

OF THE

is a copy of the official report...

Our little party have returned in health and safety.

We reached the Danish settlements of Upernivik on the 6th August...

I have the honor to submit a hurried outline of our operations...

My previous despatches made the department acquainted with our arrival...

To the north the ice presented a drifting pack of the heaviest description...

The extreme strength of the Advance enabled her to sustain this trying navigation...

The winter was of heretofore unrecorded severity. Whiskey froze as early as Nov.

This extreme cold, combined with one hundred and twenty days of absence of sun...

The organization of this journey was carefully matured to meet the alternating contingencies of ice and water.

Our greatest difficulty was the passage of an extensive zone of ice which intervened between the brig and the nearest southern water.

We arrived at Upernivik (as before stated) on the 6th of August...

From Upernivik I took passage for England, in the Danish brig Marianne...

It explains the broken and permanently frozen character of Upper Smith's Sound...

The northern land into which this glacier merges has been named Washington...

Peabody bay gives exit at its western curve (lat. 80 deg. 12m.) to a large channel...

It is with pain that I mention to the department my inability to navigate the waters...

The Emperor of the French has drawn up and forwarded to the Pope a reform proposition for the Holy See.

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81 deg. 27 min. the shores of the channel became precipitous...

It was on the western coasts of this sea that I had hoped to find traces of the gallant martyrs...

The land washed by this sea to the north and westward has been charted as high as latitude 82 deg. 30 min.

As the season advanced it became evident that our brig would not be liberated.

The second winter was one of extreme trial. We were obliged, as a measure of policy, to live the lives of the Esquimaux...

With these Esquimaux—a race of the highest interest—we formed a valuable alliance, sharing our resources...

I have to report the loss of three of my comrades—brave men who perished in the direct discharge of their duty.

Knowing that a third winter would be fatal, and that we were too much invested by ice for an expedition from the Sound...

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We arrived at Upernivik (as before stated) on the 6th of August, without disaster, and in excellent health and spirits.

From Upernivik I took passage for England, in the Danish brig Marianne; but most fortunately, touching at Godhavn, (Disco), we were met by our gallant countrymen under Captain Hartstein.

It explains the broken and permanently frozen character of Upper Smith's Sound; its abundant icebergs, and to a certain extent, its rigorous climate.

The northern land into which this glacier merges has been named Washington, and the bay which intervenes between it and Greenland, I have named after Mr. Peabody.

Peabody bay gives exit at its western curve (lat. 80 deg. 12m.) to a large channel, which forms the most interesting geographical feature of our travel.

It is with pain that I mention to the department my inability to navigate the waters. One hundred and twenty-five miles of solid ice, so rough as to be impassable to boats separated them from the nearest southern land.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

DETAILS FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE ALLIES IN SEBASTOPOL.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21.

The stillness, which is almost startling, after the mighty tumults which have broken on our ears for a long year, still continues.

There is not a sound to break the silence which prevails a little distance from the camps, except the boom of an occasional gun from Fort Constantine...

What good is it here, now that the Russians have sunk and destroyed their ships, and that the Admirals tacitly admit they cannot force a passage?

At daybreak this morning, I saw through the mist, on the Mackenzie ridge, a numerous line of watchfires...

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in a moment, and the bits fly over them, and strike far inland, or dash the water in the harbor into a foam.

My last letter, though written the third day after the enemy's abandonment of their stronghold, was necessarily confined to a narrative of the incidents of our own and the French attack.

Before entering on anything in the shape of a description, either of the defending, or of the assaulting, troops...

The French discovered the column near Grigalot on them with round shot, and we saw the earth torn up close to them...

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THE ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sept. 28.

The following is the reply of His Excellency to the address presented by the Warden and County Council:

Mr. Warden and Gentlemen of the County Council of Wentworth.

The County which you represent is a portion of the magnificent district of Upper Canada, the progress of which has recently astonished the world.

Your surplus produce is now contributing to feed Europe, and the industry and enterprise which have supplied this produce owe their success in no small degree to the operations of your Municipal Institutions.

I receive the Address of the Warden and County Council of Wentworth, as presented by the worthy representatives of that system, greeting me on my first arrival in Western Canada.

Your assurance of attachment to your Sovereign—your joy at the success of the Allied arms, and the manner in which you join in receiving me this day, all concur in confirming the impression of your loyalty which I have come among you.

I unite heartily in your hope that our victories in the East may tend to promote an enlightened freedom founded on a glorious and lasting peace.

I thank you sincerely for the good wishes you express towards myself, and so long as I remain in North America I hope I shall witness unflinching prosperity and happiness in the County of Wentworth.

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The United States, and this power is the foundation of Romish error and superstition.

The vigour of the Church and her beauty of holiness we should pray will be manifest, and that Papal power and all the powers of darkness may yield to Gospel light and truth.

A PRAYER For the Fleets and Armies of our Most Gracious Queen.

O Eternal Lord God, Who alone spreadest out the heavens, and hast laid the foundations of the earth; Who has compassed the waters with bounds until day and night come to an end; Be pleased to receive into Thine Almighty and most gracious protection the Fleets and Armies of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

A PRAYER For those who suffer by the Calamities of War.

O Lord, look down from heaven, behold visit, and relieve Thy sick and wounded servants, and comfort them in the needful time of trouble.

A PRAYER For Victory.

O most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things, and sittest in the throne judging right; We make our address to Thy Divine Majesty, that Thou wouldst take the cause into Thine own hand, and judge between us and our enemies.

The following article is in continuation of that appeared in the "Church," on our subsequent issues.

THE CHARGE OF THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK.

HAVING in our previous article upon this subject considered the remarks of the Dignitary above named on Churches, Worship, and Ecclesiastical Revenue, we now proceed to make some observations on the remaining topics upon which he touched.

The question of Pews led to somewhat lengthened discussion—and the arguments for and against were asserted to be well worthy of respectful consideration.

They were weighed accordingly; and with such rigid impartiality that for some time it was impossible to tell to which side the opinion of the Archdeacon himself inclined.

The objectionable expedient of a subscription list was adverted to and the decided superiority of pew rents both as regards certainty and comfort was emphatically stated.

The next advantage of pews was said to be that families are enabled to worship together and the younger members thereof are thus kept under the eye of their parents whose immediate presence is a restraint upon any irreverence or unbecoming conduct of which they might otherwise be guilty.

Much stress was laid upon this point which closed the case in favor of pews—at least as far as positive and direct advantages were concerned.

With all possible respect for the Archdeacon we beg leave to demur to both these points. We may perhaps admit them to be alleviations of a great evil, but we object to their being stated as in themselves "Advantages."

There can be no advantage in what is evil, and we hold pews to be one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted the church.



The Church. Met Foundations are upon the holy Mt. S.

Hamilton, Friday, October 26th. 1855

ORDINATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto held a general Ordination in the Cathedral Church, Toronto, on Sunday the 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were ordained:

PRESTES. The Rev. Thomas Temfesh Roberts, B. A. Curate of St. Catharines. The Rev. James Smyth, Rector of Warwick.

DEACONS. Francis Richard Tane, of Trinity College, Toronto, appointed travelling Missionary in the Johnstown District. Alexander Williams, of Trinity College, at Moore.

THOMAS ALEXANDER PARRELL, of Trinity College, Toronto, appointed to the Curacy of Prescott.

PRAYERS IN TIME OF WAR.

In times such as the present, when our mother country is still engaged in war with a formidable enemy, maintaining righteous justice against his oppression and ambition, we doubt not but the hearts of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects are brimful of anxiety and fervently pray God for a happy termination and issue of all present trouble.

Many forms of prayer during the time of war have appeared in the columns of the Church. We give insertion to the following which have been kindly handed to us, believing that many of our readers will deem them most desirable and avail themselves of their use.

They are designed for family and private use, and published by the clergy of the Rural Deanery of Trysull, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

We would suggest the propriety of a form of prayer being adopted in behalf of the ministrations of the Church at the Seat of war; and also for the conversion of heretics and infidels to the truth as it is in Jesus.

An opportunity seems now specially afforded by which the Church may do much in making known God's ways unto all men, and His saving truth unto all nations.

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