THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE PULPIT.

(*From the Philadelphia Bulletin, June* 30.)

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a large congregation assembled last night at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Chesnut and Fifteenth streets, attracted thither by an advertisement in the papers of Saturday, that the Rector, the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, would discourse on the subject of "Our Country's Troubles." The announcement created more sensation than usual, from the fact that the Episcopal denomination as a body have always discountenanced the introduction of such topics into the pulpit, as well as from the circumstance that the Rector, since his connection with his parish, has generally preserved silence on questions having the most remote allusion to public affairs. The minister having selected an appropriate text, briefly gave his reasons for introducing the subject into the pulpit, and than proceeded to denounce in an eloquent strain and straightforward manner, the outrages in Kansas and at Washington, the aggressions of the Slave Power, the miserable truckling of the North to the South, the horrors of Slave-breeding, and concluded by urging his congregation to exercise their rights as freemen at the ballot-box, in staying the progress of the monster evil, and invoking aid for the suffering emigrants in Kansas.

The sermon was listened to with breathless attention, and without interruption, until the speaker spoke of slave-breeding, rearing immortal souls (who were made for Heaven) for bondage—when Dr. Crasper Morris, formerly a Church-Warden, rose from his pew, and, as one of the original Church-Wardens, entered his solemn protest against the desecration of the place and the day by such services. The preacher continued his discourse without noticing the interruption, and at the conclusion of his sermon, respectfully suggested to the gentleman who had interposed his objections, to point out the wrong which he had committed in using the Sabbath as the time, and the Episcopal pulpit as the place for the utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiments. Mr Tyng suggested, too, that it would have been as well to have waited until he had concluded his remarks before interposing any objection to them. If he (Mr T.) was wrong, he was open to correction, but he would, as the minister of Jesus Christ, express his views of the great exciting topic of the day. Mr Tyng was perfectly calm throughout the unusual scene, and he appeared to be entirely unmoved during the decided sensation incident to the interruption of Dr Morris. We should state that at the commencement of the remarks of Mr Tyng, several members of the congregation left the church. After the sermon was finished, the members of the congregation gathered in knots to discuss the unusual event, while many of them congratulated the minister upon the decided stand he had taken. We understand that the matter will be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of June 26.

"THE LAND OF THE FREE."

More Border Ruffianism—A Methodist Minister Tarred and Feathered.—The Border Ruffian Democracy of Missouri, like the Inquirer, believe their interests require that the pulpit should be silenced, the only difference being that our neighbor does not propose to adopt any more harsh measure then denunciation, and a stoppage of material aid, while the brethren of Missouri adopt the more summary and severe mode of tarring and feathering. It appears there is in Rochester, Andrew county, Mo., a Northern Methodist Church, and the citizens, ignorant of the action of the General Conference recently held at Indianapolis, got the idea that this church declares that its members cannot hold slaves, and thereupon declared the Northern Methodist Church a "nuisance," upon the same principle we suppose, that Judge Lecomte's jury declared the St. Lawrence Hotel a nuisance.

It was then declared to be the will of the community that the preacher in charge of this Northern Methodist Church should be silenced. He was accordingly asked to desist from preaching, but he would not comply, and the St. Joseph Gazette informs us that, "as the penalty of his temerity he was tarred and feathered." In the difficulty, which occurred, another man named Holland, an "Abolitionist," was killed. A serious of resolutions were adopted, declaring that every Northern Methodist Anti-slavery man in the county should be notified by the Vigilance Committee, to pack up and leave, "and in the event of their refusal, the committee to make report of the same to this meeting, at which time this meeting will take such measures as may be most expedient for their immediate expulsion from our midst."

The first resolution in the series adopted by this Anti-Northern Methodist Church meeting, reads as follows:—

Resolved,—That we believe in the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Missouri, and every feature thereof, and that we hold in abhorrence any political party, or any persons whatsoever, wherever found, that will act in violation of either.

The Constitution for which these people profess so much attachment, says: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

The consistency of the "regulators" of Missouri is worthy of the Border Ruffian family.

Cheap and Nourishing Meal for a Poor Family:—Under this head, we find the following in an English periodical:—"Take half a pound of good rice, which will swell well, put it in a basin of cold water over night; take half a pound of oat-meal, and mix it smooth in another basin of cold water, same time. In the morning put the rice on in a large saucepan, add more water, and part oat-meal; let it slowly boil up, add more water, and more oat-meal, till the latter has been mixed in by degrees. Stirring it often, let it simmer for two or three hours, and the pound of material will be found to yield four pounds of good, solid food. Add sugar, treacle and milk, if possible, or an onion, and a few carrots, or a red herring cut up, if savory food is preferred to sweet. But be sure to put in a spoonful of salt, and a piece of dripping."

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
Atlantic,	New York,	Liverpool,	July 5
Anglo Saxon	Quebec,	Liverpool,	July 5
Asia,	New York	Liverpool,	July 5
Edinburg,	do.	Glasgow,	July 11
Hermann,	do.	Bremen,	July 12
Canada,	Boston,	Liverpool,	July 16
N. American	Quebec,	do.	July 19
Africa,	New York,	do.	July 23
Fulton,	do.	Havre,	July 26
Canadian,	Quebec,	Liverpool,	Aug. 2
Indian,	do.	do.	Aug. 16
TO ARRIVE.			
Canada,	Liverpool	Boston,	June 21
Baltic,	do.	New York,	June 25
Africa,	do.	do.	June 28
Fulton,	Havre,	do.	July 2
Canadian,	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 2
Indian,	Liverpool,	do.	July 16
C. of Baltim.	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 16
Washington,	Bremen,	New York,	July 16
Arago,	Havre,	New York,	July 30

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Pirce 2d.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7.

The Quebec papers are very indignant at the rejection of the £50,000 Seat of Government grant by the Upper House, and attribute it to "chisselling." Hear the Quebec Colonist:—

"The conduct of the Government on the late difficulty raised by the Legislative Council is so suspicious that we cannot at present think otherwise than that the whole affair was prearranged to trick us out of the vote for Parliament Buildings. There has been so much scheming and chisselling displayed by the Upper Canadian members of the Administration that we believe they are at the bottom of the whole concern, and all we have to say is this, that they are very little better in our opinion than the men who would be called to take their places if they were put out to-morrow, which is saying a great deal, for it is difficult to find so unprincipled, unscrupulous and so dishonest a set of men as are to be found representing the so-called enlightened and prosperous population of Upper Canada in the present Parliament."

The New Tariff.—We give in to-day's impression one portion of the new tariff, and will to-morrow give the remainder.

Military.—On Friday evening about 30 men of the R.C. Rifles left this port by the steamer *Magnet* for Niagara, where they are to be stationed.

The Boston *Journal* says:—There are some few uneasy spirits who will regret, but the great body of the intelligent people of this country will rejoice, that Great Britain has been slow to take offense at the cavalier treatment which it has received at the hands of the American administration. The British ministry has exercised more forbearance than could have been reasonably anticipated in deciding not to dismiss Mr Dallas, and now that we shall continue to have a representative of the Court of St. James, we may reasonably hope that pending difficulties which threaten the peace of the two nations will be happily adjusted. We have never anticipated a war with Great Britain as the result of existing differences, although in the delicate state of relations of the two governments we could not anticipate what a day might bring forth. The recent news from England will go far to relieve that uneasy feeling among the commercial classes which always attend a disturbance of friendly relations with a foreign nation, if it does not entirely re-establish confidence.

"For a week past," says the St. Louis Republican, June 30, "great complaint has been heard of the drought—the absolute burning up of the oat crop, the serious damage of timothy and other grasses—the destruction of all the leading vegetables, and the advance in market of everything in this line. The gardens are nearly parched up, except where great industry has been used in watering them. We fear, unless rain should come in a few days, that the corn crop will be a failure—it will be so in this vicinity at all events. Other neighborhoods, extending to large portions of the West, and to the East, have been more favored, and south of us timely rains have given the farmer a promise of abundant crops."

The view of New York presented by the Panorama at the City Hall last week is a most excellent one. To one who has never visited this great commercial city it will afford much interest, giving as it does the business, life and pleasures of its people; while those who have been there can vouch for the truthfulness of the various objects presented.

We lately noticed that some evil-disposed persons had thrown a quantity of type belonging to the Paris *Star* into the Grand River. The outrage, we learn, was committed in consequence of the opposition of the *Star* to Roman Catholic Separate Schools. It is further added that for the course the Editor pursued in this respect, he has been threatened with personal violence. We have no doubt, however, that the public will sustain the independent proprietor of the *Star* against all lawless attempts to do him harm, and convince his ignorant persecutors that outrages of the kind alluded to are not congenial to the climate of Upper Canada.

Ocean Losses.—The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a statement of the number and value of vessels lost during the six months from January to July 1856, including partial damage to ship and cargo, by which it appears that the value thus swallowed by the Ocean during this disastrous period was nearly *Sixteen Millions Dollars*.

Fire—Six Steamers Lost.—St. Louis, July 3.—At 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board the steamer St. Clair, at the upper end of the levee, and it soon communicated to the steamer Paul, Anderson, Grand Turk and G. N. Stockwell, lying along side. The steamers Southerner and Saranac were cut loose from their moorings, but the burning boats floated amongst them and set them on fire. The whole six boats were entirely consumed. Loss about $100,000.

The Hero of Kars at Dover.—Arrival of Gen. Williams, K. C. B.

From the Post, June 18*th*.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the hero of Kars, General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K. C. B., landed at Dover upon his arrival in this country. His Worship the Mayor and one or two active members of the corporation immediately set about taking what measures the shortness of the notice permitted of, in order that the heroic defender of Kars might experience a hearty reception. General Williams arrived by the Royal Mail and Continental Steam-packet Company's packet "Queen," which had been specially retained for the purpose. Immediately the steamer drew alongside the quay, the Mayor, James Worsfold, Esq., and several of the authorities, besides a large number of the resident and visiting gentry, proceeded on board, with Colonel Lake, who served so nobly by the side of General Williams at Kars, and who was in attendance to welcome him to the shores of England. Colonel Lake introduced the Mayor to General Williams, who, on thus being recognized by the large crowd who lined the quay, was cheered most enthusiastically. Loud hurrahs continued to rend the air while the gallant general, who was looking remarkably well, proceeded up the landing-stairs, and did not cease until he arrived at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where he arranged to stay for a short period before proceeding to London.

Immediately on reaching the ship, the Corporation presented an address. The presentation took place in one of the principal apartments of the hotel, and those present consisted of the chief authorities and the elite of Dover. The address, which was read by Mr Stillwell, was as follows:—

THE ADDRESS.

"*To Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, Bart., K.C.B.*

"Sir,—We the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Dover, in the County of Kent, most gladly avail ourselves of the occasion of your first landing on the shores of England after the gallant defence of Kars, to offer our warmest congratulations on your safety; and to express our admiration of that defence, scarcely paralleled in the annals of history, not only for the energy and skill of the commander, but also for the courage and endurance amidst the trials of famine and disease, and the horrors of the assault, of those brave soldiers whom it was your good fortune to command.

"We feel confident that although you will, without doubt, receive, as you well deserve, congratulations more imposing, they cannot be more sincere than those we have the honor of hastily tendering you to-day."

GEN. WILLIAMS' SPEECH.

General Williams replied as follows:—"Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—In returning thanks for the honor you have done me, it is in terms inadequate to express my feeling, that I do so. Seldom, if ever, called on to address a body of ladies and gentlemen such as I now do, I labor under difficulties of no ordinary character; but I assure you that I feel most deeply the honor you have done me. I feel it more, perhaps, in consequence of this day being the anniversary of the day on which General Mouravieff appeared before Kars (cheers.) For myself, I thank God for having preserved me through so many dangers, and that it has been my fortune to serve the Queen in such a manner. I am thankful that it has pleased her most gracious Majesty to shower on me so many honors: I am thankful that I have obtained the good will of this glorious country; and especially that I have been spared to witness the manifestation of it this day (cheers). In addressing an assemblage of my countrymen on landing upon British soil, I have more than one duty to perform; and the first is to allude to those brave men who surrounded me in the hour of extreme distress, who were indefatigable in discharging their duties under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, and who supported and cheered me under every difficulty (hear, hear.) They never once flagged in the performance of their duties, day or night. By day they were at their posts—at night they were in the trenches (cheers). But while I feel the greatest pleasure in adverting to their glorious conduct, I have a melancholy duty to perform, and a tribute to pay to departed heroism and worth—to the memory of one of my brave companions, Captain Thompson. It was only the day before yesterday, while at Paris, that I heard of his severe illness, and little did I think then that the scenes of this world would soon close upon him. I had looked forward to visiting his mother's house, and cheering him as he had so frequently cheered me. Unfortunately, unhappily, it has been ordered otherwise. The only consolation which can be offered to his widowed mother is that her lamented son died a glorious specimen of an English officer (cheers). I can assure you that he never was daunted; that when reduced to a skeleton by dire disease, he was not prevented from doing his duty day or night. Poor Mrs Thompson will have the consolation experienced by many mothers during the present war—that they have given their sons to the service of their country (hear, hear, and emotion.) And if the day shall come when the repetition of this sacrifice shall be necessary, I believe there will be thousands who will give up their offspring as readily as the mothers who are now weeping for the loss of theirs; for woe to the nation that forgets the military art! Woe to that nation—woe to that nation who heaps up riches, but who does not take the precaution to defend them (hear, hear). I have passed through armed Europe, and I take this the earliest opportunity of uttering a warning to those who forget the military art (cheers). I have another duty to perform, and that is, to recall the courage and discipline of those brave Turks under Selim Pacha, their commanding officer, and the Turkish general officers, who supported me in every trying situation, and who, from the first moment of entering the place to the last, were my friends and counsellors. I thank them from this spot, and bear testimony to their valor; for it would have been impossible for the Turkish army to have shown more endurance and true courage than they did (hear, and loud cheers). I have another duty to perform, in doing which I turn to our former enemies, now our friends, the Russians. When dire necessity obliged me to go into the camp of General Mouravieff, I went to a brave man, who received me with a kindness and a high-mindedness I shall never cease to remember. An army irritated with dreadful losses, and the other casualties of war, received me when I went among them, not as an enemy, but as a comrade—received me, not with the skin-deep politeness displayed when two gentlemen meet, but with the politeness of the heart. General Mouravieff is a man of the olden time. He is a stern man, but I believe that if there is an honest man on earth it is he. I have heard it said, that a project has been debated in England having for its object the presentation of a testimonial of British esteem to General Mouravieff. I can only say that he and his brave army have my greatest esteem (hear, hear). He not only received me kindly, but in the hour of sickness he visited me, and in all my intercourse with him he acted as a brave and chivalrous man should act (cheers). In Kars he found a half-starved, half-clothed army. He fed and clothed them. Nor was he less attentive to the wants of those in whom the seeds of disease were sown and in whom famine had more than half accomplished its deadly work (loud cheers). I must also tell you that in passing through Russia, from one end of the empire to the other, I experienced in no small degree the friendship and charm of Russian society. When I arrived at St. Petersburg the Emperor received me in so kind a manner that nothing could have exceeded it (hear.) That kindness was again repeated at Berlin, where no man could have been received with greater honor. The King of Prussia and the young prince who is at present in England, and who is soon to be allied to England by ties more close and binding than at present, met me at the head of the troops, and treated me with the greatest possible consideration. I return them my most sincere thanks from this British Ground (cheers). This kindness and consideration which were vouchsafed to me in Russia and Germany, were repeated in France, when I arrived among our glorious and brave allies the French (hear, hear.) God grant that that alliance may hold good for many years to come (loud and protracted cheering). The day before yesterday I was presented to the Emperor, from whom some time since I had the distinguished honor of reciving the Cross of Commander of the Legion of honor. I was sorry that, having sent it to England, I was unable to wear it upon my breast on that occasion, and I expressed that regret to the Emperor, and explained the reason, upon which his Majesty immediately rose from his seat and said, "I will get you another!" In a moment he brought me out the star of Grand Master of the order, with which he presented me (loud cheers). I felt that the act was towards the British nation—not towards me; it was totally unexpected and uncalled for; and now that I have arrived home among you, I feel that I am witnessing the happiest day of my life (cheers). Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your kind expressions, and for the consideration with which you have listened to me."

At the conclusion of the speech, the usual etiquette observed on such occasions was thrown aside, and, notwithstanding the presence of the ladies, a hearty cheer resounded through the apartment. Cheers were also given for Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, Mr Secretary Churchill, as well as "one cheer for the Russian General." The cheer was echoed from the outside of the hotel, in front of which an immense crowd of persons had collected. Loud calls were also made for General Williams, who, on presenting himself at the balcony, in company with the Mayor, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Mayor also begged Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale and Mr Secretary Churchill, to present themselves at the window, and the cheering at each presentation was renewed. The shipping in the harbor and the principal houses in the vicinity, were gaily decorated with flags.

General Williams afterwards partook of a *dejeuner* with the authorities, provided at the Ship Hotel, and left for London by the two o'clock train, where he arrived about seven o'clock.

The New Tariff,

TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 5, 1856.

	Specific.	Ad Val.
Almonds, Currants, Figs, Nuts, Raisins, Prunes and other Dried Fruits	1½d p lb	
All Unenumerated Spices	4d p lb	
Allspice	2d p lb	
Acids, Strong Fluid, including Muriatic, Nitric, Oxalic, and Sulphuric		2½
Alum		2½
Alabaster Busts, Casts of	Free	
Anchors	Free	
Animals of all kinds	Free	
Anatomical Preparations	Free	
Apparel, Wearing in use of parties coming to settle in the Province	Free	
Apparel, Wearing of British subjects dying abroad	Free	
Apparatus, Philosophical	Free	
Army and Navy Arms, Ammunition and clothing for	Free	
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda	Free	
Agricultural Utensils (see Farming Utensils)	Free	
Artificial Slate and Metallic Paint being the produce and manufacture of Nova Scotia, when imported direct from Great Britan or British North American Colonies only	Free	
Artificial Flowers		15
All Goods, Wares and Merchandises, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not declared to be exempt from Duty		15
All packages in which the Goods are not usually exposed for sale, or which do not necessarily or generally accompany Goods when sold	Free	
Axles and Wheels for Locomotive purposes only		5
Arms, Ammunition, Utensils of War, except from Great Britain and British Possessions	Prohibited	
Brandy, the gallon	4s	
Bar Iron		2½
Bar, Railroad		2½
Batting, Cotton Batts and Wadding		15
Blue, Ultra Marine and Paste		2½
Bleaching Powder		2½
Boiler Plates		2½
Boiler Plates, punched		2½
Brass, in pigs and sheets		2½
Buffalo Robes		15
Bitters Vermoush		15
Borax		2½
Brimstone or Roll Sulphur		2½
Brick, Fire		2½
Brick, other than Fire		15
Brass and Copper Tubes, when imported for Locomotives only		2½
Bark, growth of produce of United States	Free	
Bark, from other countries		15
Barley, and Barley Meal	Free	
Barley, Pot and Pearl		15
Berries and Bark, used in dyeing	Free	
Busts and Casts of Alabaster, Bronze, Plaster of Paris, and Marble	Free	
Botany, specimens of	Free	
Bear and Bigg	Free	
Books of immoral and indecent character	Prohibited	
Books, printed (except copyright)	Free	
Books, Copyright		15
Bran and Shorts	Free	
Beans	Free	
Bean Meal	Free	
Bristles	Free	
Broom Corn	Free	
Brooms, per dozen	2s 6d	
Bronze Busts, and Casts of	Free	
Burr Stone, unwrought	Free	
Burr Stone, hewn, wrought or unwrought	Free	
Bunting	Free	
Bulbs and roots	Free	
Bullion and Coins	Free	
Bastard Sugar (see sugar)		
Breadstuffs of all kinds	Free	
Biscuit and Bread, from Great Britain and British North American Colonies only	Free	
Biscuit and Bread from other Countries		15
Bracle Lamps		2½
Bookbinders' tools and presses, and implements of all kinds	Free	
Butter	Free	
Black and Bright Varnish only	Free	
Base and Counterfeit Coin	Prohibited	
Blasting Powder		15
Boots, Fishermen's		2½
Buckwheat & Buckwheat Meal	Free	
Bridge and Telegraph Wire		2½
Burning Fluid		15
Canada Plates		5
Cakes, Oil		2½
Cabinets of Coins	Free	
Coffee, Green, per lb	3d	
Coffee, other than green per, lb	2d	
Cigars per lb	3s	
Cordials, Liquers, and Spirits sweetened or mixed with any other articles, per gallon	6s	
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves per lb	3d	
Ginger, per lb	2d	
Chains, Iron of all sorts (except chain cables)		5
Charcoal, made or refined		2½
Cochineal		2½
Coperas		2½
Copy Books	Free	
Connection Rods		5
Cotton Warp and Wick		2½
Cranks, Wrought Iron, 6 cwt upwards		5
Cotton Yarn		2½
Coin and Bullion	Free	
Collections of Antiquities	Free	
Clothing for Army, Navy and Indians	Free	
Corn, Indian and Meal	Free	
Compasses		2½
Chain Cables	Free	
Carriages of Travellers	Free	
Caoutchouc	Free	
Cement Marine	Free	
Clay, Fire and Pipe	Free	
Coal and Coke	Free	
Cordage of all kinds	Free	
Copper, in bar, rod or sheet	Free	
Cotton and Flax, waste	Free	
Cotton Wool	Free	
Coney Wool		2½
Cheese	Free	
Chocolate and Cocoa Paste, the produce of, and when imported direct from Great Britain and British North American Colonies only	Free	
Chocolate, &c. from other countries		15
Candy (see Sugar)		
Casks, Ships' Water	Free	
Carpenters' Tools, Wood for manufacture of	Free	
Cocoa Nuts		15
Cocoanut Oil	Free	
Copyright, Works, Foreign Reprints of British		15
Commissariat Stores	Free	
Copper Tubes (see Brass)		
Crushed Sugar (see Sugar)		
Crates, containing Glassware and Earthenware	Free	
Confectionery, of all sorts		15
Currants per lb	1¼	
Cotton Manufacturies of all kinds		15
Draining Tiles		2½
Donations of Clothing, for Gratuitous Distribution by Charitable Societies	Free	
Drawings, Paintings and Lithographs	Free	
Dye-Stuffs—Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables, Woods and Drugs, used solely in dyeing	Free	
Dye-Stuffs, other, from U. States only	Free	
Dead Eyes		2½
Dead Lights		2½
Deck Plugs		2½
Earth and Ochres, the produce of, and from British North American Colonies only	Free	
Earths and Ochres, from all other countries		15
Engravings and Etchings	Free	
Eggs, the produce of, and from the United States only	Free	
Eggs, from other countries		15
Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when imported by Incorporated Agricultural Societies for encouragement of agriculture	Free	
Fire Bricks		2½
Fishing Nets and Seines		2½
Fishing Hooks		2½
Frames and Pedestals rough from the Forge, when imported for locomotives only		5
Fire Clay	Free	
Flax and Cotton Waste	Free	
Felt Sheeting	Free	
Felt, other		2½
Flax, Hemp and Tow, undressed	Free	
Flour	Free	
Fruit, the produce of, and from the U. States and British North American Colonies only	Free	
Fruits preserved in sugar candy or Molasses		15
Fruits, dried, from other countries (see Almonds)		
Fish Oil, Fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, the produce of and from Great Britain, United States, and British North American Colonies only	Free	
Fish &c., from other countries		15
Furs or Skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, dressed or undressed, the produce of, and when imported directly from, Great Britain and British North American colonies only	Free	
Fur Skins, Pelts and Tails, undressed, the produce of and from the United States, Great Britain, and British North American Colonies only	Free	
Fur Skins, dressed or undressed, from other countries		15
Firewood from Great Britain, United States, and British North American colonies only	Free	
Firewood from all other countries		15
Fish (fresh or salted) products of, and of all creatures living in the water, the produce of, and from the United States, Great Britain, and the British North American colonies only	Free	
Fish, &c., from other countries		15
Figs, the lb	1½d	
Green Coffee, the lb	¾d	
Geneva or Gin, or other Spirits, or Strong Water, not being whiskey, rum, or brandy, the gallon	3s. 6d.	
Galvanized Iron		5
Grains of all kinds	Free	
Ginger, per lb	2d.	
Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, the produce of, and from United States and British North American colonies only	Free	
Grindstones, &c., from other countries		15
Green Fruits	Free	
Gems and Medals	Free	
Grease and Scraps	Free	
Gypsum, ground or unground, the produce of, and from Great Britain, United States, and British North American colonies only	Free	
Gypsum, &c., from other countries		15
Gypsum, as manure	Free	
Goods, unenumerated		15
Gunpowder, except from Great Britain, or British possessions only	Prohibited.	
Gum Copal		2½
Gravel and Sand	Free	
Hams	Free	
Hooks, Fishing		2½
Hoop Iron		2½
Hoop or Tyre, for locomotives only		5
Hemp, Flax and Tow undressed	Free	
Hemp Yarn, Russia	Free	
Hides	Free	
Household Effects, in use of persons coming to settle in the Province, or of British subjects dying abroad	Free	
Hay and Hops	Free	
Hat Plush	Free	
Horns, the produce of, and from Great Britain, United States, and British North American Colonies only	Free	
Horns, from other countries		15
Hardware manufactures		15
India Rubber, (see Leather)		
Indigo	Free	
Instruments, philosophical	Free	
Implements, and Tools of Trade of Handycraftsmen	Free	
Iron, pig	Free	
Iron, bar, sheet or rod		2½
Iron, hoop		2½
Iron roll plate, from ¼ inch to 1½ inch in thickness		2½
Iron, old and scraps		2½
Iron, round and square, from 4 inches and upwards, suitable for shafts and other parts of machinery		2½
Ink, printing	Free	
Instruments, musical, especially imported for use of Military Bands	Free	
Immoral and indecent Books or Drawings	Prohibited	
Implements of husbandry, imported by incorporated Agricultural Societies	Free	
Indian Corn and Meal	Free	
Junk and Oakum	Free	
Jib Hanks		
Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools, wood for	Free	

Murder in Scarboro'.—A murder was committed on Friday night last, in the township of Scarboro', about 8 miles from Toronto. A man of the name of Abraham shot his son, killing him instantly. The cause of the coldblooded deed is unknown, except that the father and son quarrelled about four weeks ago, and that the father has been drinking very hard of late. Coroner Duggan held an inquest on the body of the deceased on Saturday, and a verdict of Wilful Murder was brought against the father. He was brought to the city on Saturday evening and put into gaol. He is the father of the young man who committed suicide in gaol last winter, where he was in confinement for horse beating.—*Globe*.

Cool.—Mr J. Billings, of Gaines, had his pocket picked at Albion, of a book containing $100 and various papers, on the occasion of Fillmore's arrival at that place. He has since received a letter enclosing a certificate of deposite and a check which were in the pocket book. The thief expressed his obligations for the money, and begged to return the papers, they being useless to him.

Death of an Indian Chief and Missionary.—Died, at Brantford, on Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, the Rev. Peter Jones, *alias* Kakewakwanaby, Indian Chief and Wesleyan Missionary aged 51 years. The funeral took place on last Tuesday afternoon. By special request, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson delivered a discourse on the occasion; the Rev A. Nelles (Church of England) read the Scripture lesson; the Rev. Dr A. Lillie (Congregational), offered up the concluding prayer; and Rev. I. B. Howard (Wesleyan) read the service at the grave. Mr Jones had been in poor health for two or three years; and, in December last, on returning from a Council of his tribe, he got wet, and took a severe cold; since which time he has been mostly confined to his house. The best medical skill within his reach was unavailing to remove or arrest the insidious malady, which was wasting his strength and sapping the fountain of life. About six weeks since, he came to Toronto and spent a month at the house of his old friend Dr Ryerson, in order to obtain the advice of physicians in the city, by whom, however, his recovery was considered hopeless.

Within two or three days after his arrival in Toronto, Mr Jones became unable to leave his bed, and continued so until about a fortnight ago, when he was conveyed again to Brantford on a litter—the authorities of the Great Western railroad kindly appropriating a room for him and his attendants. During the last few days of his life, most of the principal persons in and about Brantford called to see him, each of whom he received and took his farewell of, by offering some word of religious counsel or prayer for their welfare. In taking leave of his family, he most affectionately committed his sons to the care of his wife, and the mother to the care of her sons, and devoutly commended them all to the care of his Heavenly Father. He remained to the last in the full possession of his faculties, and was peaceful and happy beyond expression, in "a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to everlasting life."

Few Ministers of the present day have filled a larger space in the public eye, than has Mr Jones during the last thirty years. He has been the instrument of immense good to his nation, temporally and spiritually. He has visited England twice, and has probably done more than any other man to interest the Christian public on both sides of the Atlantic in behalf of the Christianization and improvement of the Indian Tribes of America—being himself an illustrious example of Christianity among them, and being a man of great ability and intelligence. He was extensively known and greatly esteemed among all protestant denominations. His funeral was attended by 18 clergymen of different religious persuasions, and the largest concourse of all ranks of people that has ever been witnessed in Brantford on any similar occasion—the procession, including upwards of eighty carriages, besides a great number of white people and Indians on foot. Mr Jones has left a wife and four sons—the eldest 17 and the youngest 9. Never was there a more affectionate husband and father, or a more noble-minded and honorable man—a man of enlarged views, of generous feelings, of sound judgment, of unblemished character, and of simple and exalted piety. The text of the discourse on the occasion of his funeral was his truest portrait. 'He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of truth.'—*Globe*.

American Recruiting in Canada.—The chief cause of Mr Crampton's dismissal by the United States Cabinet was undoubtedly the part he took in carrying out the wishes of the British Government, by endeavoring to enlist men for service in the Crimea. This was denounced by the Americans as an infringement of the laws of the Republic, and a breach of international law. By a letter addressed to the London *Times* and published in our yesterday's issue, it will have been seen that the Americans are accused of having, during the Mexican war come into this Province and resorted to a similar method of recruiting their ranks. There can be no doubt that such was the case; and that they added largely to their strength in consequence. Another writer in the London *Times*, who, during 1849-50, was travelling in this country, bears witness to the fact, and asserts that he saw the United States recruiting sergeant "come on board the steamer from St. John's (Canada) on her arrival at Plattsburg (Lake Champlain) and heard him ask the captain of the vessel, quietly, if there were any men for him." A gentleman from Beauharnois also informs us that in that county, recruiting was openly and successfully carried on, and several young, active and intelligent farmers entered the service. Considering this, and looking to the fact that this recruitment must have been perfectly well known to the authorities here, they neither interfered with nor discouraged it, we cannot help thinking that the United States Government might have Crampton, and paused before restorting to been less hasty in its condemnation of Mr the extreme measure of summarily dismissing him.

Nor is it quite fair that England should overlook this matter—when it can be so easily brought home to the Americans, and would form such a precedent for the acts which the United States Government have so loudly denounced and so severely condemned. Though we agree with the writer in the *Times* whom we have just quoted, that at the Mexican war no desire was entertained on this side of the boundary to provoke angry discussions, and the removal from our midst of some idle restless spirits might have been considered again instead of loss, yet we think as the selfsame offence (though in the one case consummated; and in the other only attempted,) has been treated with such rigor and so boldly denounced—our friends across the line should be shown they were the first to offend, and that England, in what she did, was but following their example.—*Montreal Transcript*.