POETRY.

A FATHER'S PRAYER.

BY THE REV. DR. WHITINGTON.

At this husbed hour, when all my children sleen Here, in thy presence, gracious God, I kneel; and while the tear of gratitude I weep, Would pour the prayer which gratitude must

Parental love! O, set thy holy seal

Repel temptation, guard their botter weal:
Be thy pure Spirit to their frailty lett,
And lead them in the path their infant

I ask not for them eminence or wealth-For those, in wisdom's view, are trifling tove But occupation, competence and health,
Thy love, thy presence, and the lasting jove
That flow therefrom; the passion which

employs
The breasts of holy men; and thus to be From all that taints, or darkeness, or destroys
The strength of principles, for ever free:
This is the better boon, O God, I ask of thee.

This world I know is but a narrow bridge,
And treacherous waters roar and feant below With feeble feet we walk the wooden ridge, Some fall by accident, and thousands throw
Their bodies headlong in the hungry stream;
Some sink by secret means, and never know
The hand which struck them from their

transient dream, Till wiedem wakes in death, and in despair

If these soft feet, which now these feathers press, Are doomed the path of ruin soon to tread;
If vice, concealed in her unsported dress,
Is seen to turn to her polluted bed; If thy toreseeing eye discerns a thread

Of sable guilt, impelling on their doon.,
O, apare them not—in mercy strike them doad Prepare for them an early, welcome tomb, Nor for eternal blight let my false blossom

But if some useful path before them lie. Where they may walk obedient to the laws.

Though never basking in ambition's eye,
And pampered never with the world's
applause:

Active, yet humble, virtuous too, the cause

virtue in the dwellings where they dwell Still following where thy perfect Spirit draws, Releasing others from the bands of hell— If this be life, then let them longer live, 'ti-

And teach me, Power Supreme, in their green days, With meekest skill thy lessons to impart— To shun the harlot, and to show the maze
Through which her honeyed accents reach the

Help them to learn, without the bitter smart Of bad experience, vices to decline: From treachery, falsehood, knavery, may they

As from a bidden snake; from woman, From all the guilty pange with which such

How soft they sleep, what innocent repose Rests on their eyes, from older surrows free ! Sweet babes, the curtain I would not unclose, Which wraps the future from your minds and

THE UNMEANT REBUKE.

BY SILVANUS COBB.

Charles Nelson had reached this thirtyfifth year, and at that age he found himself ing her arms around her sister's neck. down hill. He had once been one of the happiest of mortals, and no blessing was wanting to complete the sum of his happi-He had one of the best of wives, and his children were intelligent and comely.-He was a carpenter by trade, and no man could command better wages, or be more sure of work. If any man attempted to build a house, Charles Nelson must boss the job, and for miles around, people sought him to work for them. But a change had come over his life. A demon had met him on his way, and he turned back with the evil spirit. A new experienced carpenter had been sent for by those who could no longer depend upon Nelson, and he had settled in the village, and now took Nelson's place.

On a back street, where the great trees threw their green branches over the way, stood a small cottage, which had once been the pride of its inmates. Before it stretched a wide garden, but tall, rank grass grew up among the choking flowers, and the paling of the fence was broken in many places. The house itself had once been white, but it was now dingy and dark. Bright green blinds had once adorned the windows, but now they had been taken off and sold. And the windows themselves bespoke poverty and neglect, for in many places the glass was gone, and shingles, rags and old hats had taken its place. A single look at the house and its accompaniments told the story .- It was the drunkard's home.

Within sat a woman yet in the early years of life; though she was still handsome to look upon, the bloom was gone from her cheek, and the brightness had faded from her eyes. Poor Mary Nelson! Once she had been the happiest among the happy, but none could be more miserable! Near mr sat two children, both girls, and both beautiful in form and feature; but their garbs were all patched and worn, and their feet were shoeless. The eldest was thirteen years of age, and the other two years younger. The mother was hearing them recite a grammar lesson, for she had resolved that her children should not grow up in ignorance. They could not attend the common school. for thoughtless children speered at them and made them the subject of sport and ridicule: but in this respect they did not suffer, for their mother was well educated. and she devoted such time as she could spare. to their instruction.

For more than two years, Mary Nelson had earned all the money that had been earned in the house. People had hired her to wash, iron and sew for them, and besides the money paid, they gave her many articles of food and clothing. So she lived on, and strange tone in which this was spoken, for you, and I want you to expend it in clothing the only joys that dwell with her now were teaching her children and praying to God. days gone by.

Supper time came, and Charles Nelson came reeling home. He had worked the day before at helping to move a building and thus had earned money enough to had himself in rum for several days. As he stumbled into the house the children crouched close to the mother, and even she shrank away, for sometimes her husband was ugly when thus intoxicated.

O, how that man had changed within two years! Once there was not a finer looking man in the town. In frame he had been tall, stout, compact and perfectly formed, while his face bore the very beau-ideal of manly beauty. But all was changed now. His noble form was bent, his limbs shrunken and tremulous, his face all bloated and disfigured. He was not the man he had once been, the fond husband and doting father. The loving wife had prayed, and wept, and implored, but all to no purpose; the husband was bound to the drinking companions of the bar-room, and he would not break the

That evening Mary Nelson are no supper, for all the food she had in the house there was not more than enough for her husband and children; but when her husband had gone she went out and picked a few berries, and thus kept her vital energy alive. That night the poor woman prayed long and earnestly, and her little ones prayed with

On the following morning Charles Nelson sought the bar-room as soon as he arose but be was sick and faint, and liquor would not revive him, for it would not remain in his stomach. He had drunk very deeply the night before, and he felt miserable. At length, however, he managed to keep down a few glasses of hot sling, but the close atmosphere of the bar-room seemed to stifle him, and he went out.

The poor man had sense enough to know that if he could sleep he would feel better, and he had just feeling enough to wish to keep away from home; so he wandered off towards a wood not far from the village, and sank down by the side of a stone wall, and was soon buried in a profound slumber .--When he awoke, the sun was shining down hot upon him, and raising himself to a sitting posture, he gazed about him. He knew that it was afternoon, for the sun was turning toward the west. He was just upon the point of rising, when his motion was arrested by the sound of voices near at hand. He looked through a chink in the wall, and just upon the side he saw his two children picking berries, while further off were two he went home. It was some time before more girls, the children of the carpenter who he could compose himself to enter the house, had lately moved to the village.

'Come, Katy,' said one of these latter girls, to her companion, 'let's go away from here, because if any body should see us with those girls they'd think we played with 'em.

'But the berries are thick here,' remonstrated the other.

'Never mind---we'll come on some time when those little ragged drunkard's girls arn't here.'

So the two favored ones went away hand in hand, and Nelly and Nancy sat down upon

the grass and cried. 'Don't cry, Nancy,' said the eldest throw-

But you are crying, Nelly. 'O, I can't help it,' sobbed the stricken

'Why do they blame us!' murmured Nancy, gazing up to her sister's face .-- Ob, we are not to blame. We are good, and kind, and loving, and we never hurt anybody. O, I wish somebody would love us: I should

be so happy.' But we are loved, Nancy. Only think of our mother. Who could love us as she does !

'I know-I know, Nelly; but that isn't all. Why don't papa love us as he used to do? Don't you remember when he used to kiss us and make us happy? O, how I wish he could be so good to us once more. He is not---'

'-sh, sissy! don't say anything more He may be good to us again; if he knew how we loved him I know he would .-And then I believe God is good, and surely he will help us sometime.'

'Yes' answered Nancy, 'I know he does and God must be our father sometime.

'He is our father now. sissy." 'I know it; but he must be all we shall have by-and-by, for don't you remember that mother told us that she must leave us one of these days ? She said a cold finger

was upon ber heart, and-and-' -sh. Don't don't Nancy; you'll'-The words were choked up with sohs and tears, and the sisters wept long together .-At length they arose and went away, for

they saw more children coming. . As soon as the little ones were out of sigh Charles Nelson started to his feet. His hands were clenched, and bis eyes were fixed

upon a vacant point with an eager gaze. 'My God!' he gasped, 'what a villain I am! Look at me now! What a state I am in, and what I have sacrificed to bring myself to it ? And they love me yet, and pray for me!

He said no more, but for some moments he stood with his hands still clenched, and eyes fixed. At length his gaze was turned, and his clasped bands were raised above his head. A moment he remained so. and then his hands dropped by his side and he started homeward.

When he reached his home he found his wife and children in tears, but he affected to notice it not. He drew a shilling from his pocket-it was his last-and handing it to his wife, he asked her if she would send and get some milk and flour, and make him some porridge. The wife was startle by the it sounded just as that voice had sounded in

bed early, and early on the following morn- isn't it!' ing he was up. He asked his wife if she had bowl of porridge.
Yes, Charles, she said. 'We have not

touched it." . Then if you are willing, I should like

The wife moved quickly about the work and ere long the food was prepared. The husband ate it, and he felt better. He washed and dressed, and would have shaved had his hand been steady enough. He left his home and went at once to a man who had just commenced to frame a house.

'Mr. Manley,' he said, addressing the gentleman alluded to, 'I have drank the last drop of alcoholic beverage that ever passes my lips. Ask me no more questions, but believe me now while you see me true.-Will you give me work?

Charles Nelson, are you in earnest? asking Manls, in surprise.

'So much so, sir, that were death to stand upon my right hand, and yonder bar-room upon my left, I would go with the grim messenger first.'
Then here is my house lying about us in rough timber and boards. I place it all in

your hands, and shall look to you to finish it. While I can trust you, you may trust me .-Come into my office and you shall have the plan I bave drawn.

We will not tell how the stout man went. and how his noble friend shed tears to see him thus; but Charles Nelson took the plan, and having studied it for a while, he went out where the men were at work getting the but we do not note them, for they go down timber together, and Mr. Manly introduced into the current casualties of a large popubut little for he was not strong yet, but he and for which, as it were, society bargains. arranged the timber, and gave directions for framing. At night he asked his employer if he dared trust him with a dollar. 'Why, you have earned three,' returned

Manly. 'And will you pay me three dollars a day?

If you are as faithful as you have been to-day, for you will save me money at that?" The poor man could not speak his thanks in words, but looks spoke for hun, and Manly understood them. He received his three an "Accidental Drowning." dollars, and on his way home he stopped and bought first a basket, then three loaves of a piece of beef steak, he had just one dollar and seventy-five cents left. With this load but at length he went in and set the basket on the table.

'Come, Mary,' he said, 'I have brought something home for supper. Here, Nelly, you take the pail and run over to Mr.

Brown's and get a couple of quarts of milk.'
He handed her a shilling as he spoke, and in a half-bewildered state she took the money and hurried away. The wife started when she raised the cov-

er of the basket, but she dared not speak.--She moved about like one in a dream, and answered? O, how fervently she prayed

Soon Nelly returned with the milk, and Mrs. Nelson set the table out. After supper Charles arose, and said to bis wife:

'I must go up to Mr. Manly's office to help him to arrange some plans for his new house, but I will be at home carly.

A pang shot through the wife's heart, as she saw her husband turn away, but still she was far happier than she had been before for a long while. There was something in his manner that assured her and gave her

Just as the clock struck nine, the well known foot-fall was heard, strong and steady. The door opened, and Charles entered. His wife cast a quick, keen glance into his face, and she almost uttered a cry of joy when she saw how he was changed for the better. He had been to the barber's and to the hatter's. Yet nothing was said on the all important subject. Charles wished to retire early, and his wife went with him. In the morning the husband arose first and built a fire. Mary had not slept until long after midnight, having been kept awake by tumultuous emotions, that had started up in her bosom, and hence she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the teakettle and potatoes began to boil and break-

fast was soon ready. After the meal was eaten, Charles arose and put on his hat, and then turning to his

wise he asked : What do you do, to day?

"I must wash for Mrs. Bixby?" 'Are you willing to obey me once more?

'O-yes.' 'Then work for me to-day. Send Nelly over to tell Mrs. Bixby that you are not well enongh to wash, for you are not. Here is a dollar, and you must do with it as you please. Buy something that will keep you busy for yourself and children.'

Mr. Nelson turned towards the door, and his hand was upon the latch. He did not speak, but he opened his arms, and his wife sank upon his bosom. He kissed her, and then having gently placed her in a seat, he left the house. When he went to his work that morning he felt well, and very happy, Mr. Manly was by to cheer him, and this he did by talking ane acting as though Charles

had never been unfortunate at all. It was Saturday evening, and Nelson has been a week without rum. He had earned arm. fifteen dollars, ten of which he had now in his pocket.

Mary,' he said after the supper table had been cleared away, ' here are ten dollars for for yourself and children. I have earned fifteen dollars during the last five days. I am

The porridge was made nice and nourish- to build Squire Manly's great house, and he ig, and Charles ate it all. He went to pays me three dollars a day. A good job, Dink -

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, bu milk and flour enough to make him another she could not speak a word. She struggled a few moments, and then burst into tears.-Her husband took her by her arm and drew her upon his lap, and then pressed her to his

Mary, he whispered, while the tears ran down his own cheeks, 'you are not deceived.' I am Charley Nelson once more, and will be while I live. Netby at fact of mine shall another cloud cross your brow. And then he told of the words be heard on the previous

Monday while he lay behind the wall.

S' Never before,' he said, 'did I fully realize how low I had fallen, but the scales dropped from my eyes then as though some one had struck them off with a sledge. My soul started up to a stand-point from which all tempters of earth cannot move it. Your hardly twenty, and far from uncountly, and

prayers are answered, my wife.' Time passed on, and the cottage once more assumed its garb of pure white, and its whole windows and green blinds. The roses in the garden smiled, and in every way did the improvement work. Once again was Mary Nelson among the happiest of the happy, and her children, choose her own associates now .- Ballous Pictorial.

A BRISTOL STREET SCENE.

In a large city like Bristol, there are tragedies constantly and daily occurring at our doors, that have more harrowing circumstances about them than the novelist invents, when he sits down to write fancy: him as their master. That day he worked lation-the incidents which society expects, The only chronicles of them are to be found in the police sheet, or the Coroner's notes: beyond a few poor rude people or the constable, there are no witnesses to invest them with artistic interest, and when we meet could not "put down." They occur at our them in a paragraph of the weekly paper, we doors: they are entered in the police sheet, with artistic interest, and when we meet could not "put down." They occur at our sions wore to attack the town in other quarteen in a paragraph of the weekly paper, we doors: they are entered in the police sheet, read them formally over, never dreaming of the Coroner holds his inquest on them, and od prodigios of valor at the brosobes, but the awful and dramatic circumstances of sin, suffering and woe which lie hid away under but few pause to think of the accumulation points to ropel the assault of those points. the few common-place sentences that set of misery, the domestic heart-breakings--forth a "Sudden Death," a "Suicide," or that as in the case of this poor young ser-

Coming down to business on Wednesday morning last, I noticed as I emerged from bread, a pound of butter, some tea, sugar, and "Z Alley," that some people (it was not a crowd) had gathered by the battlements of the Stone Bridge, and fringed the Quay walls close to the head of the Frome. Going to see what it was altacted their curiosity, saw they were watching the proceedings of some persons in a boat, who were "grap-pling" for something. I inquired what it was. "A poor crather, Sir," said an old Irishwoman, "who jumped into the river about two o'clock this morning."

"Same unfortunate girl, I suppose," anid T.
"I don't know, Sir," was the reply: "she could not have been very fortunate that

chose such a bed at such an hour." The old woman spoke truly. Nothing over and anon the would cast a furtive but madness or misery in the extreme could glance at her busband. He had not been have ever driven a poor human being to drinking-she knew it-and yet be had seek a refuge and retreat from the world in money to buy rum with if he wanted it. such a place. The late and present rains What could it mean? Had her prayer been had swollen the river, and the water rushed vellow and disturbed under the low archway whirling round the boat in strong eddies. A couple of men rowed, or rather endeavoured to keep the boat stationary, while two others cast out the drags on either side, under the direction of a policeman who sat in the stern. Oh, a dreary fishing party was this! The people looked silently but intently on, and a word of direction from the policeman, and the splash of the grappling irons, as now and then they were raised and cast in again, were all the sounds one heard from those

engaged or the spectators.

Meanwhile, hundreds passed by on the thoroughfares at both sides of the quays, many turned aside, or stopped for a moment to see what was the matter. They were told a woman had drowned herself. "Oh. was the only observation made in most cases.

and they walked on. A carriage passed by: there were two ladies in it. They pulled the check-string, and the coachman stopped: the footman jumped down, and was told to inquire what was the matien: he came back to the carriage window, touched his hat, and said "Some woman, ma'am, drowned herself." The ladies shuddered, and the coachman was told to drive on, and he drove on, like a great many others, leaving the tragedy behind them. And why not ? it was, after all, only an every day occurence.

There: were two men unloading a barge of hardly once looking back to see how the coal close by, and they went on unload

grapplers were getting on. Yet under this same barge, down in the muddy disturbed depths of the Frome, the body was lying all the while; for the first or second throw the dreary fishermen made in that direction, they felt, as they expressed

themselves, "something like it The men drew the ropes, and whatever it was they had hooked, it was coming lightly enough to the surface. And now it really has come! A human head and arm, and a dripping cotton sleeve sticking to it. Had the head of the unfortunate woman first shown above the water, I do not thinkghastly as the spectacle of death in the human parent! It toutifies beyond doubt that there face is-the sight would have caused such a is indeed a communion of saints, and a strong shudder and sensation amongst those who bond of union between mind and mind who looked on, as that solitary hand first thrust looked on, as that solitary hand first thrust actuator by annuar motives, and trough the same ordeal of discipaling above the surface. "God help us!" to pass through the same ordeal of discipaline and that it was a should be subordinate to exclaimed the old Irish woman, and she writer is not in any way to eulogize the the capture of that fort. But, in order to crossed herselfat the sight of the hand and

dead, dripping body, all passive and heavy, not only strengthen attachment to our adbeing hauled up on the side of the quay, and mirable form of prayer in those who are drays and merchandize and business passing already worshipping with us in Christian

Two men laid bold of the legs, and two of the arms, and in this manner, like (as one may partake of the precious privileges it so warrant the assault. The French were at man clenched his teeth, and dutched his fin

bearing the poor body, with the water dripping piteously from the clothes, to a neigh bouring public house, the people of which saw them, and closed the door. Poor wretch, the world shrunk from opening their doors to her while living and why should they now when dead ! The men then turned with their miserable burthen, and bore it back across the Stone bridge, and into a little byplace, called St. Leonard's lane, leading out of Small-street. There, at the back of some stables, they deposited the dripping comse of the unfortunate suicide.

A crowd gathered round it, and I could not belp joining them. Two old women came up, and put back the bonnet from the face. I have ever noticed that old woman can touch and handle a corpse with less he-sitation, with more indifference, in fact, than observations made on those who allowed a the boldest men. The face was a young one, the wet hair that adhered to it was rather fair. They scanned the lineaments for a This is not the way, we assure our powrful moment, and then recognised her (they men-tioned her name) as the daughter of a work-ing tailor in a neighboring street —Host-Smit's calm confutation of the disparaging moment, and then recognised her (they mening tailor in a neighboring street -- Hoststreet, I think.

I asked one who seemed to be most conversant with the facts and name of the destreets?" Indeed, I felt hardly inclined to those whose military reading has hitherto ask the question, for I concluded she was. "No, sir," said she, "she was not; there were two sisters, and both have been in service, though lately the poor girl there had been some time out of place. Her parents drank, and treated her badly, though it was only yesterday she gave them her last 3s. 6d. Her heart was nearly broke with their and her own misfortunes, and last night her father abused her, and called her what she was not. So she said he should never call it to her again, and she rushed out and throw her-

self into the river." This was the narrative of an every-day tragedy-a case which Sir Peter Lauria vant girl out of place, with only a "home" of dissipation and brutal harshness to go to ---terminated in the sudden desperate rush from the miscalled "parental roof," to seek an asylum from trouble in the yellow and turbid waters of the flood. As the old Irish woman said, "God help us!" -- Bristol Times.

THE VALUE OF OUR LITURGY.

Numerous are the episodes connecte with ordinary life which might be detailed to show the utility and value of the incomparable Liturgy of our Church. Apart from its Scriptural phrasoclogy, the destrines of the written Word run like golion threads throughout, minutely intersecting every part; and so comprehensive is its scope, that there is not a single state or condition of fallen humanity, but what is, in its turn, opened out in prayer before the God of all the families of the earth, Many an individual has had his heart first attured to the melody of love and mercy, in consequence of hearing the allusion thus maily to the melody of love and mercy, in consequence of hearing the allusion thus maily to the prosent many of our range, "asys the writer, whose name is footing in the salient angle of the Redam." with ordinary life which might be detailed of hearing the allusion thus made to the probably known to many of our readers, "of a footing in the salient angle of the Redam particulars of his own personal or demestic a pretty numerous acquaintance in Paris. But, as a natural and inevitable consequence trouble; and oft that it been a source of among whomers a number of military men, after going through such tremendious risks, the probable consequences and oft the salient and inevitable consequences. inspeakable consolation to the weary and heavy-laden-to the grief-stricken and sor-rowful, that their case is not overlooked in M -- was the subject of prayer from ber

birth, and the development of intellect was seized upon by her parents and friends in order to impress her mind with religious truths. When only a year and a half old, she became a regular attendant at the house of God, and boundless was her delight to be allowed to go thither on each recurring Sabbath. As often as any little indisposition or inclumency of westber made it necessary to keep her at nome, the dissuppointment was very great, and she could only be effectually pacified by being assur-nd that she would not be forgetten in the prayers as young children worenlways men-tioned by the clergyman, and her mother would then think of her own little darling It pleased God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to render her fatheriess at about four years and a half old, and the bereavement, thus sustained, feft behind a deep and permaneut impression which was very unusual and remarkable at so tender an age. When permitted, for the first time, to accompany her widowed mother to church, after a separa tion of some weeks, the dear child pressed close to her side at that part of the Litary wherethe petition occurs for young children and afterwards, just as the minister was making intercession for the fatherless children and widows she took hold of her mother's hand with a significant squeezo, to intimate that they were both included in on the assumption that the sele object of the prayer, and that she felt and appreciated the English movement was to take the Reits applicability to their case. This she day, and that failure in that achievement its applicability to their case. This she continued to do on subsequent occasions continued to do on subsequent occasions (without examining whether it was possible) or very many months, and the act itself was failure in the English share of the operawas always unstrained, and quite spontane-tions which resulted in the fall of the place. ous Surely this little incident, simple and unaffected as it was, must prove the beauty and importance of our spiritual Liturgy, which could possess the power to fix the attention of so young a child, and even to draw out motion, of sym athy towards her afflicted actuated by similar motives and brought consed herself at the sight of the hand and child, but narrate a plain unvariabled fact reduce the Malakoff, it was absolutely necessary.

Ch! a miserable spectacle was that poor, this is done in the humble hope that it may cause if the Malakoff was attacked alone, followship, but be the means of inducing sufficient to secure its capture, others, hitherto careless and indifferent, to "On the 5th September the approaches to unite in the same service, that they alike

ed praise"-Churchman's Penny Mug.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

REMARKS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE ENGLISH AT THE GREAT REDAN.

From the London Globe of Oct. 12

The Times, while referring with just praise to the speech of the Duke of Cambridge at Liverpool, glances at Sir Harry Smith as one of a "certain class of speakers noble army to perish of cold and sickness. or thrust forward a doomed band to destruction, while the comrades who could have saved them were kent inactive in the rear." riows, propagated too widely through his colums, of the part played by the English army in the capture of Sabastopol.

Sir Harry Smith said-and his restrosped pondance from the seat of war, and the nowspaper comments upon it;-

"When an attack was made upon a strong ly fortified city, the assault was usually made upon three or four points, in order to distract siogod. It was not expected that all should succoul, but it was hoped the besoigers would be successful at one or two points, and would thus gain an outrance into the place. Thus at the soige of Badajoz, Wellington ordored an assault to be made upon four points Ilis two grack divisions who had even then gained immortal fame for themselves, were ordered to carry the town by the breaches made by his cannon, while two other divi-

The assault falled at those breeche it was successful at the other points; but did over any one bear the crack divisions assailed and caluminated because they were unable to carry the town at these points? No. The unsuccessful troops were held to have deserved the thanks of their country oqual with those who had been successful-(choors.) All were hold to have done alike their duty; and so it was with the late atof the general assault of the enemys lines, and he could not admit that the elightest stain rosts upon the character of British troops, because the attack at that perticular

point had not succooded.

"All official accounts, French and English,

"In France, such are the number of old officers and soldiers spread everywhere ever the soil, and such is the military turn given nais and their correspondants, go blunder, ing on, blaming this person and that, and throwing chill upon our poor soldiers, the

to the recent injurious rumors, somewhat bastily accredited, but let that pass. It is not, we shall be told, the men, but their superior officers, by whom they were sacrifixed, and especially the General-in-Chief (who, proh puder, was ensconced in a trench and had got his clock on,) with whom the blame must rest of the usoless and inglo-rious blood shed on Sept 8th.

Now, that is just the question. Did the de rotion of our troops deserve these epithete? Did the offiers who headed their heroic advance throw away their lives as well as the of their men, fruitlessly ?: All the thunder of the press on this subject has been is unche Nowlet us to the French view of these combined operations as transmitted by Mr. Aytoun, with every internal oridence

that is stated, and all that is intimated iti the deepatches of Generals Pelissier, Niel and La Marmora :---"The Malakoff was the key of Sebastope "The market was taken the town: was ours: It was, therefore, necessary that every effort should be directed to this end, and that

fidelity, and in perfect accordance with al

Allies could bring against it would not be the Malakoff were quite sufficiently close to

the whole Russian army would be concen-

trated for its defence, and all the men the

might say) a human hand barrow, they were fully affords. Above all, it is recorded with less than twenty-five yards from the fortifia view of bringing glory to the name of that oation, nearly every gun was silenced, the gracious One who so emphatically said, walls around the fort had been nearly level. "Suffer little children to come unto me, led by the play of the artillery, and the and forbid them not," and who "out of the French had nothing to do but to walk into mouth of babes and suckings hath perfect—the fortification, fighting their way, of course, but without the necessity of an escalade.

"But the Great Redan was not in any

way prepared for an assault. The English trenches were at more than two hundred yards distance from the walls. The batteries of the fort, both in front and in flank, were in full activity; and the taking and retention of the Redan under these eircumstanoss was physically impossible, supposing the Russians comported themselves with their usual obstinacy and courage... "Such was the state of things on the 5th

Soptember. The silled generals thought that the propitious moment was arrived for that the propitious moment was arrived for taking Sebastopol. General Polisier said to General Simpson, 'I can easily, from the position I occupy, take the Malakoff; but the difficulty is to hold it, before I can bring my reserves and artillery into action, and propare for defence. If I surprise the Russians, which I hope to do, and take the fort by a coup demain, they will return in such force that the small number of men, who force that the small number of men who mount to the assault will be overwholmed and driven back as on the 18th June. I do not expect the Redan can be taken by you. You are not in a condition to do so; but it is absolutely necessary that a diversion should be made in our favour after our first success, to give us time to breathe, and to bring up our artillery and reserves. All I ask for this is one hour, and I will undertake to keep possession of the Malakoff. Make your assault, and give us if possible, that length of respite. Throw away as few men as possible but engage the Russians for at least an hour, and Schastopol is ours. Such is the conversation supposed to have taken place betwirt Pelissier and Simpson : and I am informed upon good authority that private letters from French officers in the Orimos fully confirm that the purport of what I have stated was really said by Gen-

Why," it is asked on this side the Channot by those who had learned war in Floot-Street, like the tourist of all work for the

trade in Doctor Syntax,

Who from his garret in Moorfields

Could see what every country yields,

"Why did not Gon. Simpson send, refer forcements?" "Bocause," say the French military critics, as reported, by Mr. Aytoun, "he knew that no reinforce-ments, which the English army could send could have secured the capture of the fort, but would have been an additional and use less loss of life. His object, was to occupy a great portion of the Russian army for a cortalu time, and to give Pelissior time to forti-ly himself in the Malakoff, in order to be able to resist the tremendous attack of the tack on the Redan. That attack was part Russian army to retake the fort, to which he was sure to be exposed in the afterpart of the day." What was the actual conduct and result of these preconcerted and pre-combinod movements?

"The Malakoff is taken by the French the survivors. One regiment is mixed up a with another, and there is not the same or presented at the mercy-seat, through the intercession of the Campaigns of the Empire, that strate-intercession of the faithful. The following short skotch will illustrate, to a cortain extent, the force of those remarks, and it is hoped that, while perused with interest, the example will not be unprofitable in spirit, at least, to general readers:

M = —was the sublest of the public mind by the constant perusal der, exrangement, and discipline as there would have been nothing but of fair open fighting. Notwithstanding this, we cannot be unprofitable in spirit, at least, to general readers:

M = —was the sublest of insis and their correspondants, go blundering on, blaining this person and that, and throwing chill upon our poor soldiers, the French people with a justness of view, and a frank generosity, allow to our troops as much mort as to their own."

"A vicille monstacks said to me the other day," relates Mr. Aytoun, "What soldiers but the English would have marched 200 physical pressure out of the Redan and the greater part application."

day," relates Mr. Aytoun, "what solutors but the English would have marched 200 yards against such tremendous enflading fire of artillary, would have mounted the broach after being decimated by a much superior force on the other side; and, finally, whe would have retained their position in the great assaults of the Bussians to retake their fort for two hours against overwhelming odds?"

But it may be reterted, "Quis vituperation," Who has decied the buil-dog luck of our soldiers? On that point we might refer the manner I have described, the French in the Malakhoff were comparatively free from attack, for the great assaults of the Bussians to retake their fortifications only commenced about half—pat two." Polissier bad then double the time of respite he asked from Gen, Simpson and during this interval the French had made the most of their time.

and during this interval the French had made the most of their time.

All the French with whom I have conversed," concluded with Mr. Ay toun, "admit with the greatest frankness, that had the assault of the Ruisians been made immediately after the first French success, before they had time to fortiff themselves, the French would have been certain to have been driven out of the Main kboff, and the affair would have ended as It did on the 18th of June. The French are, therefore, in the right in saving that the therefore, in the right in saying that the English, by their heroic resistance in the Beden, are entitled to as much credit and bonor for the final reduction of Sebes as are those who were employed directly the capture of the Malakhod.

LETTER FROM STAFF ASSISTA AT SURGEON WALTER CLEGG, FOR-MERLY OF BOSTON, AND EDITOR OF THE "BOSTON GUARDIAN."

"Before Sebastopol, Sept. 9, 1855. While I write the tricolor waver on the Malakoff, and the British flag is planted on the Redan. The whole of the south side of Sebastopol is on fire and the sky is jurid, red, and purple with the blaze and heavy smoke.

The entire camp is pervaled with phittlesstal stench. Mines are still exploding a terry few minutes, and shells are bursting at their own sweet will in all the works which? were recently Russian. The town is fear full battered, though the churches and many public buildings are still standing. I can however, tell you all I know in a very few words. The ansault was determined uponnot a few regiments only, as last time, but a general assault. "he men in each regiment were addressed on parade, and e

at a maine suppreste i 19 fe. a contract box servered 126 That was the signal for the attack on the Redan. They had 150 yards to run. The

attack was made; deeds of personal valour

were performed never surpassed in the his

tory of war. Our troops were many times

in the fort, but to hold it seemed impossible

and so matters went on until evening, when

the Russians blew up the Redan, blew up

as best they might. Their pontoon bridge

was smashed by our fire, and hundreds of

men floated away on it, to be picked up, pro

bably, at Fort Constantine or other point

seaward. Of course our loss is terrible .-

Wiser heads than mine may explain what

was the use of our attack on the Redan, when,

as the sequal proved the guns of the Mala-

koff so completely commanded the Redan

Fort that the existence of the latter was

impossible after the former was taken .--

However, it is all over now. The French

all their forts on the south side, and escape

gers, and knew that he was about to stare death in the face, and determined to do his duty. At twelve o'clock at noon on Satur-THE NEWS BY THE STEAM-SHIP day the French advanced on the Malakoff. They had sapped up to within thirty yards.

It was, therefore, a short run; and on they DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS went, column after column, in silence and in perfect order, a resistless tide. Every of-4000 RUSSIANS KILLED

ficer knew his man, and every man knew his position, and in less than five minutes the tricolor fluttered from the interior of the Malakoff. Almost immediately afterwards up RUSSIAN TOWNS went the white ensign from the Mamelon.

BY THE ALLIED FORCES

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

From the Times Special Correspondent streets. The French have two mortars. which belonged, I believe, to the Russians among the ruins of the Karabelnia, and bombard the barracks in the citadel with great success.

ngs since last mail day :— ˈ

loss was very great, for although they got into the place so rapidly, they had a terrible hand-to-hand fight for the possession. "In the 2nd Battalion Ritle Brigade w have to lament the loss of Captain Hammond and Lieutenant Rydor. We have Lieutonants Cary, Eyro, Ecclos, and Riley, wounded; about 130 men killed and wound-With Captain Hammond's name you will be familiar, as I frequently mentione to you the many acts of kindness I received from him when he commanded the depot at Fort Cumberland. A braver soldier never on that day mounted the Rodan, a Christian of more unaffected piety never entered the but it was impossible to ascertain whether presence of God. He had only been in the Crimes forty-eight hours when he was killed exceedingly clear day, we could took into led. When the Rifles were forming for the assault, a young subaltorn, going into netion for the first time, who had come out with Hammond, addressed him: Captain Hammond, how fortunate you are! we are top of Fort Catherine, who were working just in time for Sobastopol! Hammond's the guns en burbette. The enemy were work eye was gazing where the rays of the sun made a path of golden light over the son, and his answer was short and remarkable. and accompanied by the quiet smile whiel those who knew him, so well remember;—
'I am quite ready, said he. The next that
was seen of Hammond was when his sword was flashing at the Redan. He was indeed at the head of his company, fighting to gain an entrance for thom. A dozon bayonets were at his heart, and at once he was drag- Possibly we may be going to do something god in a prisoner. In a few moments he was again outside the embrasure, still backing with his sword. The next morning Cap-tain Balfour found him in the ditch, beneath a dozon of the slain, with a bavenot wound through his heart. " Hammond and Ryder wore buried 'this afternoon in the burial ground of the divi-

18 years old, and was one of my first friends look at the crater it formed in the earth after I entered the service. Before the assault had lasted an hour, he was shot in the throat and fell, and was carried to the rear and consigned to the surgeon. But, as it ladder, and when he was foundfille next day in the ditch, a bayonet thrust had transfixed " You have had some letters lately from

Jooob Omnium in the Times, and Jacob had privates could be expected to follow boys only a few months from school. Concorn- the explosion blew out the walls and ceilings ing Jacob Omnium's destructive Insinuations, I will say nothing; but I will tell him this, that when such young men as Ryder lead the way to victory or a soldier's grave, our oldest veterens will follow him in life, and bloss his memory in death, when they bave dug bis last rosting place.

LIABILITY OF BANKS .-- The liability of Banks in paying a forgod chock upon it has been established by the Courts of both England and the United States. The rule established is to this effect. If a Bank pay a check with a forged signature, it cannot afterwards recover the amount from the endorsor, or from the party to whom it may have been paid, although the latter may be able to sustain the loss. The bank is bound to know the signature of its own customers, and cannot recover the amount paid on a forged check unless there be collusion between the parties to the check, or unless the Bank obtain, (as it should,) whonever there is any doubt as to the genuinoness of the signature, a guarantee from the paye. A disio, the New York Courier says, arose in that city last mouth. A check on the Sub-Treasury, drawn by a distributing officer in the west, was presented, with a signature so different from that of the drawer on file, that payment was refused, unless the banker ho received it from his correspondent, would guarantee the signature to be genu-ine. This the latter refused to de (although the demand was perfectly reasonable,) and the check was protested for non-payment. In this case the check turned out to be genuine, but the Sub-Treasury officers pur sued the right course under the circumstances-knowing that, if fraudulent, and paid by them, the loss would fall upon them individually.

BUCKWHEAT-GOOD NEWS .-- It is asserted that the buckwheat crop this year is four times larger in central New York tkan was ever produced before, in any year within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Thousands of bushels have been secured in good condition, and will undoubtedly receive due attention, while flour remains at its present figure.

Longzvery.-Hunt's Merchants' Magazine gives some curious statistics of longevity, e. g.: The railway brakeman dies youngest, at 27; the factory workman shares his fate, at 27; the railway baggage man is smashed, on an averge, at 30; milliners and dressmakers worry the mselves to death, at tion of 15,000 men to-morrow. The confe-32 and 33; engineers, powdermakers, well- rences between the Generals have been frediggers, and firemen die under 35; the musician—generally drinks himself to death—The detach at 40; the editor uses up his conscience and head quarters

EUROPEAN NEWS

"BALTIC."

Capture & Destruction of

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Tuesday, Oct. 2. The demolition of the houses in Sebastopol goes on, but it is not so safe to each army; and that if on this calculation visit the place as it was formerly, inasmuch that the Russians now shell vigorously, and throw shot at any considerable groups in the

Subjoined in a short diary of our proceed

SUNDAY .- The enemy, having discovered he preparations for throwing up batteries near Fort Alexander and the ruins of Fort Paul by the French and English respectively, commenced a heavy fire from the northern works add forts this morning, which they continued throught the day, and which, at times amounted to a cannonade. The French mortars replied to it with vigor, aided by guns on the left. The Russians fired from Fort Michael, from Little Severnaya, and from the Harbour Spur Battery, and their shot went crashing through the ruined houses but did not create any very serious injury An enormous convoy was seen going out o the northern camps towards Simpheropol, the Russian camps as clearly as if they had been our own, and through my glass I could make out the faces of the gunners on the ing with great energy at new batteries all over the extensive series of sloping hillsides Donnybrook fair, had, like ours, revived again, and was well attended, and in the distance large herds of oxen ranged at will. On going down to the town I heard that our 17-gun battery, begun last night by Lieut. Graham, R. E., was stopped by order which will render such works of no utility The progress of the men in removing wood from the houses is so rapid that there will senreely be a stick of the place left. At 4 o'clock a serious accident took place, which

has inflicted some loss on the army in depriving them of a considerable magazine of wood. A shell from the Russians burst close wood. A shell from the Russians burst close pulture of brave men. Ryder was barely to the barracks, and a merchant sailor ran to Thence he entered the building itself, and sauntered about smoking his pipe till he came to some loose gunpowder, on which, being of happened, the surgeon was ongaged at the manual and experimentalizing turn of moment that Ryder was brought in, and the mind, he tried the effects of dropping several young Licutonant tied his handketchief sparks from the burning tobacco. The round his threat, and was soon again on the powder, as is not unusual in such cases, exploded with violence, and blew up the sailor and a sentry outside. They were both dreadfully burnt. As the floor was covered with cartridges and loose powder, the fire enught, and went leaping on by fits and starts to a been pleased to favor the Rifle Brigade with his polite attention. In the last letter Jacob large quantity of the same combustible matter, No one could approach to stout the ter. No one could approach to stop the fire. It at last caught the magazine, and

of the central barracks. The flames set fire to the dry woodwork, and in a short time the whole pile of buildings, which were o admirable construction, was in a blaze. The confingration lasted till all that could be burnt was consumed, and lighted up the sky at night to a great distance. All that remains of the Imperial barracks of Sebasto pol is a mass of charred and blackened stones, split by the action of fire. The Russians thinking that the accident had been caused by their own fire, plied their guns with increased vigour, and threw shot and shell around the place, but did no damage

It is not quite certain that the man who caused the accident was a sailor. Some people say he was a navvy of the Army Works Corps. Whoever he was, by the act for which he has so dearly paid, he destroyed no less than thirty thousand cartloads of wood, which would have been made available for hutting and fuel. It is, on the whole, a miracle that more accidents of the kind do not occur, owing to the neglect of the authorities and the carelessness of the men. No one seems to take any care to destroy the great quantities of powder, loose in the cartridges, which is to be found in all the Russian batteries, and in every nook and corner of the place. It was only the other day a naval officer pointed out to me the danger arising from the number of live shell lying

inside the Redan. The fuses are open tubes of wood, and no caps, so that a spark setting fire to one fuse would blow all the shells up These live shells are to be found in all directions, and are generally nicely imbedded near small magazines or piles of cartridges It is now supposed that the explosion which took place in the Strand Battery, and hurt so many men, was a fougasse. The Russians seem to be strengthening their camps near

Mackenzie's Farm. Monday .-- Intelligence has been received to-day that on Friday or Saturday the French trops near Eupatoria surprised a Russian detachment and convoy, and took six guns, 170 prisoners, and some carts and horses. There was a council of Generals to-day at head quarters, at which Marshal Pelissier was present, and there are "strong suspicions" that we are at last going "to do something." Orders have been sent to the French fleet to prepare for the recep-

The detachment of Royals doing duty at head quarters as guard have been relieved perishes, about 40; the barber-by a close by 200 men of the Rule brigade, under the shave—till 50; the blacksmith hammers till command of Captain Fyers. There has not 51; the miller dies hoary with age and flour been much firing from or on the town to-day. at 61; the rope maker spins himself out to but the French at Inkermann are annoying 54; lawyers and physicians average 55; a new Russian camp at the other side of the clergymen average 65; last and longest come ravine by constant discharges of long range boats; and the enemy has made no new paupers, 67; and "gentlemen" lonfers, 68.

THE BOOTY FOUND IN SEBASTOPOL We read in a letter from Sebastopol, of

the Ond inst :---The joint commission appointed to report on the booty found in Sebastopol, and to determine its mode of distribution, has completed its labours. The report was signed by the Commissioners on the 1st inst. 3,800 cannon of large and small calibre, 6 steamengines, 18,000 or 19,000 balls, bomb shells, anchors, chains, rigging of all kinds, &c., have been found. The Commission has decided that all the booty shall be divided between France and England. But it has been agreed at the same time that, after having valued the different articles according to their weight, the distribution should take place in proportion to the number of men in England should have a right to only onefourth of the whole, she would restore to France the value of the additional amount she may have received, at the rate of 10c per kilogramme, the price of old iron. There is no mention of the Turks in the report. As to the Sardinians, it is unnecessary to say that, being included in the English army, they have a claim to a portion of the amount assigned to the latter. The following arrangements have been made with regard to the town :-- That portion of the city composed within the Quarantine, Fort Nicholas the Military Harbour, and the Flagstaff Battery, shall be the exclusive property of the French. The English shall have for their part the Karabelnaia suburbs, at the same time the French will be free to creet hospitals there, and to use Careening-bay, the docks, &c.

FRESH RUSSIAN LEVY.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that imperial ukase has ordered the levy of the militia in the governments of Orenburg and Samara, at the rate of 23 men per 1000 male souls. The levy is to begin on the 15th November, and is to terminate on the 15th

THE COLOURS AND CLASPS FOR THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The word "Sebastopol" will be inscribed on the colours of every regiment in the Crimen; but it has not been determined that the clasp shall be given to every officer withsouth of the Belbek. Their Kadikoi, or out referring to the character of his service.

> DESTRUCTION OF TWO RUSSIAN TOWNS.

General Simpson encloses the following account in a despatch to Lord Panmure :-YENIKALE, Sept. 27.

Sir, --- I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency General Simpson, that three companies of 71st Regiment, under the command of Major Hunter, 71st Regiment, embarked at Kertch on Monday last, the 24th inst., on board Her Majesty's Seip Minna, at an early at Londou: -hour in the morning, and proceeded, in com-pany with Her Majesty's gunboats Lynx, Snake, Arrow, and Harpy, together with about nine French gunboats, conveying six communies of French infantry to the opposite coast, and arrived about 11 o'clock a. m. opposite Taman, the line of gun boats ex-tending a short distance to the eastward of

Fanagoria. The landing commenced shortly afterwards to the eastward of Fanagoria, covered by the fire from the gun-boats. There was no resistance offered, and the place had been evidently but lately evacuated. A few mounted Cossacks and infantry were the landing, and who were driven from Fanaroria and Taman by the well directed fire from the gun-boats.

(which was effected without accident) the force moved upon Fanagoria and took quiet possession of the fort and buildings, and established itself there. A few stores were ing to retreat, and to abandon the siege. found still in the place, but (with the exception of hydraulic press and some medicines) of no particular value, consisting principally of hospital bedding and some clothing and accourtements. There were, howover, upwards of 62 pieces of artillery (9 and 12 pounders, apparently) and four mortars, all rendered unserviceable.

As the force entered Fanagoria a strong party of Cossacks appeared on the hill side, about one and a half or two miles from the town, increased from time to time until their force appeared to amount to about 600. The gunboats Lyny, Arrow, and Snake immediately opened a fire upon them, as did also some of the French boats. The practice from these boats was most admirable, and the Cossacks immediately withdrew beyond the crest of the hills, leaving only a few videttes on the neighboring ridges.

Early on the following morning the men were employed in collecting wood for fuel and hutting, the night having passed quietly, with one exception, the enemy having taken advantage of the darkness to approach our lines, and opened fire upon our sentries ; our troops were instantly on the alert, and the Cossacks retired. One man-an English sailor—serving at a field piece in the works, was slightly wounded in the heel.

The quantity of wood for fuel and hutting something considerable, but the exact imount can scarcely be arrived at yet, but I hope to have the whole embarked by

1 have, &c., C. READY, Lieut.-Col. Commding 71st Light Infantry. Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B. &c. Quartermaster-General.

LATEST.

BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16. Telegraphic despatches received by the government announce that on Monday, the 15th instant, the allies landed at Cape Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes; but their number was not considerable. In the evening six allied steamers cannonaded the fortress of Kinburn, which successfully replied to their fire, and damaged one steamer From the Crimea there is no news of importance. The allies continue to occupy the heights facing the valley of Baidar.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17. There has only been a cannonade between the fortress of Kinbyrn und the allied gun-

The Church. CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18. lies by a very heavy fire up to the 17th. At noon on that day the fire ceased, and at

p.m. the allies entered the place. Up to the 17th there was nothing new the Crimea.

THE ALLIES SURROUNDING THE RUSSIANS.

Warsaw, Oct. 14.

Despatches from Prince Gortschakaff t Prince Paskiewitch confirm the news of a simultaneous organised concentric advance of the allies from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch, and Kiaburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

Lord Paninure has received intelligence that Sir Collin Campbell has been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of in fantry and artillery.

The Russian Government has received the following telegraphic report from Prince Gortschakoff:--

Crimea, Oct. 13. The enemy abandoned this morning the valley of the Upper Belbek, and retreated to the heights between that valley and that of Baidar. He was induced to retreat by our movements on Hauri and Albat.

The army at Eupatoria is said to have on cupied three important mountain passes. In the cavalry action near Eupatoria, General d'Allonville had only twelve squadrons under his orders, while the Russians had nine-

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.

Despatches just received state that the allied fleets sailed yesterday from Odessa, and anchored three miles from Kinburn. Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of the coast which bounds the estuary of the Duciper on the south.

By accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the allies were on the 12th within five leagues of Backtchiserai. The Russians were retiring slowly. Everything leads to the belief that Gen. Liprandi intends to defend the line of the Belbeck. and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

BRILLIANT VICTORY BY THE TURKS.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Porcign Office from Vicount Stratford de Radelisse, dated Therapia, October 12, stating that the Russians attrcked Kars on the 29th of September, and were repulsed, after a conflict of seven hours, with a loss of 2500 killed, and twice that number wounded. Upwards of 4000 were left on the field. The loss of the Turks was about 700 killed and wounded.

The following despatch has been received by his excellency the Ottoman minister

Constantinople, Oct. 18. An official report received from the general commanding at Kars, under date of the 29th ult., announces the following:--The Russians had attacked Kars the same day. The combat lasted eight hours; and during the struggle, which could not have been of a more deadly character, the enemy, after repeated efforts made with its full strength, succeeded in entering some of the batteries, but was repulsed with very heavy losses. After having made considerable efforts the Russians were compelled to yield before the courage of our brave soldiers, and to retire in a state of complete confusion. only people we had seen up to the time of In addition to the dead and wounded remoy-When the disembarkation was completed and one cannon captured. Our losses amount to 700 or 800 men, amongst whom we have to deplore the death of several superior officers, The Russians are prepar-

Hamburg, Oct. 16. A private despatch has been received here, purporting to be authentic, which states that, in consequence of the defeat of the 29th of September the Russians are preparing to retreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians, who confess to only 400 killed,

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

A desnatch was received from St. Petersburg states that on the 29th of September

the Russian army attacked Kars. In consequence of several officers of high

rank having been killed or wounded early in the action, the assault was unsuccessful The battle lasted for more than eight hours and was carried on with the greatest desperation on both sides; the Russians appearing determined to carry the place, and the Turks manfully resolved to keep possession of it. At one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries; but before they had time to turn the guns round; or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor, as not only to regain possession of the batteries, but—the movement being effected suddenly---to deside the fortune of the day. Being repulsed with such fury the Russians were quite taken by surprise, and fell back upon their comrades. who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress and massacred an enormous number of the enemy, before they had time to form their ranks and recover from their surprise.

The despatch adds that---

Although a great number of killed and vounded were carried off the field of battle during the action, more than 4000 were left dead under the walls of the fortress. A couple of hundred Russians were made prisoners, and some pieces of orduance fell into the hands of the Turks. In consequence of this disaster the Russians determined to to raise the siege, and when the courier left they were making preparations to carry this resolution into effect.

SPAIN

livered a speech at the sitting of the Cortes on the 11th instant, advocating an alliance with the Western Powers.

The men of the Foreign Legion who may

be taken by the Russians, are not to be considered prisoners of war. Hungarians will

be delivered to Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian mail brings the intelligence that an attempt had been made on the life of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of Coylon, by a Cingalese. Had the Governor not been armed with a pistol the consequences might have been serious.

MONETARY APPAIRS —The London Daily

News, city article, dated Friday evening, The English funds continue to fall.

further decline of five-eigths was established this afternoon. One of the more immediate causes of to-day's decline is, that the Bank of England has been a borrower of money to a considerable extent in the stock exchange on the security of consols until the November settling. The money market continues in an unsettled state. In Lombard street, the discount house

raised their allowance for money on domand to five percent. At Paris to day, the three per cent, rentes closed a trifle below the reduced rates which

were established this afternoon. At the Court of Bankruptey to-day, Price, Barte, M. P., surrendered to the adjudication in Bankruptey.

The return of the Bank of England for the

week ending Saturday, October 13th, shows that the pressure in the money market continued undiminished. The London Times' city article, dated Fri-

day evening, says:
"The English funds opened this morning with great steadiness, with an improvement of 1-8 upon the prices of Thursday evening;

but, although a further riso subsequently took place, the market at the close showed a "The firmness of tone in the earlier part of the day was attributable to the continuance of the steady purchases of the public, and partly by a further rise in the corn market,

consequent upon the constant demand. At the commencement of business, money ons exceedingly abundant for loans in con sols, but there was more demand for it later in the day. The failing in the bank bullion was expected to be heavy, but scarcely to

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

the extent shown, viz: £826,000.

Currespondence of the Montreal Gazette

Some new Machines-Death of Mr. Bing ham - The Empress-Paris Markets, Paris, Oct. 11, 1855.

In the machinery department of the Exhibition, one of the machines which draws most attention is a centrifugal pump by Appold; forming as it does a water-fall nine feet high, and which, being compared with other pumps around, is a Niagara among The great effect is produced by a centrifugal wheel (which is, in reality, the pump) only fifteen inches in diameter. It is hardly possible to believe that so simple a piece of mechanism can lift above 12 tons water per minute. It consists simply of a double wheel divided into compartments similar to the curves of a " turbine," the water coming into the centre on both sides and being ejected at the circumference by the centrifugal force, and made to ascend the elevation pipe. The pump makes about 400 revolutions per minute, and is driven by a 6 horse-power high-pressure steam engine There is also exhibited with this pump a small model to work by hand, the pump of which is only 3 inches in diameter, 13-16th of an inch in thickness, each compartment of which contains the 60th part of a gallon. In a trial made with this pump, it lifted 150 gallons in a minute, showing that in that time it discharged its contents nearly 9000 times. In trying it with a steam gauge a pressure of 50 lbs per square inch was obtained. These pumps do a duty of 68 per cent. on the power employed, and are found to ed during the action, 4000 dead were left in | be exceedingly cheap for large quantities of the trenches and the environs of the fortress; water with a low lift. It will pass almost of the fortress; 100 prisoners were made, anything small enough to go through the compartments, there being no valves in its action. It is well adapted to pumping out ships, &c. The next machine, as we pass on is Richmond's for cutting metals. action of this at once demonstrates that it is the best method of dividing metals by machinery yet discovered-at least, the best I ever heard of. Shears or jaws have won the triumph over hammer and chisel. This machine performs the same operation as a blacksmith, when he cuts a bar of cold iron—first cutting with a cold chisel the outside of the iron on both sides, and then breaking off the inner part over the edge of the anvil. The machine effects this process by means of a

circular cutter which revolves with mathematical exactness, cutting with a drawing stroke. It is put in motion by a crank, causing the rotary blade to divide the upper enamel of the plate, and by its pressure upon the end of the lower stationary blade to cut the lower enamel, and break at the same time the internal substance, so that the plate without these blades coming in contact with each other, or nearer that 1 to 2 of the plate divided. Thus, after the nicks are made on each side, it is crushed asunder, and the pressure being vertical, it leaves the divided edge square and true. With the common hear, the blades are cutting only when they are approaching, but are always leaving the lesired angle: with this machine, on the contrary, this angle is continuous and the cutter constantly cutting. The cutting blades are very obtuse, and never sharpening. The circular cutter can be raised and lowered, according to the thickness of the netal to be cut, and by a simple apparatus. which is attached to the machine, circles of any size and thickness may be cut with equal

facility. As a machine, which at present is making great deal of noise in the scientific world, may mention William Siemens' " Regenerative Steam Engine." which, instead of condensing or letting escape the spent steam, drives it back again into a vessel to be re-heated or re-generated. It is evident that by these means an immense economy is effected, and all the heat (which is the equivalent of force.) contained in the steam after it has finished its stroke, instead of being thrown away, is utilised. This economy amounts in the consumption of fuel to about two-thirds, which, taking into account the number of steam engines employed in the world, would amount to some millions of pounds sterling. It would be impossible to General O'Donnell Minister of War, de- give a description of this engine without | paration my brother still!" drawings, so I simply note its most prominent features and principles. Mr. Siemens has taken nature for his model, from the fact that the blood, after being thrown by the

thrown into the system as in the first place. These operations are fulfilled as far as possible by the machine under consideratio which takes for its great principle that heat and force are two effects from the same cause, and that the same quantity of heat corresponds always to the same quantity of power. M. Hoin has proved, by experiments, that the force obtained is precisely proportional to the quantity of caloric which has disappeared as heat to re-appear as force. From actual experiments by this machine. Mr. E. A. Cowper writes: "The quantity of coals of ordinary quality consumed in an hour by an ordinary S-horse power high-pressure engine is about 8 lbs per horse power, white Siemans's consumes only 24 lbs." This verifies what I before stated---an economy of more than twothirds. Therefore it is but right to inter that when once this machine is well known,

nufacture of steam engines. Many Montrealers will regret to learn the death here of Mr. Bingham the former proprietor of the house in Notre Dame Street successively the Vice-Regal residence, fligh School and Donegana's Rotel. The London

it will effect an entire revolution in the ma-

Court Journal thus speaks of him :-"Our Paris correspondent writes :- ' A void, which will long be folt, has been ereated in Parisian Society by the death of Mr. W. Bingbam. The deceased, was an American by birth, fortune, and, above all, by the lofty position occupied by his father in the United States Senate and Government, he also belonged by the origin of his family and by alliance, to the highest aristocracy of England. His two sisters married the Messrs. Baring, who have raised so high the fortunes and influence of that house, a member of which, Lord Ashburton, has more than once been in office in Her Majesty's Councils. Mr. Bingham was a great favorite in Parisian society, and his munificent and en lightened charity endeared nun to the poor. who have lost in him one of their best friends."

The Empress visited the Exhibition Palace on Friday. Her Majesty was accom-panied by Gen. Canrobert, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, among others. The Empress, who was whoeled about in a Bath-chair, appeared in excellent health-

In the laris Corn Market during the past week prices have hold up better than was expected. A fall in prices has, it is true, been very general, but not of any great amount. The quotation of flour has been 106fr. and 107fr. the sack of 159 kilog. The quantity of flour at the Halle has considerably increased, being now about 15,300 metrical quintals, in place of about 5,000, which it was three weeks back (the metrical quintal is 2214 lbs.) Wheat was held firmly at from

55fr. to 57fr. the 120 kilog.

"A number of masons," says the Gazette de Lyon, "have just left this city for Sobascopol, and some dozons of carpenters are to leave in a day or two. They are all to recoive 5f. a day and rations. They are engaged for the construction and repairs of the buildings at Sebastopol. A letter from Marsoilles, of the 4th states

that 20 officers and 1,040 mon of the 64th regiment of the line, and 25 horses, embarked on that day for the East, in the Advices from Marseilles state that great

oxertions were making to complete the embarkation of an entire division of 10,000 men, under Gen Laufet. In the foreign exchanges the rates from Hamburg and Paris were rather higher. There is a rumor that the bank of Fnance

is desirous of precuring an additional £2,-000,000 storling in gold, and that the future Australian arrivals are likely to be purchased to supply it.



Mer foundations are upon the hoty Ift s.

Hamilton Friday, November 9th, 1855 RIGHT TEACHING.

Mosr cordially do we endorse the sentiment contained in the following extract cut from the "English Churchman!" and recommended it to special attention, as most peculiarly indicating the only teaching calculated to reclaim the emigrant thousands of wandering shoop who are, unhappily, to be found in the wildernesses of this Dioceso:

Let all the shool-rooms in our populous parishes be opened for Public Worship on undays, and provided wi h a class of Clergy well qualified for such missionary work as seeking out and tending the lost shoop of the flock, mon who will set aside all partial and party views, and with simplicity, carnestness and faithfulness, doal with hantized mer women, and children, as the Church deals with thom, viz "as responsible Christians, though practical heathens—as children of God, though winderers away from their hearenly Father-as grafted into the True Vinc though, at present, bearing little or no fruit. We want men who will carry out the teaching of that passage which we have more than once, quoted from the late W. Archer Buttler's Sermons. Speaking of "thosounhappy brethren whoso thought loss lives dishonor" the "Christian Brother hood, " he observes :--

"They may forget their calling, you peror The most godless was once in bap tism a child of God and heir of heaven and no man can pronounce that the los glory may not be regained. The prodigal son was not less a brother when wandering in the latel of famine, than when sharing he blessedness of his father's mansion .-Men can linger over the relics of a departed glory, and acknowledge that their very desolation posseses at attaching charm such feelings, surely, were not given in vain. The rained fano of even the cagan deity can win a tear; I will not refu e to weep over a falin temple of the Holy Ghost. ation may be fled and the shripe polluted but, once consecrated, it is to memory and tope a thing set apart for ever. From the rozy denths of my brother's misery a voice reaches my heart, that proclaims him my brother,-my lost, dograded, miserable bro ther, but to the last tremendous day of se-

This must be the conviction, and the arinspring ofaction, among what we may term our home Missionary Clergy-this must he the koy-note of their teaching. We must ot have the children of the Christian Corheart into the arteries to carry nutrition, tenant-the Baptized-regarded and spoken heat and life to the farthest extremities of to as strangers and aliens, who have yet to be not so much as a single system as a number the system, is returned by the veins to the brought within that Covenant. "What God of affiliated systems, stamped with the way-

heart, to be again revivined, and again both cleaneed that call not thou comm even though it may have become degraded and defiled. It is restoration, renewal, not creation that is required. God has, once for all, laid the Foundation, and it is for man to accept it, and build upon it, not to ignore to accept it, and build upon it, not to ignore it, and to took to lay another, of his own derising. What God has begun He will continue, provided man does his part. To those members of the Church who have hitherto neglected the work which their Baptism laid upon them we may apply those words which are addressed to the Church of Ephesu: -"thou hast left thy first love. Remember, therefore, from whence thou ert fallen, and repent and do the first works; or else I will come unto the arst works; or one I was come unto thee quickly, and will remove the candle-stick out of his place, except thou repent? "After we have received the Holy Ghost, "After we have received the noty unest, we may depart from grace given, and fall into sin, and by the grace of God we may arise again, and amend our lives." (16th article on "sin after Baptism." We have dwelt specially upon this point, because we fear that in dealing with the class of persons which we are contemplating, this clear. Scriptural, and Prayer-book teaching—so plainly brought out in the Baptismal service plainly brought out in the Baptismal service. and Church Catechism-is sadly misunderstood and neglected, and often made to give way to teaching which is utterly inconsis-tout with it, and most confusing and bewildering—erasiny, reversing, and interpola-ting the very terms of the Christian Corenant itself, and leading men and women to doubt " whether there be any Holy Choet" in the Sacrament of Baptism, or any truth in the Church's Formularios. If we must put up with this miserably confusing system in some of our Churches, let us, at all events confine ourselves to an honest, simple, and uniform system in our Home-Missionary

> It is with very great pleasure we hear of the return of the Rev. J. O'Neil to this Diocese, after an absence of many years in his native country, Ireland. His return will be hailed with lively satisfaction by his numerous friends here. Mr. O'N., we learn, has been appointed as an Assistant Minister of St. Paul's Church, London, of which the Rev. B. Cronyn, D.D., is Rector. St. Paul's church has now a staff of three clergymen, and we are happy to learn that the interests of the Church in London will very soon require a further addition to the ministry besides an increase of Church accommodation, which will probably be in the erection of Chapels of Ease.

To the Editor of the Church.

The interesting and instructive aneclote of "a Missionary," contained in the Church of the 5th October, illustrating the ignorant and fanatical dogmatism of a peculiar class of "mouthers" in the religious world, must suggest to every clergyman of it any standing, a number equally character-

istic. The reason, perhaps, why we never see them in print is because the experience and common-sense of every reflecting mind have led to the conclusion, that such a course could have no infinence in producing the intended effect -a cure of the distemper, of which the cry of Popery and Puseyism is one of the most marked symptoms There can be no doubt that the religious?

sentiment is modified in a great measure by mental and physical idiosyneracy. My attention has been frequently directed to the influence of agencies extraneous to the purely spiritual faculty, (as far as it can be distinguished), on the religious character of individuals. Particular individualities have no doubt an instinctively elective sense which leads to the choice of particular religious forms or constitutions independent of the external or internal testimony upon which they stand. "his is in a great measure the reason why religion has taken so many forms and shapes—these forms and shapes are " the outward and visible signs of corresponding peculiarities of mental or moral organization-natural or abnormal-hence the instinct of self-gratification, uncontrolled by the reasoning faculties, and of course unsubdued by the spirit of grace-seeks and at once allies itself to that system with which it has the largest sympathy. Sympathy with the system is regarded as proof of the wisdom of the choice; thus we at once come to the cause of another very striking and humiliating trait in human nature—bigoty and intolerance-for calm investigation will, I think, lead to the inference that these are excrescences which grow not so much out of the reason as out of the feelings. He who can only give his own feelings in testimony of the truth of what he believes, is more bigotted and intolerant than he who can " give a reason of the hope that is in him."

Time and your space will not permit me to illustrate in detail the proposition here advanced; my meaning may therefore appear to some obscure-to render it in the briefest manner more intelligible I will take the representatives of the two most familiar extremes of religious systems—the Methodist and the Church of England. Methodism is a procreative system-a spiritual zoophite---in which are constantly forming the germs of new systems. When these arrive at a certain stage the parent bursts and the new progeny scatter themselves abroad-by and by the children acquire strength and size when they, obedient to their primitive nature, give existence to new germs, which, moving through the same progressive stages of development as the parent, become, in time, the parents of new systems. Now, the cause of all this is the necessity of finding systems to suit the se veral shades of character. Being itself essentially the child of feeling it must conform to the changes of feeling which sway. the multitude, hence it is to be considered not so much as a single system as a number

ward fancies and grotesque hallucinations of be followed than that of any other they had case. The foolish man is so little conscious rampant, uneducated, and uncontrolled imagination. It has, as a natural consequence. become a mere vapour, an intangible, undemable entity, without body and without parts---sitting in the mind of one in an attitude of proud preeminence-in another assuming the expression of downcast bumility ... now bedued with the tears of remorseand again looking smilingly aloft in the happy assusance of elective happiness reserved especially for itself, as we might expect according to the foregoing hypothesis, it is essentially intollerant. Scornfully deaving to the Church of Rome her doctrine of the "opus operatum," Methodism seizes and appropriates it to its own use. It would fing the Pope from his chair only to take it itself.

In contrast with this we have a system essentially rational in its construction, and consequently unchangeable in its organization, and, because rational, neither bigoted, nor intolerant. Being built upon a rock it is uns aken by the wind of feeling, and unmoved by the storm which turiously dashes against it; and because, owing to its truthiul character, it can make no concessions to the demands of ignorance, vice, or capricious feeling, its authority is rejected by those who prefer to accept the authority of their own ungovernable feelings and prejudices. The church can afford to be silent when She is abused,-her strength lies ir. a great measure in her charity ;-She knows no vindictivenoss-She laments error, but uever persecutes its followers.-She has not only lived through persecution, but persecution strengthens her-persocution is her natural state,-when she ceases to be persecuted she will cease to be the Church, for if blessings, that he may do more good; but he the head was persecuted, should the body hope to escape, for the servant is not great- limits his success to his own means, and thus er than his Lord, neither is be that is sent greater than Him that sent him. But of all the arts which persecution has devised for the seduction of the Churches' children from ber fold, there is none more mean, more shallow, or more absurd than the old, sick, ening, threadbare cry of Popery and Puscyism If one body of men adopt distinctive iii. 20 religious tenets from the Pope, another from Pusoy and another from Wosloy or any othern modern apostle, surely then as the authority of all men in matters of religion is the same. Mr. Wesley's followers have no distinctive or proeminent claim to abuse the followers of the Pope or of Pusey, yet parted, and with those who are fellow citiconsistently with their practically exclusive zens of the kingdom, we receive the laws protensions in all things spiritual, and their of our life from God; angels and the just declaratory renunciation, or abnegation of them, they claim the privilege of crying out "mad dog" to frighten people from the Church; they are more intent in proving others wrong than themselves right, because their only hope of increase is in the disintogration of the Church. Popory and Pusevism is their war cry, divisions and dissensions their motto, the whirlwind, the stormy element in which they love to more Thus ignorance falls an easy proy to their wiles and we are often reduced to pity the feebleness of those who imagine themselves to be learned as divines, and invincible as reasoners, when they cry out Puseyism against the Book At the sound of those necromentic words they expect to see the foundations of the Church totter, and her walls tumble bout the ears of her deluded follow while they themselves receive the congratulations of cherubin and seraphim, and in imagination derive their sweetest pleasures in contracting their own wisdom with the folly of the fallen.

The love of truth does, however, sometimes extort from the learned, from those whose minds are not warped by petty prejudices and clique obliquities, admissions but it will be changed; yet so that it will be which, if the crowd were more enlightened, the same; as the body of Jesus continues would open their eyes to the binoful nature the same body as he had when in the flesh, of the influence which is exerted on them although now glorified and freed from flesh and while rendering them more telerant. would likewise render them more accessible to truth. I will here conclude by appending one testimony out of many which may well make rustic theologians read more and speak less, think more calmly and judge more temperately. In Cumming and Frenchs' controversy at Hammersmith, page 360, the former a Calvinistic divine, observes that "If any of the Clergy of the Church of England be believed to favor any particular dogma of the Church of Rome, there are ten thousand clorgy who just state the retorse."

J. ALEX. MORRIS. Fitzroy Harbour, Nov. 5, 1855.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

November 11.—Twenty Third Sun-DAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom. Prov.

The proud man thinks much more of himself than others can do, and is mortified that he does not receive treatment adequate to his ideas; and he is betrayed by his very pride into meannesses, which shame him, both with others and in his own conscience. The

humble man, looking for nothing for himself, has not his thoughts turned aside from the pur suit of duty; and his mind is ever open to instruction and advice from others, and so becomes wise. Let me study to reject pride and cultivate lowliness.

2 Mark them which walk so as ye have us for an ensample. Phil, iz. 7.

This was not spoken in a spirit of pride and self-sufficiency, but simply as the readiest apostle knew that those to whom he wrote ness -Prov. xii. 23. needed examples of what was right. He

to imitate all good in those around me. NOVEMBER 12.

1. He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour; but a man of understanding holdeth his praise.-Prov. xi, 12.

A foolish man sees not his own faults, not does he consider the circumstances of others. He is therefore ready to put the worst interpretation on the conduct of others, and consequently to look down on them. A prudent person, on the contrary is sensible that he himself tequires much allowance to be made for him; he is therefore averse to consure others, lest he should censure them unjustly. Grant, Lord, the wisdom both to respect my neighbour and to know myself. 2. Whose end is destruction, whose God

is their belly.-Phil. iii, 19, This is the character the apostle gives of those who professed themselves Christians, yet, from self-interest, taught the doctrines which were subversive of the gospel. Their real object was self-indulgence, and their end would be destruction. But it is equally true of all who make self their God. They worship one who has no power in himself, and who forsakes and denies Him from whom he derives all he has and is. O may I avoid every form of this worship of self, lest I should turn back to destruction.

NOVEMBER 13. 1. There is that souttereth and yet increasoth : and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty .-

He who gives when God calls him, sentters abroad what He will return to him in who withholds when God calls him to give, deprives himself of the aid which the blessing of God bestows; and thus by parsimony becomes poor. Give me, O Lord, a full faith in thee, that I may never withhold from thy kingdom or thy poor, but give cheerfully and with a willing mind.

2. Our conversation is in Heaven.-Phil

When we are admitted into God's family we become citizens of heaven, subjects of the kingdom of heaven. Thenceforth our whole life is connected with God and with the angels, and with the spirits of the just dedeparted are our examples; we are to help each other to be fitted to be partakers of the inheritance of the Saints in light. Let me act up to my calling and not mind earthly things.

1 The righteous shall be recompensed in the earth; much more the wicked and the sinner.—Prov. xi, 31.

NOVEMBER 14.

Not only shall the righteous receive on earth the reward of a good conscience for his righteousness, but he shall be chastised for his sins, that his soul may be saved. And if judgement begins with the house of Church, and Popory against her Prayer God, much more may we expect that his enemies will meet his displeasure; whose punishment will be, not in love, but in wrath. O that I may submit willingly to the chasbe reckoned with God's people, and as his child be amended by discipline.

2. Who shall change our vile body -Phil. iii. 21.

We shall be the same persons in the eternal state that we are here, both in body and in soul. Our body will not be new created, and blood. Its vileness will be taken from it; its tendency to corrupt and weaken the soul; and it will be made a fitting handmaid for the redeemed spirit. O blessed change. May my soul be made worthy of such a body. NOVEMBER 9.

1. The lip of truth shall be established for ever, but a lying tongue is but for a moment.

–Prov. zii. 19 Truth stands for ever, because its foundation continues always the same and cannot be destroyed. The more it is examined and tried, the more sure will it be found: for its foundation is the throne of God. But falsehood has no credit, excepting so long as it is supposed to be truth. On that supposition it may prevail for a time: but it is sure to be opposed to the welfare of some, and so it will certainly come to be examined; and so soon as it is examined, it is detected. May I always seek the truth in all my words and actions; and do thou, O God of truth guide me into all truth.

2. He is able to subdue all things to Himself.—Phil. ii., 21.

To change our bodies from flesh and blood into spiritual bodies, from corruption into incorruption, and yet keep them the same bodies, is a work, the means and process of which is not only above all human power, but even above our own comprehension. But it may be safely trusted to Ilim whose skill and power are infinite, and who consequently can subdue all nature to himself, and make it accomplish his will. And, O Almighty Saviour, change thou likewise appointed to consider rules and regulations purity and holy power.

November 16. I. A prudent man concealeth knowledge, way of instructing others in their duty. The but the heart of too's pro laimeth foolish-

A man of knowledge might well proclaim knew that God's grace had availed with him- it, and it would be the wisdom of fools to

who most resembled himself. May I strive that he is always bringing it forward: whereas the prudent man is slow to be satisfied with his own thoughts, and when satisfied, reserves them for a fitting time, and therefore often conceals what he knows. thou givest me, only when it can do good.

things that are Cawar's.-Matt. xxii,21. The coin which was current in Judea was that of the Roman Emperor, and that circumstance showed that the country was subject to him. The governing power in every es necessary for sustaining the expenses of the administration of justice, defence against enemies and the collection of the revenue itself; and it must itself specify the amount required. Therefore this tribute rightfully belonged to Casar and it was the duty of every Jew to pay it cheerfully. May Lever faithfully pay the dues of the government of

1. The slothful man coasteth not that which he took in hunting: but the substance of the diligent man is precious -l'roy, xii,

NOVEMBER 17.

The slothful man may be driven to labour by necessity; but he is too indolent to make the most of that which his labour has procured, and so both wastes it and loses many of that which God has enabled him to procure; and so he puts it to the best advantage; and thus he not only provides for necessity, but adds to its comfort and cultivation and the improvement of his mind, and the means of charity and liberality both towards God and towards man. Teach me, O Lord, to value all thy gifts, and to turn them to the best adwantage by a diligent use and care of them. 2. And unto God the things that are God's.

-Matt. xxii, 21. All things are God's and therefore whatever he has given should be used for him: but he requires us to yield a portion back to him for the maintenance of his ministers and of his public worship. 'The amount required is not appointed to us, as the earthly tribute is; but we should not the less set apart for God such a portion as we think he would desire. It is not exacted from us, as that is; but the constraint of a thankful heart ought to be far more powerful. May I have the heart to render to God at all times what is due to him.

> From the Hamilton Gazette. MASONIC.

A few weeks since we briefly recorded in our columns the assembling in our city, of a convention of the representatives o Masonic Lodge's from all parts of the province, for the p-urpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Ganada.

We now subjoin a statement of the pro-

ceedings of the Convention. The Meeting of Convention of the Masonic Lodges of Canada, working under the jurisdictions of England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the purpose of considering the exrediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada, appointed after the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in July last, to be held in this City, on the 10th October, as-sembled at the Masonic Hall, when the following Lodges were duly represented.

List of Lodges represented:

2.00 0, 23		of week teat.
BROCKVILLE LO	DGE,	Brockvi'lle,
Niagara	"	Niagara .
Union	44	Grimsby;
Norpolk	"	Simcoe,
Nelson	44	Clarencev ille,
St. Andrews	44	St. Andre we,
GOLDEN RULE	44	Stanstead,
St. George's	44	Montreal,
Zetland	•6	do '
Barton	.6	Hamilton.
Dorchester	44	St. Johns, C. E.
Prevost	46	Durham,
St. George's	**	St. Catherines,
STRICT OBSERVAN	CE	Hamilton,
Amity	44	Dunville.
Сомровитв	61	Whitby,
St. George's	64	London,
King Solonon	44	Woodstock,
St. LAWRENCE,	4	Montreal,
GREAT WESTERN	44	Windsor,
Асасіа	£¢.	Hamilton,
Shefford	46	Waterloo,
Hoyle	• •	Lacolle,
Sт. Јонк's	"	Hamilton,
INDEPENDANT	44	Quebec,
Social and Mili	-	
TARY VIRTUES	44	Montreal,
WELLINGTON	44	Dunville,
Hawksbury	44	Hawkesbury,
St. John's	4.	London,
King Hiram	14	Ingersoll,
St. Jous's	4	Cayuga,
St. Thomas	**	St. Thomas.

St. Thomas BRANT Brantford, Vaughan Vaughan. Wellington Strationi. HARMONY Binbrook, Brighton. BRIGHTON St. Andrews Quebec, KING SOLDMON Toronto, PRINCE HOWARD'S Picton, Amheretburgh. THISTLE V. W. Br. C. Magill, (Mayor of the City)

was called upon to preside. V. W. Br. Thomas B. Harris, was requested to act a - Secretary. On the recommendation of a Committee

the weakness and corruption of my soul into for the government of the Convention,—the rules and regulations for conducting public and principles of the order. business contained in the Book of Constitution of the Grand Ledge of England, were mutatis mutandis unanimously a Jupted. It was unanimously agreed that each Lodge represented at the Convention, he entitled to three votes.

knew that God's grace had availed with him-it, and it would be the wisdom of fools to prepared by a Committee appointed for the self, to render his conduct more worthy to conceal their folly; but the contrary is the purpose, were submitted to the Meeting.

WHERE is the existence of Lodges of Free seen. He therefore provided them to those of his folly or so satisfied that it is wisdom, and Accepted Masons in this Province builing from three several Grand Ledges, is a system productive of much evil to the Umft. creating a diversity of interests and allegiance, an absence of harmony in action and working, perpetuating local and national feelings and thus estranging the affections Give me grace,O Lord, to hide all my folly in of Brethren whose order knows no country, silence, and to bring forward what knowledge | Benevolent Funds of Canadian Free Masons, small as they are, are constantly taxed 2. Render therefore unto Clesar the to relieve needs Brothron from Europe, while our resources are doubly drawn upon by contributions to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and to the Provincial Grand Bro. George Brock Houseaux was request-Lodges of Canada, thus creating a constant drain upon those funds from which but little return can ever be expected; and whereas country has a right to the tribute and tax- the distance between Canada and the Grand Lodges of England, Iroland and Scotland presents a very serious difficulty in regard to proposed " the health of Her Most Gracious the necessary correspondence, as well as the prompt receipt of Warrants and Certificates. which have been delayed for months, and in some eases for years, greatly to the inconvenience of the Fraternity in Canada; and

WHEREAS important communications, and even remittances of money have been suffered to lie for years in the Grand Secretary's Office of England, without the least acknow ledgment of their having been received in due | Orange," drank in solemn silence. course, brethren being compelled to leave the Province before they could receive from England the Certificates for which they had

ong previously paid, and:
WHERKAS, the Communications of the P. G. Lodges of Canada to the Grand Lodge, of England,-tho' respectfully and masonic ally expressed, especially when in the form of petitions, or remonstrances, have been the comforts of life. But the diligent values | trented with silent contempt,-their very receipt remaining unacknowledged, and:

WHEREAS, the P. G. Masters of Canada and their Deputies are not appointed by, and are entirely irresponsible to the Freemasons of Canada, being the more nominees of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain,-the members of which can know but little of the state of the Craft, or the Masonic position of individuals in this Province, and:

WHEREAS, the Provincial Grand Lodges are thus rendered irresponsible to, and inde pendent of the Craft in Canada. Expeience has shown that they are unable to secure from the Parent Grand Lodges, that attention and respect which are due to their

Therefore be it Resolved:

THAT in order to apply a remedy to these vils,—to form perfect fraternal union, and harmony, establish order, ensure tranquility. provide for and premote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the Fraternity of Canada all the blessings of Masonic privi legos; it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty to form a Grand Lodge of Canada. It was moved in amendment, that the following words be added to the Resolution.

"And that the same be now organized, but the Working thereof be held in aboyance until the action of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, be made known

on the subject." On a division the amendment was negatived by 38 Lodges to three. The original motion was then after due consideration carried with one dissentient.

The dissenting Brother desired it to be understood that his dissent was caused from the absence of full instructions from his Lodge, he individually expressed his hearty concurrence in the original resolution.

It was then on motion unanimously resolved,-That the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masous of Canada, bo and is hereby formed upon the Antient Charges and Constitution of Masonry.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded on mo-Elective Grand officers, and the following Brothren were duly elected and appointed M. W. Br Wm. Mercer Wilson, G. M., R. W. " A. Bernard D. G. M.,

" " W. B. Simpson, D. D. G. M., M. D.
" " W. Enden, D. D. G. M., E. D. " " Richard Bull, Sen. G. W., " " James Daniell, Jun. G.W., " " Rev. Dr. Lundy, G. Chaplain, " " Wm. Bellhouse, G. Treasurer,

" " T. B. Harris, G. Secretary, V. " Rov. G. Scott, Ass. G. Chaplain " " Geo. L. Allan, Sen. G. D. " Thos. Perkins, Jun. G. D., " J. H. Isaacson, A. G. Sceretary, Thos. Duggan, G. S. of Works.

"J. Osborne, G. D. of Ceremonius, V. W. "G. E. Fenwick, A. G. D. of C., " J. W. Haldimand, G. S. B., " Wm. Thomas, G. Organist. " Geo. W. Powell, G. Pursuivant,

" J. Morrison, G. Tyler. V. W. " J. R. Holden, G. Stewards. "J. C. Butler, } G. Stewards.
The M. W. G. M., elect appointed the

necessary Committees for the conducting of general business, the convention was then adjourned with solemn prayer. The large number of Lodges, forty one,

epresented at this convention exceeding by 2.4 the greatest number ever present at t. be formation of any new Grand Lodge, and the unanimity which pervaded the meeting th oughout, bore unmistakeable evidence that the proper time had arrived for the imme lia'e establishment of a Grand Lodge, of C anada, and which as we had anticipated was ununinously agreed upon, and we heartily congratulate our brethren on the accomplishment of the long and earnestly desired object.

The requisite arrangements for the installation of the Grand Master and officers elect have in seessarily occupied the time which has sine a clapsed, and the 2nd inst. was the earliest; day that could be fixed upon for that ceremo, uy, which was most impressively performed by the Honorable H.T. extracts are made and put into the hands of Backers, Past Grand Master of the State of the compositors; the leaders, if through the Michigan, assisted by other brethren of dis- laziness of the editor they do not get behind, tinction.

After the installation, M.W. Bro. Backus delivered to the assembled craft, and their friends, an eloquen t address on the history

MEDICAL SPECIAL IST .- We have received the first two number s of a very excellent little Monthly Periodical, devoted principally to the different dis cases affecting the respiratory organs. It is edited by Dr. Robert Hunter, and published by Shorman & Co., The following Preamble and Resolution, New York; and f. com the interesting come of hope. Politicians persist in incetting in and tents of the first two numbers, we recommend the evening to devise ways and meads to it to all affected wi th those complaints.

Promittee Hamilton Gazette. FIFTH OF NOVEMBER CELE-BRATIONS.

HANILTON.

THE Members of Local Orange Lodge No. 554, celebrated the anniversary of "Gunpowder Plot" by a goodly number of its members sitting down to a sumptious supper, prepared for the occasion, at Bro. Arthur's Hotel, King Street, East, who, as a caterer for the public, deserves every credit. Previous to the members occupying their seats, ed to take the Chair, and Bro. John Cummins to take the Vice. After ample justice been done to the "good things of this life," the Chairman, with some happy remarks Majesty," which was drunk with all the honors .-- National Authem, by Bro. W. Lynd.

The Chairman again rose, and after a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, gave the "Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of King William the III., Prince of

Song from the Vice-Chairman,-Risc soms of William, rise.

The Vice-Chairman then requested the brothren to fill, and with some suitable expressions, proposed " the health of the Worshipful Grand Master," which was drank with due honors, and responded to by Bro. G. B. Rousseaux.

The Vice-Chairman again rose, and proposed, with full bumpers, " the health of the Allied Armies in the Crimen," which toust was received with the most heartfelt feelings, and responded to by Bro. W. Lynd. in one of his happiest strains.

From the Vice-Chairman,--- The Army and Navy."-Song, by Bro. W. Lynd, in nondescript place. Urinters have a habit of excellent style,-The thag that bravel a cutting out spicy paragraphs, little tit bits of thousand years, the battle and the breeze. were given, among which were The Worship- entering, he finds the foreman, who is alful Master; Bro. John Cook, Master of L. O. L. No. 158, of Georgetown, and other visiting Brethren .--- From the Chairman,—" Bro. G. L. Allen, and the Orange to "hurry up the matter." The foreman of Institution of Canada," responded to by Bro. a printing office is a despot in his sphere, Samuel McNeir.

After several other toasts were given, and responded to, the meeting broke up at a late, or rather early hour, well pleased with the manimity of feeling that existed leys is sure to be punished by prompt disthroughout the evening. Com.

GLANDFORD.

In the Township of Glandford, the two Lodges turned out on the 5th, and having formed in procession, marched to St. Peter's Church, where Divine Service was held and a Sermon preached by the Rev. G. A. Bull. The text was taken from Psalm xxii. 28,---The Kingdom is the Lord's, and He is Governor among the Nations."

After Divine Service the Lodges march ed to their respective rooms, and dined together in harmony and peace.

TORONTO.

The various Lodges of Orangemen, last evening, celebrated, in the usual manner, the anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot." The Temperance Lodge, No. 301, held soirce in the St. Lawrence Hall, which was tion to the election of Grand Master and attended by a respectable audience; the boys, who are stowed away in the corners proceeds are to be applied to the Protestant Orphans' Home. A number of the orphans from the House were present. The chair was occupied by Ino. Arnold, Esq., and driving wheel makes a few revolutions in speeches delivered by Mr. Robarts, Col. Duggan, Rev. Mossrs. Armstrong and Lett. Dancing was commenced after 10 o'clock. and continued until a late hour. Scott's

> ERRATA. - In copying Mr. Denrocho's reply to the Brockville Address, two typographical errors of omission were unfortunate ly made.

After the word "remnant," in the fifth line of the fourth paragraph, the words,-

From the Buffalo Daily Courier.

of editing and publishing a morning newspaper may be interested in a brief discription of the appearance of the several departments of such an establishment on and after midnight-a time when honest people purport to be in hed, and rogues locked up in the Station House. In the first place, it is necessary to premise that a large proportion of the editorial and type setting is done in the day time. The exchanges are read; the extracts are made and put into the hands of

save the Union, and satisfy their ambition

and line their pockets at the same time, and they wish to see their wisdom and self-sacriticing devotion to principle in print in the morning; concert troupes desire last evenning's "extraordinary success and unparal-leled triumph" recorded in the morning's journal by the editor who always expresses an unbiased oninion; fires, through some perversity in their nature, persist in occurring late at night, and exempt firemen turn themselves drowsily in bed, in the expectation of learning all about the "extensive conflagration" at breakfast. For reasons such as these, the editors, the compositors the pressman and his feeding boys, and the folders, must remain at their post till the last moment.

At the time we wish to introduce the rea

der to the newspaper establishment, it should be understood that the propritor has balanced his accounts and gone home; that the senior editor has finished the heavy work and left in the consciousness, that the world in general and somebody in particular will writhe under the startling truths and withering sarrasm which he has wrought into the morning's leader and that only one individual the sub-editor, the man who claims more credit for wit and wisdom than he receives, and receiving a fair intermingling of curses and complaints, alone romains. He has sent the last line of copy to the composing room, and is auxiously expecting the last galley of proof. Meantime he enseences himself in an arm chair, lights a cigar, if any vendor, ambitions of puffs, has asked him to try the flavor of the last favorite brand, and tries to console himself with the thought, that some day he shall rise above his present condition and be ranked with those who have descrve well of their country. This idea is so consoling that he presently falls into an uncertain sort of slumber, from which the tones of the bell, telling the hour of twelve, arouse him to a half unconcious state. After a desperate effort he declares himself awake. and to prove this declaration proceeds to the composing room for proof.

This room is generally located on the first

floor from the roof, and is usually rather a rhyme and comic pictures, which they paste up near their cases, fand from which they After this a number of volunteer toasts draw their staple of daily conversation. On ways the last man to leave the office, bending over the composingstone, and nedding approval to his half-arranged " form," but he at once arouses himself, and gives orders and his authority, like that of a country shoolmaster, is often enforced by an appeal to "rules" and "sticks." The mon who stand at their cases are dependent on him for "sits," and a failure to correct their gal-The foreman is a consequential charge. man, for he knows that it is in his power "to turn the wisdom of men to foolishness, and the editor defers to him on matters of taste in typography, though he ventures an occasional till with him on questions of orthography and punctuation. He is the master spirit of the composing room, and infuses life into the the monotonous details of type actting. But at midnight everyweary, the fingers move unwillingly, and the pulse beats teverishly. The gas lights burn dimly above the cases, and a sort of gloom pervades the room which begets an unnatural feeling as uncomfortable as it is indescri-

It is two o'clock in the morning, and the scene is changed to the Press Room. The pressman, who also officiates as engineer, is summoned from his bunk by the foreman, proceeds to stir up the fire, and the presscatching a little sleep. Directly the engine begins to whoeze and to snore, as if unwilling to move at such an umeasonable hour. But the steam is soon up and on, and the spite of its disposition to rest. " The forms are now locked in "the bed," the bands are adjusted, the steam is "put on," and the " cling clang " of the press rings drowsilly out on the stillness of the night. The gas Band attended, and Mr. Webb provided the lights flicker above the pile of paper waiting for the impression of the type, the first sheet is clasped by the iron fingers that are to drag it upon the cylinder, and in a second it apcorrections and all is right. The boys lay on the sleets and the press throws them of The folding boys commence their work, the mailing clerk is at his dingy deak in the corner, arranging the wrappers previously "of my days in the midst of you, I felt that," prepared, the "paster" is pasting them, should have been inserted. And in the se- and not many minutes clapse between the should have been inserted. And in the second line of the next paragraph, after the word "there," the words—" was a conviction then that I should never," need to be inserted, then that I should never," need to be inserted, then that I should never," need to be inserted, then that I should never," need to be inserted, there are symptoms of day-light, and the carrier boys, half-awake, half-dressed and not more than half amiable, begin to continued tabor and received, with a cliege of a sixtual day of more than half amiable, begin to continued tabor and received, with a cliege of a sixtual day of more, has been appeared to foreign to continued tabor and received, with a cliege of a sixtual day of more, has been appeared to foreign to continued tabor and received tabo slung in under their arms they sally forth, in Those who are not familiar with the detail the gray of the morning, the first and least impring twilight of the day, to perform their mission of deliverance. By the time the papers are delivered, and

the up town merchant and retired gentleman of wealth are glancing over the morning paper, to crante an appetite for breakfast, the devil" is lighting the fire in the composing room, and before business is astir, the printers are again at their cases, distributing the type, preparatory to the day's labor.

Such is the routine of business in the establishment of a morning newspaper. There is are writen; the home items are collected no cessation, no leisure days, no time of com-and embellished according to the fancy of parative ease. And yet there is an excite-"the local," and everything which can be ment about this toil in which every attache done while the aun shines is accomplised. of the office, from the editor in-chief to the But in spite of all possible care and industry errand-boy participates .- Every situation there is no small amount of work left for in life has its peculiar vexations, and its peevening, and frequently the "wee sma' hours" culiar pleasures, and these are as evenly and are taxed for the edification or amusement satisfactorily balanced in the business of these who are oblivious in their beds, or editing and publishing a paper as in any dreaming that the " good time coming" has other. Every one who enters into its spirit arrived, and revelling in the full enjoyment becomes wed to, and absorbed in its duties. A Cartier

> Still achieving, still pursuing, Learns to labor and to wait,

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA."

HALLPAK Nov. 7th. 3 24 The data arrived at this port last night. The Russians on the 18th blew up their battorice on Ortchokoff, point, opposite Kilburn, which commands the entrance to the Daeiper. By this capture the Allies are in full command of the the mouth of the great the of river communication in rear of the Russian forces in Crimea.

News from Sebastopel not Important principally relating to the manceuvres of the two armies. The substance of the news, appears to be

that the Atlice are moving forward system atically, and the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their positions.
The French and Sardinians have advan-

ood from the Tchernaya and Baidar liber," and correspondents say they are within a miles of Rackcherisia.

The Russians have 13 infantry divisions opposite the Allied lines.

October, 12th, gain English correspondents state that the Russians on the north side of Schaatopel were falling back by detachments on Perceit kop. There was, however, no diminution in the fire from the forts and batteries from the south side of the harbor. English and Fronce were engaged in clearing the rains of the city.

A Russian despatch from Bart, on the 22nd, says:—The Allies, 40,000 strong, marched from Eupatoria toward the Toular. Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Ruglish letters say that gunboats had re-connoisted to the rear of Nicheloff in star

The whole of the Russian militia had been ordered to march to reinforce the army of the South.

Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun-boats have entered the Dnieper. un-boats have entered the Daleper. General Todiobon, is instructed to fortify,

Nickoluff. Omar Pasha taken prisoner at Sinone lie azohangod. Miss Nightingale has returned to School

Gon. Wyndham has command of a divi-

ion.
The "Monitour" has published lists of the storus found in Sobastopol, 1 1 000,000 shoe oartridges, 5,00,000 lbs, gun powder. Istaci The effective land strength in the Crimea of the allies, lucluding sick, is 210,000. St. Potorsburg lotters of the 15th, say that the allied success here caused despendency,

yot overything indicates an intention on the part of itussis to continue the way. Pro-parations were making for a 14th lovy and ouroliment of local inflitia. I Prayors word offered for the Emperor's return afrom the Crimon. and a statement that a VV arminia will ⁸. <ગલ્ટલન કહતું જાતવું ASIA.

When the Russians in Asia beard of the fall of Subastopol on Sopt, 20th, they made The Russian less is reported at 2000.

and agen ENGLAND, tal great a ff Parliament mot proforms on the 24th, and was prorogued till December 11th Lord Palmerston, it is said, wishes the Earl of Shaftsburry, to accept the visionly of Colonial Scoretary, but his collegues oppose hims the colonial Scoretary but his collegues oppose hims the colonial Scoretary but his collegues of the same of the colonial Scoretary but his collegues of the same of the colonial Scoretary but his collegues of the same of the colonial scoretary but his collegues of the colonial scoretary but his collegues of the colonial scoretary but he colonial scoretary but his collegues of the colonial scoretary but he colonial scoretary but his collegues of the scoretary but his colonial scoretary but his collegues of the scoretary but his colonial scoretary but his collegues of the scoretary but his colonial scoretary but hi

Mr. Apleton, charge do-atlairs at Lendon has transmitted documents to the State Do-partment announcing the ordering of a large British floot to our posst; that movement, together with the sugaimentation of the French West India floot has ereafed a sensition bereit areas and distribute end bast lo

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[Nov:1, 1855.

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFRATED

The steamer "Baltic," from Liverpool, Oct. 20th, arrived on Saturday morning. The allies have organized a contemplated advance from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch for milling and manufacturing purposes, in the centre of a rich and flourishing agricultural district. off the Russian forces.

Kinbarn, an important position at the mouth of the Dnieper, was captured by an allied expedition.

Gen. Liprandi intended to defend the line of the Belbec, where a battle was anticipated.

The North of Sebastopol has been surrounded by the Russians with new fortifications, and placed in a state to support a

The Russians on the 20th of September made an attack on Kars and were repulsed with immense slaughter, 4,000 men, it is said, including several officers of rank were killed. Ramon and Phargore, in the straits of

Kertch, were destroyed. The advanced posts of the allies are now within five leagues of Bakshi-Serai. The

Russians were retiring. The Bank of England has increased the The Bank of England has increased the rate of discount to six per cent for sixty days Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance and seven per cent for longer paper.

The Bank of France also raised its rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

Baring, Brothers & Co., report that the Colonial and foreign produce markets have been steady during the week, with limited

business. Breadstuffs dearer ; Cotton dult. Consols closed at 867. American Stocks auotations nominal. There is great alarm in commercial circles. A panic was anticipated. Delisle & Co's estate was to be wound up under inspection.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Empire says, the accounts from the gold fields of the colony justify us in the expectation of an increased yield from the mines. We may mention, too, that copper has become an item of export, a shipment having been made by the Phænician. In connection with our mineral interests, it may be mentioned that the supply of coal has of late increased, and the price has so far been reduced as to render coal an article of fuel equally cheap as wood.

We have lately had very extensive arrivals of breadstuffs, and the prices of provisions have been somewhat reduced. A considerable tendency to a reduction in the rate of wages is, however, at the same time noticeable, so that in many instances, considerable pressuse is felt by the working classes. which is also shared by the trading classes.

The agricultural prospects of the colony are we believe favorable. The weather has generally been propitious, although from some quarters complaints of want of rain have reached us. A much increased breadth of land has generally been sown with wheat.

Cant. Bowles, of the schooner Black Dog, arrived at Sydney on the 9th July, reported a murder and piracy committed on board the

John, of new Bedford, the particulars having

The Queens of England, by Agnes Stricklan

6 vols., 50s. John, of new Bedford, the particulars, naving been communicated to him by Francis John, a white man stationed on Roche's Island, lat. 2 32 S., long. 176 9 F. The John was been communicated to him by Francis John was lat. 2 32 S., long. 176 9 F. The John was bouncerille's Physical Geography, 64-3d. Holthouse's Law Dictionary, 10s. man attempted to board her, but was driven off by the two South Sea Islanders, who composed the whole crew of the vessel. These men in connection with some natives. made the following statement :--

The captain of the John having ill used them, they took advantage of the absence of two boats and the greater part of the crew, to indulge an insatiate desire for revenge. Besides the two natives, the cantain, cook, and cooper, were left on board; these they killed. After the capture of a whale, the mate's boat went alongside with it; ho was killed with spades, and all his crow but one man, who pushed off from their reach. and was left astern, the vessel having some way upon ber. Shortly after the second mate's boat went alongside, he and three men were killed, the remaining two having succeeded in pushing off from her, and joined the other boy? La this predicament they were left on the wide sea, without compass or left on the wide sea, without compass or

This statement was voluntary on the part of the pirates, and from information gained Illustrated Natural History, by Rev. J. G. from the natives of the Roche's Island, is believed by Capt. Bowles to be correct. Burke's-poorbes and Writings, - 50 On being asked where the ship was bound, Wild Sports in the West, -6s 3d. the pirates replied " to Ocean Island," but Turkoy, Russia, Black Son and Circaseta, by if unable to make, they would run her ashore where no white man lived. Francis John. the white man, read the ship's name, "John of New Bedford;" she had jib, foresail, foretopsail, main, and maintopsail set. The main top-gallant mast had been cut away. The mizen topsail, topgallant-sail, and apanker were also set. She was on the starboard tack, and seemed to have been so from the time of her seizure, as both fore and main tacks were well down, which could hardly be accomplished by two blacks. When last seen she was steering wild from North to West. Prior to leaving, the pirates offered Landmarks of England, by Rov. Jas. White, tobacco and other inducements to the natives of Roche's Island to join them, but to no purpose.

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13



The Churchman's Friend FOR THE DIPPUSION OF INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO THE United Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances.

Edited by Clergymen.] [Published Monthly PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855.

PROSPECTUS The CHURCHMAN'S PRIEND is intended to supply a want, which, we believe, every Canadian Clergyman must have often and painfully expe-rienced. We cannot perhaps be surprised that in a land where the number of the mir intersof the in a land where the number of the mir inters of the Church is so disproportionate to the population and extent of the country, there should be a la mentable degree of ignorance respecting the history of the Church, Her ductrines, and Her or Janances. Yet it is plainty impossible to bring there subjects prominently forward from the pulpits there we must need a reach on mare dusting.

the litte; namely, to convey information, relative to the subjects indicated.

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"In necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity."
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