On

SABBATH READING.

What Then. After the joys of earth,
After its songs and mirth,
After its hours of sight,
After its dreams so bright—

Only an empty name, Only a weary frame, Only a conscious smart, Only an aching heart. After this empty name.
After this weary frame,
After this conscious smart,
After this aching heart—
What then

Only a sad farewell To a world loved too well; Only a silent bed With the forgotten lead. After this end farewell To a world loved too well; After this silent bad With the forgotten dead— What then?

On Pleasing our Neighbor. BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.

'Let every one of us please his neighbor "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification," says the Apostle Paul. There is a pleasing of our neighbors very different from this; pleasing him by chiming in with his prejudices—by flattering his infirmities—by complying with his sinful wishes—by laughing at his wicked jokes—by countenancing him in his evil ways, in short, by doing, or not doing, that which will ensue us propulation with our shall which will ensue us popularity with our neighbor, though at the expense of principle in ourselves. This is indeed pleasing him, as we please the drunkard when we give him drink, or the self willed when we give them their own way; but it is not pleasing him "for his good to edification," but rather into his soul, and he could not get quit of for his injury to his destruction. And nothing I repeat it, is more common than this sort of pleasing each other. It is done of Christ and spent the remainder of his people say, "for the sake of peace;" "to days in godly words and works. give no offense;" "because to find fault is none of our business." With these plausible excuses men cloak over their own unprincipled and slothful selfishness and want love to their neighbors. For if they really love their neighbor; if they felt themselves responsible for their conduct toward him: if they were concerned for his good, they would seek to please him consistently with that good, and in such a way as he would thank them for when on his dying bed, or at the day of judgment. What we all must learn is to seek our neighbors well- find a more agreeable or more profitable use being, so that his evil should be our burden, of an hour than to spend it in listening to and his good our happiness and reward.

We must learn so to love him, as that we ligious subject with an able respondent. shall if necessary to displease him, and put him to pain, and make him perhaps angry

As men who wish to condense thought into with us for a time, if in this way only we can do him good in the end, just as a kind often find that the best masses of doing so the strength and to brighten it into vividness, and of these there were about arrived at the sea-side my companions should a the Government.

The Liverpool Telegraph say, besides the forty:—16 pretty well grown up girls, and the state of t can do him good in the end, just as a kind often find that the best means of doing

please. "Do you ask" "Who is my neighbor?" I reply, That person, whoever he be, with whom God in his Providence, brings you into contact; whether you meet him by accident for a few minutes only, or associate of his prospects beyond the grave. They with him every day of your life; the person, were dark, sadly dark. Pained to the hear: in short, who can in any way be influenced we quoted the strong and the plain words of by you—by what you are, as well as the God of all grace. The answer was terwhat you do: that person is your neight rible: "I know them all; I know them all bundle of life" with you; and in as far as And who that knows his own heart is unayou can by word, look or action, "please him ware that any practice, any association of privilege, as fellow-workers with God, to

you that there is no one, however poor, howagainst the efficacy of that means which alever unknown, however unlearned, but has, at least one talent of influence, which he may use, and which he dare not lay upon a napkin, not only so but that he possesses greater opportunities of influencing one or more individuals than any other on earth has. I ask you, reader, is there not some one whom you know better, and come in contact more frequently than any others do? It may be your child or parent, brother or sister, your fellow-workman or daily acquaintance; but some one there is whom you know better than any one else does, and point: and who is therefore, in a special sense your neighbor—for whom you are in a special sense responsible. This one talent, I say, every man possesses; while thousands, from their position in society, possess many more!

"Be brief!" Such was the pithy advice far more precious than mine, of so many generous youths, has been offered as a holocaust to the most sacred of causes, pure from the taint of any vile personal interest.

"G. GARIBALDI." their position in society, possess many more! of my fellow-teachers. Make your questions this one work each one of us may do for brief. Above all, make your prayers brief. others, and perhaps no one else can do it so You have only an hour for reciting lessons,

The opportunity of doing this good is a power given us by God, which is peculiarly our own. You cannot point to a single case in which this will not hold true. That old decriped woman, for iastance, who cannot stir from her chair by the fireside, may day by day, "please" the children who play around her knee, "for their good to edification"—a good which may tell upon families

It was a good prayer, and an earnest to a prayer at the opening of a school which could only be described by a word coined by the Rhenish translators, longanimity. It was a good prayer, and an earnest to a prayer at the opening of a school which could only be described by a word coined by the Rhenish translators, longanimity. around her knee, "for their good to edineation"—a good which may tell upon families yet unborn. That poor invalid who can scarcely move or speak, may, by patience and love, and meekness, and consideration of the feeling of others, springing from trust in the feeling of others. God, shed a holy influence around her dy- ing to steal each other's caps and cut the God, shed a holy influence around her dying bed. That sick-nurse, who watches beside this other sleepless sufferer, may in the silence of the night, speak words which, by God's blessing may end in life everlasting. That infirm man who, for support, leans on his staff, may—by his affectionate advices to the young; his pious visits rich in prayer, to his sick neighbors; his kindly words, and peaceful, happy walk before all—seatter blessings round him while he times. words, and peaceful, happy walk before allscatter blessings round him while he lives, and leave them behind him in the hearts of

to say in conclusion, that if we only remem-ber how each one of us comes in contact with many individuals every year, and how every hour we cannot but exercise some in-fluence on others, we must see how we never fluence on others, we must see how we never can want neighbors, whom we have the the means of "pleasing for their good to edification." This talent of doing good to others is a very solemn one. But it is a fact, and no power of ours can alter it; nor should we seek to have it otherwise, for all God's appointments are good both for the world and for us. In order to make this great talent that the talents one thing alone is need. The births of God Almighty are births of weakness. Everything in the universe comes to its perfection by drill and marching—the seed, the insect, the man, the spiritual man. God created man at the lowest point, and put him into a world where almost nothing would be done for him, and almost every thing should tempt him to do for himself.

had been long wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents just having given him leave to study the law; and that thereupon he had came to the law-school in this university on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time; and when at last he came to a stop the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to "Then I shall take my doctor's degree,"

answered the young man.

"And then?" asked Filippo Neri again.

"And then." continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, and shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my learning, my acuteness, and gain a great reputa-

"And then," replied the youth; "why, then I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides I shall make money and grow rich.

"And then?" repeated Filippo Neri. And then," pursued the young lawyer, "then I shall live comfortably and honourably, in health and dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old

"And then?" asked the holy man. "And then" said the youth, "and then I

shall die.' Here Filippo again lifted up his voice, and said, "And then?" Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cost down it. Soon after he forsook the study of the law, and gave himself up to the ministry

Reverance for God's Word.

A writer in the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, referring to the custom of employing the Scriptures in names and riddles to excite youthful curiosity, relates the following incident:

In our younger days we enjoyed the acquaintance of an exceedingly well-read and witty man. His power in conversation was remarkable. He loved religion and religious men; and an inquirer could hardly "Every one of us" must please his neighbor to or whom we speak orten threw a wonderous force into his pungant sayings by pointing them with sacred words. We visited him of whom we speak often threw a wonderous derived from his friendship, to speak to him but I have spoiled the Bible to myself! ou can by word, look or action, "please nim ware that any practice, any association or his good," so far it is your duty and ideas which tend to abate our deep, heartfelt reverance for the word of God by so much impairs the power of the Scriptures; or rather builds up in the soul a grave barrier mighty God has himself designed for the conversion and sanctification of our nature.

Brevity in Sunday-schools. Children soon become listless and weary,

if any exercise in which they engage tedious in length.
Superintendants and teachers in Sunday. vice in the Banner of the Convenant on this

hearing catechism, reading and questioning exhortation, singing, and devotional exer-

minutes prayer for things which they could not possible understand and had no thought

The world never was so low as at the creation. There is never so little of a tree

MISCELLANEOUS.

Garibaldi's own Account of his Capture.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald forwards a remarkable document, which purports to be an account of the batomonte written by Garibaldi himself on the 1st of September from on board the Duke of Genoa :

"ON BOARD THE DUCA DI GENOVO, Sept. 1. "They thirsted for blood and I wished to to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obeyed, but the man of the coterie, who cannot pardon the revolution for being a revolution (a thing which disturbs their conservative digestions,) and having contributed to re-construct our Italian family. Yes they thirst-for blood. And I perceived this with pain, and I applied myself in consequence to prevent theirs being shed. I went along the front of our lines crying out not to fire, and from the centre to the left, when my the condition of the consequence of the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the condition of the centre to the left, when my the centre to the centre to the left, when my the centre to the left, when my the centre to the ce to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obey-

on the side of the attacking party. On reaching within two hundred yards they commenced a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri who were oppossite me, directing their aim at me, hit me with two balls, one in the left thigh, and the other on the instep of the right foot which gave me a severe wound. As all this happened at the very outset of the conflict, and as I was carried into the wood after being wounded, could see nothing more of what took place, as a crowd gathered round me while my wounds were being dressed, I can, however, state that as far as the end of the line within reach of me and my aides de-camp not a single gun was fired. As no firing took place on our side it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with our men, and as I was told they pretended to disarm us, I replied that they (the regulars) should be disarmed. Nevertheless the intentions of my companions were so little hostile, that I only succeeded in our having the arms taken from very few of our regulars. Matters went on differently on our right. The piccitti, being attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line, and although the bugles gave the sig-nal to quit firing, it lasted about a quarter of an hour. My wounds were the cause of some little confusion along the whole of our line. Our soldiers not seeing me began to retire into the woods, so that by degrees the crowd around me dispersed, and only any collision with the regular troops, the struggle might have become terrible. Nevertheless, it is better to be as it is. Whatwhatever may be the fate prepared for me

The Receipts and Attendance closed amounted to about \$16,000; thus made up :- \$2,000 from the County Couneil, and from the City, Riding and County Societies; \$1,000 for the use of booths and stables; \$2,000 from members, tickets, \$750 dollars for 3,000 tickets sold on Tuesday; 23,500 quarter dollar tickets were sold while on the corresponding day in Toronto the number was but22,000 this fact may indicate that from the greater accommodation for visitors in Toronto, the pressure, instead of being concentrated on one day, was somewhat more equally distributed over the week. Be that as it may, the total number of visitors to the Show has been considerably greater in Toronto than it was in London. Last year many when he dies.

But not to multiply instances, or to select them from higher walks in life, it will suffice them from higher walks in life, it will suffice ing the children to formalism and hypocrisy.

Of asking?

Teachers never exceed three minutes in the number of quarter-dollar thesets solution of which on Tuesday and Wednesday are necessary for the admission of one period ing the children to formalism and hypocrisy. are necessary for the admission of one person), was 38,568, yielding \$9,642. This year the number sold was 44,000, yielding \$11,000, in addition to the amount from members, or season tickets.

leave the national unity unfinished. How

A movement has just been inaugurated in

British Columbia.

The police court at Victoria had been engaged in a lengthy inquiry into the case of Henry Dierker and David 7. Darling, who

Henry Dierker and David . Darling, who were suspected of having to or three weeks previously murdered three en named Lewin, Reucheir and Sokolosk near the forks of Quesnelle in the Carib district. The evidence was very strong gainst Darling. Provisions at Cariboo vere becoming more plentiful, flour having fallen 50 cents in price and other articles in pro-

Sporborg & Goldstone, had \$15,000, and Mr. Levi, of Levi & Boas, \$20,000 The remainder was in smaller sums.'

The steamer Gov. Douglas has also arrived at Victoria from New Westminster, with 70 passengers and \$40,000 in gold dust, principally in the hands of the passengers. Among them was Mr. Abbott, of the celebrated claim of Abbott & Co., on Williams creek, who brought down \$12,000.

From the same creek, Willams, a correscondent of the Colonist writes :- In my previous letter I dwelt long upon the fact that the paying diggings upon Williams have rich and exciting reports, well authenticated, from the Gallagham Co., Upper Cor nish Co., Nigger's Claim, some three or four intervening shafts and tunnells-names unknown. Then the Downie, Barker, pean powers. Coonskin, McCarthy, and, indeed, I cannot begin to recall the names or locations of Those on the line are all held at prices varying from one to sixteen thousand dolthe most faithful remained. At that moment I heard that my staff and Colonel believe, at the latter price; yet two weeks The Grant Colonel and Colonel believe, at the latter price; yet two weeks The Grant Colonel and Colonel believe, at the latter price; yet two weeks The Grant Colonel and Colonel and Colonel believe, at the latter price; yet two weeks The Grant Colonel and C ment I heard that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the regular have been readily bought for eight hundred low rates, though I am much troubled ate Government.

most profitable are the French claims who are supposed to have taken out from \$10, 000 to \$12,000; next McCormick, who hape that the regular troops had received less sanguinary orders. If I had not received to suppose the first supposed to have taken out from \$10, 000 to \$12,000; next McCormick, who washes from 100 ounces down to 25 per day; then the Montgomery claim, esteemed richer still. The above are basely claims. orders under any circumstances, to avoid richer still. The above are bench claims. Hundreds of other claims, both flumed, and bank, are within a week or ten days of being completed, which when in operation will emever may be the result of my wounds, and ploy all the spare hands left from the former throng. Money is very scarce in every place, from the fact that it takes every dollar of the holders of claims to complete by the Government I am conscious of having done my duty, and the sacrifice of my done my duty, and the sacrifice of my life is but a trifle if it will save those of a great number of my fellow citizens. In the weeks will produce a large gold product, and companions embarked, I hoped for nothing good from the government of Ratazzi, but why ought I to hope for less rigor on the part of the king not having in any way changed the old programme, and decided on not changing it at any price? What effects a few days. The market is bare of staple me most, which contributes not a little to provisions, such as flour, bacon, sugar, ever this may be, I present myself before Italy, with my head erect, sure of having done my duty, this time again my life and that

Shocking Suicide by a Soldier Last evening about half past eight o'clock the soldiers of the 30th regiment garrisoned in the building formerly occupied by the Queen's Printer on King street west, were startled by the report of a rifle in one of the The total receipts of the Exhibition now upper stories. On proceeding in the direction in which the report was heard, a private named Stephen Stearney was found ly ing on the floor weltering in his blood, with his rifle lying beside him. His face was almost completely shot away, the ball entering below the chin and passing up through the skull creating a frightful wound and dollars for 3,000 tickets sold on Wednes-\$3,750 for 15,000 tickets sold on Thurs-day \$5,500 for 22,000 tickets sold on Thurs-day; and \$1,000 for 4,000 tickets sold yes-terday; total, \$16,000—being \$3,500 in the reciepts at London last year which from all sources were \$12,500. It was stated at the meeting of the Association on the muzzle and then drew the trigger with his foot. The commission of the rash with his foot. The commission of the rash deed is believed to have been owing to the fact that on the previous day the deceased was degraded from the position of lance corporal which he held in No. 1 Company, which degradation was the result of some misconduct on his part. Although the reduction of non-commissioned officers to the ranks is not, especially in the 30th a very ranks is not, especially in the 30th a very unusual procedure, it has very often a depressing influence upon the men, and on Stearhey's case seems to have rendered him exceedingly dispirited and downcast. This morbid feeling it was that impelled him to his doom, when by rectitude and persevering effort he might have gained a position far superior to that which he foolishly lost. He was about twenty-six years of age and unmarried.—Leader Sept. 29.

there means of peasing for their good to edification." This talent of doing good to others is a very selection por good of collection and the post of ours can alter it; nor should we seek to have it otherwise, for all Good as post to the seek to have it otherwise, for all Good as post to the seek to have it of the seek to make the seek to have it of the seek to have it of the seek to have it of the seek to the seek to have it of the seek to have the seek to the seek to have the seek to the seek to have the seek to have the seek to seek the many the seek to have it of the seek to the seek to have the seek to the seek to have the seek to seek the many the seek to have the seek to seek the seek that the seek

Further by the Anglo

The stirring news from America brought by the Europa and subsequent steamers, was

put a stop to the war in America, for the

sake of humanity.
The London Time's correspondent from that the paying diggings upon Williams Paris says, Napoleon will decidedly favor the were confined to the space between the Cnnningham and Steele claims, but now we and is anxious that the English government

should adopt a similar course. The London Morning Post points out the grounds on which the Confederate Government may claim recognition from the Euro-

The question of substitutes for cotton The question of substitutes for cotton attracts more and more attention; but practi-bodies of lifeless children, charred and blackthese now, either in or on the supposed lead. | cal men express but little confidence in the substitutes afforded.

The excitement in tate and hemp

The Great exhibition will finally close the 1st of November next.

arrived at the sea-side my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino acted as a bold and intelligent officer in all his military movements; he was not wanting in consideration and courtesy towards me, and towards my men. He manifested his grief when the Major himself would have sold, as his faith was almost strong enough to move the mountain without tunneling it. Mr. N. Moore, whilom of Victoria, is one of the fortunate owners in the Downie consideration and courtesy towards me, and towards my men. He manifested his grief Claim, and values his interest at \$12,000. consideration and courtesy towards me, and towards my men. He manifested his grief at having shed Italian blood but that he had received peremptory orders, and was compelled to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive and I had hoped to be able to avoid a conflict, from the tobe able to avoid a conflict at the Town to the towards at a time to the towards at a time to a the towards at a time to a the towards at a time to a time the towards at a time to a time the towards at a time to a time the towards at a ti

Escape from Drowning.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Prof Avers made a balloon ascension from the overnment-house grounds, and up till twelve o'clock the same night, nothing was heard from him. Yesterday morning, however, his friends were glad to receive a telegraph despatch from him, dated Gosport, New York State, to the effect that he had landed safely at that place. The balloon, on passing over the Bay, got into a current which carried it over the Lake in the direction of Oswego. The Professor, however. finding it very cold, let off some gas and descended into a warmer atmosphere, and the balloon commenced sailing through the air in the direction of Lewiston. It began, however, after some time, to descend suddenly towards the Lake, and Professor Avers threw out ballast, but without effect: port, and, when in the vicinity of Gosport, the gas was let off, and Prof. Ayers made a safe descent near that town. Yesterday morning he started for Foronto, and on his arrival at the Revere House, King street, was greeted with cheers. He will make another aggregate this (Friday) afternoon the gas was let off, and Prof. Ayers made a arrival at the Revere House, King street, was greeted with cheers. He will make another ascension this (Friday) afternoon from the Government-house grounds .-

Ye are told that there has been a saving in striking off newspapers previously sent to the Government departments, which will go a long way toward supplying the deficiency of the abolition of the newspaper. built for the British Government, but rejected, as not up to contract. She is very

Dreadful Fire at the Liverpool Workhouse—23 Lives Lost.

courage and that their two day's fighting room the windows of the children rescued their millitary character from reprosch, but everything except that honor district, in which Messrs. I gin, Broderick and Zelene were interested. The paying 100 ounces (or \$1,600) por day to one string of sluises. The diggings wild last many years; and \$12,000 had been offered and refused for an interest.

Intelligence from Goose Ceek says that rich diggings had been strue at last, and a propose of \$1.500 and been refused for a claim.

The London Times argues that the swere in the string of the respective to the federal army and thinks that there will be more bloody battles in Maryland. Where a strated in the satent protion of the building over the best Parrots) of artillery, which was situated in the satent protion, that honor for them is but dust. The gallant stand closely adjoising the sate profice of their will be were the best Parrots) of artillery, which was situated in the satent protion of the building over the sate protion of the building over the sate profice of the was done of the windows of the obliding over the sate profice of the building over the sate profice of the building over the sate profice of the building over the sate profice of the windows of the obliding over the sate profice of the building over

ter prospect in the future.

The London Star considers the Northern cause hopeless, because the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern states has not been proclaimed, and urges the adoption of that measure.

The London Herald thinks that the North will do well to consider the expediency of of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the North of making a compromise with the South at the South at the North of Miss Dennan hadto be carried away in a state of Friday contains the following items: Gen McClollan still had his deadquarters at Sharpsburg yester-up girl fell victims to their exertions in attempting to save the lives of the helpless children. It is still more melancholy, to relate that the sacrifice was unavailing, as the whole of the inmates who occupied night, and we believe that Gen. Burnside's as the whole of the inmates who occupied

A Paris correspondent believes that Count the northern portion of the apartment, numbering 20, perished in the smoke and flames.

After the fire had been subdued, the ruins ment on Gen. McClellan's part so soon as presented a ghastly appearance, the dormit-ory roof was completely destroyed, as was also a large portion of the floor and the cen-tral staircase. The portions of the floor which remained were covered with partially dreadful torments under the influence of the burned bedding, and among the wreck of the charred and disfigured remains of the unhappy victims of the flames. Some of these were horribly mutilated, having evidently been smashed by the falling rubbish.

In the dormitory the bedsteads were all ened, and partially covered with fragments of the roof. The church which used to present a pleasing feature of the general mass of buildings, is completely gutted; its walls burst and torn by the heat and the weight of the falling timbers; its taper spire consumed troops were negotiating on the following conditions: 1. That I was free with my staff to go where I choose (I replied on staff to go where I choose (I replied o could be possibly ascertained, 18 or 19 had been burnt to death, or suffocated in the room, in addition to the three nurses who

House, and—so the Hamilton Spectator re Prof. Avers Returned-Narrow "ports-after a short conversation with him 'received a satisfactory answer, to the effect that he was decidedly in favor of the 'abolition of the impost, and that he would recommend the Government to repeal the law. In order to do this without dimin-'ishing the revenue the postage on Provinnumber of newspapers to be sent to the "Government departments with a view of carrying out the abolition of newspaper postage, as the amount to be saved in this way would equal the sum derived from "way would equal the sum derived from "postage on newspapers." The measure, we doubt not, would be a popular one; for who will complain of the remission of an impost, even though it implies the performance of an equivalent service? It would per-haps have been better if the request had At length the car struck the water and eome from the public; for though the readdarkness was coming on. Here was a predicament to be in. The ballast was a lathrown out, but still the air-ship kept in dangerous proximity to the water. Over dangerous proximity to the water. Over went the anchor rope, 350 feet in length; the Professor's overcoat followed suit. He emptied his pockets of newspapers, and was making up his mind to cut away the car or basket and trust to the ropes, when the basket and trust to the ropes, when the balloon, on nearing the land, suddenly bounded into the air. It passed over Lockbounded into the air. Press can be an impartial judge in its own

We are told that there has been a saving of the abolition of the newspaper postage. It appears that, in some of the departments It appears that, in some of the departments several newspapers from one office were built for the British Government, but relet do with six-inch iron plates, and has an
armament of which the heaviest guos are
rifled 120 pounders. If the reports circurifled 120 pounders in the Management of the capturents when one copy
has ever met with. Should English captiated here are true, she will be far the most
formidable antagonist the American Navy
has ever met with. Should English captiated here are true, she will be far the most
formidable antagonist the American Navy
has ever met with. Should be neaded by any of the public departments, while of the
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The Invasion of Maryland. About 2 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Sept. 8, a fire broke out in the Workhouse in Brownlow hill, and, before it was extinguished about 28 lives were less than 1 and 1 a the theme of universal comment.

The defeat of Gen. Pope's army was regarded as most disastrous for the North, but the valor displayed by the Northern troops in the second Bull Run battle, was generally admitted.

The London Times admits that the Federal troops fought with more than ordinary eral troops fought with more than ordinary courage and that their two day's fighting courage and that their two day's fighting rescand their millitary character from research the second bill, and, before it was extinguished, about 23 lives were lost—principally infants—and the church adjoining the building completely gutted and destroyed. Soon after two o'clock, Miss Kennan, Carr, the governor, the fact that dense smoke was issuing from the windows of the children's form Maryland, fourteen thousand five hundred men, rations for fourteen thousand men for twenty days, one hundred tons of ammuniton fifty saven grans.

night, and we believe that Gen. Burnside's

Minutes of Bromley Council. Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Bromley assembled in the Town Hall, Osceola, on Monday the 22nd day of Sept., 1862. There were present Messrs. R. R. Smith, Simon McEachen, Peter Gorman, James Quin, and

the Reeve in the Chair. The Minutes of last session having been read, approve l and signed, the Council proceeded to business.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Quin and resolved, That the Clerk be instructed Andrew Bell, Esq., Road Surveyor, for the sum of \$14, payable forthwith, being pay have been already mentioned as having lost their lives.

In addition to the three nurses who have been already mentioned as having lost of Road between Osceola and Renfrew, chargeable to the forthcoming Improvement Fund of 1860. Carried.

Council adjourned till to-morrow at 7,a.n

September 23rd, 1862. Pursuant to adjournment the Council met -present a full Council and the Reeve in the Chair.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Mc Eachen, and resolved, That notices served upon the Trustees of S. S. Nos. 1 and 4, intimating that persons resident in said sections have petitioned to be set off int) part sections and to become united to sections in the adjoining townships of Staf-"cial newspapers being only a thousand dollars a year, Mr. Foley informed the deits next session, and may then pass Byford and Admaston, and that this Council laws for the purpose prayed for.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorvey, for instance the west half of lots Nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, &c., in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th cons., all across said township, likewise the corresponding numbers in the opposite concessions, the owners being withou means of ingress or egress thereto, Resolved That the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to submit a statement of the same to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and ascertain from him what provision, if any, the Government has made for them, or which of the adjoining lots shall accommodate them with a road in the event of their being no road

reserved. Carried.

Mr. McEachen moved, seconded by Mr.

Quin, That Mr. Smith be requested to lay
a plan of the Oscoola and Renfrew road beore the Admaston Council at its next session, and request said corporation to continue the survey of said road through Admaston until it intersects the Douglas and Renfrew Road on the north side of the Bonnechere, and constitute the same by By-law, and that the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to intimate to said Council that this corporation will establish said road, within this township, this Fall. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Quin That the Clerk be instructed to advertise the Osceola and Renfrew road as the law directs, and that the By-law for the establishing of the same in this township will be passed on the 17th day of Nov. next, in the Douglas Hall, at 12 o'clock noon. Carried,