Vol. XIX.

HAMILTON, C. W., NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

No. 16-

POETRY.

THE HEAVENLY LAND.

Beyond the bounds of time, Across the sea of life.
Where passion's billows foam and toss In angry strife-

There is a land so bright That mortals cannot gaze But wondering stand upon the verge

The bills of glors tower
Majoric and sublime,
Above the snow-capped peaks of earth,
The Alpe of Time,

Four-square the city stands, The jasper Wills that rise in a committee of the property of t

-> NL stobut stood upon throws Its shadow on that shore, No lightning flash along the sky. Or thunders rose.

The air is pure and bright, All is serene and calus. Nought aver apters there that can The holy harm.

But from the throng of God: There flows a orygical stream.
And beaving pure light upon its clear
Bright waters beam.

And when that river flows The tree of life appears, Yielding its monthly fruits throughout Eternal years.

Beneath the shady bowers, Robed in immortal green, Grow farer flowers than mortal eye Hath over seen.

Death finds no victime there To pine and droop and die, it is, a For God's own hand wiper every tear From sorrow's eve.

There night shall never come, Nor heaven's long day be o'er; God and the Eamb shall be their light professed, more, and the street

aghout that wide domain

Throughout that wide domain

Joy beams in avery eyes.

While angel voices join in praise

To God most high.

There may be a spirits bow

Before the great 1 A M.

And weightip him who pardoned them

Through Christ, the Lamb.

Lord, may I with them stand, When heaven and earth, at thy command, Shall pass away

BENEFITS OF DROUGHTS, AND THE MODES IN WHICH THEY IMPROVE LAND. a con de plantari mane di cant massa de a in-

-Colendor in toring of the page

It may be a consolation to those who bare folt the influence of the late, long and protracted dry wonther, to know that droughts are one of the natural causes to restoro the constituents of crops, and removato cultivated decile... The dissinution, of the mineral matter of cultivated soils taked place from two causes;

ried off, in grops, and roturned to the soil in reasons and toxts.

2. Mineral matter carried off by rain water to the sea, by means of fresh water the consequence ??

Those, two causes, always in operation and counteracted by nothing, would in time and counteracted by nothing, would in time reader the casth scharren waste, in which no tendure would quicken, and no solitary plant take root. A rational system of agri-culture would obviate the first cause of sterility, by always rectoring to the soil an equivalent for that which is taken off by the crops; but as this is not done in all cases, Providence has provided a way of its own to counteract the thei(tlessees of man, by in-attuting droughts at proper periods, to bring up from the doep parts of the earth food, on which illants mights feed when this should again fall; The manner in which droughts exorcise their beneficial influence is as follows:

During dry weather a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum (so far as water is concerned) which is at once filled by the water rising up from the subsoil of the land, the water rising up from the subsoil is replaced from the post strata below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse to that which takes place in west weather. The progress to the surface of the in the drsing sip of springs, and of rivers and streams which are supported by springs It is not however only the water which is brought to the surface of the tarth, but also all that which the water bolds in solution These mubetances are salts offlime and madnosis, of potash and sods, and indeed what-ever the subsoil or deep strats of the earth may contain: hat melenge

The water on reaching the surface of the soil is graporated, and leaves behind the mineral sails, which I will here enumerate. viz : Lime, as alvi blacked lime, magnesia, as air slacked, magnesia; phosphate of lime, or, bone earth; sulphate of lime, or platter of 000,000 Wool; 1,000,000 yards of Silk; 24,-Paris, carbonate of potash and sods, and also 000,000 the of Rice; 100,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all in-Wool; 35,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all in-Wool; 35,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all in-Wool; 35,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all in-Wool; 35,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all in-Wool; 35,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all indispensable to the growth or production of libs of sugar; with other stricles to an infi-plants which are used for food. Pure rain nite amount; with timber in almost incal-water, as it falls, would disolve but a very, culable quantity and with minerals and small portion of some of these substances, even the precious metals, by hundreds of but when it become strongly imposed with car- ren as she is, has contributed already to the

The tiling was difficult of explanation; with the first of exp

a long time exposed to the direct rays of the use upwards o \$5,000,000, being an excess sun on the surface. The soil on the surface over the expenditure of \$700,000. We of the cylinder was now treated with sail base thus briefly referred to the vast Colophuric seid, and gave a coplous precipate of | nisl Empire, which constitutes at once the

sulphate of barytes.

The experiment was raried substituting chloride of lime, sulphate of some and car bonate of potash for the chloride of barium. and on the proper re-gents being applied, in every instance, the presence of these sub 'mother country. While they sland, she stances were detected in large quantities on stands firm and impregnable. Her interests

We'see, therefore, in this, that even those things which we look upon as crile, by l'envidence are blessings in disguise, and that we should not murmur even when dry seatous afflict us, for they too are for our good. The earty and the latter rain may produce at once abundant crops; but dry also a beneficial dispensation of Providence in bringing to the surface food for future brops, which otherwise would be forever usoloss. Seasonable weather is good for the present; but droughts renew the storehouse f plants in the soil, and furnish abundant supply of nutriment for future crops. JAMES HIGGINS.

State Agricultural Chemist, Baltimoro, July 11.

TRUE HEROISM.

The following anecdote is told by a correspondent of the New York Observer. He is giving some account of Canada:

carry the host in the streets, so as to mpode, even on the Sabbath, the great theianohfares of the cities, and wee be to the Protestant who uses his right of way on such occasions! If there were a few these pagan processions would be as scarce in its atroots, us they are in New York. The story of Hector is worth telling.

It was the custom to send a guard of benor of the British troops, and the hand of the regiment, to assist annually in the colubration of the Fete Dicu." Hector was a bands man of the 93rd Highlanders, many of whose men were persons of intelligence and picty. As the fote day was approaching he contemplated with horror the prospect, of being ordered to play at the idelatrous grand mass in the cathedral of Notre Dame. He solicited one of the captains to ask the cole nel that he might be excused; but although desirous to oblige him, he declined. So that nothing was left to Sector but to go to the commanding officer himself, who at the time was in one of those moods which prevented

Hoctor ontered and saluted. He then stated that the word of God and his own conscience told him that it was sinful to asaist in the Holatrous coremonies of the soldiers wearing heavy boots in summer as Fete Diou, and bogged that he might be ex- well as in winter. If, on the contrary, the cused. The Colonel heard him with impationee and scorn, at first; and after hastily pacing the room, put some biting queshis views of idolatry. Hector was at home on such points, and favored his Colonal with

Suddenly the Colonel asked him, to If you

"I know my duty as a soldier, Sir," ro-And if after what I state plied Hector, "And it after what I state to you before God, you order me to go, I will go; and on the day after I will ap-

' Very well; McPherson; you shall not go. Hector saluted, and left the room

with great joy.
The result was that a correspondence ensued between the authorities in Canada and the Colonial Secretary, and orders were sent out that no guard of honor or military band should assist thereafter at popula fetes. and thus a custom'of ages was swept away

Let a few Hector McPhersons appear in Canada, and soon the miserable idelatries of the priests, so far at least as they disgust the public, and impose the streets, will come to an end.

Some may wish to know what has become of Hector. He has been promoted in his regiment. He is in the Crimea. He was amongst the foremost of the brave at Balaklava; and unites in himself the enthusiasm of a soldier and the sobriety and calmness of a man who fears God." 25 (25) (25

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES"

"The commerce of Great Britain with her Colonies, already exceeds that with all for-gign countries. Mr. Disraeli stated on one mon : 6,000,000 hs Pepper : 2 000 000 gal. Vegetable Qiis: 8,000,000 hs I digo: 40,-000,000 Wool: 1,000,000 yards of Sik: 24,pire would occupy her shipping. receive ner dispersion of the consideration of the and send her back in return all the luxuries allowed the first to the consideration of the sailor of a soil which I analyzed three or land necessaries which her million of home four years and substance than I at first found as noon had been applied in the meantime and necessaries with which with the first found as noon had been applied in the meantime in America, larger in extent than all Europe, cavalry, landed there on the 11th. It was the tiling was difficult of explanation, million of the manufacture occupied the plateau of the Eelbek, and the French Cavalry had advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria division of the enemy being unable to keep their ground on any point and flying in every division of Prench infantry, commanded by squadrous, and, before retiring, collected all the troops were landed at about 4,500 means from the place to the south of it. In the tiling was difficult of explanation, of the Cacje the received received reinforcements. An entire ground on any point and flying in every division of Prench infantry, commanded by squadrous, and, before retiring, collected all the troops were landed at about 4,500 means from the place to the south of it. In the tiling was difficult of explanation, on the care the most intimated to the Eelbek, and the French Cavalry had advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria division of the enemy being unable to keep their ground on any point and flying in every division of Prench infantry, commanded by squadrous, and, before retiring, collected all the troops were landed at about 4,500 means from the Crimea. The next day of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie- division of the enemy being unable to keep their ground on any point and flying in every division of Prench infantry, commanded by the troops were landed at about 4,500 means and material and m

dry, and again alled up in the rainy season export trade of Canada alone reached in As the above explanation depended on the 1851 the enormous amount of \$18,000,000, principles of natural philosophy. I at once and has since gone on gradually increasing pied the passage of the Diana, near Also, instituted several experiments to prove its 1 In that year the value of our Canadian Formula and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is The entire day of the 16th was nearly an officer, Licatenant Proception, of the lost for us, as the wind had veered around principles of natural philosophy. I at once and has since gone on gradually increasing pied the passage of the Diana, near Also, and the excellent positions of Televihou and the ex glory, greatness, and life of livest Britain. Its importance to the parent country has been noted; and wheever seeks its dismenberment, is not only an enemy to the Colstances were detected in large quantities on scale the soil; on the explined. Here, then, was are identical with the interests or the comproof positive and direct, by plain experimies,—heredildren, "Render these uncless," ments in chemistry and natural philosophy, said the sagacious Talloyrand "or deprive her of them and you break down for list wall an her last mole!"

EUROPEAN NEWS

THE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the London

" There is no news from the Crimea. We are assured, however, that the recent opera- in the Crimea. It was believed that the tions of the allied army have placed the Autumn campaign would be closed by the army of Prince Gortschakoll in a very bad capture of Bakshiserai. position. It is further stated that it would not be able to make a retreat to Perekop, and that the position in which it is placed is such as to render it impossible for it to accept battle. The inference drawn from all this is, that the Russian army will be obliged to "On certain fote days now, the primate lay down its arms within a very short period."

> The Courrier de Marselles publishes the following letter, dated Sebastopol, the

"We have been informed that the Russians intend to concentrate all their forces on some point of the Crimea, probably Simpheropol. It is added that the evacuation of selves observed that the Russian troops occupying those heights are gradually diminish ing in number. We nevertheless still perceive a few battallons occupied in erecting field-works and batteries; but this may be a blind to deceive the allies, by making them believe that they do not intend to evacuate their positon, Whatever may be the point of concentration chosen by Prince Gortschakoff, should the winter be mild, that is, rainy, their army must inevitably porish, for we positively know that they have not opened a in the source have been rendered almost impracticable by the recent rains.

"This accounts, no doubt, for the Russian winter be rigorous—that is, if the ice and snow cover the ground-it will be possible for them to travel over the country in sledges, and o receive provisions. Marshal Pelissier continues to advance into the inteconstruct roads for the passage of the artil- tween Simpheropol and Perckop: The plan of ery and heavily-laden wagons. the Generals-in-Chief is not known. They appear intent on advancing as far as possible

on circumstances.

"General Trochu is preparing to leave ply, for and purchase my discharge. for France with several of the Generals tions of Struck with the religious carnestness and wounded in the last engagements. Nothing pivot. firmness of the man, the Colonel quickly new has occurred at Sebastopol, except the explosion of another infernal machine. It exploded in the Karabelodia but only killed any of those machines. They are supposed be earthen pots of a conical form, buried chemical preparation of great power, for their detonation is most violent. These machines appear to have been placed in the

culation is greatest." The following is extracted from the letter an officer, dated from the pass of Kardown-Bell, the 3rd of October :-

of the valley of Baidar, at the distance of crossed one of the arms of Lake Sasik, and about two miles and a half from the Belbek, marched by Chiban upon Djoltchak, the now be in Odessa and in the port of that where the river forms a bend and flows to the North west. Our four divisions, perfectly joined each other about ten in the morning. well organized and amply supplied with pro-Great Britain has exported to the Colonies, attack the enemy. The Russians are quite ly fallen back upon their reserves. During in the article of calloo, (313,000,000) three lundred and thirteen million yards more defended by numerous batteries. But our d'Allocaille character de la location of the passes, Gen. than to all other parts of the world. This brave soldiers are not to be stopped by such enemy, who, with 8 squadrons, several troops Colonial Empire supplies the mother counobstacles.—When the Marshal deems the
of Cossacks, and Artillery, endeavoured to
try, annually according to official returns.
in spite of them. We are ordered to hold the lake. moment favorable we will force a passage turn his right by advancing between him and work making roads for the artiflery.

Into a glass cylinder was placed a small; ture, \$4,000,000; or the Soas, \$204,900; the passage of Manhug-Kale, the heights of this was then filled with a dry soil, and for her Canals, \$210,000, and her whole reven. Which, as well as those of Kerman, are occu-vision of General Korf, who commanded in harrass the place. pied by the Russians to the number of this engagement, and who has the reputa-24,000. The reconnoissances made by the tion in the Russian army of being a cavalry ring the night, we were engaged early in the 2nd corps near that passage were terminated, and the Freich were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley the same time, completed important operations between Skelia, at the entrance of the valley of Baidar, Kale, and the Belbec. They have explored the country to a distance of 11 leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance from the enemy.

It was only when the French began to re-tire to the beights of Baldar, on the 13th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier still had his head-quarters at Skelia on the 13th. The reconnoissances on both sides give rise to almost daily skirmishes on the route from Skelin and Kale .-- The only place where THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA. there had been no fighting was the passage leading directly from Tchouliou toward the North, and terminating in the country of the News, writing on Monday evening, October Scherkees Kermann, in the interior of the principal position of the Russians. Marshal Pelissier was making preparations to winter

BERLIN, Oct. 20 .- It is said to be known here that Marshal Pelissier has, with great difficulty brought up 120 canuon to the heights of Tchouliou, and has thus gained a pivot for his operations in the valley, which it will be impossible to wrest from him.

By Submerine Telegraph,
CRIMEA. Oct. 16.--General Bosquet's corps occupies the passage of Diana. allies are also near the same point, and are not molested by the enemy. Marshal Pelissier's quarters are at Skelia. The enomy continues to augment the defences of north Sebastonol.

A Vienna paper states, on the authority the northern part of Sebastopol has bed of a telegraphic communication from Odessa, for some time decided on, and we have our- that at the same time the Allies attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the peninsula of Tendra; but nothing was known as to their destination. Tendra is a long spit of land a little West of Perckop.

> THE CAVALRY AFFAIR NEAR EUPATORIA.

The French Minister of War has received the following report from Marshal Pellis-

" M. le Marechal, In my dispatch of single new road, and that all those existing the 20th of Sentember I stated to your Exville to Eupatoria with three regiments of his division of cavalry (the 4th Hussars, the 6th and 7th Dragoons, and a battery of Horse Artillery); I then expressed the hope that the able activity of this General, seconded with zeal by the Muchir, Ahmet Pacha would succeed in dispersing the toops the Russians have retained in the vicinity of Eupatoria, and afterwards in threatening rior, slowly, it is true, for it is necessary to the chief lines of the communication be-

"A brillant cav on the 20th of september, at Kougibil (five leagues north east of Eupatoria), in which but the execution of this plan must depend the Russian envalry under Gen. Korf was completely defeated. This action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of opera-tions of which Eupatoria will now be the

"According to a previous arrangement between Gen. d'Allonville and Ahmet Pacla, three columns quitted Eupatoria on the 29th one man. We have not been able to discover at three in the morning, to march against the

enemy.
"The first, directed to the southeast, took in the ground, with a match above the surface, which when walked upon, causes the explosion. Those pots are not filled with of the enemy before it, which it easily drove ordinary gunpowder, and must contain some back with the aid of two guns, which supported the column by their fire. " The second, commanded by Ahmet l'a-

cha in person, passing by Oraz, Atchin, and principal thoroughfares, at the meeting of Teiech, advanced upon Djollchak, destroyeveral streets in short, wherever the cir- ing in its march all the stores of the enemy. "The third column, at the head of which was General d'Allonville, was composed of 12 squadrons of his division, of Armand's Battery (of Horse Artillery), 200 irregu-

"We are now encamped at the extremity lar cavalry, and six Egyptian Battalious. It general rendezvous where the last colums " These columns had driven before them

ourselves in readiness to march forward at a General d'Allonville, supported in the

moment's notice. The enemy remains on rear by two regiments of turkish cavalry, the defensive. Our troops are contantly at and the Fix Egyptian battalions, immediately work making roads for the artiflery. directed his force upon the point of the lake We extract the following from the Paris so as to surround the enemy himself. The correspondence of the London Times, dated promptitude of his movement enabled the 4th Cotober 23rd, at 6 p.in.:-- Regiment of Hussars, the first line of which "A private telegraphic despatch has been was led by General Walsin-Esterhazy, to received from Marseilles, britiging accounts make a close attack on the enemy, while from Constantinople of the 15th, and from General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th table matter in the soil, and thus acquires sum of £200,000,060 sterling! Nay, were the property of readly dissolving minerals on which before, it could have very little in
from constantion in the rant from General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th the Crimea of the 13th. The morter batter is had opened on the last day against the vanced on the itussian fancers, and compelors which before, it could have very little in
from constantinopie of the 13th. The morter batteries had opened on the last day against the vanced on the itussian fancers, and compelors which before, it could have very little in
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teries had opened on the last day against the vanced on the itussian fancers, and compelors in the countries suspended, her own Colonial Em
Countries suspended, her own Colonial Em
Countries suspended, her own Colonial Em
Sorthern forts. The division of infantry of led them to a precipitate retreat, during the countries are precipitate retreat, during the countries are precipitate retreat, during the countries are precipitate retreated to the countries are precipitated to t

this engagement, and who has the reputa- The wind having shifted to the North duofficer of great morn. Our loss in compart- morning, Admiral Lyons and myself, in causon, is very small; we have six killed and sing to be put in execution the plan of attack 29 wounded; M. Pujade, ande-de-camp of arranged on the previous evening, agreeably of the Teboulion to Chamli. They had, at General Walsan, and M. de Sibert de Cor- to the sounding taken by Captain Spratt, of ral, are among the latter.

> D'Allowille, who speaks in high terms of the opened their fire. support he received from Almet Pacha, and the Turkish crops under his command.

Receive, Monsieur, &c.

" Parissien, Marshid. Commander-in-Chef." ENTRA DEFENCES AT ODESSA.

Our merchants have observed with some unensiness that since the first of this month | Figche, Mitraille, Flamme and Alarme, sustwo of the six war steamers of the allies. which maintained so strict a blockade hero their positions nearly at the same time as all the summer, have weighed anchor and stood out to sea. The departure of these vessels was attributed to an extraordinary motive. It was generally believed that they were going to meet a formidable naval force about to appear before our city, and expose ! it a second time to the horrors of a bombardment. The greatest alarm is visible on every countenance, notwithstanding the air of confidence assumed by the military authorities. If this second misfortune should occur to complete the ruin of our commerce. the magnificent palace of Prince Worouzoff would be the first building knocked to pieces

Since summer the military engineers have of the largest calibre on the ground to the west of the colonade, which will sweep all the approaches in the direction of the Pere-I here are, besides, at intervals, along forward and form a second flying battery of sixteen guus.

latter will be sufficient to prevent any hos-

tile vessel from ontering the military port.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

Correspondence of the London Times. During a warm discussion, which took which one on shore. place last night in my presence, on the subject of the menaced bombardment of Odessa some remarks worthy of mention were made long resided in the place. When Admiral Dundas some 16 months ago appeared before Odessa, it was, to all intents and purposes, an open city, and might have been however, with a humanity which reflects credit on them, fired at the batteries which the Russians had erected in defence of the port and did not attempt to injure the town." It was further said that Odessa is now strongly fortified, and well defended by numerous butteries placed a flour d'eugand armed with 36 and 48 pounders. It has been rumored that Admiral Brunt on the Sth made certain propositions to General Count, Strogonoff, but the Russians either refuse to give credit to the report of express their, conviction that the Governor of Odessa will not accept any humiliating conditions. The proposals said to have been made by

the French Admiral are: I. To deliver up to the allies all the property belonging to the crown which may

2. To surrender all the vessels, supplies and materiel of war.

3. To give into the hands of the allies the Quarantine Harbor, and to withdraw all the guns from the strand batteries.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL BRUAT.

KINBURN, Oct. 17, 1855.

The fort of Kinburn and the new works rected on this peninsula, are in our power. Our lose is unimportant.

On the morning of the 14th October the day they anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gunboatstine sent by Rear Admiral Pellion, under the different positions at present occupied by

nillon, ordonuance officer of the same gene- the Spithre, and Lieutenant Cloue, of the Brandon, assisted by Mearrs, Ploix and "This brillant action does honor to the Manen, hydographic engineers. At twenregiments engaged in it, as well as to Genes to minutes past nine the three floating batterals Walson and do Champeron, and to tien price, the Devastation, Lave, and Tonnante,

The success they obtained on this day has is answered all the hopes of the Emperor. The rampart they battered presented very specdily, and on several points, practicable brea-

The French and English mortar vessels opened their mortar fire at thirty-five minutes past nine. Their aim rectified by the An Odessa communication, dated Octo- signals of the paddle steamers, was most adber 6, gives the following particulars as to mirably directed. I attribute to them, in a the defensive works lately exected in that great measure, the quick surrender of the nlace.

The five French-gunboats, the Grenade, tained by six English gunboats, took up the morter vessels. Their aim ricochetted very advantageously to the open batteries a tion. Such are the results to the Allies of barbetta), which were contending against this successful expedition, The Russians the floating batteries.

As soon as the firing of the place had dackened, our gunbonts advanced, at the signal given by the captain of the Grenado. M. Janroguiberry, to the line formed by the floating batteries. They were accompanied in this movement by the English gunhoals.

Precisely at noon, the ships, followed by the frigates, correttes and puddle steamers,

guns, and commanding the roadstead, has Hannibal, advanced in the middle of this been also creeted. It is hoped that the pass. Gens. Bazaino and Spencor brought

The bold manosuvres, and the imposing glish ships, broadside on the property and Pastern, thundering with their guns, had a docinive effect. At. 35 minutes past 1, observing that the front of Kinburn fired no longthe garden terrace, pieces of heavy calibre, or, although the Northern, works, still conwhich may at a moment's notice be brought tinued to make use of their mortars. Ad-

The forts accepted the capitulation offered. The garrison left the place with the by one of the speakers, whose family has prisoners.—Our troops occupy all the Rus-

should be given up to us in the state it was then in. We took possession, therefore, of of the two squadrons to tend the Russian wounded, numbering about eighty.

The number of prisoners is from 1200 to 1500. We are going to occupy ourselves with forming here a solid establishment. The Moniteur says!

"The fortress of Kinburn is a hornwork of maxonit with paravets of earth, surroundof majority with parapets of earth, surrounded by a ditch where it is not washed by a ditch where it is not washed by a sen; containing harracks and other buildings to divide the roof and chinnics can be seen. It is said Marshal Polispier is to be made above the ramparts. It is armed on every face, presenting one tier of guas in covered casemates with a battery above them; it mounts in all about 60 cannon, of which half are seaward from the S.E., to the N.N.W, Kinhurn contained a garrison of 2000 men. without reckoning the military colonists established' outside the walls in a regularly built village, to the South, and about a can-non shot from the place. Two new batteries have been recently built to the Northcast of the fortress."

The Moniteur de l'Armec, says:

"The capture of the fortress of Kinburn very important in a military point of view. Henceforward the liman of the Dneiper and the Bug are open to the Allied fleet. There is now nothing to hinder them from opera-ting with their flotilla against Kherson on the Diciper. It will be in their power to sail up that river the distance of 25 miles which separates that place from the mouth squadron left the roadstead of Odessa, as of the river. There is no serious obstacle soon as the heavy easterly winds, which had to prevent a similar operation being directed checked their operations since the 8th Octo- against Nicholaieff, which is situated 20 ber had ceased. In the evening of the same imiles from the liman, Nicholaieff is the great naval and military attend of Russia; Khemon is the chief depot whence provis-Tirailleuse, Stridente, Meurtriere and Mu- ions can be forwarded through Perekop to the orders of Lieut. Allemand, of the Caci- her army in the Cromea. The naval expe-

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICA-TIONS OF OTSCHAKOFF.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23. The following telegraphic despatch has

this day been received at this office from Rear Admiral Sir B. Lyone: Off the Mouth of the Dnieper,

October 18, 1855. " This morning the enemy blew up his fortifications on Otchakoff point, mounting 23 guns, which were assailable by our mortar

REPORT of MARSHALPELLISIER.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 21.

I have just received from Gen Baxain his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Auglo French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the alhed squadron. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 300 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusilade on the Russian artillery at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1,420 prisoners, including General Koianovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important posihave rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otchakoff, on the 18th. I will send you the standard, with the arms of Russia; which floated over the walls of Kinburn.

THE REDAN.

An officer, dailing from the Camp above Sebastopol, September 21, writes as fol-

I have been several times to the Redan to inspect the work. It is a period study inches the Prince's garden from the Boulevard. The thickness of the wall has been doubled, and embrasures have been opened in it to enable a battery of field artillery placed in the Palace court to play on the assailants. Besides the large battery of field artillery six guine receited last April, a second battery, of semi-circular form, containing 12 mins, and commanding the roadstead by the roadst Rear Admiral Pellion—the Asmodes, Cacique and Sane—made for the pass of Otschakow, in order to take the forts of Kinham in the cear. The English ship, the Ilamibal, advanced in the middle of this pass. Gens. Bazaine and Spencer brought up their riflemen and field pieces to about 400 metres from the place.

The bold maneguves, and the imposing being a committed victor. Then the hill, in being a complete victor. Then, the hill, in the rear of all these, works, is completely of the harbour. As the Russey hard to direct sessuit of the work could possibly succeed if the garrison within preserved the most prilidary coolness and phick. The Little Redan though a less important work, was denstructed somewhats after the same tinued (4) make use of their mortars. Admiral Lyona and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave fellows we is scarcely my flashing first and private the fing of truce, sending a French beat and an English one on shore.

The forts accorded the capitulation offer. proportioned will work give a just dos of thee wonderful works, which have been housers of war, and gave themselves up as growing and increasing week by wook, for so prisoners.—Our troops occupy all the Russian works.

The dapitulation stipulated that the place should be given up to us in the state it was fire similar of some of the individual parts; poses, an open city, and might have been then in. We took possession, therefore, of the complicated whole however, with all its destroyed without difficulty. "The allies, the enemy's stores and munitions. Admiral intrigute and mutual relations, is beyond

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL DEST. At January, 1820. the debt was 2794,980,461, and the annual interest payable thereon was 227,736,448. At March 31, 1856, the debt; 2751,645,818.

Duka de Schastopol.

A. boy, at Aluwick has narrowly occuped with his life through cating burles of the atropa belladonna (deadly nightchaid). For more than twenty-four hours his was delirious, but under proper treatment the dan-Duke de Schastopol. gerous symptoms were subdued, and the is

A 'ruler of the planets' has been committed to the Lucds House of Correction, for one minith, as a vigrant. She is a German and rather ladylike in appearance. As, many as sixty females a day, visited; this woman to ascortain their forcupes in sail and requi

In the case of the farmer, Nathaniel Williams, who was committed to prison by the Worsesterables magistrates, because he took advantage of a fine Sunday, and carted his corn, the Secretary of State has directed the magistrates to be informed from the Home-office of theillegality of their decision

In the pext session of Parliament an attompt will be made to alter, the present postal law, so as to enable newspapers stamped at Somerset-house to be sent to the British colonies without many additional

charge Boston for the establishment of a readingroom and library for the printers engaged on the daily papers in that city. Like nearly every other good thing, the project originated with the ladies.

Samuel Weir, a highly respectabe citizen of Clinton county, Indiana, committed micide a fem days since. He had been drawn as a juror, but, owing to his limited knowledge, of the language, he was set aside as incompetent. He seemed to consider it as a reflection upon his honesty, and put an end to his life in consequence.

The same of the same of the same े . े किया में किया है की बीचका

KARS.

Though there has, as yet, no report been received from the Generals commanding in Kars, the subjoined narratives leave no doubt of the heroic and successful defence of the garrison. The English officers headed the Turks with great bravery.

ERZEROUM, Oct. 5.

Yesterday evening there arrived here an express with letters of the 30th September from Kars. The letters were written in the evening, and contained the intelligence that on the morning of that day the Russians invested Kars on all sides in full force. The batteries at Kars opened a murderous fire on the besiegers. Three times did the Russsians gain a footing in the Turkish intrenchments and three times were they driven out by the Turks at the point of the bayonet. Co lonel Lake distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his courage, but by his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the Inglis Tabia. Eight hundred Russians were slam before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks. The firing lasted seven hours and a half, when the Russians took to flight. The Turks performed prodigies of valor, and the European officers -- Colonel Lake and Capt. Teesdale and Thompson-distinguish ed themselves. Mr. Churchill, formerly attached to our embassy to l'ersia, and now Secretary to General Williams, commanded at one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman. A postscript of a letter of the 1st instant adds, that the loss of the Russians is estimated at about eight or nine thousand killed or wounded About four thousand corpses lie under the walls of Kars. The Turks have busied now in burying them. The enemy lost besides this a great quantity of stores, and about three hundred prisoners were taken, amongst whom were many officers. Four guns are said to have been taken. The loss of the Turks is estimated at soven hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The great battle, which had so fortunate a termination-thanks to the skill of the commander Gen. Williams---shown clearly enough that the Turkish soldier, when wel himself like the soldier of any other nation. At the same time it must convince Europe in general, and the Turkish government in particular, that the latternas no good native officers, since, from the commoncement of hostilities in Asia until the present moment this is the only victory the Turks has gained and this is owing to General Williams. When the Turks were under native commanders they experienced nothing but de-

This evening I saw a letter written by that Omar Pasha having concentrated his het, and that he had made himself master of the place without much difficulty. He received there a deputation from the Georgian Porte, in the name of the inhabitants of the district. According to this letter Omari with that contained in letters received the day before yesterday, which says that Omar Pacha has communicated with the Muchirin twenty days, at the expiration of which he most fortunate if he should arrive in time to cut off the retreat of General Mouravieff. and be able to invest Alexandropol.

P.S .- Not one of the European officers at Kars was killed or wounded.

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

KARS, Oct. 1.

Here I am on the Karadagh again, none the worse for my late illness. Last night the Russians attacked us in force, and (between you and me and the post) very nearly took Kars. The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted seven hours and a half, without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of two thousand men dead on the field; and their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners must have exceeded 6000 What do you think of us Kars chaps after that? I was not actively engaged, as troops perform their revolutions, and the rathey knew better than to attack my almost twice drove them out of a battery they had not a sound is heard except the word of taken and turned upon us. It was a nasty sight—the field---afterwards. It was completely covered with dead bodies, mostly Russians, as our men did not lose more than five or six hundred altogether. The defence and when our general thanked him, in the name of Queen Victoria, for his gallant re-pulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open---he and the use of the new rifle requires, from was so proud. The Turks fought --- not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea what a desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon General naturally lead to an alteration. It will no Kmeti's division, which, with the re-inforcements be afterwards received, did not amount to 8000 men. The reports have just come in, and there are more than 3000 killed on the side of the enemy.

TREBIZONDE, Oct. The Russians are supposed to be preparing to attack Kars again.

Paris, Oct. 25. The official Report of the victory of the Turks at Kars, on the 29th September has arrived here. The defence was most heroic. No English officers were wounded.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF'S AC-COUNT OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.

[From the Invalide Russe of Oct. 18.] General Mouravieff announces, under date

columns were told off for this purpose. They were also formed intermediate by columns, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Prince Gagarino, and also a general reserve; DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT lastly, a special detachment was to act according to special arrangements. The cohimns advanced to the assault in the greatest order, and with the greatest intrepidity. The attack of Major-General Bazine was crowned with success; but unfortunately almost at the commencement of the onslaught several of the principal chiefs and commanders under their orders bere killed or wound-

ed. The result of this was that the unity of the operations were broken, and the most brilliant efforts during a sanguinary combat lasting several hours could not re-establish it. General Mouraviest having convinced himself of this caused the reserve to advance. and under its protection ordered the assaulting columns to effect their retreat. The obstinger with which our troops fought is beyond all praise. During the combat they took from the Turks fourteen different flags and pennons, and either spiked or dismounted several of their guns. Our loss is not yet exactly known. But it is very considerable. The enemy must also have sustained heavy loss. Amongst our generals three are grie-

vously wounded, and one less dangerously. The blockade of Kars is re-established as

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY.

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA .-- Tuesday, Oct. 9.—On the Schastopol side of our line [for now there is no more front and rear as when the siege was going on everything remains in statu quo. The Russians are still busy throwing up intrenchments on every available spot of the north side of the harbor. The ground is as all over this neighborhood, particularly fit for a display of engineering. From Fort Constantine there is a succession of promontories extending towards the head of the harbour, which have been all taken advantage of to construct works upon, notwithstanding our fire; but this firing seems only intended to impede the construction of those works, and not to prevent it altogether, as the large batteries commenced some time ago have again been countermanded, and you can see the Russians working in spite of the occasional short or shell pitching among led, is not only brave, but able to distinguish them, and scattering them for a moment. They are likewise modest enough in replying by and occasional shot from Fort Constantine, from a little earthwork a fleur d' can with eight embrasures, between the second casemated fort and some buildings, evidently store, and some rather frequent ones from the Little Redan in front of the Telegraph Battery and an earthword on the eastern promontory of the Soukhava Creek. Lately, however, they have begun to fire nore frequently from the lukermann batteries towards the French redoubts there rected against the town, rather than against troops in Churuksu, had marched on Urzug- the French mortars behind Fort Nicholas. and against the head of the Dockyard Creek The regularity of the town rather invites to this manowure, the streets running parallel nobility, who made their submission to the towards the harbour, and thus showing plainly all those who pass through them. The siege guns have nearly all been removed Pasha was marching towards Akaltzick, for from both our and the French lines, as well the through a making dismagnin menger French have begun to throw down again sistance of that city. This last news tallies their old trenches, in order to facilitate the communications. What with these works and road making, the soldiers are kept busy enough, but, I am serry to say, the old idea Kars, telling him to maintain his position for that labor is the best preservative from

pass you see individuals pacing about in heavy marching order over a limited space of ground and during a limited space of time, or going about in circle lifting up stones and putting them down again at a certain distance, as a punishment for drunkenness. But, in spite of this, the road-making is progressing favourably. On the Tehernaya line drilling is the order of the day and target wheeling the order of the day and target on fatigue duties; such as making the military roads collecting stones from the bator going about in circle lifting up stones and drilling is the order of the day and target shooting. Vesterday two French divisions were going through some maneuvres on a tories, building walls and enclosures for the ani Cavalry Valley so named from the light mals belonging to the Land Transport corps cavalry charge last year. In the presence of four different armies it is rather interesting to observe the difference in the style of movement between them. You have all the gradations between them. You have all the gradations between the minutely regular loss, one circumstance which is greatly conmovements of English troops, the less stiff ductive to the present sanitary condition of but still very regular manacuvres of the Pied. the mon. The younger soldiers are being montese, the losse order in which the French instructed in drill, and many of the regi-

ther more loose movements of the Turks. impregnable battery a second time: but 1 Not less striking is the difference between did great service with my heavy guns, and the dead silence of an English line, where command and the regular step of the soldier, the comparative silence in a Piedmontese body of men, the amusing observations and commentaries in a French column, and the noise in a Turkish bottalion. The practice was commanded by dear old General Kmeti; with the new Minies ought to be more general than it is. With the exception of the outpost duties, which were formerly the Highlanders I saw no English troops doing it, and yet there are many new soldiers. its precisions, rather more practice in firing than old Brown Bess. The general introduction of the beautiful Minie musket, that most perfect and most formidable weapon with which any army was armed, will

longer be the confused mass of the fire of a line, but the precision in the aim of the soldier which will tell most formidably. It is this precision of which the new weapons admit, which constitutes their best quality rather than their long range, which is not so applicable on a battle field as it may be thought at target shooting. It seems the Highlanders are to winter in the spot where they are. The material for their huts have pied the spot where these buts are to be erected, have been removed a little further.

and the digging has now begin. The two battalions of the 1st Royals, who are destined to form part of the second brigade of has changed by an advance of the Sa dim
timed to form part of the second brigade of has changed by an advance of the Sa dim
has changed by an advance of the Sa dim
The second chanter. 5th verse—"The the Highland division, have come up like- ans and the French. The Sardinians who in Nahum, second chapter, 5th verse—"The but previous to delivery, they are to be renwise, and are encamped a little below had hitherto only a small netachment on chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall dered unserviceable, by knocking off the of September 30th, that, having been in- Kamara. The Sardinians are likewise still the other side of the T. hornaya, have, since jostle one against another in the broadways trunnions. Similar sales will take place at of September 30th, that, having been in Namara. The consumer and the consu

these underground buts, the ruins of the houses of Kamara are repaired, and made again fit to receive stores. Another Turkish regiment has left in the Great Britain for Asia. Part of the English medical staff or Akvar, and the rocky eminence of Manwent likewise in her to Southum Kaleh, gup Kaleh. whence they must find their way to Sinope. went the other day over the French position beyond Baidar. The road leading up from Ourkouska is near finished. You can overlook from the heights the banks of the doned a kind of entrenched camp, which they had constructed on this side of it, but they send occasionally cavalry over, and while I was there I could see plainly about four squadrons in a field near the riverside and some suspicious looking objects which looked very like guns, although it was impossible to make them out clearly with my glass. The French nearly every day make reconnoisances in the direction of Aitodor and towards the river, but without meeting with any considerable force of the enemy. Yesterday three regiments of light cavalry were sent down to Baidar, so that the Russian cavalry will probably not long remain on this side of the Belbek. The French keep excellent order in the villages they occupy-no soldier is allowed to go into house, to the great satisfaction of the people, who, like all Oriental people, are very particular about their domestic privacy .-The light cavalry brigade, although under orders for embarkations, have not yet done so, but a battery of horse artillery, Capt. Thomas's, went on board yesterday at Ba-

laklava. Camp, Schastopol, Oct. 12. The French are still pushing on to the right, and have now reached the upper valrotiring before them. From every side we hear that the enemy is falling back by dotachments upon Perekop, and the gradually diminishing extent of the encampment, which can be observed over the Inkermann heights, appears to give support to these assertions. There is no diminution of fire however, from the forts and batteries on the north side of the roadstead; on the contrary, it has been kept up with much more activity during the last two or three days. It has been especially directed against the Malakoff, and the part of Sebastopol hold by the French on the west side of the south harbor. The English have not constructed any works to act against the north side; the battery commenced on the former site of Fort Paul but afterwards ahandened, has not again boon proceeded with Thof reach have nearly completed another large work near Fort Alexander, destined more particularly to act against Fort Constantino. It is to contain an armament of mortars.

A story is affont that a few nights ago three boats, taking advantage of the darkness, quietly crossed from the north side and entering the Karabelnaia port, proceed yard quay. Having arrived at the stairs Bey of Livana (Turkish Georgia.) He says Most of their shots from the harbour are di- some Russians landed, and, finding they were unobserved, removed a certain amoun of stores, with which they got back safely to their own side of the resdetead. This foat might be accomplished with thegreatest onso, unless the sentries were on the slort. Thoguard, which provious to this occurrence was a subaltern's has been since incrossed to a captain's guard. Whother captains, such as are now not unfrequently mot in some of the regiments, with little more more striplings in years, are much more like ly to take the necessary measures to provent the recorrence of similar deeds on the part of so cunning an enemy as the one to whom WO are opposed; is a master for the cons doration of military authorities.

No tidings have yet reached us of the fate temptation seems not to be confirmed by ex. of the expedition which left for the north would be at Kars with his army. He must be near there by this time; and it would be mass you see individuals making about in folt respecting the ships, on account of the It was expected to effect a landing on that

or the following day. The troops continue remarkably healthy. draining the camps repairing the watertanks collecting gabions from the trenches or onemy's works-those being the only wood is sund at present for fuel-or other employmonts of a like nature. There are, consequently few night duties, and this is, montal parade grounds present the appearance rather of what might be expected to be soon at an oncampment in England, than inder the walls of Sebastopel.

The Highland I ivision are making pro parations for changing their ground near Camara The brigade will move about a mile further in the direction of Baidar, and t o other regiments will take up positions, though not so far from the site of their pro sont enoampments, towards the same point In consequence of the departure of the Ottoman troops for Asia, the groater part of performed by them, will now devolve upon the men of the Highland Division.

Camp on the Tebernaya, Oct. 13 After I last wrote to you a considerable change took place all along our line. It is one of those changes which, without materially altering the relative position of the two parties, serves to determine more distinctly onds to the vagueness and uncertainty which must have atruck every looker-on as the is beginning again to tire the car with its fallible remedy for low spirits. arrived, and they have set to work. The monotony The Russians have constructed Turkish artillery, which hitherto has occu- and armed a series of new batteries, and have opened a brisk fire from them gainst have occurred to every one that the modern the few French batteries which have been

only the labour is rather great. Besides Thore is very little to be seen of the Russiaus in that neighborhood. They have entirely left the left bank of the Tchouliou and their most advanced Cossack videtter are down on the road where it approaches the gorge formed by the Mackenz'e plateru.

Crim a, Oct. 24.

On the 22nd the allies, 20,000 to 40,000 strong, a .vanced from Euratoria on Toulmist. The arrived on the 22rd at the heights of Ashaga Jamin; but soeing the inovernous

Upper Belbek. The Russians have abantithey retired behind Aktatchi. Between Kintum and Nicolaieff nothing new has occurred

Sr. Petersburg, Oct. 26 The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march to reinforce the army of the South under Gen. Luders

Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun boats have entered the Diseper. The Czai in at present at Elizabei zratz

The following is from Marseilles :-- The embarkation for the East continues here .---Within a few days about 10,000 mon have foft our port, and the heal junruals announce that from 3000 to 4000 of the 82nd Regiment, the artillery and the siego train arrived from the 13th to the 17th for the name sestination.

Borlin, Oct. 28 It is reported here that Prince Gortsch. akoff has represented to the Emperor Alexand r that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whother he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has thoroupon cont Generals Benkendorff and Hackelburg to to Crimos to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend. Rumor adds that the Czer has sprained his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep to

The 'Moniteur' says :- General Bosquet Mollinett, and Trochu, whose wounds are in a fair way of being healed, ombarked on France Their state of health is satisfac

It is confidently affirmed that Perekop will be besieged. A corps of 30,000 men, it is stated is to be disembarked to the north of Perekop, white another corps is to be placed before the fortress, to invest it on the other side.

According to a letter from St. Potorsburg the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown exceedingly religi ous since his troops have been every where boston, andho praye the whole day, inveking Providence to accord to him a victory, It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

A REMEDY FOR LOW SPIRITS.

In spite of all the gaioty and the cheerfulnose which appears on the surface of society there can be no doubt that there are vast numbers of persons who, without any special event to cause it, are frequently in what are turned fow spirits? Old men and mar loss, young men, and middle-aged persons, as well, are, by turns, afflicted with this disease. They would willingly run awry from themselves, and are dissatisfied with thomselves. They see time passing sway, and old faces and familiar names dis appearing, and they do not like to think about what has been, or what will be. They make a desperate effort to get rid of everything but the present moment, and they ge to and fro to find porsons or things whereb they may shut out thought and care, and they at halos observed. They often want for nothing as it is said: may they frequently have much sime and even much money a their command; and yet they cannot keep up their spirits. They got a small supply which lasts for an hour or so, but in the course of the day, or the night, they are all gono, even a week. A week of 'lew spirits! Sometimes death will come to their friends or relatives-even in their own house-and then 'low spirits' is too feeble a term to apply to them: they are in misory, and to be left alone for a single hour

Under such circumstances, a rich man latives, and those uttorly incapable of pene-trating, guiding, and healing his feelings, is 'of all mon the most miserable;' and we haveknown such What will cure his flow spirits?' Nothing but a life the reverse of that which he has led. He has lived for exertion, his money must supply its place as fast as possible. He must have no overworked and under-paid dependents : he must call them and their poorer neighbours judicious inquiries, remove pressing auxictice and reward faithful services. In every beart that he thus makes clad, he will find a now source of gladuese for his own heart, if he gives choorfully and not grudgingly with a desire to do what is acceptable in God's sight, who has given him the stowardship-and only the stewardship-of his wealth, and will one day demand of him an recount of that stown dship.

But there are many persons, some rich and others having only enough for their wants, who are in full possession of health and strongth, of body and mind, and yet are subject to great depression of spirits. They got up in the morning, and they lie down at night, without being able to recal a single hour of roal work for others, and especially for the poor. They are, in fact, leading a life which God never intended that any healthy man or woman should live. They are living chiefly, if not who ly, for themselves, for the gratification of their own tastes, and inclinations. They may perform certain routine and tritling services for their own families, but they feel that they are living to very little purpose, as regards bot: God and man; and this, whether consciously or not, c uses their 'low spirits,' and well it is that it should their respective situations, and thus puts an be so Low spirits are cod's call to a more onds to the vagueness and uncertainty which execut and Christian life, in such cases; and no other remedy will prove successful. Let characteristic feature of the epoch which this remedy be prescribed and applied in has clapsed since the fall of Sebastopol.— the halfs and homes of the wealthy and af-First of all, on the line of Schastopol itself fluont. Then, when we ce her unemploywe seem evidently to have become, from an oil sons and daughters coming forth to seek attacking, the attacked party. In the last fow days the time of the siege seems to be vides for them, among the poor, the ignoragain rovive I, and the sound of the siego ant and the afflicted, in every town and vilguns, which, since the 8th of September, lage, we shall hear them confess that they only at long intervals interrupted the silence have tound, the only permanent and in-

RAILROADS IN PROPHECY .- It may not invention of railroads heures in pages of ancient prophecy. But if not, what is the old version of the Scriptures, may be found A LAKE OF PITCH.

The last number of Siliman's Journal contains an account of that remarkable curiosity, the pitch lake of Trinidad, W. I. It is situated on the western shore of the Island, near the village of La Braye, which is built on a foundation of hard pitch. The lake stands about 90 feet on a plateau above this village, is circular, and half a mile in diameter, surrounded on all sides with a dense forest. Its face is intersected with a metwork of water channels, which gives the appearance of marbled paper. The surthe water channels are dry, it can be passed over on foot. In the centre of the lake the pitch appears to be constantly and silently rising up en masse, and what is very singuhe, numerous pieces of wood are constantly coming up the surface from below. These are from one to several feet in length, and are forced by the peculiar pressure to assume an upright position, so as to appear all over the lake like stumps of trees protruding through. It is believed that this pitch lake is boiling slowly below Steam of sulphurot tod hydrogen gas frequently issue from beneath, temperature of which is 95 deg. Fab. The centre of the lake is somewhat plastic, but around the sides the pitch is very hard. The water in the streams and small pools is pure and soft; fish are numerous in them, and alligators make them their babitation Large springs of petroleun are in its vicinity, and ahout a mile northward there is a hed of brown coal 20 feet thick, and appears from its dip as if it passed under the lake. The pitch is of great depth, for it has been dug into 18 feet in many places. It is bematter, undergoing slow distillation by volcanic action underneath This store bitumen appears to be inexhaustible. It is used with wood for fuel by the American steamers plying on the Orinoco river.— Mixed with publies and sand it makes excel lent pay monte, and ground floors of houses With ten per cent, of rosin oil, it makes good pitch for ships. The Earl of Dundon ald has purchased a track of 29 acros of it and has instituted experiments to discover if possible, some means for making it a substitute for india rubber and gutta percha-water-proof or vulcanized fabrics; and he has already made some vulcanized cloth, which from appearances, bids fair of futuro success. It such a result crown his offerts-and every person must wish him success—such an inexhaustible supply of cheap meterial as this lake furnishes will soon bring down the price of such goods in our country, and thus confor unspeakable benefits upon our yeaple.—Scientific Ameri

UNITED STATES.

Of the number of the New York Herald containing the announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, more than 200,000 copies the ordinary fact that during our recent visit were sold.

DIMINUTIVENESS OF THE UNITED STA-TES NAVY .- It is mentioned as a fact worthy of notice that the naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns the whole naval force of the United States.

🗁 An extraordinary decrease has taken place in the number of German emigrants to America during the present year. In 1854, no less than 76,000 passed by way of Bremen, a number which has been reduced in the present year to less than 20,000.

Od The Mon York Mounted ony a that or the 12th of January next a steamer will leave New York for Glasgow, being the first of: line of three superior built steamships, which have been constructed to run between the two ports. The "Edinburgh," which is to sail on Saturday, the 12th of January, is to takeable evidences of unexampled prosperibe under the command of Capt. Cumming, and the "New York" will be commanded by Capt. Craig. The "Glasgow" is the ing land sales, every thing in short betoken-

To KEEP SILK .- Silk articles should not be kept folded in white paper; as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the colour of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth India paper is best of all. Silks intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before they are made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gun. Thread lace veils are very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be to him, and by sympathizing kindness, and laid by with any weight above them; if the nan of a thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with ; sponge and some weak glue, and then pir the silk with some toilet pins around the slielves on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry, the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat-iron on the wrong side.--Scientific American.

BARNUM ON ADVERTISING.—In a speech lately delivered at Burlington, Vt., among other things, he advised every one to take newspaper and to advertise their business and to keep posted up in the general affairs of the world. He scarcely knew of any occupation that would not be greatly benefitted by advertising."

BRIDLING THE TONGUE .- Resolved by the trace of God, never to speak much lest Toften speak too much: and not to speak at all rather than to no purpose : always to make my tongue and heart go together, so as never to speak with the on what I do not think in the other: always to speak of other men's sins only before their faces, and of their virtues only behind their backs."

WINDING UP .-- The Ordnance department advertises for sale an enormous amount of artilery, shot and shell, now lying at the Island of St. Helens, opposite this city. The condition of the guns we do not know Wednesday last, the 10th instant, taken up they shall seem like torches, they shall run the different depots and the accumulated toum, and that the enemy purposed effecting all underground, with only the gable roof as Upu. The next day a buttalion of infantation of cavalry went up to from Erzeroum on Kars, he resolved to atstack the latter fortress on the 29th. Three horses. They will afford excellent shelter,

pondent of the Paris Presse :- "There is suspicious movement throughout Italy .-The Pope, it is reported, declines to trust himself in Rome, where he was to returnthis week, and proposes to remain for the present at Castle Guadolo. Beacon fires, as daily service there, which, alas, they have 1820 and 1848, have been seen occasionally at night on the mountain near Radicofani, communicating with others near Monte Fiascone and Viterbo, and on the Appen nes above Lucca and Massa, northward. The withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Tuscany, the junction of the Sardinian army with the Allies, and the sight of the Italian tricolor on the Mediterranean waters, in ionoured alliance with the two great nations, France and England, have assuredly given an impulse to those who desire to follow the example of Constitutional Sardinia."



Thurch. Wer foundations are upon the boly bil.s.

Hamilton. Friday, November 16th. 1855

ST. JAMES'S ENDOWMENT.

A Churchman lives for the Church and in the Church, it is the home of his heart's nigh the only realty in life, the only fact which tinges the shadows of time with the glowing hue of eternal verities. Hence it is a trial of his confidence, humility and patient hope when his lot is cast where he is deprived of the privilege of partaking very frequently, if not daily, of the sacred ordinances. And, perhaps he may be pardoned if this feeling should amount to indignation, when on his visits to the Capital of the Province and the Episcopal city of the Diocese he finds that his privileges of worship, thanksgiving, and the communion of saints are no greater than in his own far-away village.

These thoughts are suggested by the painful though, alas, as respects this Diocese of several days to Toronto, we heard the sound of no church-going bell, nor saw the doors of one single holy sanctuary open for prayer and praise, either public or private This might possibly have found some excuse five-and-twenty years ago; but surely it is now monstrous that this entire Diocese cannot maintain the lamp of devotion constantly burning in even one solitary Church.

We arrived in one of those gorgeous floating palaces which are so justly the pride of our merchant princes, having previously travelled on one of our own Canadian Railroads, which is positively groaning under the pressure of traffic, the vast amount of which it is quite unable to accomplish; in the city itself we found the most unmisty, enormous rents, splendid buildings, teeming the rushing energy of a people almost drunk with the rapid increase of their wealth. The CHURCH alone seems unaffected by this unwonted stir of life; the Clergy, when dependent on their people, miserably supported, left to feel that they alone, of all the liberal professions, are bitter sufferers by the very prosperity that is enriching their flocks; Her debts unpaid; Her very towers unfinished; and above all. Her doorclosed six days out of seven, because Her lukewarm children feel no desire to thank the author of their abundance, or to pray that their riches may not be the means of shutting for ever the gates of heaven against them. Or because, it is the truth, that amidst all this brilliant affluence, money cannot be afforded to keep open the doors of the Church for the poor who might value the consolations of Christ and His Church! Or to maintain the warmth and beauty of our noble service either to honor God, or to "Them that honor me, I will honor," and cheer his people!

But, let us not forget to be thoughtful that amidst these causes of despondency, we learned one fact, at last, that is calculated to cheer our hearts, it was this, --- that, as we hope by the overruling of a gracious Providence, who cares for his people infinitely more than they do for themselves, the revenue arising from he endowments of the Rectory of St. James's Church, Toronto, is rapidly increasing. Thus there is every hope, that a large surplus will shortly remain We coincide with our cotemporary in the after giving that liberal income to the Rector, which an individual holding his prominent position in the Church of Christ ought Clergy laboring in the Colony, when mil to possess, both for the honor of Him whose able men can be found; but we would priesthood he shares, and also to enable him remind our brethren of the laity, before this to exercise that generous hospitality and that privilege can be fairly claimed, they ought practical care for the poor which his holy to provide the greater part, if not the whole calling demands; and all this is required of the endowment. from that dignity of station which their abounding wealth enables no small portion of fellow laborer has fallen into an error. the members of the Church in this Diocese themselves to hold-

that this surplus will afford a legitimate "to turn their studies into other channels;" means of establishing the DAILY SERVICE but we are happy to be able to state, on the with that dignity which it becomes Diocese best authority, that the number of young that has been so highly favored as ours, to celebrate the worship of their Incarnate God in | declared Theological Students in that excelat least one of its Churches. Upon a lent and prosperous institution, at present Church, the revenue of which is so great, as amounts to Twenty-eight. That so jarge we understand that of St. James's will soon a number of promising young men should become, we also think that the Diocese at devote themselves to the service of the

"Suspicious Movement."-A corres- large has a claim. When the Clergy or Laity come up to Toronto from the conn. try, they have often an hour at their command which they could not so easily have at home, had they even the opportunity of not; hence they look for an opportunity of worshipping God even on the week day in the chief city of the Dioceser They also crave to do so with an order and fulliess, and a sublimity which they cannot of course expect to enjoy in our country Churches. In Toronto we find handsome mansions, splendid shops, elegant equipages, et cetera, in abundance; why have we not then a right to look for opportunities and a style of war ship far exceeding our ordinary privileges?

But St. James's has for the present, the ionor of being the Cathedral Church of the Diocese; hence, on this account also, the majesty of Almighty God requires that in this the Church, the mother Church, for the time being, of the Diocese, His worship, should, as soon as practicable, be beld daily, morning and evening as His Church, and especially the Anglican portion thereof, has ever enjoined, not to do so would seem to us to imply something like marked contempt, and this we well know, the earnest minded Rector of St. James's would shudder to contemplate. Hence our hopes! But its position as a cathedral, gives the Diocese at large a peculiar right to look for such daily services as soon as possible, because the people have dearest affections, he feels that it is well an inalienable right to worship wheresoever their Chief Pastor's Chair is found. And notwithstanding the painful occupation of St. James's by pews held as vested rights,-an evil which has been almost hereditarily entailed upon her,---happily it is one which scarcely interferes with the privilege which the Diocese chiefly requires in its Cathedral. namely, Daily Service, as those are services at which it is to be feared, a small portion only of its regular occupants would attend. Our readers will perceive that we do not agree with those who have thought a divis-

ion of St. James's endowment desirable.

The first object of all worship should be the Divine Glory; the second the Church's profit. Now we feel assured that both of these objects are best answered by securing at least, in the chief Church in the Diocese the constant worship of the Most High with all those circumstances of dignity," beauty, and taste which God and His Church have sanctioned, such as the noble building, alluminated windows, and chastely, yet rickly ornamented interior, with the constant accompaniment whenever the voice of prayer and praise is heard, of the solemn organ, and the full and well instructed choir. But all this cannot be accomplished without a very large annual outlay, and since our merchant princes cannot spare, from the cost of their own magnificent social establishments, a solficient revenue thus in some humble degree duly to honor God and comfort His people, we have the greater cause to be thankful that there is an endowment sufficiently large to do it without them. Indeed the great advantages resulting from the establishment of such a full and comely daily service in our ted. If properly sustained, it would tend to place us in our proper position as respectu the Romish Schism in Toronto; it would teach the people the duty of honoring God, it would increase that invaluable feature of the Communion of Saints which consists in United supplication and prayer; it would lead the sincere in our country parishes to the Church by the holy glory of its Dioceman centre, while it would greatly strengthen the hands of the rural clergy in their efforts, lo lead their people to more constant: worship and thus to elevate the tone of their picty. This then we esteem the true use of the St.

James's large endowment. o viago libroits May its Reverend Rector be soon enabled to carry out this most desirable arrangement at once, to bless the Church beyoud all calculation, and secure to himself the glorious fulfilment of the promises again," Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men him will I confess also before my Father which is in Heaven.

BISHOPS,--A NEW ARTICLE.OF IMPORT. 2007 18 del al

Our attention has been called to an article in a late number of the Canadian Monarchist under the above captions we republish it as it contains much that deserves the serious consideration of our readers. equity and expediency of filling the places of honor and profit in the Church from the

In one instance however, our zealous

We are not aware that any of the students at Trinity College who have entered Now our satisfaction arises from the fact on the Divinity Course have been induced men holding Divinity Scholarships and other

"miserably small as often "not to equal that of an ordinary mechanic"-is certainly a cheering proof of the Vitality of the Church, and one for which we should " thank God and take courage."

From the Canadian Monarchist.)

It is generally understood that Caunda w included in one Diocess, for Episcop I Church purposes, is to be divided into three parts, which will be known in future as the Dioceses of Toronto, Kingston and London, and it is commonly reported that the new Secs, are to be filled by importations from Rugland. By and bye, we suppose, we shall find Bishops' in the Tariff of imports, with and ud ralerem duty fixed

on them.

As a member of the Church of England in Canada, we venture to project against this system of importing Bahops from the mother country, as unjust towards the many able and faithful clergymen scattered ave this vest province, and earnestly and faith fully laboring on scanty salaries; it is unfair towards them personally, and worse than that, it tends to lower that branch of the Church which is in Canada in the estimation of the Christian world, at home and in other colonies.

It is unfair to the clergy, because it is in offect to say to them, there are two or three pieces of courch preferment in the Province but you need not expect to obtain one of them; but may labour zealously all your life on £100 a year or thereabout, but the only advancement in your profession that is possible you shall not get. We ask, is this

It is derogatory to the Church because it must evidently create an impression that her clergy in Canada are in some way or other unfitted for the Episcopal office and charge, whereas there are among them many men quite as capable and worthy as the imported Bishops. We ask, is it right such an impression should go abroad? We already see the scrape into which the

Church is likely to fall; and it is neither more nor less than this, that the next generation will have no clergy at all. The salarie received by the present incumbents are miserably small, but this is double that which their successors can pretent to expect; what is the consequence? Nearly every student, who has been sent to Trinity College by his parents to study divinity with a view, to ordination in the Church, has turned his studies into Other channels. believe we are correct, in stating that there are now only three Divinity students at Trinity. The plain truth is, that young men will not enter the church to lead a life of never-ending poverty, and see their college companious around them who have embraced other professions, in easy and comfortable circumstances; the salaries of the clergy must be increased to something like an equality with the incomes attainable in other learned professions; or the Church in five-and-twenty years, will be without a Clergy. We must say that in all pecuniary mut-

ters with few exceptions, the laymen of the Church are the incarnation of moanness. -There is not a . Protestant , denomination in the country that does not maintain its own muristers in comfort and respectability; but no men are so hadly paid as the Clergy o the Church; we know many of them who do not receive an annual salary equat to the wages earned by an ordinary mechanic. It is disgraceful to the laity that they who notoriously form the richest religious ocm munity in the Province, should half starve their clorgy.

We do not sak for the Clergy anything unreasonable or extravagant, but we insist that an educated gentleman, placed, in the position of a clergyman, has the right to expect a salary sufficiently large to enably, educate his children, and provide him-self with those professional works which are published from time to time.

Surely, at a time like this, when there shown such an indisposition to onter the Church, it is most impolitic to induce additional disgust to the profession, by an act only promotion possible in that profession they can nover hope to attain.

A COLONIAL BISHOP.

a sinecure; it has in it the care of all the churches, not merely one of many. We find in the Colonzal. Church Chronicle the follawing sketch of a colonial Bishop, on a tour through the rural parts of his diocese, engaged in the duties of his sacred office. It is an extract from a private letter from the Bishop of Adelaide to the Bishop of StAsaph.

cribed of our good Bishop of Toronto, tra- and nct only this or that good fruit, to crown. veiling through the worst Canadian roads to which we may be more disposed, but every distant parts of his immense diocese. Few know or have experienced the severe priva- for that purpose we must seek the knowledge tions he has endowed, and the dangers be has of God; both of which he is in himself, and passed, in his efforts to extend and edify the of all his works of goodness towards us; have Jesus lay his hand on his daughter: Church of Christ:-

a strictly Missionary tour to the southeastern district of the province, close to the Adelaide on Easter Monday on horseback, carrying one of your waterproofs and a pair NOVEMBER 20. of saddle-bags, with your aneroid case, containing a Bible and Prayer Book, slung on my shoulder, I accompanied a young gentleman 'Bushman,' who acted as my guide on this expedition. We crossed the Murray on the second afternoon at Wellington, where the river is 250 yards wide, eight fathoms deep, and shortly after debouches in the shallow waters of Lake Victoria. The fourth night, there being no station near, we bivouwater for our horses in a tin quart-pot, and cherishes those ill dispositions, and provides then gave them to drink out of a southwester tarpaulin hat, stuck like a basin in future misery. For this reason it is neces- hath mercy on the poor.—Prov. xiv. 31. the sand. Necessity is the mother of invention, and so on my return through the Long Desert,' we were indebted to a pair ment at a critical period of our journey. The Grant, O Lord, to all parents, (and to me, of small holster valises for the like refreshweather was fine; the bright moon and stars so far as lies in my power) to receive this them, in which we may resemble him. If above, a good fire at our feet, a pair of blankets rolled round me, my saddle propped by the saddle-bags for my pillow, I have seldom passed a more enjoyable night, after supping on bacon, red herrings, cockles from the Coorong cooked by a native, and tea made ip a tin panikin. On the sixth afternoon I reached Guichen Bay, a small port and township, with a magistrate and police. My and benefit; and spiritual wisdom is more

sanctuary, with "a stipend is prospect so visited. The second Sunday was spent at best of all gifts. And both these come asleep; because she would have awoke pleto, but the power to sustain and to diffuse Mount Gambier, where I held Service in the verandah of the inn; above sixty people attending, and many from a distance with children to be baptized. Mount Gambier and Astronia, though not so beautiful, still exceedingly curious. The country around is a fine rich grassy park, with numerous herds of cattle and flocks. Between this strip of good country and our river Murray. there is, unluckily, a hundred miles of desert scrub or swamp, than which you can imagine

nothing more hopeless. The former an endless succession of undulating ground, covered with a green shrub like the arbutus, and yet with no grass or surface-water. From Mount Gambier, turning northward, I visited Penola, where I held service, and baytized eleven children; and calling at all the stations where there were married ladies and families, I crossed the Long Desert, or Hun- that we should acquire it by seeking it and dred mile scrub, bivouacking again at a well about the centre of it. This is the overland route to the diggings, but dangerous to foottravellers in summer, from want of water. It was a fatiguing ride both for man and horse, but it enabled me to give Service at Wellington the fourth Sunday after my previous visit. The result of my tour was, that two itinerating Clergy are wanted, and would be well supported by the settlers. The settlers are gentlemen, and in the bush real refinement is to be found. I baptized forty children in the various places, and was cor

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

dially welcomed in every direction."

NOVEMBER 18 .-- TWENTY FOURTH SUN DAY AFTER TRINITY. 1. The law of the wise is a fountain life, to depart from the spares of death.-

God has so impressed his truth on th minds and hearts of those whom he has made wise, that they feel constrained to make their convictions a law to those under their influence. They see the snares the tempter lays to destroy us, and they warn us against them; and if we accept their law, to be dreaded, and in how many ways it METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES we shall find our obedience a fountain of spiritual life to ourselves. Let me have understanding, O Lord, to discern the truly

wise, and humility to submit to their law. 2 The hope which is laid up for you is

Life is given to us in this world, the force taste of the eternal life. But the eternal life is laid up for us in heaven; and the hope of that life enables us to hold fast the life given us here, and to cherish it and sunply it with its purer food, even the word of God; both the written word, and the living eternal word, who has given us his flesh and blood for the strengthening and refreshing of our souls. Blessed be thou, O Lord, who hast given me a permanent treasure, who reservest it for me, and that is a silve and eternal home. May my heart be with my treasure. NOVEMBER 19.

The example and advice of the good man are remembered to several generations; and again they take effect upon his children. there are an inheritance more valuable than any earthly good. On the other hand the wealth of the sinner is ill-gotten; and illgotten wealth seldom continues in the same family; for the children do not respect or The office of a Bishop was never deemed love their parents, and consequently become careless of that which they have left them. Glory be to Thee, O Lord, who hast given to those who serve thee the promise of both worlds. May I so live that a blessing shall descend to my children.

2. Being faithful in every good work and increasing with the knowledge of God —Col.

Similarly rough scenes might also be des- blessings, but labour to bring forth fruit; thus take up my cross, it shall lead to the point which God has stamped as good. And that in the one we may learn what to imitate "On the 8th of this month I returned from and in the other find reason to devise so to do. Give me, O Lord, to increase in the knowledge of thee, that thy Spirit and will

cimes.—Prov. ziii. 24. He who acts like an enemy is as much so as he who feels like one. So the parent who spares bodily chastisement when needed. Most need to have disobedience and obstinacy driven out by bodily suffering; to be channels of thy grace. and therefore the parent who neglects it sary to Legin betimes: for these ill-tempers precept and act upon it.

2. That ye might be filled with the know-

al understanding - Col. i, 9. Spiritual understanding is of more value understanding of things of eternal operation oppression.

NOVEMBER 21.

findeth it not; but knowledge is easy to him that understandeth - Prov. ziv. 6.

He who scorns others cuts himself of from all benefit by their knowledge and experience; for we do not stoop to learn from those whom we scorn. Such a man may desire wisdom, for the sake of reputation, wealth, influence or power. But God ordains that wisdom shall be treasured up in the mind of one for the sake of others, and receiving it from those who have it. Therefore he who is willing to understand finds the acquirement of wisdom easy: for he willingly confesses his need of wisdom and willing-Lord, from the prick of the scorners. Help me to be willing to understand thy will.

2 Giving thanks unto the Father, who bath made us most to , e partakers of the inberitance of the saints in light .- Col. i. 12.

In ourselves we have no fitness for this inheritance; for we desire it not, and partakers of it. But God has awakened our ing with his sanctifying Spirit, gradually make us seek for it. And when we know its value, and sustain our souls on the hope of it, well may our thoughts ascend in thanksgiving to Him who has qualified us.. O may I daily realize this meckness.

1 A wiseman feareth and departeth from wil; but a fool rageth and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16.

NOVEMBER 22.

The wise man has learnt how much evil steals into the soul or may befal us in our persons and circumstances. He has therefore learnt to be cautious and watchful, and to keep himself from it. But the fool never learns, but goes on at hap-hazard, yielding to his inclinations as they come. He is confident in himself, rages against cautions or checks, and plunges into all manner of evil. May I have a goodly fear and circumspection ever on my mind.

2. Come and lay thy hand on her and she shall livo .- Matt. ix, 18.

This ruler had a full faith in the power lesus to raise even from death; for he said. My daughter is even now dead; but .

lay thy hand on her and she shall live. He believed therefore in his almighty power, in his Godhead, whether he know it or not. And let not our faith be less weak. If we have friends, who are ever dead in sin, he can raise them from the death of sin even to 1. A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children; and the wealth of the sinner is laid up for the just.—Matt. xili, rely on this power, both for myself and oth the full life of righteousness. Let me then ers :- But let me not fail to pray persever ingly, come and lay thine hand. NOVEMBER 23.

1. In all labour there is profit; but the and through them upon their childen: and talk of the line tendeth only to penury.

A man of many words is seldom a man of deeds; and therefore where a man is much pains taken to think aright: but when words come from previous exertion of the mind, they also are the fruit of labour, and shall have its reward. Let me choose cheerfully We must not be content with receiving man's beritage, labour; relying that when I

> 2. If I may but touch his garmont I shall be made whole.--- Matt. ix. 21.

The faith of this poor woman was even stronger than that of the ruler. He would she felt afterward that the divine virtue in him was so great, that, it she should but garments of Christ to us are his holy ordirode above six hundred miles. Leaving may be in one and bring forth their own nances, his sacraments, his word, his ly virtue goes forth to the souls of tens of thousands from year to year! 1. He that spareth his rod hateth his son; those who believe, as then to her body. but he that love h him chaatiseth him he only let us discern the Saviour's divine nower in them; only let us reach forth the hand of faith to him in them; and we likewise in thy virtue in thy garments. O Jesus; NOVEMBER 24.

1. He that oppress th the poor reproschfor his son a large and increasing stock of eth his Maker; but he that honoreth him

The Lord hath appointed the poor, to show themselves early; and every indul- receive from us what is requisite to supply gence of them strengthens their power. their needs, and thus to exercise in us gratitherefore we honor him, we shall honor thus shall it be applied? his appointment; and if we on the other ledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritu- hand oppress them, we virtually reproach him who has given them into our power and thus enabled us to wrong them. May I than all other understanding; for it is the always strive to cultivate mercy and to avoid

2 The maid is not dead, but sleepeth .--

from the knowledge of the will of God; for again at the resurrection day. But now it is his will which makes things good for us : I can intends to say, either that the period have a nitibuted to the present state of the and it is by doing his will that we daily add of her remaining in death shall be so short, churches, all will agree that they have itself, and Mount Shank, are extinct volca- to our knowledge of it. Give me, O Lord, that it may be regarded but as a sleep; or noes, the former reminding me of Averno daily to seek to know thy will concerning that her death is not complete as yet, and that by his power it shall be but asleep. Bither way is but a sleep to his power and 1. A scorner seeketh wisdom and will, which shall forthwith awaken her. And so it may be with those, who now lie J. B., Bellamy's Mills. apparently dead to all good influences. The Saviour's power and love may still awaken them. Let me then never despair, but strive by prayer for the awakening of all within my reach.

> Tue Paper Power -- In addition to the serious opposition with which Popedom is assailed, for instance by the countries of Rev. George Needham, A. M., to the rec-Spain, Sardinia, Switzerland and Brazil--all professedly Roman Catholics, --- we find by late papers that France, the Pope's most favourite protege is beginning to declaim loud ly opens his heart to obtain it. Keep me, ly against his Holiness. The Siecle has published a powerful article against the Pope, encouraged thereto by the language held in parliament. It asks whether his Holiness deserves to be protected by French bayonets after having excommunicated Piedmont

one of the allies of France. The Constishould not enjoy it, if ever we could be made | tutionnel also declares that the Pope, " instead of seeking to avoid difficulty, has evisouls to see our true good; he has disposed dently courted it, and has served the cause us to seek it; and the desire and effort, work- of sterile agritation instead of that of religious peace." These sentiments are echoed by several of the French country Journals. From these besides other signs, it is evi-

dent that l'apat power is fast on the wane. God grant it soon may become extinct and Christendom may be destroyed :-- then may true liberty, and pure and undefiled religion grow up in its stead in the Roman Church, and be as they were in her earliest days.

The sect of Methodists in the United States is evidently suffering, and becoming less important in influence and numbers, as it also is in England.

Tho " N. Y. Christian Advocate," the o gan of the northern Methodists, thus speaks of the troubles which exist in its own borders, not to spook of the great difficulty which the question of Slavery must produce between the north and south and which must divide and woaken the interests of Mothodism.

" There never has been a time in the his tory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then there w re so many alterations contemplated in our discipline and usages as are expected to be made at the next General Conference. To meet the wishes of all these references, the Church will need to partake of the nature of the chameleen, that changes its colour every time it move The charges demanded relate to "lay delothe office of "Presiding Elder." and the rule limiting the term of pasteral ser-

Respecting the ducline of Mathodism in the States the "Presbyterian" has the fol-

lowing romarks:

"The decrease of Methodism, both in England and in the places of its corliest triumphs in this country, is a fact 'so re markable as naturally to excite inquiry as to its causes. Its origin in the lively and animating spirit, the zeal of its ministry diffusing itself among the masses, given to talk, he is seldom given to labour : are matters of history. Having arrived at and by the providence of God profit is join-ed to labour; so that in all labour there is ment. It does not appear that this retrogain, and where men will not labour they do gression is to be attributed to any force of not profit. But still, it is the talk of the diss has enjoyed a fair field for its enterlips which tendeth only to penury; that talk prise; it has never toen the object of any which is only from the lips, which tells of no protection extended to other forms of religion, and yet without any visible abatement in the zoal of its promotors, it is lesing its prostige and failing to maintain its vantage

> . THE BAPTISTS are considered to be the most thriving of all the 'Evangelical Deno-minations.' Their leading paper, the Ezaminer, in a loading Editorial, tells us bow fast they grow. It is a startling story-well

worth pondering:
Look at a few facts. The city of New York and its vicinity have increased in population, within the last five years, to an extent that has surprised all clases of men.-Yet the number of communicants in the Baptist churches of New York and its suburbs in 1855, 'is less than it was in' 1850. touch his garment she should be healed. The Death, discipline and removal, have taken larger numbers out of the churches than have been brought into them by letter, restoration and baptism :- and that, too, while ministers. From them the same heaven- the population has been increasing by

It is doubtful whether we are now num cally as strong in the State of New York as we were in 1864, and the asme doubt hangs over our relative numerical stength in nearly every Northern State.' Of the 63,727. reported in the l'ublication Society's Almanshall be healed. Let me cherish this faith ac, to have been added by haptism to the 10.500 American Baptist churches about 44. 000 joined the churches in the Southern and and the more, as thou hast ordained them and South-western States Thot alance, of to be channels of the grace. Northern churches, could be, at hest; but a small net gain, and there is "every reason to fear a less favorable result from the re-turns of 1855 "

The question ought, shorefore, to come home, with searching power, to every heart. Why should a Christian denomination, num bered by hundreds of thousands, planted in the midst of millions of people unreconciled to God, fail to increase even far more rapidly than the population that surrounds them? there a remody for such failure? And

It may be said, that if more of the churches had pasters, or better meetingbouses, or greater liberality, the results Spurrier, Rev. H, B A, to Horncastle C, would be more encouraging But after admitting the need and the importance of all Thorold, Rev. J, M. A, to St. Mary-le-Wigthere, the significant FACT stands out be ore us, that there are hundreds of churches blossed with computent pastors, spacious meeting-houses, large congregations and a object was to spend the Sunday here. The people assembled in the Court-house, and our good for eternity. Therefore if we devery glad to have the Service. I may say the same of every place I subsequently sure these for our friends, we desire them the lagain in this word, she would have been but on the sunday here. The outgregations and a specific of the same of every place I subsequently sure these for our friends, we desire them the lagain in this word, she would have been but on the sunday here. The people assembled in the Court-house, and outgregations, and a specific in the court-house, large congregations, and a specific in the court-house, and distinct the people assembled in the Court-house, and our good for eternity. Therefore if we desire them the lagain in this word, she would have been but framework, the visible organization, is com-

's mutual line is either gone or works teebly almost everywhere wrought "spiritual feebleness and despendency

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .--- J. H., Fe nelon Falls; Dr. R., and Rev. J. G., Bellville; S. R., Epsom; W. F., Logie;

RCCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore proposes holding a general or-dination on (St. Andrew's day), Friday, the 30th of November next.

On Friday, 12th inst., the Lord Bishop tory of Ballina, in the county of Wiclow, and diocese of Leighlin, on the presentation of the Rev. William Norton, the patron.

Lord Dunboyne has appointed the Rev Richard Studdert, vicar of Quin, county Clare to be his fordship's private chaplain. The Rev William C. Ledger, of Lime-

rick, is appointed curate of Sixmila-bridge. The Lord Bishop of Ripon has appointed the Rev. M. F. Smyth, A. M., to the living of Rathmet, in the parish of Giggleswick, near Settle, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Thomas Bedford Jones, late of Clonmel, is appointed diocesan curate by the Bishop of Cork.

RESIGNATION OF A DEAN .- The Very Rev. Dr. Nowman, Dean of Capetown, has resigned his deanery, and has been appoited to a prebendal stall in the collegiate church from all the diggings is about 50,000 oz., of of Wolverhampton.

It is contempleted to remodel the interior of St. Mary's Church, Clonnel, with a view Chinese are arriving here in large numbers, that a root of so many evils as it is in to affording increased accommodation, Mr. Wilkinson, the ecclesiastical commissioners architect, has measured the building, and is about to submit to the commissioners a nlau of the proposed alteration.

HAROLO'S CROSS CHURCH .--- OPENING OF THE ORGAN. -Through the untiring ex- The country is becoming settled tolerably ertions of the Roy. John Nush Griffin, it's first, and around all the old-established goldzealous minister, this much-frequented place of worship is now provided with a suitable organ, which was opened fon Sunday. Mr. Murphy, Mus. Bac., T C D (organist), proided, and displayed with great ability the varied resources of the instrument, which and numerous hotels and boarding houses combines in a poculiar degree a full body of tone (completely filling the area of the edifice), with brilliancy and choice of solo stops. The compass is G. G. to F. in alto 22 stons 1,110 pipes. In the great organ, 15 stops, 738 pipes, in the swell, seven stops, 378 There are two full bouches of keys, hree composition pedals, and an octave and half of German pedals. It stands in a handsome case in the pointed Gothic style. with richly gilt pipes in the front and transepts, and appears gracefully in keeping with are looking to Chili for our principal supplies style of the church. The church, cosiderably enlarged of late, to accommodate the greatly increasing congregation, was crowded

ECOLESIASTICAL AND COLLEGIATE PREFERMENTS & APPOINTMENTS

Alderson, Rev. J T.M A to Revension R near Ashby-dela-Zouch. Baugh, Rev. H to the charge of Trinity

District, Liverpool. Bellew, Rev. J C M, to be Minister of St. Philips' Church, Calcutta.

Berrington, Rev. W.MA, to Nolton R, near Haverfordwest. Brooker, Rev. W. B A, to St. Peter's Stip C, Burnley. Bowes, Rev. G S, B A, to St. Saviour's C

Chelsoa. Bywater, Rev. J. M A, to the Chaplaincy of the Manchester Union Workhouse. Caunter, Rev. R M D, B A, to Hanwell C. near Banbury. Chambers, Rev. T, B A, to Childwell C,

Lancashire. Harke, Rev. J W, M A, to Frampton V, Dorset. Clarke, Rev. P B, B A, to Port St. Mary C, Ruthen, near Castletown.

Clarkson, Rev. J. B A. to Great Sandall V.

Creswell Roy II, BA, to Newcastle Incumbency, Clun, Salop. Dickins, Rov. C A, M A, to Tardebigge V,

near Bromsgrove. Escott, Rev. C S, M A, to Wednesbury V, Staffordshire.

Henney, Rev TF, MA, to the Prebendal Stall of Bancta Crux, in Lincoln Cathedral. Heslop, Rev R, B A, to St. John's P C,

Hill, Rev. E, to Little Woolstone R, near Newport Pegnell. Garton, Rev. G.J., B A, to Market Stain-

ton C, near Wragley. Celly, Rev. E G, B A, to Otterford Incumbency, near Taunton. Latham, Rev. F, B A, to Helpringham V,

near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Middleton, Rev. A, B A, to Ponsonby C, near Whitehaven. Mortimer, Rev. G. F. W. D. D, to be chap-

lain to the Lord Mayor during the costing Mayoralty.

Moule, Rev. G E, to be Chaplain to the County Hospital at Dorchester. Norton, Mr. D.E. B.A, to a Mathematical

Mastership at Bromsgrove school.

Ottey, Rev. G.P., B. A., to Lewisham C Owen, Rev. O F, M A, to Child's Wick-

Noves, Rev. J II B A, to Ketton R, Rot-

ham V, Gloucestershire. Paliner, Rev. CS, BA, to Owston Incum bency, near Melton Mowbray. Parry, Rev II, M A, to Bylchan Incumben-

cy, near St. Asaph. Paske, Rev. T J, B A, to Gravesend C. Pym, Rev E G, M A, to Fylindales Incumbency, near Whitby. Spurrier, Rev. H, B A, to Horncastle C,

ford V, Lincoln. Tucker, Rev. J T, B A, to Rateliffe C, Lei-

cestershire. Twist, Rev. J W, M A, to Christ Church Incumbency, Liverpool. Warre, Rev. F, B A, to Cothelstone Incumbency, near Taunton.

AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENCE

MARYBOROUGH, VICTORIA. July 10th, 1955.

Sixer I wrote to you in Dec. last a change is apparent; the riots at Balanrat have had the effect wished for by their promoters, the rioters taken prisoners have been tried by jury and every one acquitted, the odious Gold Licence system has been abolished. and an export duty of 2s, 6d. per oz. ou gold imposed instead of a monthly licence, as also a registration fee of £1 per annum on each miner, to entitle to a vote-the miners to return twelve new members to the Legislative Council. The diggings have been politically quiet ever since. Under the new system all disputes regarding claims of Ossary, Ferns, and Leighn instituted the are to be settled by a commissioner and a jury of four miners, two appointed by each party, whose decision will be final. The enormous police force kept for collecting the licenses has been mostly disbanded, and heard against Government forcing the the miners have to look to themselves for protection against crime, and vigilance committees are being formed on the various liggings. The diggings are now very numerous and

scattered, and on the whole the yield of gold

is more equally distributed than formerly, and from the greater number employed in mining pursuits without any material increase in the yield of gold, as per escort returns. I do not think the average earnings tions will take place this season. Both arper man exceeds 40s. per weeks. The mies are proparing for winter. weekly amount of gold sent to Melbourne which nearly one-half comes from Balaarat which is still the principal gold field. The 40,000 having landed within the last twelve months. The country became quite alarmed. and the Legislative Council have passed a law imposing a tax of .C10 per head on all the Chinese who may arrive here in future. fields may be seen numerous farms and market gardens, which, at the present timo, are the best paying concerns in the colony. The cost of living is now much less than formerly, are to be seen on all the gold-fields, at which a man might live comfortably at from 30s. to 50s, per week ; but where a man has a wife to cook, or does not mind the trouble, he can live tolerably well on 20s. per week. Trade, especially in provisions, is improving; and owing to the failure of the wheat crop in South Australia, flour now commands a high price-- £50 per ton at the wharf; and we of that very necessary article of food.

With best wishes, I remain yours truly,

J. M PROVINCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PARY:-We are glad to learn that Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq., has been appointed Managing Director of this Company. Mr. Dartnell has been for many years favorably known in Toronto as Editor and Proprietor of the British Canadian, and we wish him every success in his new position. For many Boof & ib 0 0 mother country in a similar capacity, and we have no doubt but that the Comprny will be a large gainer by his experience.

SKETOH IN LIVERPOOL.

THE REV. MOON MORRILE.

On Sunday afternoon I went to an old church in the centre of the city. It was pleasant to see the old white-haired rector roading the prayers, and then to listen to an excellent sermon presched by his son. The singing and chanting were excellent, a very fine effect being produced by the singing of the congregation, assisted by the voices of some two or three hundred charity children, a few of whom occupied the space in front of the organ, and the rest were placed in the sisles. So accurately they placed in the aisles. sung that I was able to distinguish nearly all the words of the hymn, although I had no hymn-book and had never heard it before. During the chanting I could not help wishing that the members of some Episcopal congregations in Canada could have been preent and could have compared the drawling, tifolers way in which they themselves exe-cute the chants with the lively, energetic prestissimo movemente of the true chants as executed in this church; not that the chant as here sung was wanting in devotion-far from it, but hore there was an energy and accuracy which produced a most striking officer.

In the evening I went to hear the cole-brated Hugh McNeila. His church (St. Jude's, l'rinces square,) is a picturesque object in itself, and is rendered still more so by the trees, flowers, smooth shaven turf and neatly kept gravel walks which surround it and atrotch to some distance from it. I like the plan of placing a church in the grounds which form the centre of a square; NATIVI it shows the building itself to great advantage and affords an opportunity of sociuding it to a great extent from the busy haunts of commerce.

Dr McNolle's appearance in the pulpit is very striking, clie is tall, commanding and wolf-proportioned, with hair nearly white, but otherwise showing little trace of the march of time. It is appearance and man-ner is that of one who feels that his words carry weight and authority-one who feels that he is listened to with respect and defereuce. His illustrations are often very familiar and plain, and his whole sormon is simple and easy to be understood, although by no means wanting in those graces of diction which a polished audience would naturally expect from so popular a prescher as Hugh Mc voile. In listening to him an observant hearer would, I think, naturally conclude that he would be a most effective platform spoaker, and such I need bardly say is actually the case. I may remind your readers that Dr McNeils has recently commenced the practice of preaching in the open air, and I should consider him most admirably qualified for so importanta duty.—Kingston

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "PACIFIC."

GREAT EXCITEMENT. TROUBLE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. The "Pacific" arrived this morning at a.m. with news one week later from

Europe. An extraordinary panie in England was occasioned by the rumors of a war with the

nited States, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. Mr. Buchanan was obliged publicly to

contradict this rumor. The London Times, in a series of skillfully malicious editorials, started the subject which, exaggerated by the provincial press,

speedily attained such dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports—fear, astonishment, and regret was excited by the announcement, and energetic protests were

nation into so daugurous a war. London, Night of the 2nd.

It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passport from the British Government. There is no foundation for such a report. Notwithstanding this, an uneasy feeling remains in the public mind. Nothing important from the Seat of War except the return of the Allies from their advance, to their former positions in expectation of an attack from the Russians, nevertheless it is unlikely that any further opera-

Some trifling successes have been gained by the Allied fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop. Sir Hamilton Seymour is appointed Min-

ister to Vienna. Gen. Codrington is appointed Commander. in the Crimen, in place of Gen. Simpson. Lord Stanley, the Earl of Derby's Son

offered the Colonial Secretaryship. The difficulty between France and Naples settled.

MARKET .-- Cotton advanced. Wheat a tritle lower. Flour unchanged. Corn 6d. ligher. Freights dull. Sugar advanced 5s. to 6s. Consols 881,-Spectator-Extra.

BIRTH.

At Freelton, on the 9th inet, the wife of Mr. Alax. Stowart, of three daughters, all of whom are doing well.

in Toronto, on the 8th inst., the wife of In Toronto, on the out many transfer Francis Shanly Esq., of a daughter, MARRIED.

At Fredericksburg, on Monday the 12th instant, by the Rev. John A. Mulcok, Restor, the Rev. Thomas Leoch, Insuesbent of Brampton, to Mary Jano Nellson, cident daughter of Thomas Nellson, Esq., Frede-DIED . See State asking of

In this City, on the 12th linet, George Sylvester Tillany, Esq., agod 51 years, 1233

HAMILTON MARKETS

Flour 20 bbl. . . . 2 7 6 @ 2 10 0 Wheat 30 bush . . . 0 : 9 44 @ : 10 St. O. Butter & 10 ... 0 1. 3 @ 0 1 Barley..... 0 5 0 @ 0 0 0 Onta & Bush ... 0 2 0 @ 0 2 3 Pointoes do 0 3 9 @ 0 4 0 Beef \$2 100 lbs. . 1 5 0 @ 1 10 m 61 Pork do :--- 1: 18 2 @ 2 0.30 Mutton 30 lb ... 0 0 34 @ 0, 0 4 Beef 30 lb ... 0 0 6 @ 0 0, 72

Thin at become the property of Hay 20 ton. ... 3 0 0 @ 4,10 0

"The Church-lost WILL BE PUBLISHED ST. IST

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, " AT HAMILTON, and BY Control H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: month; or Twelve shillings and six pence if paid within six months; and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per amum. A service on the lated

August, in each year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and wader, first insertion 2 d

Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly on or down ALL RINDS OF PRINTING WITH NEAT-HESE AND DESPATCH

Valuable Oil Painting OF THE

BEST & GREEN

HAVE on view and for Sale; at their Commercial Sale Rooms, a very magnificient Painting of the

Nativity of Our Saviour, The Painting measures insides very hand-some Gilt Frame, 4 feet by 3 feet 4 incides, and is the work of the well known willst Fordinand Bol, painted by him about 800

years ago, and cost the original probrietor in England, 120 guiness. The above will remain at private Sale for

Nov. 13: 1855. 548-i2-c1 DR. ROSS, CERMAN and Reformed Physician has resumed practice. Office at the extreme West and of the City, North of King

Street, pear the Chequered Shed of the Brick Tavern.
All descriptions of Diseases treated with rozotable medicines.

Nov. 1, 1856. L to Kunfi mili 539 have of an area of broken

metrateriam to

SELECT

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Pinehurst, Toronto. C. W.

THE LATE-LIEUT. COLONEL

Lieut, Col. Arthur Kennedy of the 10th Hussars, was the third son of the late John Kennedy, Esq., of Culting County Down. Arthur Kennedy entered the British Army as an Ensign in the 24th Foot, in 1803, and rose through the various grades to that of Lieutenant Colonel in 1837. He served with much colat during the Peninsular War. He was in Portugal in 1808, and in Spain in the advance and retreat of Sir John Moore, which terminated so gloriously at Corunna, January 16th 1809. He was in the Campaign of 1813 '14 under the Duke of Wellington, which included the passage of the Esia and the Douro, the battle of Moreles, the battle of Vittoria, the siege of l'ampeluna, the battle of the Pyrences, and all those other famous engagements of which the victorious entrance into France was the result. In 1815 Mr. Kennedy shared in the glorious campaign of that memorable year, and was with the Duke of Wellington's forces on their entry into Paris.

Lieut. Colonel Kennedy died at Hallybronk, Randalstown, County Antrim, on the 15th September last, aged Seventy-four

Mr. Kennedy was uncle to the Rev. . Kennedy, Missionary at Mersea, C. W.

ATTEMPT TO BUNEN THE PORT SARNIA On the 8rd instant to burn the Gaol and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Red and White Flan-Court House at Port Sarnia. The framing Silk Pocket and Nock Handkershiefs with a of one of the back windows and a large quantity of the wood-work of the ceiling of the passage into which it opened was destroyed, and for some time it was feared to be impossible to save the gaol. Had the fire extended, the prisoners in being conveyed out would have had to pass through this passage at great risk. It is supposed that the attempt was made by the friends of a man named Watson, now under sentence for horse stealing, who probably thought to rescue him during the confusion.

HAMILTON ASSIZES.

Nov. 7th.

Carr vs. Caldwell. Action for slander verdict for plaintiff, 1s. damages.

John Arno, assault with intent to do bodily harm to E. Sutton; found guilty, sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary

Richard Caull, charged with stubbing Duncan Caulder, near Dundas; found "guilty of stabbing with intent to do bodily harm;" sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

William Graham, James Kidd, James Riley, and Thomas Penderville--- Larceny--Four months in gaol, with hard labor.

Samuel Cooper-Larceny-One month in gaol, with hard labor.

Jane Mulligan --- Larceny --- Two months Julia Wilson, six months; Anne Sullivan, four months; Charlotte Temple, three months in gaol.

John Connell--- Larcony--- Four months gaol, with bard labor. Alex. Sharpe---Larceny---Three months

at hard labor. Daniel Hanley and James Spears .-- High-

way robbery --- Five years each in Provincial Penitentiary.

T. Norman---Stabbing---Two years in Provincial Penitentiary. John Blakeney --- Stabbing --- Four months

in gaol, with hard labor. William Adams-Horse stealing --- Four

years in the Provincial Penitentiary. John Markle---accessory before the fact

in the Assault and Robbery on a blind man-Two years in the Provincial Penitentiary. Donnelly, a little boy of 7 or 8 years of

age, whose head did not reach over the dock, was brought up, " No Bill" having been found, be was discharged, with an indignant rebuke from His Lordship to the parties who had brought the child there.

Lewis Taylor, charged with burglary, was brought up, and Mr. Richards stated. that owing to the illness of a principal witness (a female,) the case had not gone before the Grand Jury, was ordered to find sureties to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate in £150, himself and wife £100 each, to answer the charge at next assizes. William Green, coloured, on a charge of

assault upon his landlord. He was discharged.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The English float noar Nargon, was pre-

paring to leave the gun boats at Elsinore and is ordered to England. The Hungarian, Gou. Kometry, command-

ed the Turks at Kars. The Russian comp continued besieged. The Russians have fortified all places lead

ing to liftis.
The London Times has a noticeable article, touching the American expansion, and says; The English Government is omitting no opportunity of roinforcing the West India Squadron, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American Continent. At this moment North America in her ports is fitting out pira-tical filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of unoffending neighbors. We cannot believe that those who are engaged in enrolling men in these desperate and criminal enterprises fully contemplate the success of a descent on Ireland, for instance—as probable or even possible. If we can prevent, the expodition from sailing mid ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the damages which would arise, should they be carried out, towards their development.

The Bank of France has arranged fora loan of several millions of silver of the Bank of Amsterdam.

FALL,

1855.

THE TORONTO HOUSE J.CHARLESWORTH.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, TOULD respectfully intimate to the pul lie generally, that his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS are being received by the various arrivals from the British and Foreign Markets. His Stock this the British and Foreign contacts. baving pur-senson will be unusually attractive, having purseason will be unusually attractive, naving pur-chased a much more general assortment than heretonore, in hopes of a greatly increased busi-noss, in consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government to our City, together with these stableshed rules.

Small Profit and Quick Returns.

Dry Goods Department
Will consist in part, as follows:—Bennet and
Cap Ribbons, Muslin and Luce Sleeves, Habit
Shorts and Collins, Luces and Edgings, Gloves,
Hosiery and Habirdushery, Cooping, Orloans
and Circussian Cloths, Printed Coshmeres and
DeLaines, Double Twilled Cobourgs, and a great
veriety of other Fancy Goods for seasonable
drawns. Scarfe and sourant Wooles, Shawle Paisdresses; Scarls and square Woolen Shawls, Pais-leys, Bankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bed Ticks, Table Linen Bleached and Unbleached, Oiled Cloths, Dressed and Undressed Hollands, Irish Linens, Linen and Cotton Dispers. Ging-hams, Denhams, Drills, Darvice, Prints. Grey

furnishing. His mittingry Department with the well supplied with all that is requisite for the season, in Caps, Head Dresses, Mantilins, Closks, Bonnets, &c. &c. in great variety. A call is respectfully solicited.

13 No Second Price, Remember

No. 60, King-street, Toronto.

The feast of the house corresponds with the

good assortment of Goods, suitable for family

Wood Cut in this advertisement JOHN CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, Sept. 25th, 1855 .- 9.

NEWBURY & BIRELY. Corner of King & Huson Streets, IMPORTERS OF English and Swiss Made Gold and

ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, Silverand Electro Plated Ware. FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS! Watch Materials, Tools and Glasses, French and American Clocks.

Silver Watches,

S all our Goods are selected at their A respective manufactories in Europe. hy one of the Firm, and imported the direct, we are in a position to sail to the Trade and Public generally better and cheaper Goods than our no sibly be obtain-

ed elsewhere.
NEWBURY & BIRELY. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1855.

NEW BOOKS.

LISTORY of British India, by H. Mur-ray, K.R. S. E. Illustrated, 6s. 3d. Polygen or the labord World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s. 6d Discovery and Adventures in the Polar Seas and

Regions, 7s 6d.
Voyages of Discovery round the World, 7s 6d.
Humbold's Travels and Researches, 7s 6d.
Circumnavigation of the Globe, 7s 6d.
Stories from Switzerland and the Tyrol, 5s 0d.
Stories from Russia, Siberia, Poland, and Circussia, As 0d.

cassis, 5a 0d.
Tides of the Boyhood of great Painters, 5s 0d.
Tile Early Choice, a book for Daughters, 4s 6d, The Universal Letter Writer, is 104d. Improved Letter Writer, with letters of Di John-

Son, Burna &c., 18 3d. Cook's Lotter Writer, ta 3d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL

King Street, Toronto. Toronto, August 29, 1855. NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols.

Worthworth's Fictions.

of Greeco—es f, extin, 60s.

The Poetical Works of Southey, mor. ext. ill. 30s.

Byron. "30s. Byton, " " 30a." " 30a." Diameli's Miscollanies of Literature, 33s. 9d. Disable Curiosities of Literature, cloth, 24s. 6d Spenser's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 13s. 9d. Spectator, Illust'a with Portraits, cloth, 12s. 6d. Shakepenro's Works, mor ext, illust'd, 37s. 6d.

The Poetical Works of Pope, Kirke, White, Spen ser, Chaucer, Herbert, and Dryden, bound is Morneso antique, 15s. each.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF QUESTIONS Illustrating the Cathochiam of the Church of England, by the Vou. John Singlair, A. M., Pem. Coll., Oxford,

For Sale by H. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 10, 1853. OEO. B. CARTWRIGHT. APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

White's Block, King Street, Hamilton. FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES wishing to obtain Genuine Medicines will

do well to patronize this establishment as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pure Drugs.

Freecriptions accurately dispussed.

The Proprietor or a competent assistant always in attendance.

in attendance. Aug. 7, 1855

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SUCCESSORS TO JOHN TALLIS & CO. Office East side of John Street, a fan Doors South of King Street.

G. H. BENDER. Agent for Canada. Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-m6

N. CAMERON MOINTYRE, BARRISTER &c. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto, Aug. 1st 1885.

MEDICAL

JUST RECEIVED. DUNGLISON on New Remodies, 18a 9d. Erichson's System of Surgery, 21a, 3d Management of the Sick Room, 4s

Dewien on Midwilery 16s 3 on Females, 15s on Children, 14s Mattenco's Lectures on Living Berngs 5s. Lec's Clinical Midwifing, 3s. 9a Bowman's Practical Gremotry, 6s. 3sl.

Madical 6-31
What to observe in Medical Cases, Sa Carpenter's Etements of Physiology, 15-Lawrence on the Eye, 25-Christian & Griffith! Does usutury, '7- 60,

Ciristian & Griffith's Disconnatory, '75 65', Miller's Practice of Surgery, 18a, 2d.

Principles of Surgery, 18a, 2d.
Simon's General Pathology, 6s, 3d.
Watson's Prectice of Physic, 16s, 3d.
Maclis, 'a Surgical Amatomy, £2, 15s, 0.
Han sy's Text Book of Amatomy, 10s, ...
Harris's Dictionary of Medicine and Dontal Surgery, 20s, 2d.

Harris's Dictionary of Stements and Son, gery, Ma. 6d.
Wythe's Pocket Dose Book, 3s. 14d.
Physician's Prescription Book, 3s. 14d.
Wood's Practice of Incidence, 2 vols. Wood's Practice of Incidions, 2 vols, 37 6
Carpenter's principles of Huaman Physiology 24 0
The Gelogical Observer, by Dela Beche 20 9
Bradio' Clinical Lectures on Surgery 6 3
Carson's Synopsis of Materia Medica 7 6
Powne's Chemistry for Students 7 6
Wilde on Diseases of the Ear 14 0
Blood and Plantary V Ricord and Hunter on Veneras!
Neligan on Diseases of the Skin
Hugheson Ausculation and Percussion
Wilson's Human Anatomy Gooper's Lectures on Surgery Churchill's System of Milwilet

Discussed Women 15
For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto Toronto, August 29, 1955.

Law Books Just**R**eceived

THE Reporters chronologically arranged by John Wm. Wallaco, 154. The Exchequer Digest, from 1824 to 1854 by A. J. Fish, 25s.

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

WANTED.

To Professional Men, Insurance Agents, Postmasters, Municipal Officers, and other Men of Business

WANTED, for the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company rospectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already

appointed. Applications, with references, to be addressed to the Head Office, 54 King street East, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH,

Sept. 20, 1855.

A CARD.

MR. HENRY J. BAYCRAFT

Managing Director.

(FROM LONDON.) Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett Associate of the Royal Academy in London and Momber of the Conservatorium in Loipsic,

Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte, and Singing.

DEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive

Reference to his friend and fellow-student Mr. J. D. Humphroys, and the Royal Ace

lomy of Music, London. Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street

Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

TNSURES Dwollings, Houses, Ware-A houses, Buildings, in general, Merchau-dize, Bousehold Furniture, Mills, Manufac-

torios, &c. DIRECTORS.

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W. A Baldwin. William Mathers Thomas Clarkson John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, Juno 5, 1850.

PREPARATORY SEMINARY

YOUNG LADIES.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES. will be reage, St Goorgo's Hill, Dundas Street, Eto-blooke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education.

with French and Needlework. Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing ox-

Letters relating to the above may be ad dressed (postpaid) to the Rov. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill, Etobicoke. July 18, 1855.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON.

January 10, 1855.

MUSICAL TUITION MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organizat of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and tormor pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ. Torms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King st.

22-45

Toronto Dec.26, 1854 .

residence, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well

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