THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

The Battle of the Fire Engines-After keen and exciting contest Canada wins the First Prize from all Europe.

Paris, Oct. 4, 1855. I proceed to keep the promise in my letter of yesterday, to give you a detailed account of the battle of the Fire Engines. The test arose on the greatest quantity of water thrown by the same quantity of power expended. I have already given you an account of the trial by steam at "Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers." A more public one has since taken place in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Napoleon on the banks of the Seine. Life boats same time and place. The point selected on the Seine is opposite the Champ de Mars and between the bridges of Alma and Jena. In the middle of the river a barge is moored; and on this is the diving apparatus. Fas-tened to the stern are two life boats. They float gracefully; and seem ready to mock and hurl defiance at the destructiveness of the deep. Now a steam boat is seen approaching, decked out in holiday atire; and from its mast he immat the flags of Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey. This steamer has on board many of the Parisian fair ladies who have come to add their attractions to the trials of mechanics and art. We are glad to see them, for their presence lends an influence all its own to our labors. The steamer halts in the middle of the river. The neighboring quays and embankments are all crowded with spectators. Altogether and of course this is noted. After feeding, the scene is very animated, and such as baf- the result is excellent. Pass on to No. 4, French, English, and Sardinlans, we could fles description from us.

ness, accompanied by the Royal Commisgade, Marine Department, &c., and Capt. Fowke, R. E. Secretary to the British

I am thus minute, for I cannot fancy it will be without interest to the readers of the Montreal Gazette to learn how Canada will maintain the Victor's Palm she won from the combined skill of all Europe in 1851 at London .- Your readers will less grudge me the space for details in your well filled columns, when I tell you that I have again to narrate the story of victory—that after a severe trial we have again won the palm from all Europe, in a manner so decisive as to leave no doubt on the minds of the this, so does England; Quebec disputes with them, while Austria says they have none of them a shadow of claim, Prussin now comes to protest against all, and says that she has won the second prize, und at this

point I leave them. The position of the Engines and the man-ner of the trial were equal for all. The quay along the Soine at this place is about 8 feet higher than our wharfe at Montreal. Above the quay is a wall, from the bottom of which to the water's edge, the distance is shout laft fact ... Along the august the Engines water and leading hose, twenty-five feet in length. The distance from the wail to the mouth of the negates was about 130 feet. The Engines are about 20 feet apart, and their places decided by lot. France, draw No. 1; Prussia, No. 8; England Nos. 3 & 4, Canada, Nos. 5 & 10. Number 5 is the Montreal George Perry Engine, and No. 10 the Quebec Engine. The friends of the difwere made, inspected them, and saw that all was fair and right. His imporial Highness now commences his inspection. One hundred of the pempiers of Paris were all ready drawn up in order to work the Engines, and behind them were 150 of the Gardes de-Paris to keep the space clear for action.-All being order I went down the line to note the advantages and defects of all the Engines; and I will give you the result of my judgment. Number 1 (the French Engine is well made and looks equal to its pretonsions. It has no whools, or at least when working it rests on the ground to keep i firm and stondy, as well as to keep the power more under the men's control. When packed up, it rests (as all French ougines do) on the body of a cart of two wheels. resting on springs. Number 2 (the Prussian ongine) is not bad, and its makers are sure that it will astonish all in its operation .-Number 3 is old England's bost, and one that did good work in 1851. Its maker, Morroweather, stands by it as firm as rock-seems confident of success, and looks down with rather too much of overweening contempt on his opponents, as if their mac ines were "small potatous" compared with his. Number 4, Taylor and Son's, from London, has its friend by it, and they seem to be as confident as Marryweather have brought active mon from Engnesist in the trial, and eccure, if pos Both Engines are large an

hor . The are side working. Ind. cd. all as . nee they look like the old. A el fore orly embelished the Pro Department. But the Engin Last to a Leone to Na. 5, the George tion: Engine As I glance from this little using to the big Engines from En and an mind naturally an longing! cresses to deep sea, and I sigh for men o the Montreal Fire Brigade to man the ligh breaks. How much I wanted such aid a this moment in the trial for the victory The comparison between the Mentreal an-London Engines in point of size is that or cab to an omnibus. England had a father. advantage in this particular kind of taler. her short stroke, while Canada had a leasone England could give 80 strokes a minuto, Canada only (4.

Engine looked rakish, and with the presture of the World's Pair of 1851, she was a faver Ito with many. Hope object of me and it folt cortain that if No. 5 was readen at his it would not be disgracefully not without a keen strugglo. Examining the others ra-

pidly, I came to No. 10, the Lemoine Que-bec Engine, and I could not help feeling that she would sweat some of those in the line before she was beaten, and possibly might, if Montreal fail; will save the

Ministry of the state of the st

GBRANG BER BORE FOR ARTS

Much to be a tory

Quebec. It has admirers, and has the reputation of doing much work. It looks very well. It is twice the size of No. 5, (the Castor') with one double action cylinder placed in the back part of the tub. The two beams are about 15 feet long and require 40 men to work thom. While I admit she looks well, I smile to myself at the exertions made to best her puny mate from Montreal. Number 11, from Heidleberg, is not a bad engine, and she will run

some of those in the row protty hard. All be rest of the Engines are French, and ther are of various merit. Each maker has his name on the machine and his men on the ground. Expectation that must be disapointed, is high, and there is not much lov lost among the competitors. I have No. 5 in prime order, and well oiled, and I suppose the others have theirs too. His Royal Highnors examined all the Engines from leon on the banks of the Seine. Life boats to 23 with a good deal of caro. Arriving at and diving apparatus were also tested at the the end of the line a aplendid skiff carries him to the Steamer I have above alluded to which then stoamed off to the barge containing the diving apparatus and to which were tuched the life boats.

After the trial of these things which I will again allude to, His Imperial Highness drops down to the Fire Engines, and from the Steamer's deck witnesses the trial.

At a signal given, No. 1 is off and doc not do badly. At No. 2, Prussian Engine the branchman stands firm and steady and nims at the wall. No. 3, Merryweather's London Engine, is manned by 24 men. Down go the brakes-rap, rap, rap, in quick succession, at the rate of 72 strokes to minute. But no go-try it again. Rap, rap, rap, again go the brakes for 30 strokes, but still no go. She does not suck. A si-milar thing happened to this maker in 1851, Taylor & Lons, London Engine. Her At 12 o'clock precisely a gun fires and approunces the arrival of Ilis Imperial Ilighgo quickly, at the rate of 80 strokes to a would have nothing to four from any Rus minute; but no go - she does not suck; and sioners, and those from different countries she is fed like a sucking calf. Off she goes represented at the Exhibition, Juries of all now; but the result is not equal to Merryclasses 12 and 13 officers of the Fire Bri- weather, although she is larger. The word is given to pass on to Canada, the No. 5. George Perry Engine. The brakes were manned by 16 men. The engine is steady and firm, and filled with water. A gentle-man in the front exclaimed..." Now Canada, all eyes are on you?" At the given signal, Mr. Perry rushed to the brakes and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" and the words seemed to send electricity through the pumps, which forced a stream of water a dead hit against the wall, 10 feet from the ground, amid the hardly believe their own eyes, as they saw the water trickling down the wall, after hav-Jury. The only dispute arises as to who ing boen torced against it by the little 'Cashas won the second prize. France claims tor.' The Secretary of the Royal Commission for Great Britain, and several other gentlemen, now came ashore and congratutrials are allowed, but Mr. Perry said he scratch with her No. 6 Engine, larger than No. 2, and one that is very complicated. It The had the appearance of doing much, but a few strokes decided it was no go. The machine was inferior. No. 7, a French Engine, did well, but nothing remarkable. No.

, from Brussels, was large, but did not played well. No. 10, Quebec, did not realize expectations. No. 11, Heidleburg, beat men, and 20 more than the little "Castor. I must give Mr. Tache great credit for energy in managing. He took his second triforont Engines arranged them as they al with a muzzle 4th larger; but the result thought best. This having been done, was 4th less distance. The other trials fol-Mesers. Trosca and Trola, Engineers, under lowed in rapid succession with no particular whose superintendence all the experiments result worth notice. Some of the engines Sherard Osborne with one man in a punt take the measurement of the distance thrown who did, decline to furnish me with the results; but this point may be depended on : the little George Perry Engine, from Montreal, struck wall 10 feet from the bottom. None of the other engines reached the same point within 11 feet & inches. The Montreal engine, therefore, bids defiance to the

skill of Europe; and I feel proud of the fact. The trials over, Messrs. Tresca & Trela and the officers of the Fire Brigade, examined the victorious little engine very closely. They expressed themselves much pleased by its simple arrangement and large passages and saw that its superiority was so evident as not to admit of a doubt. They were particularly struck with the ease with which it was unpacked and dismounted; which was done in the presence of these gentlemen in 14 minutes, an operation which would occupy the English, Quebec, Prussian, or Ausrian, from one to two hours.

Accounts from the Mining districts of Lake Superior agree in considering the prospects of the coming season such as to ifford the greatest satisfaction to those interested in the country. The various Mining Companies, especially in the copper region, are said to be actively engaged in getting out this ore for shipment; and instead of contracting their operations as winter sets in, they contemplate extending them.

SCHOONER ASHORIE A large topsail chooner, name not known, went ashore on the night of the 16th, on Long Point West; two out of nine of the crew were saved, the rest supposed to be drowned. 'I he two saved were so exhausted that they were unable to give any account of the veessel; she is supposed to have been loaded with wheat.

D. Pettigrew, of London, acknowledges the receipt, per post frem Somersetshire of a "living lizard, measuring 19 inches in. length, lively, after having undergone no less than eight post office stampings. live bottle fly, placed as food for the lizard a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them was dead at the journey's end."

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THE PARIS MAPLE LEAF .-- We have received with regret the last number of the they were sitting. If the Russians are suite-Paris Mapie Leaf, which is discontinued to from a foliation of many of history on many many

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and is middle as

EUROPEAN NEWS

FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE ALLIES IN SEBASTOPOL CAMPBEFORE SEBASTOPOL Sept. 25.

The fleet which sailed round towards Ba

aklava on Friday turned back and passed by Sebastopol, and thence proceeded to Eupatoria on Saturday, returned to Kamissch on Sunday with immense consumption of coal and production of black smoke and with utter want of success as for as regards the supposed object of their curious off from their present position to meet some imaginary demonstration in their rear. Yesterday, Sir Edmund Lyons and Admira Stuart, together with several post-exptains attended at head-quarters, and it is under stood that they, in common with the whole lest are most anxious 'to do something' ere the senson is too far advanced for naval oporations. At Eupatoria, they found no less than 31 000 Turkish infantry in a fine state of discipline, and in perfect readiness, as far as the physique and personnel of the troops are concerned, for any military servic.. Those soldiers were all reciewed and inspected on the occasion, and officers of rank, English and French, were alike gratied by the disciplined alortness and efficiency of those neglected and almost useless infantry. It is difficult to imagine that these Turks could not aid us materially in driving the enemy from Schantopol it they were strongthened by an English division and two French divisions, which could well be spared from this army at present, aided by all our cavalry, which are now in very excellent condition, and are nevertheless, of ne earth-ly service at Kudekei or Baidar. Between sond a force of at least 5,500 anbres to the north side of the Alma, which certainly sian cavalry in the Crimon. Colonel M'Murdo has got more than 10,000 horses and mules for the service of the Land Transport Corps and it would be very strange indeed if he could not spare enough of them to supply and carry food for an expeditionary column. during a wook or ten days, and oven it ho was not able to aid the French intendance in the field, should they require our assistance. The allied fleet could embark and land the whole force in 46 hours, or at all events in 60 hours, at any point between Balaklava or Kamiesch and Eupateria. All our gallant sailors, from tho admirals downwards, fool acutely the difficulties and ingloriousness of the position in which they have been placed. They had hoped indeed huzzaing of the spectators. The owners of to co-operate with the land force in the forthe Engines from old mother England could tunate attack upon Sobastopol on the 8th September; but the violent wind and high con which sprang up ourly on the morning of that day forbade them to raise an anchor nor could such a large ficot have been se in motion in the bad weather that provailed and directed against the narrow entrance of Sobastopol, without the cortainty of colated Canada on the result thus far .- Two lision and the risk of fatal confusion Ordors were given the night before to have took his second. Prussia now came to the steam up early and to give the crows dinner at eleven e'clock, and it was fondly hoped the mon would have been engaged soon after, noon. They were destined, however, to be again spectators, auditores tantum, of tho struggle. In the recent short cruise to and from Eupatoria the floot could not dis-corn any traces of the Russians norm of the Alma. They could not make out a convoy, and its work was bad. No. the Admitted, or over a sire bount, all along the coast and by the telescope for several miles inland. It would seem, indeed, as if the Russians did not use the Perecop read to any great Quebec. The Quebec did not equal the extent, or that their conveys made a detour towards the east in order to avoid any flying column from Eupatoria. Possibly they and most of their supplies down by the Tohongar, and there is every reason to believo that the Russians have established another route between l'orecop and Tehongar for the purpose of advance or retreat. I threw water very well. I had not time to passed up the Straits of Conitchi, and pushod along through the rushes in the postiby the various engines, and those parties lential salt marshes up to Tchongar bridge, which he observed minutely, and that he saw enough to satisfy him that an immenso proportion of the Russian supplies were carried into Crimen by that route. Perecop is quite sale from the sea side. The Spitfire was not able to got very near to the land, but, to make assurance doubly sure the enemy, take the road south between the

> There is no sign o' any present intention on the part of the enemy to ahanden their position on the north side. The celerity with which they throw up and finish the most termidable-looking redoubts on the admirable d ggers, and Marshal Turonne, before it was, who was wont to say that as many battles w to won by the spade as he tho masker. The fire across the reads in crosses in frequency and sero iv every day and we have to record the less of two men in the Buffs and a low toffing examities from from the chomy's cans ful too mer'ars of the French must have can of sorious injury me im ediment to the Russan working are have greatly damaged their magazines . Aug . French commission sits daily ed colors apportuning the soods of war found in the tewn. The number of guns of ili k nds capatroli exce ds 4000; immense quantities of small urms base been carried a by the soldiers and sold, but there are sill thesof them remaining As the Rus show our 18.000 men between the morning or the 5th and class verying of the 8th Sept is likely that we car used at local 1800; soud of arms, got to mention the masket in state, &c., which bolonged to men rendeted acra documbat during the preceding part of the sego. The commission acis on the principle of divising the speils in profortion to the rumper of men actually layer up the strength of the respective ar cos in the care's reinte Separatel. The lateurs were interrupted the other day by time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of its splinters, as it burst as seen as it fell through the roof of the building in which

Staroo and Crasnoo lakes, instead of going

between the sea coast and Starne. The

once if we are not to make any offensive

morement, and, although some people hug

fool his army during the winter, the quanti-

ty of stores piled up on the north side is, to

my mind, a guarantee for their disappoint-

who is appointed Brigade-Mojor to the 2nd brigade of the second division. Captain timber, salt, coal, &c.

Lowes, of the 3rd regiment, has succeeded as aide-de-camp to Brigadior-general Wind-ham, in lieu of that gallant young officer Lieut Swire, of the 17th regiment, who

was severely wounded on the morning of 8th. The duties of the governor are not very onerous, and the population of his district is essentially migratory and noundic Five hundred artillerymen were added to the garrison of the town some days ago. Are we to invest the north side or not : If so when do we begin? We may stay in our present position till the crack of doom and war may thus go on for half a century. The great road from Kadekoi to the camp gets on but slowly, but a really great work is in the course of execution in cutting a kind of canal for the waters of the streamlet which runs through the flat, marshy land close by the railway between Kadekoi and the ton of the harbour. This work will materially tend to the strongth and efficiency of the railway in winter and will carry off the surface water which turned the whole of this marsh into a lake in winter. The Sardinians are at work on the railway from the Woronzoff Road to the main line at Kadekoi; but our engineers declare that they take such pains in elaborating, polishing, and finishing off trenches and cuttings is to lose valuable time. The French have not yet done anything towards the execution of the line laid down by Mr. Campbell from the Colde Balaklava to Kamiosch. It is oroditable to Mr. Beatty's and Mr. Campbell's skill that the engineers of the Army Works Corps have not been able to device a better line for their read than that which these gentlemen laid down for the ramway, run he new road is to run parallel with to tramway for the whole of its course. light klava has consed to exist. There are en'y some dozen of the original houses left scat tored here and there amid iron storehouses mountainons piles of wood, heaps of coal of corn, of forage, of shot and shell, and of stores multitudinous. The harbour is tronched upon by now quays and landing places, and two long wooden jetties project far into ite waters at the shallow head of the harbour, and render good service in taking the pressure off the quays at the waterside. And yet, with all this huge accumulation of stores, such a ravenous devening autmat is an army that there are some fears that we shall run short of fuel and of flour during the winter. It is astounding to hear that not a sack of flour fit for our purposes can be found in the East, and Sir George Maclean, the indefatigable commissary-gene rat, has been obliged to send by telegraph to England for 4000 bags of that necessary In a tew days the issue of bread will proba bly coase, and the soldiers will be obliged to go back to biscuit till tresh supplies are forthcoming. At the present moment the quantity of corn issued daily for horses, mules, and ponies in the English army is not loss than 28,000 lb. The fine weather will onable us to clear the quays in Balaklava, and to accumulate stores at our divisional depots, but stops must spoodily be taken to protect these stores from the effects of rain and storm.

THE MAGAZINE UNDER THE

REDAN. The following is an extract of a letter from Schastopol professing to show how the Redan escaped being blown up by the Russians, like the other forts :- " A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather rarge canonical. he cut in two by the blow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it On further examination it was found to be a thick metallic wire covered with a coating of gutta percha. This wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Re dan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble, when they thought of the frightful explosion from which they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be despatched to set fire to that RUMOURS OF A RUSSIAN LOAN. volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldier had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up one after the other, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Carcening port, the Flag-staff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, the arsenals, and all the principal edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire, and mines. The Redan and the Malakoff alone remain ed up standing, the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by ashell which, directed by Providence, had cut the electric wire in two."

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES ON THE

STH SEPTEMBER. The Invalide Russe gives the following list of losses sustained by the Russian army on September 8th :-Killed: Superior officers, 4; inferior 50;

soldiers, 2625. Wounded: Superior officers, 26; inferior, 206; soldiers, 5\$26. Contusions: Superior officer 7; inferior

58; soldiers, 1138. Missing: 24 officers, 1730 soldiers. The Invalide says-The Russians lost ,500 men on August 17; and 1,000 men per day, on every day following, up to Sep-

tember 5. The result is-killed, wounded, and missing on August 17th..... 1,500 men. August 17th to Sept. 5th. 19,000 " September 5th to 8th ... 11.701 "

Total..... 32,201

ODESSA.

A letter from Cdessa, of the 30th ult., in the Cologne Gazette, says:-" It is not surprising, after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our batteries and the courage of our troops, and of neutral states. that all those who can do so should hasten to quit the town. A decree has just been published which, under any other circumstances, would have been received with great by Charkow. General Menilikow and Colo-

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Abo says that the firing at the bombardment of Sweaborg was heard at Kirdash, in the government of Vasa. which is 187 English miles distant from the

We have much gratification in announcing that her Majesty has conferred the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on Marshall Vaillant, the head of the French the Russians will remain in theirs, and the army, who, as Minister of War, has had so great a share in the organization.

Koughie, Koughil, or Karakouchi, mentioned in Marshal Pelissier's last despatch, is on the road from Eupatoria to the great highway from Perekop to Simpheropol, and but three miles from the point of junction of the two roads. This fact shows the impor- volume, under the above title, written by our tance of the late brilliant skirmish, for it is able and esteemed brother in the ministry his efforts for the conversion of the sinful clear that the enemy is already obliged to the Rev. A. Townley, now of Paris, Cana- We (always of course keeping this duty in defend his line of communication with the army of Perekop against the advanced guard of the Allies.

It appears that the bridge between the Nicholas' and Michael's Latteries was not constructed on pontoons, but was simply er and planked over. It was 3,000 feet long the 27th of August.

The screw war transport, the Queen of the South, left Southampton on Sunday for Plymouth, on her way to Balaklava. She conveys out to the seat of war 700 tons of but timbers and tent floorings, and nearly 300 persons belonging to the medical staff; transport corps, and but carpenter force. Most of the but timbers are for hospital lints. The men of the transport corps will be taken on board the Plymouth.

On Monday between 400 and 500 men of the army work corps embarked at Woolwich for the Crimea.

Russian reports state that emigration has since the 9th. A panic was driving away Tartars had been executed by the military authorities for having spread abroad the renort that that the forts on the south side of Sebastopol had been blown up.

A Russian Colonel of Artillery, named Konstantinoff, has invented a new kind of Congreve-rocket, at Revel, and the trial of its effects had proved satisfactory. It flies live-sevenths of a German mile, that is, of five English miles. A great quantity has been distributed there for use against the allies. Reval is still being fortified.

Marshal Pelissier has had a meeting with General Simpson on the subject of the English correspondents in the Crimea, with a view to some measure for preventing what are considered indiscreet revelations.

NEAPOLITAN TYRANNY .-- A physician of Naples was recently thrown into the criminal prison of the Vicasia, he having been denounced by a rival traitor to the Neapolitan government. On arriving at the narrow entrance he was pushed in, and the door shut him in with utter darkness. A quanfity of Charcoal had been burnt there previcould not enter, the poor man was nearly sufficated. For some days he lay here or an allowance of bread and omons only, whilst wine instead of water was given to bim in abundance, with the intention of inebriating him, and thus extorting confessions. He was eventually released.

THE LATEST.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.

Several bankers here give credence to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

DENMARK.

Letters from Copenhagen say that the panishment of Prince Ferdinand from the capital---should he persist in his refusal to sign the new constitution-is spoken of. Runour even assigns to him a forced place of residence, viz., the fortified city of Frederica.

PIEDMONT.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Piedmont has prepared a bill for the Reform of elementary schools.

MONTENEGRO.

A despatch, dated Vienna. Thursday evening, announces that a band of Montenegrins had made an irruption, and violated the territory of Austria, near Krivoscia

NEUTRAL FLAGS IN THE SEA . OF AZOFF.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.

The permission granted by the Allies to friendly and neutral flags to ship grain in the ports of the Sea of Azoff, under proper restrictions, as telegraphed to you on the 4th es of those who plainly declared to their inst., was negotiated by the Austrian government at the instance of the Trieste house of Gopcewitsch, which had large stores of corn at Taganrog, and lost it all during the bombardment.

I am now able to add that Russia has also given its consent to the measure, but,

THE BALTIC. A letter for Stockholm, of the 30th ult. says: " Letters from Helsingfors state that satisfaction. It emanates from Count Klein- the Russians are repairing with the greatest michel, dated Peterhof, 3rd of Augu t, and activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which orders the commencement of surveys and were so dreadfully damaged by the hombard- distinct declaration of the will of God in preparatory works for a railway from Char- ment of the 9th and 10th August. They kow to Kaffa by Genitchi and Arabat, and are establishing new powder magazines i another from Genitchi to Seba-topol, by the rock, in order to avoid the risk of new Simpleropol and Bakchi-Serai. The same explosions; the storehouses which were in than it is at present. We have no warrant decree states that surveys are also to be wood are being built of stone; the arsenal, to expect that a whole parish will at once made for a railway from Moscow to Odessa. which was completely destroyed, is to be adopt a practice which involves self-denial, placed in a more protected position; the nel Aleksicw, of the Engineers, are charged barracks, which before the bombardment with these works. A letter from Kherson were capable of containing 10,000 men, are in upon their consciences, when at the same states that in the course of the month there being enlarged, and an attempt is to be made time they know that perhaps not one of his had arrived in that port from 2 holaieff to fortify the Isle Drunsie. General de brethren in the neighborhood ever allude to twenty-one vessels, eight laden and flour Berg, the Military Governor, has visited the the subject, or if they do, it is with a good and oats, and thirteen in ballast; and that rock of Longon, on which the Brench exand Otschskow, laden with corn, finseed, possible to construct during the winter a sort | So. If success was the measure of our duty, N. Walker,—Medical Jurispridence. twenty-two had left the port for Nicolnieff (tablished a battery, to see if it will not be of citadel there."

Der foundations are upo i the buly !!! s. Hamilton. Friday, November 2nd. 1855

"THE SACERDOTAL TITHE."

WE have just received a copy of a small da West. We rise from the perusal of its proper relative position,) we answer him pages with a sincere conviction that the according to the tenor of his own words church is under great obligations to the author of this treatise, for the clear and convincing manner in which he has stated the unpleasant, but since they are both in their composed of beams and spars lashed togeth- various arguments, which proce to all who several places scriptural duties, they must are capable of reasoning, and who are not both be taught, their unpleasantness to the and 22 feet wide, and was haished only on bent upon shutting their eyes to the most contrary notwithstanding. irresistible conclusions, the binding obligation which rests upon us all to fulfill the much have a great influence in arresting our sine. neglected duty of paying the tenth of our cess, but if this is a reason for persevasubstance to Almighty God.

Mr. Townley's treatise sets out with a chapter upon the necessity of a certain income for the clergy, and then he proceeds fects of mere voluntaryism, and if its bane to state the various arguments in support of ful influence is to be neutralized it must be ministerial tithes. He shows that the prac- by the adoption of a scriptural Principle of tice is required by Almighty God as an action in the duty of giving, and then that acknowledgement of His sovereignty principle will be found by every honest staover all created things, and that the dignity of Christ demands that they who partake of tal tithe." commenced on a great scale in Simpheropol His priesthood should also share His right to the goods of His people. He next ad- up in a manner most creditable to all conduces the proof contained in the Old and cerned in its publication. New Testaments-the evidence from Pagan usage, the testimony from Catholic consent. the absolute necessity of the Divine system THE annual Convocation of Trinity College of Sacerdotal tithes to the real efficiency of the church, and the positive personal be- the 27th October. nesit resulting to those who pay them. He concludes with a chapter containing answers admitted the following gentlemen to degrees: to the popular objections which are usually brought against the obligations and performances of this duty. From the constant reference to, and quo-

> tations from the works of others, Mr. Townley, it is evident, lays no particular claim to originality in his treatment of this subject,-which indeed must necessarily be impossible in the advocacy of a duty which has been enforced upon the consciences of God's people from the beginning. We are however acquainted with some of the sources to which he refers, and we can testify that the manner in which he has put the argumout and the adaptation of them to the exigencies of the present time are worthy of high commendation. We ought moreover to consider ourselves under further obligations to the author when we remember, that the works of such writers as Thorndike Comber, and Lesslie, are extremely scarce among us, being rare even in the libraries of the clergy, whose miserably insufficient incomes hardly furnish bread, and make books a luxury to be longed after rather than enjoyed. The very trifling expense of the book should form another great inducement to its circulation, and we trust that the Clergy will exert themselves in spreading it widely throughout the Diocese. It is impossible to expect that our people will do their duty in this or any other respect, unless they are distinctly taught what that duty is, and if there are those amongst us who question the expediency of enforcing such a practice as the present, from the pulpit, there can be no reason why it should not be urged upon the attention of us, through the instrumentality of such a Christianities as that under review, which is essentially popular in its character, and involves a very small expenditure. We must confess our fear that the ex-

treme unpopularity of the subject will interfere with the widely extended circulation which we could desire for this publication. and we must with all respect acknowledge the surprise with which we have heard many of the Clergy themselves speak of this subject as one which it was vain to urge upon the minds of people now-a-days, and in proof of their assertion would point to the parishparishioners that the tithe of their ubsistance belonged to Almighty God, and asks what success has attended such a course. We think the answer is easy. We think that all the success which under the circumstances we have a right to expect has attenof course, only as far as concerns the flags | ded such efforts. Within our own personal knowledge weare acquainted with a good many who now pay their tithe regularly, who a few years since never understood that such was their duty, and who consequently never thought of performing it. We are also confideat that if there was a more general and this particular, we should gradually find the practise of this duty much more frequent J. T. Mackenzic. - Materia Medica, (Se merely because their own clergyman urges many who argue that because we cannot J. T. Mackenzie, -Clinical Surgerye

lead men to pay tithes we are therefore justitled in being silent upon the subject, might upon exactly the same principle come to the conclusion that they might as well give up preaching repettance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

To one then who asks us how many of our parishioners we have induced by our teachings to pay tithes, as a scriptural daty? We answer by asking, how many of his own flock he has been the means of leading to a true repentance and a lively faith ! And if he acknowledges that notwithstanding all his exhortations the number is lamentably small that he still finds in that very fact, a fresh inducement to be more earnest than ever in

That circumstance however will no doubt rence in one it must also be a reason for persevering in the other.

All must acknowledge the miserable efdent of Holy Scripture to be "the Sacerdo-

We must add that the little work is got

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

was held in the College Hall, on Saturday,

After the usual prayers, the Chancellor

Hon. John Hilyard Cameron, | Professors John Hawkins Hagarty,
Philip Michael Van Koughnet,

of Law. M. D. ad eundem.

Francis McManus Russell, Edinburgh. B. A. Abraham James Broughall, Henry William Davies, Octavus Weld. James John Bogert, George Noel Higginson, James Edwin O'Reilly, Frederick Schofield. Charles Walker Robinson, Herbert Chilion Jones, Huson William Munro Murray. 2014

M. B. ंद्र हालकारी Robert James Johnston. B. C. L. Charles Magrath,

Samuel Bickerton Harman. B. A. ad eundem. Rev. Arthur Palmer, Trinity College

Dublin. Gustavus Rochfort Jarvis, King's College, Fredericton. Thomas Tempest Robarts, Toronto Uni-

versity. William Bettridge, King's College, Toronto.

M. A. S. C. TT SNAP Rev. Arthur Palmer, Gustavus Rochfort Jarvis, 11

Thomas Tempest Robarts, William Bettridge. The following Prizes were then distributed by the Chancellor:

Ds. VanKoughnet.—Chancellor's Prize for First Classic at B. A. Examina tion 1854.

Ds. Broughall .- First Kent Prize for Theological Essay. Ds. Cooper. - Divinity Prize, in annual

College Examination. Ds. Broughall .- Classical Prize in the Third Year at the annual Examina-

tion. Sandars .- Mathematical Prize in the Second Year at the annual Examination.

Patton .-- Classical Prize in the Second Year at the annual Examination Ds. VanKoughnet .- English Essay.

Sandars .- Latin Essay. Sandars .- Latin Verse. The presentation of the respective Prizes

by the venerable Chancellor formed a very interesting portion of the proceedings; as also the reading of a well written Essay by G. VanKoughnet, and the recital of Latin composition by - Sanders.

MEDICAL PRIZES. J. T. Mackenzie, Assistant Demonstra-tors and Presedors of W. Lambert. Anaiomy. J. T. Mackenzie. General and Descrip

tive Anatomy. W. Lambert .- Chemistry (Senior .)

1110r.) J. King .- Materia Medica (Junior.) E. Goodman .- Obstetrics, (Senior.) T. G. Phillips .- Obstetrics, (Junior.) J. T. Mackenzie.—Surgery, (Senior.)

W. Lambert 20 (Practice of Medicine, T. G. Phillips 20 (Junior.) 3 A. Ardagh .- Institutes of Medicine, Junior.)

one to the families editor in a wider Yankow ment of victory from his favorite Engine from and more successful sphere.

41st regiment

ful, they will open fire some fine day on the term and make it too but to hald not in-