probably once a day, one priest at this altar and another at another. I was, Sir, at that temple looking round me, when I observed a dirty-looking priest and a dirty-looking lad, whose head seemed as if it had not been combed for a week, waiting upon him at an altar, and giving out the responses. That priest, that boy, myself, and my *valet de place*, were the only persons present, at the ceremony. (Hear, hear.) I was in St. Peter's in the morning when mass was said. St. Peter's, which is the most magnificent building of the kind in the world, ought to be dedicated to the arts—but it is all [illegible] When one sees it, he cannot expect to see anything like it again—just as when one sees Mont Blanc you do not wish to see any other mountain. In that magnificent building, capable of holding some 20,000 or 30,000 persons, there were only some 300 present at mass; and of these 300, I have no doubt the one-half were strangers. Among all present, I believe there were not ten Romans. (Hear, hear.) I went among the churches of Rome, gorgeous and beyond description. I went in at all hours of the day—I may say almost at all hours of the night, as both day and night I went to see what I could see, and hear what I could hear—and I am here able to say that I never saw an individual, man or woman, who wore a decent garb attending at the confessionals. I never saw a solitary person bow the knee at the confessional, except a beggar woman. (Hear, hear.) I never saw a solitary man, except a pauper, go on his knee to receive a wafer. (Hear, hear.) Men and women of rank and character keep away from these churches and the churches themselves are given up to boys and beggars. (Hear, hear.) It is amazing, Sir, in the magnificent St. Peter's and midst its splendid pillars, to see boys in rags playing "hide-and-go-seek," and beggars standing here and there, crying, "Give me a penny." Go where you will, you see nothing like devotion; you hear nothing like preaching. In some of the churches the pulpit is not ascended once in the year. (Cries of "Hear hear.") I never heard an attempt to preach except on one occasion—the feast of St. Joseph—when a man addressed an immense number of children, telling them that St. Joseph, when once going up a hill, stuck his stick into the ground, and that it immediately blossomed. There were about 1,000 boys keeping the feast, some of them holding sticks in the one hand and flowers in the other. There was an attempt at an address on that occasion, and it was the only one I ever heard. There is no religion, Sir, in Rome. Going to a church on a Sabbath morning, where mass is being performed, you will see some of the people lounging about with books in their hands, noting down some of the fine arts, whilst the priest is creating his god at one of the altars. (Hear, hear.) I have seen men in the cathedrals intoning the services—six on one side and twelve on the other; and, whilst some of the most ridiculous sounds were being uttered as praises to God, the choristers themselves were laughing and talking together; and one man, whose head was as bald as if there had never been a hair on it, was counting his money and singing at the same time. (Hear.) This is not half as bad as multitudes of other things which I might mention. In all the services at Rome there is no such things as heart. All formality from beginning to end. The name of Jesus Christ is never mentioned (Hear, hear.) Mary and the Bambino, or infant Jesus, are the only things spoken of. It is Mary and the bambino, bambino and Mary, wherever you go. There pictures and images are to be found in all places, with candles burning before them—in the whisky shop, in the wine shop, and on the road-side; and the cross, and other emblems of Popery, are to be found in all quarters, even on the tops of houses, and surmounting hay-stacks. I was going into Naples in the morning, about nine o'clock, and it seemed to me that there was nothing else to be seen in the streets except soldiers, and priests, and beggars, and donkeys. (Hear, and laughter.) These crowded the thoroughfares in every direction. When I was passing through the market, I saw an image of Mary with candles before it. A poor fellow was just coming up, when his ass stumbled, and all the things on its back fell off. The man was, of course, irritated, and he began to curse and to whip the animal. However, just as he was cursing and whipping, he observed the image, and then there was a scene such as I cannot describe. The man bowing before the image, and beating and cursing his ass, and again bowing and beating, beating and bowing until he had discharged what he conceived to be his duty at once to his ass and to the image. (Loud laughter.) This is the state of things which you would have in this country if these fellows who whip mothers and children were to have their own way. (Hear.) Christ, Sir, is as little known in Rome, that a man in anger cannot swear by a name about which he is in ignorance. He swears by Mary, or by some saint, or by the bambino. There is no Bible in Rome, no preaching, no education. Priest and people are all sunk in ignorance I look upon a papal priest as I look on a priest who serves at the temple of Juggernaat. He is a promoter of idolatry, and he ought to be treated as one guilty of that heinous crime. Rome is full of images, and relics, and bones of martyrs, some of whom never had an existence. If they have not everything wanted by the superstitious they will make it to order, and I verily believe that, if any of you held a dollar, and asked a priest in Rome for a bottle of the darkness that covered Egypt, he would take care to have it for you. (Sound laughter.) Such, Sir, is Rome, and such would Ireland be if Protestantism were driven out of this land, and Papal priests had their full sway. Which I trust and pray they never will have. (Hear.) Permit me now to say that I am astonished that this General Assembly does not report a larger number of missionaries in Connaught. I reside in America, and you will recollect that you were a Presbyterian church in this country when there was no Presbyterian Church in America.—You will recollect that the first men that went out from this Church went to America; and what, Sir, do I find by the reports given in to our Assembly which met lately at St. Louis? Why, that there are between 500 and 600 domestic missionaries under the care of our church. (Cheers.) Our Church, Sir, is only a part of the Presbyterian body in America. There is the New School Assembly, which has connected with it many able and excellent men; and there are other Presbyterian bodies, all of whom are at work in the field of missions. (Hear, hear.) The Assembly with which I am connected have between 500 and 600 missionaries, and I find, Sir, that there was raised for their support during the year a sum amounting to about 100,000 dollars. (Hear, hear.) I mention this just to stir you up to love and good works. We have here one of the grandest missionary fields that God has ever placed under the care of the Church. My brother here talked about that field being in the Far West. I could not help smiling when he said so. When we, Sir, talk about the Far West, we talk about a part of our country some 5,000 or 6,000 miles distant. (Hear, hear.) The Far West of Rome—a distance of about 140 miles! (Laughter.) Far West! Why, Sir, I wonder that some of those who feel an interest in your missions do not take coach on Saturday, look at your churches and missions in the Far West in Connaught, and return to their domestic duties on the Monday. (Hear.) I wonder that some ten or twelve of your students do not go out to Connaught when they have finished their studies on Friday, and return from the Far West to resume their exercises on Monday. How ridiculous it is, Sir, to talk about the Far West, when members of this Assembly could in twenty-four hours, render their services at its extremest point. (Hear, hear.) A great many ministers come to our country, and, although we are glad to see them, and I would treat them as generously and as kindly as I could, still, our feeling with regard to them is, and I here express it, "Why not stay at home?—(hear, hear)—why not go to Connaught?—(hear, hear)—why not work in the South and West of Ireland?—why not act as missionaries in Dublin, and among the five or six millions of Roman Catholics scattered over your country? (Hear.) You have quite enough at home to occupy your attention; you are just the men to enter into the field, and why do you come here? My Christian friends, these are our feelings. In his providence, has placed a most interesting field just at your own door; He has given to you millions of poor Roman Catholic Irishmen—and I know of these Irishmen, judging by the experience I have had of them in my own country, that when they are converted and brought to the love of the truth they have had the love of God shed abroad in their hearts, they may not reason very much, but be accomplished, but they will, as a rule, be actuated by love, make some sacrifices and bear misgivings on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) God, in his providence is fast coming over to us from the hills and mountains, and they are passing in crowds to the West of our country. There is a cry to Christians, men before they go; there is a call upon you to make them men free in the Gospel of Christ—to resist the efforts of Romanism to keep them down in darkness. A few years ago, in this country, [illegible] deed, in the state of Connaught, [illegible] Christ, Sir, to talk about the Far West, when members of this Assembly could in twenty-four hours, render their services at its extremest point. (Hear, hear.) A great many ministers come to our country, and, although we are glad to see them, and I would treat them as generously and as kindly as I could, still, our feeling with regard to them is, and I here express it, "Why not stay at home?—(hear, hear)—why not go to Connaught?—(hear, hear)—why not work in the South and West of Ireland?—why not act as missionaries in Dublin, and among the five or six millions of Roman Catholics scattered over your country? (Hear.) You have quite enough at home to occupy your attention; you are just the men to enter into the field, and why do you come here? My Christian friends, these are our feelings. 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A few years ago, in this country, [illegible] deed, in the state of Connaught, [illegible] deserted her, and she would not have been able to obtain even the necessaries of life. (Hear, hear.) I wonder, Sir, that Heaven's curse does not fall on such a priesthood; and that Heaven's lightning does not blast them; and I wonder, when I know they declare themselves to be legatees of Heaven, and the men to whose hands the God of heaven has committed that truth which makes known to perishing sinners the light of the knowledge of the glorious Gospel of God our Saviour. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, I feel that I have wearied your patience. (No, no.) May God bless you in your mission. Go on and prosper in the work. Say what you have a mind to say against the priests—say what you have a mind to say against the system—do this, and treat the poor people with kindness. (Hear, hear.) Recollect that they are wound up in a net which they never had a hand in weaving—recollect that there is a darkness around their minds that they had no hand in creating. When you speak to them, make them to feel that you have a heart and a hand to give them—(hear, hear)—make them to feel that you love them and desire to promote their best interests—use the truth as it is in Jesus—watch and pray, and be convinced, though it is "not by might nor power" that your labours will be successful, and your prayers will be answered.—(Hear.) Seek a large measure of the mission spirit. If the members of this Assembly are only imbued with a proper spirit, and if they are determined to set themselves heartily to cultivate the wild wastes of the West, they will soon see these wastes blooming and blossoming like the rose, and the millions of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen rejoicing in Christ as the God of their salvation. If, on the other side of the Atlantic, we can do anything for you in sustaining your missions—if my prayers can do anything, you shall have them—(hear, hear)—if my individual contributions can do anything, you shall have them—(hear, hear)—if my influence can do anything, you shall have it—and if, on some future occasion, it shall be your policy or desire to send to us again such a brother as Dr. Drill, who pleaded your cause nobly, and who has left behind him a name which the absence of months has not erased—(hear, hear)—you shall have my hand, my heart, my contributions, and my influence. (Applause.) If I should never appear before you again, as I never expect to do, oh! that I may hear of blessings, even to the utmost bounds of the eternal hills, resting upon you and your Connaught mission. (The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.)

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace was constituted on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Sir David Brewster. The great hall was crowded to excess, and the platform was completely crammed with delegates, a vast number of the gentlemen being evidently foreigners. The congress was opened by the election of members of the bureau, Sir David Brewster being chosen as president; Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P., and Charles Hindley, Esq., M. P., vice-presidents for England; MM. Cormenin and Horace Saye, vice-presidents France; Professor Ran, of Heidelberg, for Germany; M. Visschers, for Belgium; and Judge John N. Miles and the hon W. Jackson, for America. The secretaries chosen were:—For England, the Rev. H. Richard and Mr. W. Stokes; for France, MM. Joseph Garnier and M. Coquerel, jun.; for Germany, Mr. Maquardsen and Dr. Kreutznash; for America, Mr. Elihu Burritt and Dr. Beckwith; and for Italy, M. Julus Anigdor, of Nice. The several lists of foreign delegates and adherents were then read by the foreign vice presidents or secretaries, after which the English secretary (the Rev. Henry Richard) said that he would not attempt to read the list of English delegates and adherents, as they numbered above a thousand. Sir David Brewster proceeded to deliver the inaugural address. Two addresses to the congress—one from the mayor, alderman, and burgesses of the borough of Sheffield, and the other from Dunferm line, signed by the provost on behalf of the corporate body, declaring their entire approbation of the fundamental principles of the congress, were then read. The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, moved the first resolution:—

1. "That it is the especial and solemn duty of all ministers of religion, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities, and public and commercial jealousies, which have been so often the cause of disastrous wars."

The Rev. W. Brock seconded the resolution.—Mr. Cobden said there might be many ladies present, mothers of families—of children who were still young—and upon whose tender minds there was still abundant time to make an impression that would be permanent. He adverted to the necessity that existed for care in the choice of toys that were placed in the hands of children. He reproved the custom of giving to children those kind of playthings which should tend to familiarise them to feelings and habits of war—of a custom which he knew to be very prevalent in France, and to be certainly not unknown in this country, of giving to children, for instance, figures of soldiers for playthings, and teaching them to set up the red coats against the blue coats. And those little things of tin or lead were made to march against one another with music, swords and muskets; and thus the children were early taught to rejoice, if they were English children, when the red coats overthrew the blue coats; and if they were French, when the blue coats overthrew the red coats; and he therefore recommended mothers to be careful not to allow their children to be accustomed to these mimic scenes of war (cheers.) The question was then put, and the resolution unanimously adopted. M. Visscher moved the second resolution:—

2. "That an appeal to the sword can settle no question, on any principal of equity and right, it is the duty of Governments to refer to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators such difference arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted."

The Rev. Dr. Beckwith, Secretary for the American Peace Society, supported the resolution, which was then carried, and the sitting terminated.

The Congress resumed its sitting on Wednesday.—The Rev. Mr. Richards, the English Secretary, read letters from several distinguished foreigners, amongst whom were M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, member of the National Institution, and representative of the people; M. Carnot, representative of the people; M. Victor de Tracy, formerly Minister of Marine in the administration of M. Odillon Barrot; Dr. Bodenstern, and General Subervie, one of the oldest generals in France, all evincing their adhesion to the principles of the Congress, wishing success to its efforts, and expressing deep regret at being unable to be present in person.—The third resolution was then read by M. Richards, in English, and by M. Garnier, in French:—

"That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace each other, amid professions of mutual friendship and confidence, being a prolific source of social immortality, financial embarrassment, and national suffering, while they excite constant disquietude and irritation among the nations, the Congress would earnestly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of disarmament."

Mr. Cobden came forward to move the resolution, he maintained that, short of the loss of life and the devastation which took place upon the field of battle, every other social and economical evil that attended upon the state of war, attended the keeping up of war armaments. They had not the battle fields running with blood, nor the destroyed cities, nor the trampled down harvest, and that was all, for they had heavy taxation. They had the demoralisation of the barracks. They had the waste of the national resources occasioned by maintaining large bodies of men in a state of idleness. And on what grounds were these armaments maintained in a time of peace? Why, forsooth, it was said to be because it was necessary to be prepared for war, in order to prevent war. That was the answer which had been embodied in a motto which they had found written over the gates of a large town in Belgium. He trusted that their friend M. Visschet would have it removed (cheers and laughter). The motto was in Latin, but its meaning was "If you would preserve peace, you must be prepared for war." And people seemed to have taken for granted the wisdom of the saying, and to have gone on in that belief, until they found that it was easy to discover a pretence for going to war, when they were always so ready for it (hear, hear). He had said some years ago, and he had been ridiculed for having said it, that he was not afraid of the countries on the continent of Europe going to war with one another; he had said it three years ago—he had said it two years ago—he had now repeated it. They had, indeed, seen commotions and civil wars, not wars of countries with one another. They had seen, indeed, the war in Hungary, where the sovereign of Austria had asked the sovereign of a neighbouring country to aid him in putting down his revolted subjects. But they had seen no aggression of one great country upon another. In fact, they had seen nothing like the tendency to war which existed amongst the nations of Europe forty years ago (hear.)

But he should make this reservation.—it was his firm belief that if they went on increasing their armaments, if they went on increasing the number of their armies from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of bayonets, and if they continued to wring their subsistence from the industrious people, in order to maintain those masses of idle men, the nations might become indifferent at length whether those masses did or did not come into mortal conflict. They might become tired of the burthen and even willing to get rid of it by allowing those soldiers to slaughter one another. There was never in the history of the world a country that presented such an aggressive attitude as England did at the present moment; if any man, or any set of men, thought that we could be otherwise than a heavily taxed people whilst such a system lasted, he could only say that they used a system of arithmatic which he did not understand (hear, hear.) He had been sitting for the last three sessions upon a committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of inquiring into the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance, and what had been ascertained? Why that they had 6,000,000 worth of warlike stores; a hundred line-of-battle ships afloat or on stocks; between 20,000 and 30,000 pieces of cannon; 30,000,000 of musket ball cartridges; 140,000 pikes; 1,200,000 sand bags—ready for use in their fortifications—in short, that they were armed in every point, and ready to enter upon a gigantic scheme of warlike operations to-morrow. Nations were beginning to look great evils in the face, and to cease to bow down to hoary abuses. They could now look upon intemperance—a vice which they knew to be as old as the flood—and determine to put an end to it (cheers.) If they therefore, did in this question as in others, they would only be acting in harmony with the spirit of the age. If they shewed the evils moral and material, which were caused by war, if they proved how it acted upon families, how it demoralised and impoverished the community, there were those there who would live to see a total change in the opinions of men, and when that change came, down would go the system which the previously mistaken opinion had upheld (loud cheers).—Mr. Etwart, M. P. in supporting the resolution, argued that that nation would always be most powerful that most perused the arts of peace, asking how they could prosecute those whilst they kept up mighty armaments, and alluded in glowing language to the conquest, far greater than was ever achieved by an army, which Prince Albert and his workmen might celebrate this year. The nations were beginning to draw together in a more friendly spirit than had ever before existed, and as that intercourse increased there was little room for doubt that their good feeling towards each other would increase also. He should conclude with the words of their great poet, Milton, who, if he now lived, would be a supporter of their principles (cheers).

"O shame to man! men only disagree,
Of creatures rational, though under hope
Of heav'nly grace; and God proclaiming peace
Yet live in hatred, and strife.
Waging the world, each other to destroy."

—Mr. Macgregor, M. P., and some other gentlemen then addressed the assemblage, and the resolution together with others on the advantages of peace, were unanimously adopted.

American Fireams in the Exhibition.—Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the United States' Minister at this Court, having requested that his son, Colonel T. B. Lawrence, may be allowed to take out of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park three of Mr. Colt's American revolving pistols to be forwarded to the Cape of Good Hope, for the use of an Officer in Her Majesty's Service, the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the proper authorities to permit the pistols to be removed from the Exhibition Building and delivered to Colonel Lawrence as requested.

Pirates in the China Seas.—The following is an extract from a private letter:—"On the 26th of March, Captain Hely, commanding Messrs. Dent and Co's store-ship the *Amite*, stationed in the river Min, whilst proceeding up the river to the town of Foochow two China boats with eight men, was attacked by six large piratical junks carrying 40 to 60 men each. They commenced a heavy fire, and made sail upon him evidently with a view of running his boats down, but a well-directed and continued fire from a large swivel duck gun and musket by his seamen deterred the pirates to close quarters, though their boarding netting were fitted up eight feet high. The boat following his own was, however, intercepted by one of the junks, and one of the Lascars was knocked overboard. The hazard was great, but there was no other means to save the man's life.—He ranged his boat right athwart the junk's bow, gave her a raking, and engaged in hand-in-hand fight with the crew. The struggle was desperate; besides the continual fire of small arms they heaved stones and stink-pots (pots filled with powder-bags, having slow matches attached, which are broken by being thrown on an object and explode) upon his crew, and wrested the pikes from two of his men's hands. The Lascar was, however, picked up alive, a tow line was made fast, and Captain Hely had the triumph of sailing both his boats away and proceeding on his course, the light wind giving him a superiority over the heavy junks. Considering the immense force of the pirates and the time the engagement lasted (half an hour) the escape of Captain Hely and his small crew was miraculous. Seven were, however, severely wounded whilst alongside the junk by spears and pikes; he himself was struck on the head by a stone, carrying away his cap, but without injuring him, and one man only escaped unhurt. Captain Hely has no doubt that the pirates had received timely notice of his intention to visit Foochow, for the shore was crowded with spectators watching the contest and cheering on the pirates.—His fired proved effective, for the Chinese authorities, who were taking measures to secure the pirates, informed him that five were killed and 40 wounded, many of them severely."

A Volcanic Island.—It will be remembered that an Island, about 120 feet high and 2,000 feet in circumference; suddenly sprang up in 1831 between Sicily and La Pantellaria. It disappeared about a month after, and at later period even the sounding lead could give no indication of its existence; but vessels passing over the place it had formerly occupied would sometimes feel a sort of shock, which showed that it was of volcanic origin. In March last, however, the French vessels *Eole*, which was taking soundings in the vicinity, discovered some traces of its existence; and we now learn from Naples that in the course of last month Her Majesty's ship *Scourge*, Captain Kerr, verified the truth of the preceding observation, and further discovered that the island, which has been christened "Isola Ginlia," was only nine feet under water. Captain Kerr had a pole with a steamer and an inscription set up on the spot.—*Journal des Debats.*

[*Communicated—from the last Courier.*]

CONFIRMATION AT KINGSTON.

On Sunday morning August 17th inst, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton visited Trinity Church, Kingston, for the purpose of administering the holy rite of Confirmation. On this interesting occasion the Church was crowded to excess. Although only three years have elapsed since the last administration the number of candidates was unusally great.

The Rector of the Parish had examined and granted tickets to 97 persons—no less than 95 of whom were present. Of these, 57 were females, impressed with the solemnity of the dedication they were making of themselves to God and his service.

At the close of the Confirmation service, a young married woman, of interesting appearance, came forward to be admitted into the communion of the Church of England, on a renunciation of that of the Church of Rome. As it may be gratifying to the members of the Church to be informed of the manner in which this renunciation and admission were effected, a copy of the order observed on the occasion is here inserted:

ORDER.

The woman standing at the Altar rails, the Rector of the Parish presented her to the Bishop, sitting at the north side of the Lord's table, with these words:

"My Lord, I present unto your Lordship this person, who is desirous of renouncing communion with the Church of Rome, and being admitted into that of the Church of England."

The Bishop then addressed her as follows:

"Dearly beloved,—Forasmuch as it hath been declared unto us by the Rector of Parish, that you are desirous, after due consideration, and weighing of the matter, without compulsion, of your own free choice, to renounce the communion of the Church of Rome, and to be admitted into that of the Church of England,—in order that this present congregation of Christ, here assembled, may understand your mind and will in these things, and that your own resolution may be the more firmly fixed, you shall answer plainly to such things as, in the name of God, and of his Church, shall be demanded of you touching the same.

1. Is it your desire and settled resolution to be admitted into the communion of the Church of England? Answer—It is so.

2 Are you persuaded that the Church of Rome doth hold and teach several dangerous errors, contrary to the truth of God's holy word, and to the doctrine and discipline of the Primitive Church, such as these following:—The supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome over all churches throughout the world,—Transubstantiation,—the worship of Images,—the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin and other Saints,—the ministration of the Holy Sacrament in one kind only—and the doctrine of Purgatory;—and do you renounce these and all such like errors, as contrary to the true doctrine of Christ's Holy Catholic Church? Answer—I renounce them all.

3 Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ? Answer—I am so persuaded.

4. Do you believe the three Creeds,—called the Apostles,' the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, and that the same may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture? Answer—I do believe them.

5. Are you persuaded that the Church of England, into which you desire to be admitted, is a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church: Answer—I do believe it.

Let us pray

Our Father, &c.
O Lord, save this woman thy servant:
Who putteth her trust in Thee.
Send her help from thy holy place:
And evermore mightily defend her.
Be unto her a strong tower
From the face of her enemy.
O Lord hear our prayer,
And let our crying come unto Thee.

O Almighty God, who, according to the multitude of thy mercies, dost so put away the sins of those who repent, that thou remembrest them no more,—give unto this thy servant unfeigned repentance for the errors of her departed, and steadfast faith in thy Son Jesus; and grant, that being delivered from all false doctrine, she may be nourished up in the truth of thy holy Gospel, and continue in the unity of this thy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This service closed with the Benediction.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Rector of Carleton, and the Communion Service by the Rev. William Elias Scovil, Rector of Kingston. An excellent Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, 1 Thess. 5. 21—"Prove all things hold fast that which is good."

In this admirable discourse, his Lordship took occasion, from the admission into the Church of this convert from Romanism, to state, which he did most clearly and distinctly, among other things, the wide and very great differences which exist between our Church and that of Rome. He pointed out most fully and unequivocally, the necessity which existed, and whence that necessity arose, for a Reformed branch of the Catholic Church. He shewed the manner in which that Reformation, so greatly needed, was effected; and proved, by ample testimony, that the separation which caused between the English and Roman branches of the Church, lies at the door of the latter. His Lordship enumerated the points in which we agree with the Church of Rome, and those in which we differ from it; and in what respects we are justified in considering other Protestant bodies as defective; and the grounds on which we consider it essential to maintain our own principles, distinct from other bodies. Discussing these important points at considerable length, and with great clearness and force of reasoning—vindicating the Church of England from the charges alleged against her by the adherents of the Roman See, and asserting that while Holy Scripture contains all divine truth which is essential to salvation, the Prayer-book being its best expositor—it, and all of it, being taken in its plain and natural meaning, without attempting, as is often done, to explain away its obvious grammatical and literal signification—because, while it agrees with Holy Writ, it embodies the Catholic tradition of the Church of all ages, a fact which raises it far above all the interpretations of all individual expositors, manifestly in many essential particulars discordant with one another:—His Lordship, with great earnestness, urged upon all who heard him the duty of adhering to our own sound branch of the Church Catholic in life, and in death, and in all things; and complaining at the same time of the bitter and injurious calumnies with which himself and many of his clergy have been assailed, he declared that from his own knowledge of the sentiments of the Clergy of the Province, he could boldly assert that any imputations of Romanising tendencies in them were utterly groundless.

The Bishop, addressing the persons then lately confirmed, besought them to bear in mind the solemnity of the obligation they had taken upon themselves, and to evince the sincerity with which they had assumed it, by a life and conversation in all respects suited to it.

This able and well-timed discourse was listened to with marked attention by all the congregation, and by none more seriously than by the candidates for Confirmation, whose devout deportment gave reason for the belief, that they are among the number of those who have "asked the way to Zion" with their faces thitherward, saying,—Come, and "let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual "covenant that shall not be forgotten."

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Through the progress of time, I am permitted to give you a bird's eye view of the proceedings of the Orangemen, of the County of Albert on the 12th. I hope you will grant me a space in your loyal paper for my remarks. The brethren of Lodge No. 42, assembled in their Lodge Room at 8 o'clock, A. M. with that brotherly feeling that is customary among them, and after the usual business was disposed of, formed in Procession, and marched about a mile when we met King Wm's. Mount True Blues. After the usual salutes, we returned to the house of Brother Pulcifer, where we sat down to an excellent Dinner, which was served up in a style which reflects the highest credit on our worthy host and hostess. A number of ladies favoured us with their presence, which lent an additional charm to the scene. After dinner we returned to our lodge room in uniform—and at 4 o'clock, p. m. we went to the Methodist Chapel, and heard an appropriate discourse from the Revd. R. A. Chesley, showing the parity and disparity between the History of the Jews and the History of England. May it never be forgotten by those who heard him. Your's sincerely,

Harvey, August 16. W. A.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 29, 1851.

☞ The *Asia*, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York last night. News not as yet come to hand.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The temporary building in front of the hall of the Mechanics' Institute is very nearly ready for contributions. The committee will be in attendance to receive them on Monday next, when the "palace" will be opened for this purpose, and remain so until the following Saturday.

Visitors, on Tuesday the 9th proximo, will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a great variety of specimens of the scientific and mechanical skill of our Provincial people. This of itself, will to ever patriotic mind present a most gratifying spectacle.

Then, an excellent and well arranged Museum will be thrown open. A splendid assortment of pictures by native and foreign artists, can be seen, and last, but not least, the band of the gallant 97th will "discourse most eloquent music," on this memorable occasion. Altogether, a rich treat will be afforded, and we shall be sadly disappointed if some *ten thousand* visitors, before a fortnight elapses, do not coincide with us in opinion.

As the race boats "*Experiment*" and "*Xiphias*," are to contend for the palm of victory on Tuesday next, may we indulge the hope, that the winning boat at all events, if not both of them, will grace the exhibition, and thus present one or two additional objects of attraction!

CUBAN MATTERS.

The Boston *Traveller* says:—The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the invasion of Cuba by Gen. Lopez, with about 450 followers, has terminated in his total defeat, and probably in the death of nearly all concerned. We yet lack the details of the concluding part of this sad tragedy; but of the fact there can be little doubt.

Here in Boston, though the accounts received have excited considerable interest, people have kept quite cool, compared with the inhabitants of New York and Philadelphia, not to speak of more Southern cities, where the events which have happened would quite naturally cause great excitement. The meeting in New York city last evening, was quite disreputable to all concerned.

Washington, August 26.

The President arrived this afternoon. A Cabinet meeting was held in the evening, at which the President, Messrs. Corwin, Stuart, Graham, Hall and Conrad were presents. The result of their deliberations has not transpired.

Government has received information of the fitting out of two steamers at New Orleans, mention of which was made on Saturday to succor Lopez.—Great efforts were made to check them, but all was of no avail. Names of the steamers are, the Pauny and Alabama.

No official news of the Cuban tragedy has yet come to hand.

Havana, August 16.

Lopez landed the 12th inst. near Bahia Honda some 20 or 25 leagues to leeward of Havana, with about 1000 men, according to the report of the pilot taken by force from one of our consters. The Government, before the landing, had heard of the present of the suspicious force on the coast, and on the same evening had sent four or five companies to leeward, and orders to all the military commandants in the Vuitta de Abajo to be on the alert, and march to the place of landing with part of their troops. Those sent from this place landed at Bahia Honda, 24 hours after Lopez, and marched immediately to Las Pozas, a village where Lopez had entrenched and barricaded himself with the material of the frame houses pulled down for the purpose. On arriving, General Enna saw perfectly well he could not force the situation, having no artillery and immediately sent to Havana for four or five pieces, which were immediately shipped to him in one of the merchant steamboats—but in the meanwhile some of the Spanish rural militia, passing incautiously at a short distance from the intrenchments, were shot at by Lopez, and some were killed. The troops then marched against the second order of the General, and were twice repulsed, and one of the companies was nearly destroyed. The General then succeeded in calling them off. During the retreat which the invaders mistook for a flight, they left their intrenchments in pursuit, but were soon beaten back with considerable loss. Afterwards they attempted to reach the mountains, 2 or 3 miles off, but found the passes too well guarded and were forced to come back to the village where, it is stated, they are entirely out of provisions. The artillery sent from here was landed at Bahia Honda yesterday morning, and must have been on the battle field at about 12, and we are minutely expecting the news of the final battle or butchery.

At this moment some fifty prisoners are landing, who no doubt will be immediately shot.

All this proves to a certainty two things—firstly, that the Spanish troops will fight; secondly, that the people are not all generally disposed to rise before they be assured that no harm will come out of it. Lopez has now been four days upon the spot. In the first affair he had a decided advantage, and not one man from the country has gone over to him.

A deplorable incident has arisen out of this. Of the young men who had taken arms at Villa Clara and Trinidad, seven have been sentenced to death, but as they surrendered without firing a single shot, the Colonel to whom they surrendered had promised them that his influence, and the much more power, which [illegible] Captain General, would be exerted in their favour. The Captain General himself had suspended his approval of the sentence two or three days—but as soon as he heard of the landing of the Americans, he apprehended that an act of clemency would be construed by friends and enemies into one of weakness or timidity, and the poor fellows were ordered to be shot.

Would you believe that?—such was the foolish confidence of Lopez, in his popularity, and the good disposition of the inhabitants of the country, he landed with two kegs of gunpowder one hundred pounds of shot or bullets, two barrels of beef, and a half a dozen barrels of biscuit, for all ammunition and provisions? The man must be perfectly insane—and that such a madman could have embezzled a thousand men, or suppose only five hundred in such a practical country as the United States? True it is said that two-thirds of them are boys not over 14 or 15 years of age.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana under date of August 17, says:—

"The steamer Almandarus, just from Bahia Honda, reports 140 Americans shot there, and that on this boat there are from 30 to 50 wounded prisoners that they kindly propose to cure and send home.—Fifteen, it is said, were shot in cold blood of Spanish war steamer, Pizarro, I presume included in the above report.

The steamer Pizarro has been aground at Bahia Honda for two days. Col. Clendennen, who was the first of the fifty shot at Havana, was a young lawyer of New Orleans, and during the war with Mexico served with great distinction at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, under General Taylor, with the Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. Jefferson Davis.

Captain Victor Kerr, was the son of Dr. Kerr, of New Orleans, who was a surgeon in the British army during the battle of New Orleans. He was known as a brave and chivalric youth, being about 23 years of age. He leaves a widow and child. Capt. James Brant was slap from New Orleans, and had served in the late war with Mexico.

The Habanero, Spanish Government steamer, while cruising off a place called Bahia, forty miles west of Havana, captured a party of 50 patriots, who were in four boats, unarmed, and report says were steering for New Orleans. They were brought to Havana, on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., and at one, A. M., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port. They were executed at a quarter past eleven, A. M., on the same morning. They were shot on the public road in Havana, and at the least calculation in the presence of 20,000 spectators.

After they were shot they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the street, yelling like demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, and trying to seek revenge on they know not what.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 23.

The reception of the news of the execution, in Havana, of so many American born citizens, who had expatriated themselves, however, created the liveliest feeling among the members of the administration here. A cabinet convocation was immediately held upon the facts being understood; and not only were the executions taken into consideration but also the reported fact of the firing into the United States Mail steamer there.

After consultation it was resolved immediately to send a messenger to Cuba to inquire into, and report upon all the facts,—and the messenger is preparing to hurry off by the earliest possible conveyance.

The administration will obey the laws of humanity, as well as the laws of their country and the laws of nations,—all without fear or favour.

New York, Aug. 24.

We have this evening received a despatch from Mobile dated the 21st inst., which states that the U. S. steamer Vixen arrived at Pensacola the day previous, four days from Havana, bringing the following very important intelligence.

Gen. Lopez made a stand at Manuel, and had fought two battles with the Spanish, troops, in both of which he was victorious. In the two engagements the Spanish loss was 80 officers and 300 men killed and wounded. The killed were buried with pomp on Friday the 16th.—The force of Lopez is receiving accessions of 12 or 1400 men daily.

On the night of the 14 over 100 recruits left Havana to join the invaders. It was reported at Havana, that one entire regiment of Spanish troops had gone over in a body to join the patriot forces, and that the people were rising in many quarters. The last report of the result of the two engagements between Lopez and the Spanish forces was, that 1 general, 1 commodore, 1 general of marines, with 289 soldiers, were killed, besides a large number of officers and men wounded.

PAPAL BULL.

"Mr. Wilmot *must not* be re-elected to represent "the City and County of Saint John."—[*Morning Freeman, of Tuesday.*]

The anti-papal bill has passed the Imperial Parliament with a glorious majority, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been happily redeemed from popish usurpation. The British Protestant feeling, spurns with indignation and contempt, the low degrading worship of "graven images," whilst the indomitable Anglo Saxon principle of the Country, recoils at the very thought of popish domination. Pio Nono has been told in a voice of thunder, that England is not Mexico, and that the mad bulls of the Vatican, have mistaken their pasture ground. The "beast" may roar, but feebly so—the muzzle of John Bull operating as a sad check to the indulgence of this harmless propensity.

But alas! for poor New Brunswick. Because Mr. Wilmot voted for the Orange Bill, he *must* not be re-elected!!! This is the whole secret. His joining the Government, a flimsy pretence. Had he voted for the establishment of a murderous system of ribbonism, which teaches men how to shoot landlords and proctors—which encourages the waylaying of tythes-men and the burning of hay ricks—then all would be right. *Then*, Mr. Wilmot *must be elected*, to carry out these fell and anti protestant designs. Thank God however, the same arm that has saved Ireland from many a papish triumph, the same spirit which has manifested itself in defeating many a priestly machination and devilish plot, are to be found in New Brunswick, and amply prepared in due season to trample under foot the fell purposes of the Scarlet lady, whether prompted by secret or open enemies within our border, or by jesuitical missionaries, in the pay and employment, of the Romish propaganda.

MR. WILMOT WILL BE RE-ELECTED, IN OCTOBER NEXT, AND TRIUMPHANTLY, BY MEN OF THE RIGHT SORT.

Ou Dir.—It is currently reported, and believed in New York, that Mr. Barnum, of Jenny Lind notoriety,