WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12 .- It is delightseem prepared to defend the north side, and neering skill, and to leave there memorials of their dogged resolution. The wonder of all visitors to the ruins of Sebastopol is divided -they are astonished at the strength of the works, and that they were ever taken; they are amazed that men could have defended them so long with so much ruin around them. These feelings are apparently in opposition to each other, but a glance at the place could explain the apparent contradiction. It is clear, in the first place, that the fire of our line of parapet and battery without such murderous loss as would speedily annihilate an army. Their enormous bomb-proofs, large and numerous as they were, could not hold the requisite force to resist a general concerted attack made all along the line with rapidity, and without previous warning. On the other hand, the strength of the works engineers feebly saying "they are badly traced," and that kind of thing, but it is quite evident that the Russian, who is no match for the allies in the open field, has been enabled to sustain the most tremendous bombardment ever known and an eleven months' siege, that he was rendered capable of repulsing one general assault, and that a subsequent attack upon him at four points was only successful at one, which fortunately happened to be the key of his position, and the inference is that his engineers were of consummate ability, and furnished him with artificial strength that made him equal to our tack will have been made public ere this letter reaches you. It is sufficient to say that of the three or four points attacked, the Little Redan and the Malakoff on the right, and the Bastion Central and the re-entering angle of the Flagstaff Work on the Isit, but the line of defence on the left were not taken, although the attack was resolute, and the contest obstinate and bloody for both assailants and defenders. Whether we ought to have attacked the Great or Little Redan. or to have touched the left at all, is another question which is discussed by many, but which is not for me to touch upon or decide. ness, and was too good a strategist to defend bastopol in flames, his ships sunk, told the story next morning, and some ten thousand French and English soldiers were its commentators. Could we have done so, it would from attacking the Redan, which could offer a desperate and, as events proved, a successful resistence, till the works around the Malakoff were taken.

The surprise throughout the camp on Sunday morning was beyond description when the news spread that Sebastopol was is barely ten yards from that to the base of on fire, and that the enemy was retreating. the huge sloping mound of earth which rises The tremendous explosions, which shook the full twenty very ground like so many carthquakes, failed level, and shows in every direction to disturb many of our wearied soldiers, the grinning muzzles of its guns.— When I rose ere daybreak, I got up to The tricolor waves placedly from its high-Cathcart's Hill, there were not many officers est point, and already the French are confavorite spot; and the sleepers who had laid down to rest, doubtful of briskly out of the sap-avoid those poor the complete success of the French, and mangled braves who are lying all around, certain of our own failure, little dreamed and come on. There is a deep ditch at your that Schastopol was ours. All was ready feet, some 20 or 22 feet deep, and 10 feet for a renewed assault on the Redan, but the Broad. See, here is the place where the Russians having kept up a brisk fire from the French crossed—here is the bridge of planks rifle pits and embrasures to the last moment, and here they swarmed in upon the unsusand having adopted the same plan along their pecting defenders of the Malakoff. They attention abandoned it, as is supposed, about twelve o'clock, and the silence having attracted the attention of our men, some volunteers crept up and looked through an your right hand, as you issue from the head embrasure, and found the place descried by all, save the dead and dying. Som after- the ground running up to this bridge. That wards, wandering fires gleamed through the is a flying sap, which the French made the streets and outskirts of the town--point after instant they got out of the trench into the point became alight—the flames shone out of the windows of the houses—rows of mansions caught and burned up, and, ere daybreak, the town of Sebastopol-that fine and of the enemy. In the same way they at stately mistress of the Euxine, on which we once dug a trench across the work inside, to had so often turned a longing eye-was on see if there were any galvanic wires to fire fire from the sea to the Dockyard Creek. Fort Alexander was blown up with a stu-pendous crash that made the very earth reel, sures! From the level of the ground inside pendous crash that made the very earth reel, early in the night. At sunrise four large explosions on the left followed in quick succession, and announced the destruction of the | bions piled one above the other, and as each Quarantine Forts and the magazines of the row recedes towards the top it leaves in the batteries of the Central Bastion and Flag-staff Fort. In a moment afterwards the defenders. Inside, the sight is too horrible staff Fort. In a moment afterwards the proper left of the Redan was a scene of a to dwell upon. The French are carrying very heavy explosion, which must have destroyed a number of wounded men on both there are five distinct piles of dead formed sides. Fortunately the soldiers who had entered it early in the night were withdrawn. The Flagstaff and Garden Batteries blew up, one after another, at 445. At 530 there were two of the largest and grandest explosions on the left that ever shook the earth-most probably from Fort Alexander and the Grand Magazine. The rush of with heaps of shot, of grape, bits of shell, black smoke, of grey and white vapous, of cartridges, cases and canister, loose powder, masses of stone, beams of timber, and masonry into the air was appalling, and then followed the roar of a great bombardment; it was a magazine of shells blown up into the air, and exploding like some gigantic pyrotechnic display in the sky-the effect of the innumerable flashes of fire twittering high up in the column of dark smoke over the town. and then changing rapidly into as many balls of white smoke like little clouds. All this time the Bussians were marching with sullen the same way as ship's guns. There are a step across the bridge, and boats were busy few old-fashioned, oddly-shaped mortars. carrying off materiel from the town, or bear-Look around the work, and you will see that ing men to the south side, to complete the the strength of the Russian was his weakness. Sheffield, are engaged in the manufacture work of destruction and renew the fires of -he fell into his own bomb-proofs. In the of a cast-steel gun for the government, and hidden mines, or light up untouched bouses. parapet of the work may be observed see it is said with every probability of success. Of the fleet, all that remained visible were veral entrances-very narrow outside, but the eight steamers and the masts of the descending and enlarging downwards, and sunken line-of-battle ships. As soon as it opening into rooms some four or five feet Crimes, to construct the railway at Balawas dawn the French began to steal from

enemy, or by the fire of their own guns, garrison retired when exposed to a heavy OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL FAIR. The arrangements made by the Local which kept on slowly discharging cannon bombardment. The odour of these narrow shot and grape into the suburbs at re- chambers is villainous, and the air reeks with ful to abandon the old heading, "Siege of gular intervals, possibly with the object of blood and abominations unutterable. There Sebastopol," which for the last eleven months deterring stragglers from risking their lives. might have been stereotyped, but it is not At nine there were many explosions in the set defiance to the heaviest mortars in the clear what is to be put in its place, for the town amid the burning ruins, and the batenemy, having abandoned the south side, thements of Fort Nicholas appeared in masts, cut in junks and deposited carefully; flames. Still there was no explosion there then there is over them a solid layer of earth, &c, &c, were those is a mostly empty, but to erect there another monument of engi- not in Fort Paul. It so happened that as and above that a layer of gabious, and above the remnants of the French regiments en- that a pile of earth again. In one of these gaged on the left against the Malakoff and Little Redan marched to their tents this rock, and probably underneath the old White least, equal to that of former years. A morning, our second division was drawn up Tower, the officer commanding seems to variety of eplendid vegetaines were on the on the parade ground in front of their camp, and the French had to pass their lines. The sidence. The floor and the entrance was instant the leading regiment of Zouaves came litered a foot deep with reports, returns, and perhaps despatches assuring the Czar that up to the spot where our first regiment was placed the men with one spontaneous burst the place had sustained no damage. The rent the air with an English cheer. The French officers drew their swords, their men artillery was searching out every nook and corner in the town, and that it would become utterly impossible for the Russians to second division caught up the cry, and at it were, drowned them in their holes.

In the first place, that the management of the first place, that the management of the disconnected the several places named below:

Male Fem. Tot. keep any body of men to defend their long last our men presented arms to their brave The Malakoff is a closed work; it is only comrades of France, and the officers on open at the rear to the town, and the both sides saluted with their swords, and French having once got in threw open a this continued till the last man had marched passage to their own rear, and closed up the by. Mingled with the plunderers, from the front and the lateral communications with ont were many wounded men. The amthe curtains leading to the Grand Redan bulances never ceased, now moving heavily and to the Little Redan. Thus they were and slowly with their burdens, again rattling enabled to pour in their supports, in order at a trot to the front for a fresh cargo, and and without loss, in a continued stream, and themselves is prodigious. One hears our the ground between the treaches and the to resist the efforts of the Russians, which camp was studded with calots or mule litters were desperate and repeated, to re-take the Already the funeral parties had commenced place. They brought up their field guns at their labours. The Russians all this time were swarming on the north side, and took the liveliest interest in the progress of the Quarries carried death through their ranks in every quarter of the Karabelnaia. With explosions, and conflagrations. They took up ground in their old camps, and swarmed the Malakoff the enemy lost Sebastopol. all over the face of the hills behind the nor-The ditch outside towards the north was yet full of French and Russians piled over each thern forts. Their steamers cast anchor or were moored close to the shore among other in horrid confusion. On the right, tothe creeks, on the north side, near For wards the Little Redan, the ground was Catherine. By degrees the generals, Freuch literally strewn with bodies as thick as they and English, and the staff officers, edged could lie, and in the ditch they were piled down upon the town; but Fort Paul had not over each other. Here the French, vicbest efforts. The details of the French at- yet gone up, and Fort Nicholas was burning torious in the Malakoff, met with a heavy and our engineers declared the place would be unsafe for 48 hours. Moving down, loss and a series of severe repulses. The Russians lay inside the work in heaps, like however, on the right flank of our cavalry carcases in a butcher's eart, and the wounds, pickots, a small party of us managed to turn the blood---the sight exceeded all I had them cleverly, and to get out among the hitherto witnessed. Descending from the French works between the Mamelon and Malakoff we come upon a suburb of ruined one was carried, and that was a closed work. Malakoff. The ground is here literally The Great Redan, the Little Redan, and paved with shot and shell, and the surface houses open to the sea; It is filled with dead. The Russians have crept away into holes is deeply honeycombed by the explosion of and corners of every house, to die like the hombs at every square yard. The road poisoned rats; artillery horses, with their was crowded with Frenchmen, returning entrails torn open by shot, are stretched all with paltry plunder from Sebastopol. and over the space at the back of the Malakoff, with files of Russian prisoners, many of them marking the place where the Russians moved wounded, and all dejected, with the excepup their last column to retake it, under the tion of a fine little boy, in a Cossack's cap cover of a heavy field battery. Every house, and a tiny uniform great-coat, who seemed the church, some public buildings, sentry It is certain that the enemy knew his weak- rather pleased with his kind captors. There boxes, all alike are broken and riddled by was also one stout Russian soldier, who had cannon and mortar. Turning to the left, a position of which we hold the key. Se-bastopol in flames, his ships sunk, told the credited sources of Dutch courage, and who we proceed by a very tall snow-white wall of great length to the dockyard gateway. This danced all the way into the camp with a Zouave and an Indegene. There were wall is pierced and broken through and through with cannon. Inside are the docks, ghastly sights on the way, too, Russians who which, naval men say, are unequalled in the have been well for the English to have had died, on were dying as they lay, brought world. A steamer is blazing in one of them. claimed the honour of joining in the assault so far toward the hospitals from the fatal on the Malakoff, the tower of which we had Malakoff. Passing through a maze of Gates and store sides are splintered and pierced by shot. There are the stately beaten into ruins, and to have abstained trenches, of gabionades, and of zig-zags and dockyard buildings on the right, which used parallels, by which the French had worked to look so clean, and white, and spruce. their sure and deadly way close to the heart Parts of them are knocked to atoms, and of the Russian defence, and treading gently hang together in such shreds and patches mong the beaps of dead, where the ground that it is only wonderful they cohere. bears full token of the bloody fray, we come at last to the head of the French sap. It

were then out of breath. Were not planks

better than scaling ladders ! See how easi-

ly the French crossed. You observe on

of the French trench, a line of gabions on

Malakoff, so that they were enabled to pour

a continuous stream of men into the works,

with comparative safety from the flank fire

mines. Mount the parapet and descend-

to the top of the parapet cannot be less than

eighteen feet. There are eight rows of ga-

laway their own and the Russian wounded and

to clear away. The ground is marked by

pools of blood, and the smell is already noi-

some: swarms of flies settle on dead and

dying; broken muskets, torn clothes, caps

shakos, swords, bayonets, bags of bread,

canteens, and haversacks are lying in indes-

cribable wreck all over the place, mingled

official papers, and cooking tins. The tra-

verses are so high and deep that it is im-

possible to get a view of the whole of the

Malakoff from any one spot, and there is a

high mound of earth in the middle of the

work, either intended as a kind of shell proof

or the remains of the old White Tower.

The guns, which to the number of 60 were

found in the work, are all ship's guns, and mounted on ship's carriages, and worked in

high and eight or ten square. These are

RUSSIA.

The Kreus Zeitung at Berlin the violent partizan of Russia, prints a letter from St. Petersburg of the 11th, containing the foifeet in height above the lowing passage:
"We have suffered herrible less. Genera

Yusanoff is dead; Generals Chruleff, Martincau, Zuroff, and Wojenkoff, adjutant of the norat ara savetaly woun taken : risoner.

In the Gazette Militaire, of St Petersburg, dated the 17th instant, we read the following :-

The News has reached the capital, from all parts of the empire, of the complete formation of the troops of the reserve, and of the departure of the first levy of drousehines and national militia, who will probably renlines. so as to blind our eyes and engage our had not ten yards to go. We had 200, and dezvous at Kieff. The reserves number about 300,000 mon, consequently the Russian army, atter deducting the divisions sent to the Crimea and to the seat of war in Asia, numbers upwards of 400,000 bayoness independently of the geards and groundlers, drougobluous of the national guard, some detached corps stationed in Finland, and of the guards of the interior.

MISCELLANEOUS

Orders have been received at Portsmouth to discontinue any further shipment of shalls for the Crimon.

A detachment for the British Corman logion has arrived from Canada, detachment consists of 9 officers and 184 rank and

Wolearn on good authority that the French lost only one man in their attack on the Malakell before they took possession of that work.

avorable accounts of the progress towards recovery of the wounded in the attack on The Algiers journals state that the news

Lord Panmure continues to receive very

of the fall of Sebastopel was received with great outhusiasm by the Arab Population of Letters from the Dardanelles, dated the

14th inst., speak of further disorders among the Bashi-Bazouks. A whole regiment of Arabs had attempted to desert, but had been

An order has arrived at Sheemess for all the Russians and Russian-Pinnish prisoners f war taken ut the capture of Bombaranne to be held in readiness to leave by the steamtransport l'erseverance for Libes, to be ex changed there for English and Frenchiprison ers taken by the Russians.

2000 men, belonging to the 1st battalion of grenadier guards, 2nd battalion of Coldstreams and 2nd battalion of the Scots fusilier guards, will proceed from London direct to the Crimes in the first week of

Mesers Shortridge, Howell, and Jessop, of the Hartford Steel Works, Willey-street, Several of the 'navvies' who went from the neighbourhood of West Ham to the klava, have returned home within the last for AT COBOURG

From the Toronto Colonist The Provincial Pair was formally opened at Colourg on Tuesday last. The first day had nothing particular to character ze it, at there were very tow animals or orticles that were on exhibition, and the pens for cattle, the greater number of thom-and there were that a pile of earth again. In one of these very many—were marked 'tiken.' from dungeons, which is excavated in the solid which it is inforred that the snew will be, a have lived. It must have been a dreary re- ground; a so come fine carriages and sevenal u-nl -patented machines. The Exhibition at touck occupy about their neres -The montentrance is decorated with over greens, over and on each side of which wave British flags and raval standards, and garrison were in these narrow chambers enting the centre is tasteluit in scribed the invine their siesta, which they invariably word wetcome! in honocreature auticipation Three sides, and a part of the fourth are Sept. S. Beaularnois, ... 3 divided off into stalls for the accommodis. tion of the live stock to be extilited, a comparaticely small portion of it, however, heing allotted for the show of poulery. Tecontra of this quare is occused by various temperary buildings; some devoted to itfreshment stands. There is also a very large tent, intended for the reception of cereals, &c . offered for show. But the most .

prominent object among these temporary structures is the Floral Lail - very to te place. They brought up their field guns at once, and swept the Russian reserves and supports, while Strange's battery from the thought abundantly decorated with the whole abundantly decorated with the unti not flag, is in progress and will product Sunday, 16. Hemmingford, 8 a fit advenment to such a place. Other part tions of the building accolarated to pectively to dome the specimers of the fine arts, to un ivo fors, to agricultural machines to collections of seeds and so fuch 25. Henryville. bustle and business of the fair mever commonees on the first day. But after the se-Besides the above services, his Lordship and div every thing comerted with it wi untally day despend and expect to sinw We are indebted to the Evening Putriat to

> neet d with the Ex'ub tion.
> Since the above was written, we have recoived the following special telegraphic des eatch from our Correspondent;
> The Canada Company's first prize for Fall Wheat was given to Mr M F Weese, of Ameliasturg; second to Thomas Tindale of Smith third to Asa Rider of Hope.

culars; but as we have a special Corres-

pondent in attendiace, we expect to beable

to publish his letter to-morrow, which will

give a minute account of all particulars con

CoBourg, Oct. 10. This morning the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition was opened. The arricles outered are as numerous as at London Lis yom, or as at Hamilton in 1853 - manuely about 2 900 -In Toronto in 1852, the entries numbered a little over 4 000

As regards the quality of the articles ex-hi'in d, the show of this year is universally allowed to be better than any pravious This particularly applies to the norre prominent articles. In small items there are deficiencies; but in Cattle, Horses, and Agricultural Implements great improvement is perceptible. The show of Durhams is very large. There are specimens from the tocks of almost all the chief breeders in the Province such as Tyo, Wade, Cooper Donis un, Patterson, Stone, Christie, &c., &c. Herefords, Devons, and Aarshires are more numerous than ever before showing how extensively t' ey are bein introduced into the exhibited The fat cattle are remarkably fine. Four solen-lid animals, bred by Wol

ton, of Peterbero, were sold for \$650 The matched Horses exhibited are nun rous. A great display was made of a pair groys attached to a splendid carriage of Owen & Woods, Toronto. The show of blood horses is better than of agricultural

The Sheep do not show much imp areient on last year, although namerons, Loicestors, imported by Thomas Gordon of High School, where he was received by the Paris, attract attention; as well as some Rev. F. E. Judd, the Head-Master, and

The exhibition of grain is not large nor remarkably fine. There were but six compotitors for the Canada Company's prize It has been taken by Mr. W G. Weese o Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward county The has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Tweddal on torn mon The building erected for the Fruit, Flow-

ers, and fancy articles is in the form of a e oss, and a very fine structure. It is not so crowded as usual-that portion of the Exhi bition being defleient, except in Ladies' work Mr. Fl. ming of Toronto, and Me ars. Wado and Jeckell of the Cobourg University, superintend all the decorations, and have and at Laprairie in the afternoon. On the done their work admirably.

In Furniture, there is nothing from To

ronto; but there is a sidoboard by Joseph Heald, of Trafalgar, remarkable not only for polish and tastoful coloction of the wood but for grace of design and beauty of carring. fuller & Co., of Oshawa, show turniture which would do credit to Toronto. - Some of the manufactures exhibit much improve- of November, in the forenoon; which will mout. from Bro kvillo, Toronto and Hamilton, out the Diocese. showing lite in this branch of iron work The safes of J & J. Taylor, of Toronto, make fine show. There are many other articles in iron, all deserving further mention. John Brown, of Darlington, distances all his corrugated iron church, with east iron ornacompetitors in draining tiles and pottery in general, both in design and quality.

Of Agricultural Implements the exhibition s much groster than ever before; the num ber of reapers and mowers is immense. The newest thing in this way is shown by Mr. Oill, of St. Catharines. It is a mower differing from previous ones, by being all of ron, and having the running goar at the back of the machine, which makes the ac-Thomas Brigham, of Norwich, shows his Patent plough, which took the prize at the last exhibition. It contains a decided improvement in the shape of the would board The carriages shown are good, but not nuand Cooper & Williams, of Hamilton, Owen and Wood, Holmes & Abby, of Toronto, and Munson of Cobourg, are the chief exhibitors

Mr. Wood's pertrait of Mr. Poll of Toron. o took the first prize in its department. Miss Heath's embroidery took the first prize in Ladies' Work The show of Indian work from Rice Lake is very large and fine.

Canadian Marble from the County of Hastings is shown by Mes rs Brown, Cole and Newton, who have just opened quarries in Midos and Marmora. It is antic pated that The site of the works is twenty seven The arrangements made by the Local to The Local Ordination in the Cathe- suits of the same character. However, a The crowd is immense, but the towns-people have been most hospitable, and all have been accommodated either here or in the n ighboring villages. The trains to Peterbore' and the boats have been crewded with nicate without delay, to the Rev. II. J.

There is much division as to the place to Nisgara and some Kingston.

pi k-pockets from the States, and green tion, at 9 o'clock A.M. They are required ones are saffering.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL -- CONFIRMA-TIONS, ORDINATION, AND CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES .- We have received the following narrative for publication:

The Lord Bishon of Montreal, while continuing his visitation tour through his Diocese, has recently admitted to the holy rite

9. Sunday A.M., Durham, 13 6 19 Rev. W. Brethour. Do. P.M., Huntingdon, 9 13 22 Rev. F. S. Neve. 10. Alexander's Corners, 7 4 11 Rev. F. S. Neve, 11. Russelltown, -12 - 15 - 27Rev. J. Fulton. 13. Edwardstown, 11 Rev. E Sutton. 15. Sherrington, 7 12 Rev. T. Musseu.

15 Rev. G. de C. O'Grade Sunday, 23. Christieville, 2 11 Rev. J. A. McLeod. -11 - 18Rev. E. Dovernet.

also consecrated the Churches at Edwardstown and Henneingford. At the former the greater portion of the foregoing parti- place, in addition to the Rev E. Sutton, who has charge of the mission, the Rev. Messrs. Fulton and Brethour assisted, and there was a very full congregation in attendance. And on the Sunday following at Hemmingford there was not nearly accomodation sufficient for the numbers who were anxious to be present. The papers were read by the Rev. G. de C. O'Grady, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Leach, D. C. L. The glebe, which was purchased some time since in this mission, is now in the occupation of the resident clergyman, and considerable progress has been made in the erection of a parsonage upon it. At Sherrington an address was presented to the Bishop, signed by a large number of the congregation, expressing their satisfaction at having the church opened for divine worship again, and pledging themselves, if they may retain Mr. Mussen's services (who has been acting as lay-reader for

some months.) not to fail in continuing the

same subscriptions towards his salary, as

they have already contributed. On Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Bishop held an ordination in the Parish Church at St. Johns, when Mr. T. Mussen, B.A., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was admitted to the order of deacon, having been presented by Archdeacon Lower, who also preach ed the sermon; and the Rev. Canon Bancroft, and the Rev. F. E. Judd took part in the services. The usual annual collection for "The Fund in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy" was made on the same day, when the sum of £9 was contributed for that purpose. Before leaving St. St. Johns on the following day, his Lordship visited the school under the care of Mr. Fonteau, in connection with the French spent considerable time in examining the The Hoge are not numerous but of good boys, and looking at their different exercis-

quality, both of the small and large broads | es. On his way to Henryville, the Bishop called at Sabrevoies parsonage on Mrs. Gavin, the widow of the late missionary there, and saw also Mr. Moulpied, (in temporary charge of the mission.) and many of the con second prize of £10 given by the Association, gregation. Since the Bishop's last visit at Henryville the parsonage has been erected of Smith, county of Poterboro; and the glebe taken possession of by the third to Mr. A. C. Ridor, of Hope-all three clergyman, and there have also been considerable improvements making in the church and graveyard; so that the whole is beginning to assume a very next and complete apnearance. There was a full congregation in attendance.

On Sunday (30th ult..) the Bishop held confirmations at Longueuil in the morning 14th of October and following days he purposes, with God's permission, to hold confirmations at St. Hyacinthe, Upton, Milton and Roxton. The confirmation for the city of Montreal is fixed for Sunday, the 29th October, at the Cathedral, in the afternoon; and for St. Johns, for Sunday, 11th Three sets of scales are exhibited complete the course of confirmation through-

> TA building firm at Bow, near London, it appears, have lately constructed a ments in the perpendicular style, for the colonies.

JERUSALEM RISING .- While other cities in the Turkish Empire are falling to ruin and decay, being depopulated and barbarised, Jerusalem is rapidly springing up into a new life. Europen manners and European wants are bringing in civi ization and ention more regular. It is much admired, terprising industry. Good hotels are found to accommoda e most travellers better than the Casa Nuova, so long the only shelter for the Frank pilgrim of whatever nation or religion. There are shops where all kinds of European goods find a ready sale; carpenters, watchmakers, glaziers, tipmen, dvers hundresses, shoo-makers, &c., exercise i feir various callings. There are three flourishing European tailors. The daily markets are supplied abundantly with good mutton; and poultry and eggs are cheap. Many hundred goats are kept for the sole purpose of sni plying the city with milk; and of made by several bakers.

A reverend gentleman in New the quality and color of the specimens will. York, a few weeks since, seeing a poor wo improve when the quarries are worked deep, man tottering up one of the airles of his church, waiting in vain for some one of the was dawn the French began to steal from high and eight or ten square. These are their trenches into the burning town, undismayed by the flames, by the terrors must have been pitch dark at night, unless these explosions, by the fire of a lurking the men were allowed lanterns. Here the

The Lord Bisop of Toronto will hold tion has successfully defended innumerable dral Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to commu-Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be prebe selected for the next show. Some say sent for examination in the Library of the Parochial School House at Toronto, on the There is a large influx of blackless and Wednesday previous to the day of Ordinato be furnished with the usual Testimonials. and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary



Wer Foundations are upon the bilp ffi s.

Hamilton. Friday, October 19th. 1855

DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

We rejoice to see by the last Annual Report that the Diocese of New Jersey is in so prosperous and flourishing a condition notwithstanding the persecution which its Bishop has been called upon to bear. From the Bishop's address to his Convention we cull the following as indicative of the Church's growth. The Bishop remarks:

"I have ordained 5 Deacons and 4 Priests. l have consecrated 4 churches; and 7 are now in progress. In 55 places I have confirmed 563 persons: almost half as many again as in any previous year." "The number of the clergy, notwithstanding that more have left the Diocese than, in any former three years, is greater than it ever was. Present number 80, and there is the greatconsecrations."

"The number of pupils at St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College is 230. Both institutions are in most vigorous and successful operation; and fulfilling largely the ends of their establishment, in the extension of Christian Education, and in the edification of the Church,"

We cannot forbear from adding the folowing beautiful tribute, from the pen of Bishon Doul, to the memory of that true hearted Churchman, Sir. R. H. Inglis, Bart. "A name," says the Bishop, "for seven-

ty years, synonymous with goodness. A death, which will touch the pulses of more hearts, in all the world, than any Englishman, whom Wellington had left. He died on the 5th May, at his residence in Bedford Square; the most beautiful, in its hospitalitv, among the Christian houses of England. He had retired from public life two years ago; having for twenty six years represented the University of Oxford, in Parliament a connection in which the two parties were alike honored. He was a man of the most beautiful spirit, of kindness, and gentleness, time for all the charities, and all the courte. sies of life,-and American Churchmen were sure of his most assiduous attentions. He Christian gentleman,a Christian Statesman, Englishmen to him. For the beloved one, who, for nearly half a century lived in his heart, left now, in utter loneliness, our sympathy and prayers. For him, this text is sure .- Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors."

AVARICE AND SACRILEGE.

We freely confess that Canada has not much to boast of in the way of honesty where Church property is concerned; but even our unprincipled politicians have not nearly reached the height of villany which certain parties in the State of New York are atto get possession of the Trinity Church property in New York city. The Canadian Government has not yet become a Stock Company for the encouragement of lying. It does not invite one section of its people to engage in a scheme for plundering another. The Sovereign State of New York will hereafter be distinguished beyond all other States of the Union, for replenishing her exchequer by robbing her own citizens. The Empire State is about to become a black-leg by gambling in her own Courts. But we forbear to enlarge upon the atrocity of the transaction before us. Upon what plea does the State of New York interfere with the property of Trinity Church which she has now held for nearly two hundred years? If Trinity Church made an improper use of her wealth-it she interfered in politics--if she attempted to curtail the liberties of any class of people, there might late cow's milk was to be had. Fruit and be some show of reason for the State to inregetables are abundant; and good bread is terfere. But this is not even pretended. The State has just been informed by some interested and needy speculators that there is a flaw in the title-deeds of the Church and that if Government will only use its powerful influence, an action at law must put the State in possession of the property.

pack of gamblers and speculators find the money to see the lawyers, and as the State may get something without loss to herself she consents to become a party to the transaction. We hope, for the sake of the national honour of our neighbors, that the next election may dislodge the embryo robbers now concocting their plans in Albany. One word as to the way Trinity Church uses her resources :- To the city of New York she is a public benefactor, having erected large and beautiful buildings which are among the chief ornaments and attractions of that great commercial emporium. Nor are her means used solely for the benefit of her own city and parish. She has built free church es for the poor and maintains clergymen therein. She has endowed an institution for the free education of youth, Hobart College, Geneva. She rarely rejects an application for aid from a poor country congregation. Many of the young parishes in New York city, and in other parts of the State, are indebted to her liberality, not merely for pecuniary aid to erect the church. but to sustain the services afterwards. And yet, notwithstanding all this, we behold the State Government giving aid to a band of avaricious knaves to plunder an institution whose every effort is, and has been, devoted to promote true religion and sound learning. We sincerely pray that their unhallowed work may come to nought, and that God will long preserve to our sister Church in the United States so valuable an auxiliary for .. doing good, as the present corporation of Trinity Church.

NEW MISSIONS.

It was stated by the Von. the Arch Descon in his recent charge, delivered at his visitation, held in this city, that in order to keep est number of ordinations, institutions and up the present number of cures of soule, it will be necessary to raise as much as five thousand a your, independently of the proceeds of the Commutation. Now, under these circumstances, it becomes a most important question how missions are to be established in new localities, where the setthere are not as yet past the point at which they have to struggle for an existence, and for the purpose of paying for their land -It may be answered, that these people must, at length, loarn to support their own ministers ;but we all know that this sounds much botter in theory than it turns out in practice. And, although it is undoubtedly the Gospel principle, that the Church shall find its support among those to whom her ministrations are sent, yot, it is equally true, that the richer Churches must, as a duty, assist the poorer. This, in fact, necessarily follows from the dectrine of the "Communion of Saints." The pioncers of the "back woods" are equally brethern with the opulent merchant, and the retired millionaire.

Now, starting from this point, there seems to be a method worthy of adoption, by moans of which the contemplated case may be met and mater ally relieved. "It has, also the recommondation of being practicable -We may be treading on delicate ground in and benevolence. No matter what the num- approaching the anunciation of this plan, but, Pure Canadian Mission at Sabrevois, and also the ber or the weight of his occupations, he had we venture to give it expression in the hope and of producing at least some fruit, premising, however, that we have not the remotwas in public life for nearly half a century; structure the scheme would appear likely to and never was an action or a motive of his affect. Our plan, then, is simply this, that called in question, by any, for its honesty no proceeds of commutation be employed or purity. He was a Christian scholar, a in paying salaries of ministers of towns of over a certain specified population, but that what noble character?-aChristian man. All this money be applied to the opening of England mourns his loss, - and we were all new missions in the country, these also in their turn, after a specified time, ceasing to roan benefit from this source, and passing the aid on to other and more destitute places. If the Clorgyman requires it in such towns, let his own parish make it up to him; as, under present arrangements, every such parish will be obliged to find the whole of their Clergyman's salary whenever the present incumbent dies.

> Even after all the mussions were opened which such a transfer would aid in opening, there would yet remain large numbers of places unsupplied with the means of grace. Let the suggestion that we have made be fairly considered, improved on, modified, if it be thought necessary; or let it be rejecttempting to enact, in their iniquitous efforts ed, if any botter way can be found of effecting the object in view. It is plain, that some method must be adopted by which new missions can be erected, or we shall continuo to loso, as we have already lost many, who were, and who would have remained members of our Church. We think the above plan or a modification of it, to be feasible, and beg to commend it to the serious consideration of our readers both laymen and Clergy.

(The foregoing has been handed us for publication, in doing so, however, we cannot coincide with our correspondent, as we think his scheme impacticable. Moreover, it would be breaking faith with the Clergy who have commuted on cortain conditions only. and who, if such conditions were broken, might justly demand the amount of capital to which they were originally entitled .- BD. CHURCH.

We are requested to inform our readers that a meeting of the Convocation of the University of Trinity College will be holden on Saturday, the 27th inst., at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of conterring Degrees. Admittance will be given, without tickets, to any persons who may wish to

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- Rev. G.M. New Carlisle; R. T., Port Stanley; G.K. A likely thing this, when Trinity corpora. Vaughan.