calcutta and Madras. And the sie not without its significancy. Surely, if the blessed cross, the symbol of our salvation, be that which all the baptized children of our Lord How eager, therefore, ought we to be in and to be in can love and prize, and, whatever, their is and solf the uncanness of earth, to seek and to out that he are not not to can love and prize, and, whatever, their is and solf the uncanness of earth, to seek and to out that he can love and prize, and, whatever, their is and daily expectable of the Diocese. What I complain of is

our daily offering of prayer and praise be ded, each opportunity of doing good by word that wherein, with a thousand thousand as sembling of the faithful in all lands, we draw noar to the Father of us all, then it is a little faithful,—these are so many calls to Your obed't servant. ship in Christ, to be fulfilled in God's own

TRANSMER

us, and must be looked upon as mercies

ding to our ability, a portion for those that

ence of the offerer.

Now my advice to your lady inquirer is,

she possesses; and to do it most conscienti-

MISSIONARY FUND.

TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches,

MISSIONARY FUND.

Missionaries of the Society.

St Mark's, Niagara, per Churdiwac-

144 Collections amounting to ... £271 4 5

ARCHIDIACONAL VISURATIONS.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the Archica-

the Niagara, Gore and Wellington Dean-

Prayers were said by the Rev. A. Talmer

Rural Dean, of Guelph, lessons were road

by Rev. G. A. Bull, of the Mission of Bar-

ton. The Sermon was preached by the

Rev. J. C. Usher, of Brantford; if was a

very mild and earnest discourse on the 9th

and two following verses of the 3rd chapter,

of 1st Corinthians: " For we are fellow la-

foundation, and another buildeth thereon.

But let every man take heed how he build-

eth thereon. For other foundation can no

veral Churchwardens were also present.

These were the chief points of the Charge,

To the Editor of the Church

I have been informed that the com-

one.
I am not aware, that in the document

veyed to the church society. I shall thank

you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers

one of its own pleasure. for the reason

For a curate to receive a salary from

the power asserted by the Trust committee

abled by sickness.

August 25, 1855.

which we hope soon to see in print. and

eries, in Christ's Church, Hamilton."

Chapels and Missionary Stations in

W AJ.

Christ, apart; especially when it appears that there is no unboly determination to persist in error.

Sir, there is no religion in simply opposing Rome. Religion is more bent on crising Rome. Religion is more bent on crising than on opposing. There would be more true religion in blessing God for these tish Mail says: - "We have seen a letter THE UNITY OF CHRIST'S CAURCH, things in which Rome and we and all Caris tendom might be one, than inventing things whorein we might forever differ But there are other Christians in the world than those of England and of Rome—and do we West; in spite of the subdivisions in both; owe them nothing :-Your obedient ser-

JAMES SKINNER St. Barnabas College, Pimlico, July 30.

SCRIPTURAL SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS OFFERINGS.

A Correspondent's letter of the Diocese mined for us what is the true faith, as where, of Foronto, to the Church Journal, of New are the true hearts fitted to receive it - York, contains the following well expressed God can alone teach truth, and thoy will remarks, on the true principles of giving to CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF God. We beg to commend them to our

Now I will tell you what scoms more in keeping with my earth-bound foolings, and what I think is the sense of Holy Scripture. This principle runs through Holy Writ, that everything we possess and enjoy is the gift of a benificent Creuter, and that it won duty like or faucy. One person is not to give Previously announced..... £237 13

observe that God's gifts may be classed generally under two heads—time and property; and of those he domands from his creative forms. tures a certain acknowledgment. The great want of love; and they are all evils which principle, I think, is this one-seventh of the return of love will, through God's morey time, and one-tenth of money or property. This great principle is truceable like two rills rising near together in the opening chanters of Gonosis, and flowing on fulfilled and fulfilling to the end of time.

Just put a few of these marks of the stream side by side, according to similarity of dates or periods, and if one had time and talent they might be most profitably increas

SEVENTH OF TIME. | TENTH OF PROPERTY. Gen. ii. 3. Thase-Gen. ziv. 20. Abraventh period a period ham giving titles to of rest.

Melchizedek, and St. of rest. Paul's observation on the same in Heb. vii. 4

MOSAIC DISPENSATIONS. Ex xx. Fourth Com- Fifth Commandmont. Itonor, meaning | con of York held his triennial Visitation of

maintenance Sco Prov iii. 9 ; Mact. xv. 4, 5, 6 ; 1 Tim. v. 3, 17. Mal. iii. 8. Robbing

God of His tithes. CHRISTIAN DISPENSATION.

Seventh of Time. Tenth of Money Sabbaths removed; Tithe of mint, aniso Day. Disciples assombled on first day of the week, and again on the eighth, when so, hath the Lord or-

Thomas was present. dained. Ordain od husbandry, ye are God's building. According to the grace of God which is given unto decide as to what he me, as a wise master-builder, I have laid the is to give, last ho might give too little. Not, surely that the receiver should docide, least he might but even so, in every

Property.

Assemble yourselves 1. Cor. xvi. 1, Lay

by in store on the firs day of the week. Lay what? Just what you Corinthians wo'd bave given to the Jowish priesthood; which he had an opportunty of observand give it to the Christian, presented ing in his recent parochial usitations,—the at the Christian Altar, necessity of providing buildings to be pecuwith confession of sin, decimation of boliof, and thanksgiving. places of worship or places of secular use

Those parallel columns are just a hint to might be dispensed with and the system of Temple and of the tithes, and therefore our Lord and His Apostles would not have sold their hearers to refuse the Sabbaths or with-

hold the titles But does any one ask what is the toner or teaching of Holy Scripture in reference to time and property, let him be answered that one-seventh of the increase of our days is the Lord's, and the particular day under the Christian disponsation is Sunday, or the first day of the week. And of the increase of property, or money, one-teath is the Lord's : and under the Christian disponsation it must be offered to him, through the ing effect: "That if any clergyman, Christian priesthood ministering at a Chris-

So much for a positive law: and this is the very least that a Christian can do and be

But now let me say a word about the perfeet law of liberty. A seventh and a tenth is a doht we owe to God; a rent, as it were, for what he leads us. In addition to this, God tells us that he will look with the greatest favor and satisfaction upon anything more we can orrest Him. Granted you say Now what is the law or measure concerning these offerings? Here we may most appro printely call in the sid of our careful Mother "The Church " She shows us what we ma ressonably offer, and what God will gladly rec ive. A daily offering, morning and evening of public praise and prayer: togethor with special occasions of humiliation and

festiral rejoicing. As to our property, we are surrounded h ings (not our) to the great King. See the presty allegery ("King's Messengers") that at the end we shall find ourselves at the unstable making a district our services out sympathy, making a demand upon our time or purse,-every appeal, public or private, are messages waiting to carry our offerings to the Great King,—that ing who appeals to our teelings of the thankful, for he left left the fund, I think would be highly wrong: we hope that Mr. Skinner's call to unity, in link with the rest of Christendom which the case of the Archbishop of Malabar, will we should keep to the end. And surely, also, if

I wish to know it such a resolution has VIATOR

from Him whose mercies are new every | In reference to the above we have made morning; and for each and all such occa- inquire from some of the Trust es, and they sions we may and ought to set aside, accor- inform us that they have never heard o are far off, a gift to the afflicted, a word, an any such resolution being brought forward, hour, a day or a night of sympathy with the -norther do they think that the Trustees mourner and the destitute.

Here, thou, is a wide field wherein to show Chercen · have power to pass such a resolution.)—Etc. forth our love, sympathy and enacity. But

offerings must be left to the individual consci-REMITTANCES RECEIVED.-F. M. Amherstburgh; W.C. C., North Augusta; T. that she pay sevenths and touths of all that | S. and W. H. Carlton Place ; T. G. A., Cobourg : G. A. A., Mill Point : J. B., Port Burwell ; S. F., Woodstook : E. G. ously and scrupulously. With respect to offerings, lot her never weary of her works S., Edwardstown; R. H., Emily: W. S., and labor of love, temembering that the Lord Himself will acknowledge and reward Lord Himself will acknowledge and toward Toronto; A. N. B., Coburg; W. McM., them, and whats over she lays out it shall Dundas; J. B. F., and G. H., Thorold; be returned to her main. Balines me small. be returned to her again. Believe me your J. L. A., Binbrook; H. H., S. B., J. P., brother in the best of bonds. and W. P., Tyreonnel: G. M., Kingston.

> ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "Atlantic."

NEW YORK, Sopt. 5. The Atlantic arrived -dates to 20th ult. No further events have occurred in the province of war but the details of the bom-

the Diocese, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied hardment of Sweeberg, and the battle on the Tehornaya.
The Russian less at Sweaterg is reported to the Funds for the support of the 40 killed, 160 wounded. The fortifications

wore destroyed The ships fired on Kiga without effect, and in the White See continue to destroy stores.
The British in the See of Azoff have blown up the sunken ships of war.

Affairs bofore Sobastopol quiet and un-changed, as well as at Kars. - Banner Extra.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at Christ's Church, by the Roy, T. J. M. W. Blackman, J. F. Mc-Cuaig, Esq., to Frances Lavinia, oldest daughter of Frederick Crosswell, Esq., both of this city.



The Churchman's Friend. YOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION

United Church of England and Ireland

Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances.

Edited by Clergymon, Published Monthly PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855

PROSPECTUS

The CHURCHMAN'S FRIERD is informed to sup-The CHURCHMAN'S FRIERD is infessed to supply a want, which, we believe, every Queadian Ollorgyman must have often and painfully experienced. We cannot perhaps he surprised that in a land where the number of the ministers of the Church is see disprepentionate to the population and extent of the country, there should be a lamontable degree of ignorance respecting the history of the Church, Her decirines, and Her orthogonater. Yet it is plainly impossible to bring there subjects prominently forward from the pulpit; there we must needs speak or more quoriborers together with God; ye are God's

the Roil of Clergy was then called by the Rev. G. A. Bull, acting as Secretary, which seem believed," for that only is the fiften answered to their names. Secretary, which feel on the Roil of Church wardens were also present.

The Archdeacon's charge was lengthy: the referred to the progress of the Church. the Rev. C. A. Bull, acting as Secretary, he referred to the progress of the Church

he referred to the progress of the Church which he had an opportunty of observing in his recent parochal visitations,—the necessity of providing buildings to be peculiarly set apart as Churches, that dissenting places of worship or places of secular use of secular uses of secular use of secular uses of secular us Those parallel columns are just a hint to call attention to the great "principles of sevenths and the provisions which should be made for strangers and the provisions which should be made for strangers and the provisions which should be made for strangers and the provisions which should be made for strangers and the provisions which should be made for strangers and the provisions which should be principles we wish to advecate, will make to keep Sunday holy, or give one-tenth to the Christian Priesthood, let him be answered that no such command can be found. For the Jews were in possession of the Temple and of the tithes, and therefore our These were the chief points of the Charke. These were the chief points of the Charke, there a welcome visitor in the form of short truets, dislogues, and other selections, all surrely tending to filtustrate the principles we wish to advecate, will make up the contents. While we hope to offer matter walle even to the inore highly educated, it will be unresideavour to clothe it in with plan and supple language, as to render our little points of the Charke. supple language, as to render our little publica-tions a welcome visitor in the farm house and the cortage, and a source of pleasure, as a cil as profit to both young and old. For the young especi-lafly, some petit in of our space will always be set upart; and we venture to suggest to clorayment and sufficiented ents of Sunday Schools, the ad-vanting of encouraging their elderly scholars to wealt in meetics of the reducid turns offered to those who subscribe for a number of conice.

I have been informed that the committee appointed to manage the Clergy Reserve Trust Fund, upon their meeting in Toronto, passed a resolution to the following effect: "That if any clergy man, drawing his Salary from that fund, shall accept the situation of a curple, he shall oferfield his claim so long as he holds that curacy."

I wish to know if this resolution has been passed, and by What authority it was done.

I have been informed that the committee who subscribe for a number of copies.—They will thus be furnishing the young persons committee to their claims the young persons in character, and at the same time be lightening their own labor.

We beg particularly to call attention to our that office opties will be forwarded to one address for fifteen shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen opties for £1 five shillings. But as these, begins for fifteen shillings, it is absolutely accessary that all subscriptions be paid in Judvance.

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Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the Churcom will af-

fact that the Chuncuman's Priest will afford an excellent medium for ADVERTISEUS. which I signed, any such power was con- as the Proprietors have determined to print

at least 1000 mouthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., for the for some information, upon want is to the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent clergy a really very important subject. If insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. the committee has power to, out off any for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every subsequent insertion. Move ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 11d. stated, it must of course be able to exer- per line for every subsequent insertion. 'Advertisements, with cash, must be sent

that at the end we shall find ourselves at by the 10th of each previous mouth that at the end we shall find ourselves at the mercy of a committee of the Church PENCE a Year, always in advance. Clurgy-Society, instead of possessing an annuity, men and Laymen acting as Agents, or tak-so long as we did our work, or were dis- supplied with Eight Cupies for 15s. or Pittoen for £1 5s. August 31, 1866.

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September 10th. YONGE STREET, TORONTO, August 24th 1855.

where  $(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_{i},\underline{\mathbf{x}}_{i},\underline{\mathbf{y}}_{i},\underline{\mathbf{x}}_{i},\underline{\mathbf{y}}_{$ 

The Original and only Genuine SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pllls FOR THE CURE OF

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1711E distinguished patronage with which these sterling Pills have long been honjoint, the beneficial results which have commandby resulter from their use, the purity of the ingredients which enter into their composition,
their careful and peculiar mode of preparation,
and the great and increasing demand, for them
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AMPORTANT CAUTION. In consequence of the great demand for these most excellent Pills, they have been extensively counterfeited by several unprincipled persons both in Canada and the United States, and in order to secure the dublic for the future, from all have caused to be cugraved at great expense, a bighly fluished label, which is placed on the outands of the wrapper, and also on the top of ouch box, and on which is engraved the likewoos of the late Sir Antiey Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence, but the words "Six Artley Coopers's Artleys Artley Coopers's Artleys Artleys And in order to afford the nublic a still further And in order to anord the public a still further protection, the proprietors have placed the fac-simile of their signature on the outside wrapper, and also on the directions which accompany each box; without these marks of authenticity hey are spurious and an imposition.

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Sept. 3, 1855. THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

RYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED! Copy of a letter from George Sincluir, Loq, of Parts, Canada, dated 18th July, 1864. To Profession Holloway, Sir.—I have a pleasure and a pride in bearing

Interior subjects prominently forward from the pulpit; there we must needs speak on more clorious from the pulpit; there we must needs speak on more clorious or the clear the glad tidin; so four common redemption. The Churchana's Friend his been projected to meet this difficulty; it is in-ended literally to fulfit the promise made in the site; the amoly, to convey information, relative to the subjects indicated.

The Theology which we wish to import is aptitive to the subject indicated.

The Theology which we wish to import is aptitive to the ambiguith and the pulpits of the indicated in the first motion. It is and housefty expressed in the first motion of the pulpits of t continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now, enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is wall known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I remain Sir,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed)

ULCER IN THE LEG,-REMARKA. BLE CURE! Capy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotla, duted the Alk May, 1864.

o Phormson Holloway, Sir,-My sister, Miss, Jane Tomkingon, suffer Sir,—My sheer, Miss, Jano Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leggin which there were several deeply scated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most uninent of the modical faculty, a variety of remodes were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not anything capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. length, she had recource, to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means bad failed to affort her the alightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published if you feel disposed to make them known. I am, Bir,
Your faithful Suvant,

ED. TOMKINSON. BAD BREAST CURED WHEN

AT DEATH'S DOOR!! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Mulden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 0th, 1854. To Provenson Holloway,
Sir,—My wife suffered mor, severely after the
birth of our last child with a bad breast. There

were several holes in it, one as large as a hand, all the devices and strategema I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and hoprible to behald. As a last resource I tried your Cintment and Pills, which she persevered with fer seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her treast was almost well, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, ele was entirely cared, and we of fer you curunited thanks for the cure effected. I remain: Sir.

Yours very trulý, HENRY MALDEN (Signed)

The Pines should be used conjointly with the Cinterest in most of the

Corne (soft) . Rhoumatiem Bad Legs Bad Breast Cancers Scalds
Contracted and Sore Nipples
Stiff Joints Sore-throats Bunion Bite of Mos-Elephantiasis Fintulas Bkin-disease chetoes and Scurrey Sore-beads Sand-Flies Gout Sore-head Goog-Bay Glandular Swell-Tumoura Chicgo-loot lings Ulcera Coco-Bay Chicgo-loot Sold at the Establishment of Paormson House

war 244, Strand [near temple Bar,] London, and 80, Maiden Laine, New York, also by all the respectable Druggiata and Dealers in Medicino throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at In 3d, 43a, 3d., & 5x sterling each,
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lout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mc-Master, Esq., Messra. Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Palerson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers. Twenty years Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discountines with Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855, m vilab

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TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 9 .- FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. Thou hast stricken them, but they have not grieved; then hast consumed them, but they have refused to receive correction. Jer. v. 3.

In the earliest stages of Jewish history, when God's visitations came, the people humbled themselves and turned back to him; but now, although Hezekiah and Josiah had endeavoured to bring their people back, the majority had refused to return; and when even their country was invaded, and they carried into captivity, it was of no avail. And when even severe punishments became unavailing, their condition became all but desperate. O that I may receive God's lighter visitations with a humble and contrite heart, lest I should by degrees become burdened in transgression.

2. They have belied the Lord, and said, It is not be, puither shall evil come upon us. Jer. v. 12.

Even in their worst condition, the Jews did not venture into open apostacy from their God. They professed to worship Him although they worshipped with him every abomination, and committed every crime. When he sent his prophets to threaten them with captivity, they did not openly defy God, but they said that He had not sent the prophet, and that he had prophesied out of his own heart. Let me beware lest I also turn away gradually from God in my heart and life, whilst I beguile myself with the thought that I still am serving him. Let me be willing to listen to every warning, lest I reject those which come from God. SEPTEMBER 10.

1. The prophots prophosy falsoly, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so. Jor. v 31.

All the ordinary means which God had provided for keeping up his knowledge and A. O. worship had been perverted to evil. The are priests were appointed to keep up the true worship and service of God; a law was shall become a desolation. Jor. xxii. 5. given to both priests and people for their guidance; and the tribe of Levi, were to be temple, and maintained his worship there. schools of prophets, to instruct their brethren throughout the land, and warn them where they went wrong. But all had foresworn their proper function, and conspired together they had used it only as a ground of pride, to uphold each other in idolatry. Preserve, Lord, my country from this union in avil.

Help me to do my part in preventing it. 2. Walk in the Spirit, and ye chatt not fulfil the lust of the flush. Cal. v 16, If God's ancient people had walked by

the voice of the Spirit of God, as he spake in his law and in his prophets, they would aw not have been drawn away from his service: for some did thus walk and were saved. But he has furnished us more than they; for he has given us his Spirit within us, by Annaly whom his laws are written in our hearts. even before our understandings awake to seek and observe them in his word; and we have only to follow the voice within us and we shall be delivered from the power of passion. O that I may not quench this SEPTEMBER 11.

1. If yo bo led by the Spirit, ye are not under the law. Gal. v. 18.

It was the Spirit who gave the law, as must to serve him. He desired by this ling, and were just seated when the employe an imperfect declaration of his mind. But means to train them to please him. But after if we are governed by the Spirit himself, we long trial, they obstinately forsook his cove- lowe started again. So you see the French are led into his whole mind. Thus we are nant, and now he proposes to break them up not under the more imperfect guide, because for a while as a antion. O that I may not we have the perfect one. Again, the law draw back from the covenant of my God; condemns those who transgress it, and re- but may thy long and repented goodness RAGING OF EPIDEMICS AT NIGHT 25 quires punishment; but if we are led by the and forbearance lead me to a full repentance. Spirit which gave the law, we do not trans- | SEPTEMBER 15. gress it, and so do not come under its condemnation. O Lord, give me daily more to be led by thy Spirit, that I may escape condemnation and serve thre more and more

our baptism pledges us to renounce all the ed that all his present power and enjoyment sinful lusts of the flesh; it unites us to were entirely uncertain, and rested only on the flesh to keep away the ovil spirits, to which Christ, in whom all our evil affections were the will of that God whose worship be neglectcrucified and nailed to the cross. And the ed and whose laws he despised. O that I more we become his, by following his Spirit may never be so engrossed with self and the and being like him, the more do we crucify world as to forget the hand that gives all. them by an active self denial and daily mor- 2. He judged the cause of the poor and tification of our evil desires. Thanks be to needy: . . . was not this to know me, thee, O Lord, that I was early pledged to saith the Lord? Jor. xxii. 16 this renunciation of my evil self. Grant me To show Jehoiakim what was required of charged with the perticles of animalized daily more to have the proof that I am he him, the prophet pointed him to the example

Xvii. 13.

No language can be litter for us than this. Those who spoke thus were lepers in the body; we in the soul. Sin is our disease; and it is no less loathesome than leprosy to those who see the real nature of things; and it passes by infection from one to another as that did. For the sake of others, therefore, as well as for our own sake, we need healing. And the cure is which we must be indebted to the free grace of the Saviour and his Divine power. () seek to be cleansed from it.

2. Go show yourse lves unto the priests -23 cloansed. Luke zvii. 14.

For what end they should show them- take place.

selves unto the priests, they knew not; for no change had taken place in their disease. But it was the intention of Jesus to try meant that in that very act they should find their cure. If they had only obeyed so far not have been healed; but they obeyed the Lord, thus to believe that all thy commandments are faithfulness and truth, and to obey even when I see not the reason for the com-

1. Where are the nine? Luke avii 17.

One grace does not ensure another. -These ten leners had all the same faith, for themselves to the priests; but only one had work to them the priests; but only one had back to return thanks to him who had healed him. And how much is that the case with us! We pray to God for his favors: we use the Daily News. menns to obtain them, and we succeed; but we return not back in gratitude and love to Him from whom we have received them. Warm thou my heart and quicken it with made on Monday, the 30th ult., in the love of thee; that I may offer thee thanks first with my tongue and then with a new life.

2. Thy faith bath made thee whole. Luke

His gratitude brings him further good, The first healing was for his body; this instruction, if treasured up, shall be for the healing of his soul. Thus God gives us further gifts for every gift we improve It is ther gifts for every gift we improve this bustible fluid which upon exposure to the by faith that we are justified; and by it we air ignites everything with which it is must be sanctified. Jesus graciously awaken-brought into contact. This fluid does not must be sanctified. Jesus graciously awakened it in this leper by the healing of his body, in itself explosive, and, being prevented that he might learn to use it for the healing of his soul. Thou, O Lord, hast awakened faith in my heart: O give me to cherish and use it, that I may be made fully whole. SEPTEMBER 14.

1. If yo will not hear these words, I swear by myself, saith the Lord, that this house

The Lord had placed his name in the that its sacrifices might bring the Isrcalites to repentance and humility, and to serve him with clean hands and right spirits; but and self confidence and carelessness. And now, after many visitations, by want and famine, he threatens to break up their whole nation and to destroy the temple in which they gloried. May my country learn more obedience to God, lest his church should be removed from us. May I be more sauctified by his ordinances, lest 1 be deprieved of the use of them.

2. Wherefore both the bord done thus unto this great city? Because they have formken the covenant of the Lord their God

The city abounded with buildings, both strong and beautiful. It was full of inhabitants. It was well fortified. Yet, when it became obstinate in sin, God did not besitate to destroy it. He had geneiously adopted the nation as his people; he had given them the strongest proof of his good- Although they were brises de fatigue, with ness and power. He had prevailed on as soon as they reached Kharkoff they came them by these proofs to enter into a cove- to our house thinking to pass a quiet even-

1. Shall thou roign, because then closest thysolf in codar? Jer. xxii. 15.

Jehoiakim made no account of God and his service, but thought only of using his England and on the Continent, a large pro high station as a means of procuring for him-2. They that are Christ's have crucified self splendour and sensual enjoyment; he the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. looked not to the future, nor would be heed of London four thousand perished in one el perieds, are required to reasonat the need night; and at Siorra Leone the native have Catilleaues to the Registrar, at his office in the the admonitions of Jeremiah or amend his a practice in the sickly season of keeping They have done so by profession; for ungodly life. He was, therefore, now warn-

daily more to have the proof that I am he coming wholly thine, by crucifying the affections and desires of the flesh.

hun, the prophet pointed man to this example ous gases of respiration and suppresented by doing justice and showing mercy. To know the Lord it is not enough merely to kinds rise in the air by the rare fraction of kinds rise in the air by the rare fraction of acknowledge his existence, or to pay him heat; at night, when the rarefraction 'cares 1. Josos, Master, have morey on us I nke outward worship. We must acknowledge them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if our duty to him, and fill our station in such a manner as to please him. We must observe how the acts towards mankind and endeavor instead of ascending, remains at nearly the manner as to please him. We must observe how The acts towards mankind and endeavor to imitate him, in our conduct to them, so far as our case resembles his. Give megrace thus to know Thee, O Lord.

#### CRICKET. CHATHAM AND WINDSOR.

We learn from the Canada Oak, that not in our own power, but is a mercy, for a match between these Clubs came off on the 28rd and 24th ult., which resulted in favour of the Chatham Club by 138 runs. of the Saviour and his Divine power. O We are sorry, however, to perceive that mespheric air, have been on too small a Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, in scale to produce any sensible effect. It is excellent order, on the abo e Stream, and mera sible of my malady, and thus earnestly to tors received a challenge from their opponents to play a match for £50. The Hoble and manly game of Cricket should never be so far debased as to be played for an malignant gases it may contain; and it is of and any solve the priests of far debased as to be played for an manginant gases it may count that alone at amount of money, and where the game is made which comes in immediate contact. properly appreciated such a thing would not with the lungs of a person sleeping .- Balti-

#### AN UNLUCKY RUSSIAN PARTY.

Lam, forgetting, however, to mention an occurrence which took place on Thursday their faith by the test of ready, unhesitating evening (July 19) immediately after dusk obedience to him; and, if they obeyed, he About that hour a party of some sixty Russians was seen to creep round the Careening Bay side of the Malakoff, and proceed in the direction of the Momelon They were as they could see good reason, they would soon by both our own men and the French but by both were at first thought to be deserters, till seen to throw themselves flat on authority of the " Master." and found the the ground behind some stones near the reason after they had obeyed. Give me, () French advanced sap. Fire was at once opened upon them from the Mamelon, and, most stronge to eav, at the same moment from the Mafakoff, our 21 gun battery throwing in some well directed shells to knep company. When daylight dawned some thirty-five hadies were soon scattered over the ground, and a deserter who came in to the French at the same time orphaned that they had been Russian artiflerymen new cor era, who, not knowing the place had mutaken the way into the Malakoff. and on being soon by their own men to word by them, too, taken for coserters, and so much of gratitude and love as to bring him fired into accordingly. Thus, at all events the service-men of three gues were knocked over, without taking reckening of the wounded - Crimean Correspondent of the

NEW WAR PROJECTILE.

A remarkable series of experiments were grounds adjoing Chelson Hospital, by Capt. Diancy, the inventor of a new war projectile, which he states has been brought before the notice of the proper authorities, but does not yet appear to have been adopted in the service. The invention is one of a very simplo description, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be used with great advantage in the contest in which w are now engaged with Russia. It consists it fitting shells with a bursting charge of pow der, contained in a metal cylinder, and filing the rest of the space with a highly con-

act upon the substance of the shell, is not

from loaking by a nicely fitt id brass-screw plug, enables the missile to be carried about without much risk. Directed against shing or house, or mares of troops, the new projectile would have all the destructive properties of the rocket, without its uncertain aim Water only temperarily extinguishos its incumdescont power, which is so reat as to m ke even woolfen materia's burn with a quick flamo. Captain Disney also states that by a similar use of anothe bemical fluid be can cause blindness fo several hours to all troops coming within a quartor of a mile of its operation; but this action of his experiments was, for obvious canons, americal. Applical to land grenades, the substance which he exhibited yes terday would be found very dostructive, bu its gland une would probably be as a charge for large shalls A. the Select Committee of the Ordnauce has now been reformed and onlar od, the attention which it pays to this and other inventions of apparently a practi cal character will be narrowly watched by

#### THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the Times has for warded to that journal the following portion of a letter received by him from his brother at Kharkoff:

Our poor English officers, Col. Kelly apt. Frampton, Liouterants Clowes, . 1911. Chadwick, Byron, and Captain Clarko, are still at Bezar I think it is a great shame they should be lett wouldering there wher all the French officers are already ex changed The French left us for Kalonga their destination, and the day after their ar rival they had to travel all the way back ...lo . their exchange was aiready outoral enving. Ces messienes doirent con tinuer leur route de suite.' Off the poor tel-Government obtained their exchange imme diately. How is it that our officers have no the same liberty?

The text from which physicians so ofter preach upon the "danger of the exposure to the night air," says the Richmond Dispatch. is particularly applicable during the provatonco of opidemies. It is said that both in portion of cholera, in its several forms, was observed to have occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. In the great plague night; and at Siorra Leone the natives have not that they have been promted to do so he the nid of chemistry, but they assert that application to the Registrat. the fires keep away the evil spirits, to which they attribute fever and ague. It is said that Europeans have began to adopt the June 30th 1855. that Europeans have began to adopt the same practice, and those who have tried it assert that they have entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formorly subject. The Westminster Review gives the following simple explanation:

" It is at night that the stream of air nearest the ground must always be the mos matter gives out from the skin, and deleteri same level. It sknown that carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid that it may be joured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

In the epidemics of the Middle Ages fires were lighted in the streets for the purification of the air : and more recently trains of gunpowder have been fired and cunnon discharged for the same object; but these agents operating against an illimitable extent of athowever, provounced on the best authority about 100 yards from the aforesaid Karlway quite possible to heat a room to produce a raretraction and consequent di ution of any night, which comes in immediate contact

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I remain, Sir. Yours sincorely.
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