POETRY.

______ HEAVEN.

William is Hosven ? can they eve us In that home of peace and love! And to welcome us above !

What are angels? if above w what are angers: it above and free.
Winged they hover, light and free.
Do ther watch and guard, and love us.
Englit and stainless though they be?

Ware they tried and tempted over By the lost one's evil ar: ? Have they won the book forever.

amised to the pure in heart.

And our loved ones-bave their faces, In the sunlight from on high, of the deas, familiar traces. We remember with a sigh!

Oh ! were some blest spirit given, Gentle tridings to impart.

I would question him of heaven,

Where the treasure, there the heart?

MR. BROWN'S" LAST ASCENT.

-(Home Journal

One fine summer morning, a few years since, there was a wonderful excitement in the Irish village of Ballydooley. All the idle men, women, and children in the neighborhood (comprehending about nine-tenths of the population) were assembled on the large level common which served as a racecource and golloping-green; and all thronged towards one object in the center, which formed the nucleus of the crowed.

Yea, then, what's the name of it at all, at all?' demanded one ragged gossoon. " Is it tied to the tail of it he's going to go up?" asked another.

Ah don't be foolish! exclaimed an old man, the 'sense-carrier' of 'the district: don't ye see the long ropes he's going to hold on by?'

Well, well!' groaned an old woman, taking her 'dudeen' or short black pipe, out of her mouth, and sticking it, lighted as it was, withint he folds of her cross-barred cotton neckercheif; them English are mighty quare people. 'I'm sure, when we heard that Mr. Brown, with his sacks of goold, was coming to Ritclarm, after buying out the rale ould stock of the Deasys, we thought he'd have carriages and horses galore, and maybe a fine yatch in the harbor; but it never entered the heads of any of us that nothing less would serve him than going coorsing through the air, like a wildgoose, at the tail of a ballone, or whatsomever they call it.'

For some time past, the process of inflating the balloon had been going on; and now the great gaily-painted orb towered tremulously above the heads of the gaping imprudence.' spectators, and pressing against the cords by which it was held down, it seemed only to await the arrival of the bold aeronaut

to dart upwards on its way.
'Here he is!' exclaimed the outward stagglers of the crowed; and presently a Mr. Brown was a little dapper man, which drawing out a knife, he cut the cord as much do you weigh? whom a very small amount of pugi istic force high up as he could reach. would have sufficed to lay level with the at every turn.

Who, in entering a room, invariably slip, tumble, knock down some piece of furni-ture, or sit down beside their chair, instead of upon it. He seldom escaped upsetting his ink-stand; sending his meat and drink the 'wrong way,' and then choking for half an hour; cutting his fingers, tearing his coat, or knocking his forehead against a door, so that he rarely appeared in society without scares, plasters or bandages. In practising gymnastics, he had knocked out three teeth in yatching at Cowes, he had been four times nearly drowned; in shooting on the moores in Scotland, he had left the grouse unharmed, but had blown off two of his own fingers. A taste for pyrotchny had signed handsomly his evebrows, hair, and whiskers; and as to milway traveling, his hair breadth 'scapes and moving accidents, amid collisions, upsets, and explusions, would have served to fill two or three handsome orange-coloured volumes of the English Railway Library of the French Bildiotheque des Chemins de Fer.

At length, having tried the three ele ments of earth, water, and fire, it occurred to Mr. Brown that the remaining one of air, as a medium of locomotion, might be more agreeable, and could not be more petilious, than the others. He accordingly. the year before when residing on his estate in Devonshire, had purchased an excellent I was a widower, with one little daughter, balloon, and, strange to say, had made several ascents and had come down again in perfect safety. On this occasion, he medifore my eyes. One day, I went out early, tated a flight over the green lale, and inten- and did not return until late; my child, my del to come down at Belfast; but the best beautiful Emma, was gone; handitt had informed members of the crowd asserted that he was going 'every step of the way friend; have you a cannon here! Mr. 4 Ameriky.

would seem, his courage failed, and he came | Europe, but in vain. Now I think she not. In nowise discouraged Mr. Brown may be in the north of Ireland. Have you was just about to step into his aerial car, a lucifer-match here? Mr. Brown made when a tall strongly built man suddenly no reply but shook his head. 'You have s'epped forward, and politely saluting the not? Ah! if I could get one, I would set the aeroneut, said: May I ask you a question, baloon on five; and then when reduced to

'Certainly.'

'No; merely to Belfast, wind and wea-

ther permitting."

sing manner,—the north of Ireland.

Well, that is in-t the direction towards, which I want to go, and I have landtravellng. Will you, sir, accept me as a com-

Mr. Brown hesitated for a moment; but as he really wished for some one to accompany him, he saw no serious objection to the plan, and accordingly signified his acquiescence, merely remarking to the stranger, that his custome seemed too light for the regions of cold air which they would have to traverse.

Bah? was the reply. I have passed through more changes of climate, than that and I am happily exceedingly robust

* Well,' said Mr. Brown, looking at the massive frame of the unknown, 'my car is large enough. Come, in the name of Providence? So they took their places, and the word was given—'Let go."

The fifteen men whose hands were se

verely pressed by the straining cords, desired nothing better, and in a moment the freed bulloon began to assend majesticaly. The crowd shouted and clapped their bands Ah! eried Mr. Brown, this is delightful.

Don't you think so? Not receiving any answer, he turned and looked at his travelling There he was, lying almost that on his

face and hands, with his head over the side of the car; his eyes were fixed, his hair brist-

Are you afraid? asked Mr. Brown. No answer.

The balloon ascended rapidly, and ere long arrived at the regions of the clouds Turning once more to his immovable companion, Mr. Brown shook him slightly by the arm, and said: 'Are you ill?' Still no reply, but a fixed and stolid stare. They were now at a great elevation; clouds lav beneath their feet, above their heads a burning sun, and infinate space around them.

Suddenly the stranger stood upright, his face pallid as that of a corpse. · Faster! faster!' he exclaimed in a tone of authority; and seizing in succession three of the bags of sand which served as ballast. he flung them out of the car, at the same time laughing in a strange wild manner,-'Ha!' he cried, 'that's the way to travel! We shall distance the swallow, we shall tower above the eagle. When I was in the Abruzzi with my rifle in my hand, watching for stray travellers, I never felt

were in danger, now it is my own.' Very pleasant! thought the owner of the balloon. I have picked up some rascally Italian brigand.

so excited as I do now. Then their lives

Better to fight with the elements than with custom-house officers!' continued his terrific rate. In his turn, Mr. Brown stoud | mind. up, and laying his hand on the stranger's arm, said :

'For Heaven's sake, don't stir! Our lives are at stake. I must allow some of the gas to escape, in order to repair your How do you do it?

'I have only to draw this string, which is connected with the valve.' And if you had not that resource, what

would be the consequence?" 'We should continue to ascend, until earninge drew up, and out stepped Mr. everything would burst from excessive di-Brown the English millionaire, who had lation.' The man continued for a few mo-

of his adoption. He was one of those stranger was a giant compared with Mr. nothing by force, began to try concilia-

'Sir.' said he in a soothing tone, 'you are a Christian, I make no doubt. Well. our religion forbids homicide.'

'Faster! shouted the giant; and soizing the remaining sacks of sand, he scattered them to the clouds. Mr. Brown fell on his

kneer. Ah? he exclaimed, 'if you have no re gard for your own life, at least have some pity on mine. I am young, rich, happy; I have a mother and sister; in their name I conjure you to stretch your hand up to the valve, and save us from a dreadful death

by allowing some gas to escape. Shaking his wild locks, the stranger drew off his coat and exclaiming: 'We are not ascending! flung it out.

'Your turn now!' he continued: and without the smallest ceremony, he despoiled the unfortunate Brown of his paletot. and threw it over. The baloon pursued its wild career with-

out stop or stav. Ha! ha? said the stranger; ' while we're

thus climbing so pleasantly towards the sky I'il tell you a story—shall I? His un-happy companion did not stir. Already from the extreme rarity of the air, the blood was gushing from his eyes and cars. Lister! Three years ago P lived in Madrid n gentle, bright-eyed angel: her long curling hair is waving this moment become and stolen her from me. But my Brown made mechanically a sign in the ne-A London friend, who had come to Ire-land in a fishing excursion, had promised bombarded Spain! Ever since, I have bombarded Spain! Ever since, I have bombarded for my child in every country of

Is it true that you are going to Ameri- the stupid faces of you crowd, to see if the dark foreign one of my Emma's rolders might be amongst them. It was evident to poor Mr Brown that has Belfast, repeated the stranger in a inu- travel ing companion was a confirmed lunatic. A sudden idea struck him.

ashes, it would be much lighter! When you first saw me this morning, I was examining

'What is your name?' he asked. Gerald Annestev." · The very same." · What mean you?

"I know where the wretch lives who stole your child; we are now just above the spot Draw the valve, Mr. Annosloy, and in a

short time you will embrace your Emma." · No, no, you are deceiving me. My Emma is not on earth; she in heaven, Last night, she appeared to me in a dream and told me so. That's the reason I want to ascend higher and higher. Come, my friend, help me: let us both blow as hard as we can on the balcon. As we are be-neath, our breath must help us to ascend. Blow! blow! Mr. Brown, moved by terror tried to obey.

"It does not stir! Come, mount on my shoulders, and push the baloon," and without consulting him any further, the mant caught him up, as if he had been a feather and held him above his head, saving :--Now push the baloou? The unlicky v ctim tried to obey, but the blood blinded his eyes. There was a horrible buzzing in his ears, and lights flashed before him. For a moment, he thought of throwing himself over, in order to end his torments.

. Ha! shouted the madman, . it does not go? At that moment the trembling hand of Mr. Brown touched accidentally the cord of the sifety valve. He made it play, and the collapsing orb began to descend rapidly. Through the cloubs it darted downwards, and the earth re-appeared.

Ah! eried Annesley, instead of pushing the balloon, as I told you, you drow it downwards. Push upwards?—push, I

'You see that I am pushing as hard as I

. No; for here is the earth? . It is only that the clouds are rising to-

wards the upper regions." . Well let us do the same. Let us throw out all the ballast. · We have no more.' Gerald Annesley

laid Mr. Brown gently in the bottom of the We have no more ballast, you say? he asked looking fixedly at him.

' No more ' How much do you weigh?' This question fell on poor Brown like stunning blow. "How much do you veigh? repeated his companion in a louder

'Ah, very little-nothing that could make the slightest difference—a mere A mere trifle! Well, even that will make some difference.' The imminence

companion. The balloon ascended at a of the peril gave our aroneaut presence of 'My friend,' said he, 'your child is not dead. I saw her last week near Belfast. She is living with a family who love her.

and treat her as their own. In a very short time if you will allow us to descend. you will meet her.' The madman looked at him with a wild doubting gaze. 'Yes continued Brown eagerly anxious to confirm the impression he had made; you will see her, your darring little Emma, runting to meet you with outstretched

the wind ! 'You lie! you lie! Emma's hair was as lately become an Irish landed proprietor. monts in deep thought; then suddenly black as jet! Man! you never saw her! how

arms, and her fair golden curls waving in

· Ah! a mere nothing : only a few pounds! unacky individuals who meet an accident Brown, who, perceiving that he could obtain the side of the car. In another moment, he would have dropped him into the abyss of space.

'Amesley!' exclaimed the poor man, you want to mount higher?'

'You only wish to lighten the balloon?' · Yes.

'Then how much do you weigh yourself? 'Two hundred pounds.

Well, if you were to throw yourself ove the baloon, lightened of such a great weight would dark upwards with inconceivable rupidity.' The madman reflected for a mo

'Troo! he said: 'you are right!' He laid Mr. Brown in the bottom of the car, and stared wildly around.

'My Maker!' he cried, 'I go to meet Thee! I go to embrace my child, my Emma!' and flinging himself over, he disap-

neared. The baloon and its owner reached the constitutionnel, gives the following earth in safety: the latter, however, buy for many weeks raving in a brain fever. When he recovered he gave orders to have his of commerce, warehouses, and shops goes on young wife, under whose tutelage " the masther," as his Irish valet remarks, " is growing a dale more handy in himself." So his was Mr. Brown's last ascent to the

clouir. During the session of the Episcopal Convention held last year, considerable discusion was called forth by the proposition to admit the representative of St. Phillip's Church of this City to a seat in the Convention. The apposition to the proposition was occasioned by the fact that the Church is composed of colored people. The motion finally prevailed. On Wednesday, there having been no certificate presented from St. Phillip's Church up to the time when the calling of the roll was finished, the Secretary called for the representative of St.

and l'ort Dover Railway to the amount of to leave, on the pretext that they pay to the first to help him in forming a company for nate issue of the storm. In the meanwhile, out in the reign of one of the early Georges £10,000.

Their pro-

EUROPEAN NEWS

THE TIMES ON LORD PALMERSTON. persevered in and exercice out this undertaking, in spite of all the opposition that could could be raised up against them in l'arliament by renegade colleagues, in spite of every species of discouragement, and in spite of a esistence the protracted obstinacy of which forms an epoch in the art of war, and will probably revolutionize the whole system of the attack and defence of fortified places. To Lord Palmerston are due the heartiest acknowledgments of every true lover of his country, for the unshaken firmness with which, under circumstances of the utmost difficulty, he has adhered to the one end and aim of his administration-the maintenance of the ancient bonor and renown of this country, the bumiliation of the pride of Russia, and the consolidation of the French When we see all this, and think of Kertch, alliance. Of those who entered with him into this war and who planned with him the expedition to the Crimea how few remained at his side when that expedition terminated! Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle yielded to the weight of popular indignation caused by the Crimean disasters of last winter. Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Herbert retired because they would not submit to a Committee of enquiry, and Lord John Russell because he had become a convert to Austrian principles and by indiscreet revelations in negotiation and uncandid reticences in debate had justly forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons. In all these seceders, with the single and honor- army in the Crimen. able exception of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Palmerston has found covert or open enemies. He has had to construct and reconstruct, to re-establish and reinforce his Ministry, and has watched over its existence from day to day in the House of Commons with an untiring vigilance and assidute which few of our youngest statesmen would have top part of the houses might be formed into found themselves capable of imitating. Under the trying circumstances he has never swerved from his end, or suffered himself to be led aside from its pursuit; and he is now deservedly rewarded, not only by a splendid success-not only by the triumphant termination of a question of a century spent in diplomatic conflicts with trassia—but by the gratitude of his omntrymen, who view in him the champion of their interests and the preserver of their honor, when meaner hands strove to stain and tarnish it. Nor ought we to forget, when acquitting this debi of gratitude, the services of the Marquis of

maguanimity. STATE OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

of resources with which to meet them. The

Minister has represented the people faith-

fully, and in that has been his strength. We

are victorious because we have found a

nation we also have shown our full share of

A letter from Odessa, of the 20th ult., is "The winding-up of the affairs of houses

perilous plaything sold at any sacrifice, and without interruption. Doors are closed in soon afterwards provided himself with an quick succession, and the inhabitants emiexcellent care-taker in the shape of a pretty grate. Merchandise becomes exhausted by degrees, and beginsevery day to fail for the wants of that part of the richer population which is forced to rumain here, and who have been accustomed the luxury equal to that of the capital. In a word, the greatest ruin and desolation exist, The authorities, however, pretend to perceive nothing of this, and endeavour to assume an air of comfort and security which must be far from their real feelings. The last affair on the Tchernaya caused the greatest consternation here, and the bombardment of Sweaking produced a complete panic. Odessa may well fear the same fate, for no one has been the dupe of the fable circulated berg, that we have repulsed a landing of the enemy. It is not our earthworks and our few batteries in wretched Phillip Church, if he was present to bring forward his certificate. The act shows a still further generous feeling existing on the subject.

The beautiful of the Convention upon the subject will be of the convention upon the subject.

The Beat provided and irregular formation.

The Ratepivers of the village of Caledon of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls, and convention upon the very deficient in quality.

The Convention of the convention of the works without the convention of the works with the capability of the convention of the works without the masoury, and armed with 20 or 25 guns, that

by which, in the opinion of well-informed through some private protection, to be alpersons, we had 10,000 non-our bass de lowed to furnish some preserved articles to storm the Reday, The ladder parties to combat, and generals 600 or since for the Baltic fleet. As a last chance, howof the 3rd and 97th dashed out, and, Jayorri are The London Times, in an article on the dead of their wound, weskness have been dead of their would, weskness have been dead of their would, weskness have been dead of their would, passed the abattis, and after the kinds are striven in the Senate and in the stead. It, knows a round of the stead of four or five months he felling, in Berry, dispairing of salient angle of the work. The stormers, and all our sacrifices we outh to senate their beautiful their ladders on the stead of the work. The stormers, and all our sacrifices we outh the senate their works are last chance, how of the Emperor, recounting by tolerably even ground, passed the abattis, the whole. No answer came, and at the which was no sensible obstacle to their many and the while was no sensible obstacle to their many and the whole. The stormers are succeeding with his plan. In April less, active thou they had been, were all our labors and all our sacrifices, we ought not guns enough to are all these works, or last, rame one morning a telegraphic descent the leads that devised and the Nicholaien things are going on more serional that executed this great and glorious onesty; from 30.00 to 35.000 men, cross on the following morning in Sapoleon's reaching the scarp of the Redan, the ladder exhibits, but to the stort hearts that layer being part of the reserve, below actively in cabinet. It have inquired into the whole," being part of the reserve, below actively in cabinet. "I have inquired into the whole," party had already mounted to the assault, throwing up fortilications and introducing on each the Emperor; "your meats sent out to The stormers followed, inquiring on each everythm, goes on well. It is really colostis a partial essay. The really important way into the Redan, killing the Russians sal, and also very improduct, the aggloine- thing would be to bear upon the prices of within the first traverse; but in their cagerfrom Cherson that the carriages, collected by the aid of requisitions in the sovernments of Cherson, Charkow, and mothe Taurida. convey the provisions into the Crimen, we feel what a dangerous game we play."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aliening Post states that the stores and material destroyed or cantured at Sebastopol have nost ine Hussian Government seventy millions sterling, independent of the fleet.

Admiral Bruat has caused Tamar and Saugoria; in front of Yenikale, to be occupied by 1,200 of the allied scarger.

The French government have ordered a large quantity of Hungarian wines for their

The refusal of the Austrian police in Lombardy to grant passports to France is creating much sensation there. A correspondent of the Builder suggests

that the London houses should be roufed with thick glass instead of slates, so that the conservatories, smoking-rooms, and observatories, instead of lumber rooms. The highest chimney in Preston has just been completed at the works of Messrs,

John Hawkins and Sons. Its height is 253 feet thits width at the foundation, 34 feet; the weight of the stone cap is 31 tons; and 410,000 bricks have been used in build-

Muscoviri. Will The Angsburg Gozette has the following from St. Petersburg, under date of Aug. 28 :--

"The fine weather is coming to a close, ade, and we should | Muscovite humour. It is a softre, liaving for be neglecting the lessons of experience if we' its title . Extracts from Journals published did not carefully and minutely record the in the year 1851, in the Aleutian Islands, result for future use. But, while we find composed by Tatarinoth. In it the English so much to blame and so little to praise and French are made sport of. Thus we among the professional statesmen, it is find, under the head of 'Trade Notices,' strange that out of that charmed circle every the following: To be sold, 15,000 Sardione is deserving of the like commendation mians, dressed up in Prench have, with Engwith the Premier. In the nation at large lish spice, after the Turkish mode. In the there has been no wavering or flinching, no toy-shop of Charley Napier are to be disvacillations of purpose, no over-estimate of pused reat English thating batteries. difficulties and disasters, no under-estimate good for use on dry land. An experienced gravedigger, of whom no complaint had been made in the course of a thirty years' practice, * offers his services to the allied armies on the most reasonable terms." The other magnavimous leader, but also because as a extracts are in a similar strain. novelty of such a treatment of political matters here affords great merriment to the

> STATE OF TRADE IN FRANCE .-- The fall of Schastopol has given a fresh impulse to every branch of commerce. The manufactories are all at full work. Strangurs. who continue to arrive in numbers in Paris. make considerable purposes. Several orders for exportation have been received within slack, but most of the houses, having made up their accounts, find an increase of one hird in their profits for the last six months, At the Halle flour is still on the rise .--There is no change of prices at the cattle market of Secons, and Poissy, but sales were numerous. At Berey the sale of wines for Paris and its environs continues very brisk. Prices remain the same. It for some days would be injurious to the ripening of the grape; but the sudden return-

of more hant, and that that constitutes an posals were so sellish, and offered him, the simultaneously made upon the Russians with gagement from which they comed be rest discoverer, so little advantage, that he gave far less fortunate results. General Codrings leased. Since the fast disaster in the Crimea, the whole thing up, having only obtained, tou, hearing the signal of the assault on the and, as the uliest fleets do not disturb them, I the Battic succeeded completely; but that side of the salient angle, and fought their

S. Ing. Louis a Season embeddings of the Season application of the season of the seaso

AND EVACUATION OF SEBASTOPOU.

he regiments of it Light Divisions, as well as the Generals and Staff, had made their way into the translast; General Codeington taking up his position in the 6fth parallel, whilst General Markham had his in a pit called Egerton's Pits in the third parallel. The stormers consisted of portions of the 35th, 41st, 55th, and 62nd portions of the 35th, 41st, 55th, and filehold of the both; little Beiten, least quint, 450 file and from the Second Division; of the 50th; little Bettering affine property of the first party of the same of the Bulls and 97th Reginant. Then the 3rd Bulls and 97th Reginant. Then the 3rd Bulls and 97th Reginant. Then were country with it for a file bulls bulls bulls of the same of the same division were in the fourth, and first parallels, then after a cover so discovered third parallels, thin the fourth, and first parallels, thin is of which in the fourth, and first parallels, thin is of which in the fourth, and there were the for action. At the foot of the Male, think of which is have all reads of the same divisions at the fourth, and the foot of the Male. ready for action. At the loot of the Mala- this of whichire, have all read, in the glouds , there stately reisered the Rusing August of the Loring and all respects to everyone the ball had been maked at the course of the ball and the ba the French First Division, consisting of 400

supports of the stormers. Atia few minutes before noon, the bombardment was urged to a terrific blaze of fire, which poured upon the Russians from unbrasures purposely kept past twelve, the signal for the storming on was feared that the cold weather we had the Malakoll was given by the explosion of two mines close to the counterscarp, and in

cation which has taken placed at Wednicht of ment at home. You ought to go to South ness to outsteep each other, the parties on warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions. America, and from thence send home ships the left pressed across the work to join those. A flotilla of hoats established at Wox books of meat, whole beasts preserved. We an the right, and in doing so fell into the A findful of noats established at Woz. Stands of mean, whose brasis preserved. We on the right and using a real map the mesensk brings all the provisions which are should then soon see what your neghod is concentrated fire of the enemy, whose supbrought to that place from the interior of worth." "I quite agree to that," was the ports, upwards of 2,000 in numbers, were this country, and another thotilla on the reply; "but I have not a penny to do it rapidly coming by. A designate hand-to had confident to the same point the milistrative stores drawn from the formesses of a drawer. "There," said he, "are 50,000 ing for the hold with the tenacity of bearing the said he will be additionable to additionable to the same point of the hold with the tenacity of bearing the said he will be the additionable to additionable to the same point of the hold with the tenacity of bearing the same point of the sa Holizonisk and Hief. It is only therefore, frames (£2000); go and see what you can and hing every soft of inselle in addition. do; and if your plan succeeds, I will take to their arms. Stones, toose grape, stocks care of your future fortunes." The man of broken puskets were harled in voltey assured for America; he is now at Buenos from the summit of the traverses on our parts. Avers, and a person of my acquaintance has read a letter from him dated thence, and expressing the best possible hopes of his enterprise.

CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOPP AND EVACUATION OF word the despatring office that then had a least of the control of From the Correspondent of London Veres.

CAMP REFORE SERANTOROL.

Sopt. 10, 1850.

The boundardment which had been kept up with less vigor than maind during the night of the 7th, broke out at daybreak into a complete fire from end to end of our supports which did not energy for the respective fire and the respective which the respective property of the respective property and the respective property of the respective property and the respective property and the respective property and the respective property and the respective p lines. It burst over every part of the Rus- Animally quark, and warman in allow to stay of it sian works with the flury of a tornado, sending up clouds of dust and smoke, which ing up clouds of dust and smoke, which wind, blinding the men whose duty dalled them to the trenches, and filling the mir so density us to render objects indistinct at a short wind, blinding the men whose duty dalled them, to the trenches, and filling the mir so density us to render objects indistinct at a short which the trenches objects indistinct that a short which the trenches objects indistinct that a certain distance, As the bombardment thrown into constituently confusionther rows oval communeed, preparations: for their security of the period of the property of the compared them is the security of the security of the compared them is a security of the secur s' much as possible ignorant of our, intens planet annihilated by the muckelry of eliboxists if ions. The storming was entrusted to the Unsubman covered the management their grade sell. Second and Light Division, a portional of with Andraballan, when the plan page and a which were to form impediate supports, which the rear was to be kept up by the Fourth Division; the Guards and Highlands ors, and the Third Division. Sin-William provided the Codrington had the general command of the child with the adverted the first power of the codring of the general command of the child with the adverted the power of the transfer of the codring of the general command of the codring of the codring of the general command of the codring of Lansdowne, Lord Clarendon, and Sir William Molesworth, who have adhered to the
mational cause with the same framess and
constancy, and are therefore worthy of all
bonor in this the moment of triumph. We
bonor in this the moment of triumph. We
bare just passed through an ordeal which
the field of political journalism, from which
the field of political journalism from the field political journalism from the field political journalism from the field political journalism from the fie right up as ne count reach.

An a mere nothing: only a tew pounds:

The Gerald Annesley seized Mr. Brown with has tried by a searching test the metal of we will plack a few buds as specimens of unable or unwilling to reply;

At suff-past decided through the friend of the biroschild which and in the buds as specimens of unable or unwilling to reply;

At suff-past decided through the biroschild tracted and afthemparameentification to the baront disch of a the Little Blaine, land quing Aboxenstad

> had so ofteaattu,all sobtiging ever-win ee are if i men of the 1st Zonayes, and 450 men of the The capture of the Malayou and farthernor and men of the 1st Zonayes, and 350 men of the 1st Chasseura de Vincennes, upder the command of General McMahon. The fifth attacks on to Hedded and works of Leading Division furnished stormers for the Little this day on which the Alice than lyadisables in variety the Mahon. The Second Division kept founds, While the Poorth was in 1975 the trenches, whilst the Fourth was in 1975 the attack in the Mahon. The Second Division kept founds, Kolissian Bedinson the Mahon the Mahon the Fourth was in 1975 the trenches, whilst the Fourth was in 1975 the attack in the manner of the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history in the Mahon the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will have been been appeared to the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will be with the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will have been appeared to the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will have been appeared to the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will have been appeared to the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will have been a politic provided by british and the been appeared to the British camp on his way to 102 against any politic of the history will have been appeared to the been the last few days, principally from Prussia, Gards and Highlanders as they moved, up intended at month correlated report the greater part of which, it is supposed, are the Woronzoff road to the trenches. Gen. the windows against the Edmunds Bustielumids beyond the greater part of which, it is supposed, are for Russia. Very few orders have been received from England for the last week, but England for the last week, but England for the last week, but England travellers have purchased largely. Several provincial manufacturers have respect to the supposed from the bulk of procure and account of precautions taken by General respectively. Simpson to stop all egress from Balklaya, ficient hands to execute them. In the Manufacturer is the few who were fortunate prough in the first first fill the few who were fortunate prough in the results and a fine that is a count of precautions taken by General respectively account of precautions taken by General respectively and the respectively and the respectively and the respectively and the respective supposed against the Edmand that the Edmand against the Edmand the Edmand that the Polyter and the respective account of precautions taken by General respectively and the respective and the re But the few who were fortunate group, we effected a more unideral addains passes in a principal addition of the dust and saw nothing, and the quality perhaps, because, and gloring were those were unwilling to risk should be properly to recease were unwriting to the second of the public and support upon failure, had with hoof required to second at all points. The Maket was therefore the track of the third of the stormed first, and the attacks of other points in the unitertaken all research therefore to make preparations which were a zer in the foreign to make preparations which were a zer in dored their resternes offectual appallique bus aus closed rutil that moment. At ten minutes the first polist, spiritedly extried and mainin sindost tained by the French art will be endenit pldmamunul

> > Mountacue work by Chercharden and has

AT COBOURG

From the Toronto Colonist

The Provincial Pair was formally opened

had nothing particular to character ze it, at

there were very tow animals or orticles that

were on exhibition, and the pens for cattle,

the greater number of thom-and there were

al u-nl -patented machines. The Exhibi-

tion at touck occupy about their neres -

The montentrance is decorated with over

greens, over and on each side of which

wave British flags and raval standards, and

tion of the live stock to be extilited, a com-

paraticely small portion of it, however, he-

ing allotted for the show of poulery. Te-

contra of this quare is occused by various

temperary buildings; some devoted to it-

freshment stands. There is also a very

cereals, &c . offered for show. But the most .

prominent object among these temporary structures is the Floral Lail - very to te

unti not flag, is in progress and will product

a fit advenment to such a place. Other part

tions of the building accolarated to pectively

to dome the specimers of the fine arts, to un ivo fors, to agricultural machines to col-

bustle and business of the fair mever com-

monees on the first day. But after the se-

and div every thing comerted with it wi

untally day despend and expend to sinw

We are indebted to the Evening Putriat to

culars; but as we have a special Corres-

pondent in attendiace, we expect to beable

to publish his letter to-morrow, which will

give a minute account of all particulars con

neet d with the Ex'ub tion.
Since the above was written, we have re-

coived the following special telegraphic des

eatch from our Correspondent;
The Canada Company's first prize for Fall

Wheat was given to Mr M F Weese, of Ame-

lections of seeds and so fuch

large tent, intended for the reception of

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12 .- It is delightseem prepared to defend the north side, and neering skill, and to leave there memorials of their dogged resolution. The wonder of all visitors to the ruins of Sebastopol is divided -they are astonished at the strength of the works, and that they were ever taken; they are amazed that men could have defended them so long with so much ruin around them. These feelings are apparently in opposition to each other, but a glance at the place could explain the apparent contradiction. It is clear, in the first place, that the fire of our line of parapet and battery without such murderous loss as would speedily annihilate an army. Their enormous bomb-proofs, large and numerous as they were, could not hold the requisite force to resist a general concerted attack made all along the line with rapidity, and without previous warning. On the other hand, the strength of the works engineers feebly saying "they are badly traced," and that kind of thing, but it is quite evident that the Russian, who is no match for the allies in the open field, has been enabled to sustain the most tremendous bombardment ever known and an eleven months' siege, that he was rendered capable of repulsing one general assault, and that a subsequent attack upon him at four points was only successful at one, which fortunately happened to be the key of his position, and the inference is that his engineers were of consummate ability, and furnished him with artificial strength that made him equal to our tack will have been made public ere this letter reaches you. It is sufficient to say that of the three or four points attacked, the Little Redan and the Malakoff on the right, and the Bastion Central and the re-entering angle of the Flagstaff Work on the Isit, but the line of defence on the left were not taken, although the attack was resolute, and the contest obstinate and bloody for both assailants and defenders. Whether we ought to have attacked the Great or Little Redan. or to have touched the left at all, is another question which is discussed by many, but which is not for me to touch upon or decide. ness, and was too good a strategist to defend bastopol in flames, his ships sunk, told the story next morning, and some ten thousand French and English soldiers were its commentators. Could we have done so, it would from attacking the Redan, which could offer a desperate and, as events proved, a successful resistence, till the works around the

Malakoff were taken. The surprise throughout the camp on Sunday morning was beyond description The tremendous explosions, which shook the full twenty favorite spot; and the sleepattention abandoned it, as is supposed, about twelve o'clock, and the silence having attracted the attention of our men, some voembrasure, and found the place descried by point became alight—the flames shone out of the windows of the houses—rows of mansions caught and burned up, and, ere dayfire from the sea to the Dockyard Creek. pendous crash that made the very earth reel, early in the night. At sunrise four large explosions on the left followed in quick sucstaff Fort. In a moment afterwards the very heavy explosion, which must have dessides. Fortunately the soldiers who had entered it early in the night were withdrawn. The Flagstaff and Garden Batteries blew up, one after another, at 445. At 530 there were two of the largest and grandest explosions on the left that ever shook the earth-most probably from Fort Alexander masses of stone, beams of timber, and masonry into the air was appalling, and then followed the roar of a great bombardment; it was a magazine of shells blown up into the air, and exploding like some gigantic pyrotechnic display in the sky-the effect of the innumerable flashes of fire twittering high up in the column of dark smoke over the town. and then changing rapidly into as many balls of white smoke like little clouds. All this time the Bussians were marching with sullen the same way as ship's guns. There are a step across the bridge, and boats were busy few old-fashioned, oddly-shaped mortars. carrying off materiel from the town, or bear-Of the fleet, all that remained visible were veral entrances-very narrow outside, but the eight steamers and the masts of the descending and enlarging downwards, and was dawn the French began to steal from

enemy, or by the fire of their own guns, garrison retired when exposed to a heavy OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL FAIR. The arrangements made by the Local shot and grape into the suburbs at re- chambers is villainous, and the air reeks with ful to abandon the old heading, "Siege of gular intervals, possibly with the object of blood and abominations unutterable. There Sebastopol," which for the last eleven months deterring stragglers from risking their lives. might have been stereotyped, but it is not At nine there were many explosions in the clear what is to be put in its place, for the town amid the burning ruins, and the batenemy, having abandoned the south side, thements of Fort Nicholas appeared in masts, cut in junks and deposited carefully; flames. Still there was no explosion there then there is over them a solid layer of earth, &c, &c, were those is a mostly empty, but to erect there another monument of engi- not in Fort Paul. It so happened that as and above that a layer of gabious, and above the remnants of the French regiments en- that a pile of earth again. In one of these gaged on the left against the Malakoff and Little Redan marched to their tents this rock, and probably underneath the old White least, equal to that of former years. A morning, our second division was drawn up Tower, the officer commanding seems to variety of eplendid vegetaines were on the on the parade ground in front of their camp, and the French had to pass their lines. The instant the leading regiment of Zouaves came litered a foot deep with reports, returns, and up to the spot where our first regiment was placed the men with one spontaneous burst the place had sustained no damage. The rent the air with an English cheer. The French officers drew their swords, their men artillery was searching out every nook and corner in the town, and that it would become utterly impossible for the Russians to second division caught up the cry, and at it were, drowned them in their holes.

In the first place, that the management of the first place, that the management of the disconnected the several places named below:

Male Fem. Tot. keep any body of men to defend their long last our men presented arms to their brave The Malakoff is a closed work; it is only comrades of France, and the officers on both sides saluted with their swords, and this continued till the last man had marched by. Mingled with the plunderers, from the ont were many wounded men. The ambulances never ceased, now moving heavily and slowly with their burdens, again rattling enabled to pour in their supports, in order at a trot to the front for a fresh cargo, and themselves is prodigious. One hears our the ground between the treaches and the to resist the efforts of the Russians, which camp was studded with calots or mule litters Already the funeral parties had commenced their labours. The Russians all this time were swarming on the north side, and took the liveliest interest in the progress of the explosions, and conflagrations. They took up ground in their old camps, and swarmed all over the face of the hills behind the northern forts. Their steamers cast anchor or were moored close to the shore among the creeks, on the north side, near For Catherine. By degrees the generals, Freuch and English, and the staff officers, edged down upon the town; but Fort Paul had not best efforts. The details of the French at- yet gone up, and Fort Nicholas was burning and our engineers declared the place would be unsafe for 48 hours. Moving down, however, on the right flank of our cavalry carcases in a butcher's eart, and the wounds, pickots, a small party of us managed to turn the blood---the sight exceeded all I had them cleverly, and to get out among the hitherto witnessed. Descending from the French works between the Mamelon and one was carried, and that was a closed work. Malakoff. The ground is here literally The Great Redan, the Little Redan, and paved with shot and shell, and the surface is deeply honeycombed by the explosion of and corners of every house, to die like the hombs at every square yard. The road was crowded with Frenchmen, returning with paltry plunder from Sebastopol. and with files of Russian prisoners, many of them wounded, and all dejected, with the exception of a fine little boy, in a Cossack's cap and a tiny uniform great-coat, who seemed It is certain that the enemy knew his weak- rather pleased with his kind captors. There was also one stout Russian soldier, who had cannon and mortar. Turning to the left, a position of which we hold the key. Se-bastopol in flames, his ships sunk, told the credited sources of Dutch courage, and who we proceed by a very tall snow-white wall of great length to the dockyard gateway. This danced all the way into the camp with a Zouave and an Indegene. There were wall is pierced and broken through and through with cannon. Inside are the docks, ghastly sights on the way, too, Russians who which, naval men say, are unequalled in the world. A steamer is blazing in one of them. Gates and store sides are splintered and pierced by shot. There are the stately dockyard buildings on the right, which used to look so clean, and white, and spruce. Parts of them are knocked to atoms, and hang together in such shreds and patches mong the beaps of dead, where the ground that it is only wonderful they cohere.

have been well for the English to have had died, on were dying as they lay, brought claimed the honour of joining in the assault so far toward the hospitals from the fatal on the Malakoff, the tower of which we had Malakoff. Passing through a maze of beaten into ruins, and to have abstained trenches, of gabionades, and of zig-zags and parallels, by which the French had worked their sure and deadly way close to the heart of the Russian defence, and treading gently bears full token of the bloody fray, we come at last to the head of the French sap. It when the news spread that Sebastopol was is barely ten yards from that to the base of on fire, and that the enemy was retreating. the huge sloping mound of earth which rises feet in height above the very ground like so many carthquakes, failed level, and shows in every direction to disturb many of our wearied soldiers, the grinning muzzles of its guns.— When I rose ere daybreak, I got up to The tricolor waves placedly from its high-Cathcart's Hill, there were not many officers est point, and already the French are coners who had laid down to rest, doubtful of briskly out of the sap-avoid those poor taken : risoner. the complete success of the French, and mangled braves who are lying all around, certain of our own failure, little dreamed and come on. There is a deep ditch at your burg, dated the 17th instant, we read the that Schastopol was ours. All was ready feet, some 20 or 22 feet deep, and 10 feet for a renewed assault on the Redan, but the Broad. See, here is the place where the Russians having kept up a brisk fire from the French crossed—here is the bridge of planks all parts of the empire, of the complete forrifle pits and embrasures to the last moment, and here they swarmed in upon the unsusbetter than scaling ladders ! See how easi-

mation of the troops of the reserve, and of the departure of the first levy of drousehines and having adopted the same plan along their pecting defenders of the Malakoff. They and national militia, who will probably renlines. so as to blind our eyes and engage our had not ten yards to go. We had 200, and dezvous at Kieff. The reserves number were then out of breath. Were not planks about 300,000 mon, consequently the Russian army, atter deducting the divisions sent to the Crimea and to the seat of war in Asia, numbers upwards of 400,000 bayoness ly the French crossed. You observe on lunteers crept up and looked through an your right hand, as you issue from the head of the French trench, a line of gabions on drougobluous of the national guard, some all, save the dead and dying. Som after- the ground running up to this bridge. That wards, wandering fires gleamed through the is a flying sap, which the French made the streets and outskirts of the town--point after instant they got out of the trench into the Malakoff, so that they were enabled to pour a continuous stream of men into the works, with comparative safety from the flank fire break, the town of Sebastopol-that fine and of the enemy. In the same way they at stately mistress of the Euxine, on which we once dug a trench across the work inside, to had so often turned a longing eye-was on see if there were any galvanic wires to fire mines. Mount the parapet and descend-Fort Alexander was blown up with a stu-pendous crash that made the very earth reel, sures! From the level of the ground inside to the top of the parapet cannot be less than eighteen feet. There are eight rows of ga-French lost only one man in their attack on cession, and announced the destruction of the bions piled one above the other, and as each Quarantine Forts and the magazines of the row recedes towards the top it leaves in the that work. batteries of the Central Bastion and Flag-staff Fort. In a moment afterwards the defenders. Inside, the sight is too horrible proper left of the Redan was a scene of a to dwell upon. The French are carrying laway their own and the Russian wounded and troyed a number of wounded men on both there are five distinct piles of dead formed of the fall of Sebastopel was received with great outhusiasm by the Arab Population of

to clear away. The ground is marked by pools of blood, and the smell is already noisome: swarms of flies settle on dead and dying; broken muskets, torn clothes, caps shakos, swords, bayonets, bags of bread, canteens, and haversacks are lying in indescribable wreck all over the place, mingled and the Grand Magazine. The rush of with heaps of shot, of grape, bits of shell, black smoke, of grey and white vapous, of cartridges, cases and canister, loose powder, official papers, and cooking tins. The traverses are so high and deep that it is im-

possible to get a view of the whole of the

transport l'erseverance for Libes, to be ex Malakoff from any one spot, and there is a changed there for English and Frenchiprison high mound of earth in the middle of the ers taken by the Russians. work, either intended as a kind of shell proof 2000 men, belonging to the 1st battalion or the remains of the old White Tower. of grenadier guards, 2nd battalion of Cold-The guns, which to the number of 60 were streams and 2nd battalion of the Scots found in the work, are all ship's guns, and mounted on ship's carriages, and worked in fusilier guards, will proceed from London direct to the Crimes in the first week of

Mesers Shortridge, Howell, and Jessop, of Look around the work, and you will see that the Hartford Steel Works, Willey-street, ing men to the south side, to complete the the strength of the Russian was his weakness. Sheffield, are engaged in the manufacture work of destruction and renew the fires of -he fell into his own bomb-proofs. In the of a cast-steel gun for the government, and hidden mines, or light up untouched bouses. parapet of the work may be observed see it is said with every probability of success. Several of the 'navvies' who went from the neighbourhood of West Ham to the sunken line-of-battle ships. As soon as it opening into rooms some four or five feet Crimes, to construct the railway at Balaklava, have returned home within the last for high and eight or ten square. These are

which kept on slowly discharging cannon bombardment. The odour of these narrow set defiance to the heaviest mortars in the that a pile of earth again. In one of these very many—were marked 'tiken.' from dungeons, which is excavated in the solid which it is inforred that the snew will be, a have lived. It must have been a dreary re- ground; a so come fine carriages and sevensidence. The floor and the entrance was perhaps despatches assuring the Czar that garrison were in these narrow chambers enting the centre is tasteluit in scribed that invina their siesta, which they invariably word wetcome! in honocreature auticant. open at the rear to the town, and the French having once got in threw open a passage to their own rear, and closed up the front and the lateral communications with the curtains leading to the Grand Redan and to the Little Redan. Thus they were and without loss, in a continued stream, and were desperate and repeated, to re-take the place. They brought up their field guns at place. They brought up their field guns at once, and swept the Russian reserves and supports, while Strange's battery from the thought abundantly decorated with the whole abundantly decorated with the Quarries carried death through their ranks in every quarter of the Karabelnaia. With the Malakoff the enemy lost Sebastopol. The ditch outside towards the north was yet full of French and Russians piled over each other in horrid confusion. On the right, towards the Little Redan, the ground was literally strewn with bodies as thick as they could lie, and in the ditch they were piled over each other. Here the French, victorious in the Malakoff, met with a heavy loss and a series of severe repulses. The Russians lay inside the work in heaps, like Malakoff we come upon a suburb of ruined houses open to the sea; It is filled with dead. The Russians have crept away into holes poisoned rats; artillery horses, with their entrails torn open by shot, are stretched all

RUSSIA.

partizan of Russia, prints a letter from St. Petersburg of the 11th, containing the foi-

lowing passage:
"We have suffered herrible less. Genera

Yusanoff is dead; Generals Chruleff, Martin-

cau, Zuroff, and Wojenkoff, adjutant of the

In the Gazette Militaire, of St Perors-

The News has reached the capital, from

independently of the geards and groundlers,

detached corps stationed in Finland, and of

MISCELLANEOUS

Orders have been received at Portsmouth

to discontinue any further shipment of

A detachment for the British Corman

logion has arrived from Canada, detach-

ment consists of 9 officers and 184 rank and

Wolearn on good authority that the

the Malakell before they took possession of

Lord Panmure continues to receive very

avorable accounts of the progress towards

recovery of the wounded in the attack on

The Algiers journals state that the news

Letters from the Dardanelles, dated the

14th inst., speak of further disorders among

the Bashi-Bazouks. A whole regiment of

Arabs had attempted to desert, but had been

An order has arrived at Sheemess for all

the Russians and Russian-Pinnish prisoners

f war taken ut the capture of Bombaranne

to be held in readiness to leave by the steam-

the guards of the interior.

shalls for the Crimon.

norat ara savetaly woun

following :-

The Kreus Zeitung at Berlin the violent

liasturg; second to Thomas Tindale of Smith third to Asa Rider of Hope. CoBourg, Oct. 10. over the space at the back of the Malakoff, This morning the Upper Canada Provinmarking the place where the Russians moved cial Exhibition was opened. The arricles up their last column to retake it, under the outered are as numerous as at London Lis vote, or as at Hamilton in 1853 - namely about 2 900 -In Toronto in 1852, the encover of a heavy field battery. Every house, the church, some public buildings, sentry tries numbered a little over 4000 boxes, all alike are broken and riddled by

As regards the quality of the articles ex-hi'in d, the show of this year is universally allowed to be better than any pravious This particularly applies to the norre prominent articles. In small items there are deficiencies; but in Cattle, Horses, and Agricultural Implements great improvement is perceptible. The show of Durhams is very large. There are specimens from the tocks of almost all the chief breeders in the Province such as Tyo, Wade, Cooper Donis un, Patterson, Stone, Christie, &c., &c. Herefords, Devons, and Aarshires are more numerous than ever before showing how extensively t' ey are bein introduced into the exhibited The fat cattle are remarkably fine. Four solen-lid animals, bred by Wol

ton, of Peterbero, were sold for \$650 The matched Horses exhibited are nun rous. A great display was made of a pair groys attached to a splendid carriage of Owen & Woods, Toronto. The show of blood horses is better than of agricultural

The Sheep do not show much imp areient on last year, although namerons, Loicestors, imported by Thomas Gordon of High School, where he was received by the Paris, attract attention; as well as some Rev. F. E. Judd, the Head-Master, and

The exhibition of grain is not large nor remarkably fine. There were but six compotitors for the Canada Company's prize It has been taken by Mr. W G. Weese o Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward county The has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Tweddal of Smith, county of Poterboro; and the glebe taken possession of by the third to Mr. A. C. Ridor, of Hope-all three clergyman, and there have also been consion torn mon The building erected for the Fruit, Flow-

ers, and fancy articles is in the form of a e oss, and a very fine structure. It is not so crowded as usual-that portion of the Exhi bition being defleient, except in Ladies' work Mr. Fl. ming of Toronto, and Me ars. Wado and Jeckell of the Cobourg University, superintend all the decorations, and have and at Laprairie in the afternoon. On the done their work admirably.

In Furniture, there is nothing from To

ronto; but there is a sidoboard by Joseph Heald, of Trafalgar, remarkable not only for polish and tastoful coloction of the wood but for grace of design and beauty of carring. fuller & Co., of Oshawa, show turniture which would do credit to Toronto. - Some of the manufactures exhibit much improve- of November, in the forenoon; which will mout. from Bro kvillo, Toronto and Hamilton, out the Diocese. showing lite in this branch of iron work The safes of J & J. Taylor, of Toronto, make fine show. There are many other articles in iron, all deserving further mention. John Brown, of Darlington, distances all his corrugated iron church, with east iron ornacompetitors in draining tiles and pottery in general, both in design and quality.

Of Agricultural Implements the exhibition s much groster than ever before; the num ber of reapers and mowers is immense. The newest thing in this way is shown by Mr. Oill, of St. Catharines. It is a mower differing from previous ones, by being all of ron, and having the running goar at the back of the machine, which makes the ac-Thomas Brigham, of Norwich, shows his Patent plough, which took the prize at the last exhibition. It contains a decided improvement in the shape of the would board The carriages shown are good, but not nuand Cooper & Williams, of Hamilton, Owen and Wood, Holmes & Abby, of Toronto, and Munson of Cobourg, are the chief exhibitors

Mr. Wood's pertrait of Mr. Poll of Toron. o took the first prize in its department. Miss Heath's embroidery took the first prize in Ladies' Work The show of Indian work from Rice Lake is very large and fine.

Canadian Marble from the County of Hastings is shown by Mes rs Brown, Cole and Newton, who have just opened quarries in Midos and Marmora. It is antic pated that The site of the works is twenty seven

The crowd is immense, but the towns-people have been most hospitable, and all have been accommodated either here or in the n ighboring villages. The trains to Peterat Colourg on Tuesday last. The first day

> There is much division as to the place to Nisgara and some Kingston.

ones are saffering. DIOCESE OF MONTREAL -- CONFIRMA-

TIONS, ORDINATION, AND CONSECRATION

OF CHURCHES .- We have received the following narrative for publication: The Lord Bishon of Montreal, while continuing his visitation tour through his Diocese, has recently admitted to the holy rite

Three sides, and a part of the fourth are Sept. S. Beaularnois, ... 3 divided off into stalls for the accommodis. 9. Sunday A.M., Durham, 13 6 19 Rev. W. Brethour. Do. P.M., Huntingdon, 9 13 22 Rev. F. S. Neve. 10. Alexander's Corners, 7 4 11 Rev. F. S. Neve, 11. Russelltown, -12 - 15 - 27Rev. J. Fulton. 13. Edwardstown, 11 Rev. E Sutton. 15. Sherrington, 7 12 Rev. T. Musseu.

Sunday, 16. Hemmingford, 8 15 Rev. G. de C. O'Grade Sunday, 23. Christieville, 2 11 Rev. J. A. McLeod. 25. Henryville. -11 - 18Rev. E. Dovernet.

Besides the above services, his Lordship also consecrated the Churches at Edwardstown and Henneingford. At the former the greater portion of the foregoing parti- place, in addition to the Rev E. Sutton, who has charge of the mission, the Rev. Messrs. Fulton and Brethour assisted, and there was a very full congregation in attendance. And on the Sunday following at Hemmingford there was not nearly accomodation sufficient for the numbers who were anxious to be present. The papers were read by the Rev. G. de C. O'Grady, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Leach, D. C. L. The glebe, which was purchased some time since in this mission, is now in the occupation of the resident clergyman, and considerable progress has been made in the erection of a parsonage upon it. At Sherrington an address was presented to the Bishop, signed by a large number of the congregation, expressing their satisfaction at having the church opened for divine worship again, and pledging themselves, if they may retain Mr. Mussen's services (who has been acting as lay-reader for some months.) not to fail in continuing the same subscriptions towards his salary, as

they have already contributed. On Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Bishop held an ordination in the Parish Church at St. Johns, when Mr. T. Mussen, B.A., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was admitted to the order of deacon, having been presented by Archdeacon Lower, who also preach ed the sermon; and the Rev. Canon Bancroft, and the Rev. F. E. Judd took part in the services. The usual annual collection for "The Fund in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy" was made on the same day, when the sum of £9 was contributed for that purpose. Before leaving St. St. Johns on the following day, his Lordship visited the school under the care of Mr. Fonteau, in connection with the French Pure Canadian Mission at Sabrevois, and also the ber or the weight of his occupations, he had we venture to give it expression in the hope spent considerable time in examining the The Hoge are not numerous but of good boys, and looking at their different exercis-

quality, both of the small and large broads | es. On his way to Henryville, the Bishop called at Sabrevoies parsonage on Mrs. Gavin, the widow of the late missionary there, and saw also Mr. Moulpied, (in temporary charge of the mission.) and many of the con second prize of £10 given by the Association, gregation. Since the Bishop's last visit at Henryville the parsonage has been erected derable improvements making in the church and graveyard; so that the whole is beginning to assume a very next and complete apnearance. There was a full congregation

in attendance. On Sunday (30th ult..) the Bishop held confirmations at Longueuil in the morning 14th of October and following days he purposes, with God's permission, to hold confirmations at St. Hyacinthe, Upton, Milton and Roxton. The confirmation for the city of Montreal is fixed for Sunday, the 29th October, at the Cathedral, in the afternoon; and for St. Johns, for Sunday, 11th Three sets of scales are exhibited complete the course of confirmation through-

> TA building firm at Bow, near London, it appears, have lately constructed a ments in the perpendicular style, for the colonies.

JERUSALEM RISING .- While other cities in the Turkish Empire are falling to ruin and decay, being depopulated and barbarised, Jerusalem is rapidly springing up into a new life. Europen manners and European wants are bringing in civi ization and ention more regular. It is much admired, terprising industry. Good hotels are found to accommoda e most travellers better than the Casa Nuova, so long the only shelter for the Frank pilgrim of whatever nation or religion. There are shops where all kinds of European goods find a ready sale; carpenters, watchmakers, glaziers, tipmen, dvers hundresses, shoo-makers, &c., exercise i feir various callings. There are three flourishing European tailors. The daily markets are supplied abundantly with good mutton; and poultry and eggs are cheap. Many hundred goats are kept for the sole purpose of sni plying the city with milk; and of made by several bakers.

A reverend gentleman in New the quality and color of the specimens will. York, a few weeks since, seeing a poor wo improve when the quarries are worked deep, man tottering up one of the airles of his church, waiting in vain for some one of the was dawn the French began to steal from high and eight or ten square. These are their trenches into the burning town, undismayed by the flames, by the terrors must have been pitch dark at night, unless these explosions, by the fire of a lurking the men were allowed lanterns. Here the

The Lord Bisop of Toronto will hold tion has successfully defended innumerable The arrangements made by the Local to The Local Ordination in the Cathe- suits of the same character. However, a dral Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to commubore' and the boats have been crewded with nicate without delay, to the Rev. II. J. Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be prebe selected for the next show. Some say sent for examination in the Library of the Parochial School House at Toronto, on the There is a large influx of blackless and Wednesday previous to the day of Ordinapi k-pockets from the States, and green tion, at 9 o'clock A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials. and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary



Wer Foundations are upon the bilp ffi s.

Hamilton. Friday, October 19th. 1855 DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

We rejoice to see by the last Annual Report that the Diocese of New Jersey is in so prosperous and flourishing a condition notwithstanding the persecution which its Bishop has been called upon to bear. From the Bishop's address to his Convention we cull the following as indicative of the Church's growth. The Bishop remarks:

"I have ordained 5 Deacons and 4 Priests. l have consecrated 4 churches; and 7 are now in progress. In 55 places I have confirmed 563 persons: almost half as many again as in any previous year." "The number of the clergy, notwithstanding that more have left the Diocese than, in any former three years, is greater than it ever was. Present number 80, and there is the greatconsecrations."

"The number of pupils at St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College is 230. Both institutions are in most vigorous and successful operation; and fulfilling largely the ends of their establishment, in the extension of Christian Education, and in the edification of the Church,"

We cannot forbear from adding the folowing beautiful tribute, from the pen of Bishon Doul, to the memory of that true hearted Churchman, Sir. R. H. Inglis, Bart.

"A name," says the Bishop, "for seventy years, synonymous with goodness. A death, which will touch the pulses of more hearts, in all the world, than any Englishman, whom Wellington had left. He died on the 5th May, at his residence in Bedford Square; the most beautiful, in its hospitalitv, among the Christian houses of England. He had retired from public life two years ago; having for twenty six years represented the University of Oxford, in Parliament a connection in which the two parties were alike honored. He was a man of the most beautiful spirit, of kindness, and gentleness, time for all the charities, and all the courte. sies of life,-and American Churchmen were sure of his most assiduous attentions. He Christian gentleman,a Christian Statesman, Englishmen to him. For the beloved one, who, for nearly half a century lived in his heart, left now, in utter loneliness, our sympathy and prayers. For him, this text is sure .- Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors."

AVARICE AND SACRILEGE.

We freely confess that Canada has not much to boast of in the way of honesty where Church property is concerned; but even our unprincipled politicians have not nearly reached the height of villany which certain parties in the State of New York are attempting to enact, in their iniquitous efforts ed, if any botter way can be found of effectto get possession of the Trinity Church property in New York city. The Canadian Government has not yet become a Stock Company for the encouragement of lying. It does not invite one section of its people to engage in a scheme for plundering another. The Sovereign State of New York will hereafter be distinguished beyond all other States of the Union, for replenishing her exchequer by robbing her own citizens. The Empire State is about to become a black-leg by gambling in her own Courts. But we forbear to enlarge upon the atrocity of the transaction before us. Upon what plea does the State of New York interfere with the property of Trinity Church which she has now held for nearly two hundred years? If Trinity Church made an improper use of her wealth-it she interfered in politics--if she attempted to curtail the liberties of any class of people, there might late cow's milk was to be had. Fruit and be some show of reason for the State to inregetables are abundant; and good bread is terfere. But this is not even pretended. The State has just been informed by some interested and needy speculators that there is a flaw in the title-deeds of the Church and that if Government will only use its powerful influence, an action at law must put the State in possession of the property.

pack of gamblers and speculators find the money to see the lawyers, and as the State may get something without loss to herself she consents to become a party to the transaction. We hope, for the sake of the national honour of our neighbors, that the next election may dislodge the embryo robbers now concocting their plans in Albany. One word as to the way Trinity Church uses her resources :- To the city of New York she is a public benefactor, having erected large and beautiful buildings which are among the chief ornaments and attractions of that great commercial emporium. Nor are her means used solely for the benefit of her own city and parish. She has built free church es for the poor and maintains clergymen therein. She has endowed an institution for the free education of youth, Hobart College, Geneva. She rarely rejects an application for aid from a poor country congregation. Many of the young parishes in New York city, and in other parts of the State, are indebted to her liberality, not merely for pecuniary aid to erect the church. but to sustain the services afterwards. And yet, notwithstanding all this, we behold the State Government giving aid to a band of avaricious knaves to plunder an institution whose every effort is, and has been, devoted to promote true religion and sound learning. We sincerely pray that their unhallowed work may come to nought, and that God will long preserve to our sister Church in the United States so valuable an auxiliary for ... doing good, as the present corporation of Trinity Church.

NEW MISSIONS.

It was stated by the Von. the Arch Descon in his recent charge, delivered at his visitation, held in this city, that in order to keep est number of ordinations, institutions and up the present number of cures of soule, it will be necessary to raise as much as five thousand a your, independently of the proceeds of the Commutation. Now, under these circumstances, it becomes a most important question how missions are to be established in new localities, where the setthere are not as yet past the point at which they have to struggle for an existence, and for the purpose of paying for their land -It may be answered, that these people must, at length, loarn to support their own ministers ;but we all know that this sounds much botter in theory than it turns out in practice. And, although it is undoubtedly the Gospel principle, that the Church shall find its support among those to whom her ministrations are sent, yot, it is equally true, that the richer Churches must, as a duty, assist the poorer. This, in fact, necessarily follows from the dectrine of the "Communion of Saints." The pioncers of the "back woods" are equally brethern with the opulent merchant, and the retired millionaire.

Now, starting from this point, there seems to be a method worthy of adoption, by moans of which the contemplated case may be met and materally relieved. "It has, also the recommendation of being practicable -We may be treading on delicate ground in and benevolence. No matter what the num- approaching the anunciation of this plan, but, and of producing at least some fruit, premising, however, that we have not the remotwas in public life for nearly half a century; structure the scheme would appear likely to and never was an action or a motive of his affect. Our plan, then, is simply this, that called in question, by any, for its honesty no proceeds of commutation be employed or purity. He was a Christian scholar, a in paying salaries of ministers of towns of over a certain specified population, but that what noble character?-aChristian man. All this money be applied to the opening of England mourns his loss, - and we were all new missions in the country, these also in their turn, after a specified time, ceasing to roan benefit from this source, and passing the aid on to other and more destitute places. If the Clorgyman requires it in such towns, let his own parish make it up to him; as, under present arrangements, every such parish will be obliged to find the whole of their Clergyman's salary whenever the present incumbent dies.

> Even after all the mussions were opened which such a transfer would aid in opening, there would yet remain large numbers of places unsupplied with the means of grace. Let the suggestion that we have made be fairly considered, improved on, modified, if it be thought necessary; or let it be rejecting the object in view. It is plain, that some method must be adopted by which new missions can be erected, or we shall continuo to loso, as we have already lost many, who were, and who would have remained members of our Church. We think the above plan or a modification of it, to be feasible, and beg to commend it to the serious consideration of our readers both laymen and Clergy.

(The foregoing has been handed us for publication, in doing so, however, we cannot coincide with our correspondent, as we think his scheme impacticable. Moreover, it would be breaking faith with the Clergy who have commuted on cortain conditions only. and who, if such conditions were broken, might justly demand the amount of capital to which they were originally entitled .- BD. CHURCH.

We are requested to inform our readers that a meeting of the Convocation of the University of Trinity College will be holden on Saturday, the 27th inst., at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of conterring Degrees. Admittance will be given, without tickets, to any persons who may wish to

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- Rev. G.M. New Carlisle; R. T., Port Stanley; G.K. A likely thing this, when Trinity corpora. Vaughan.

To the Editor of the Church.

Wellington, 18th Sept., 1855. Sib. In an article in a late number of the Church, giving an account of his Lord-Hip the Bishop's progress through this part if the Diocese, among a good many other maccaracies there is one which for the sake Wellington, " That it is to be regretted the jew system finds advocates in this young raried." Now I am glad to say I have never heard a single layman in this quarter express his opinion, who was not decidedly against letting the seats; and I have heard the subject discussed in presence of all the aid members, and unless some of those recented into the Church during this summer. may (from not having had sufficient time to be fully indoctrinated into its evils) have advocated the new system." I know not Low your informant could have fixed such a on a congregation which he allows

has begun so well." The parish Church of Hillier to which this is a sort of relief has always been free. and it would be strange if a system that has worked so well in the landward part of the parish, where most of the farmers of whom the congregation is principally composed could afford to rent seats, should be changed in the village where pews would prevent many poor people from attending at all.

am glad your informant likes "the English and thorough Church like style" of our new Church, the plans of which by the way were furnished gratuitously by Mr. Hay of Toronto, on the express condition that the wat: were to be free and open.

I should not have troubled you on thi subject, as I know well that the pew system will never find advocates enough in Wellington, to cause the seats in St. Andrew's Church to be let; but I believe that one free Church in full operation will do more to bring that system into general use than many sermons, and I think it right to state that when one new Church is finished the seats will assuredly be free.

I hope the time is not far distant, when the consecrated walls of our Churches which one day echo back the praises of God and the "song of the angels," shall not the next be profaned by the clatter of the auctioneer's hammer and the cling of dollars. What would our blessed Saviour bave said to those whose conduct in buying and selling in the Temple displeased him so much, if he had found them actually engaged in buying and selling the Temple itself.

What could be more anomalous than to offering to God, and then to wring from the Lord's poor the hard earned wages of their toil for liberty to worship their Creator in the house which has probably in a great measure been built with funds subscribed by their own self-denying liberality.

It any distinction be made between indidone away: then may the poor man kneel on rich neighbor, and the wealthy man, when he sees the poor enjoying with him the same privilege of place in the house of God may learn to distrust his riches. A consummation devoutly wished for by

> SIR. Your obedient Servant, A. WELLINGTON, Churchman

"HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS."

Br S. G. COODRICH.

To the Editor of the Church. Six.-There are few features of the pretest ago more gratifying than the increased liberality and candor with which men of one nation look on the institutions, manners and customs of another; we no longer consider our neighbors as "national enemies," but deem the fittest and worthiest strife an emulation in acts, literature, commerce, and manufactures, a contest in a word of mutual utility. As our nearest neighbours are the United States, so we are particularly interested that nothing should mar the? "rec: have been convicted of greediness and terprocity of good teeling without which the commercial reciprocity," recently established between us, can neither he fully carried out, nor be of long continuance. Very annoying is it then, to take ry and spleudor, the fruit of money taken up works of popular writers and to from the public treasury, for which they offer and them pandering to the eril and halfexplosed feeling of natural hostility, and doubly painful when the chosen object of making a display of magnificence known their scorn is our beloved mother country; to no other land, one third of a million of the and the language employed our mothe Sugue. Abuse in German, Spanish, Italian or even French is comparatively unknown and we can laugh at and despise it, but when they " of our own household," our Anglo-Saxon brethren insult us, when their books not possibly conceive, and I leave the reader

I make these remarks from a friend of mine having been entrapped into subscribing for "The History of all Nations, by S. G. Goodrich," better known as "Peter Parley," by being shown lists containing the names.

I make these remarks from a friend of these to—that he should have returned to his parish is a disabled state, the result of a sharp attack of illness contracted at Montreal on though whether jealousy or a mere desire to by being shown lists containing the names.

I make these remarks from a friend of these to—that he should have returned to his parish is a disabled state, the result of a sharp attack of illness contracted at Montreal on though whether jealousy or a mere desire to bis return home. Still he felt it would be quite gently, but once up over the hills, we by ton..... 2 10 0 @ 4 5 0 moved off at a speed which Colonel Lathan

others of literary ability in the Province: freshing to turn from the grave charges I and it would have been much more distress. nastily concluding that these contlemen have already commented on to lighter inglead it occurred in a distant country and would not allow their names to be made use themes. "The English may be respected, among strangers instead of friends. He of in connection with a work with whose con- but they are little loved in any community; concluded by remarking that, although it is tents they were unacquainted, he also sub- throughout nearly the whole continent of a very pleasant thing to travel and to see scribe, and on receiving the work, having Europe, they are very cordinally disliked." the wonders of the world, it is far more some misgivings on the subject, he their "personal arrogance" and "haughte pleasant to find the same warm bearts ready the cause I am sure you will be delighted requested me as having more leisure exclusiveness" "readily explain the almost to great you and the same kind friends to cornect. You remark while speaking of just now than himself, to see if it was universal sentiment of aversion entertained ready to welcome you on your return. He a book desirable to place in his chil- towards the nation. dren's hands. After a brief general survey, I turned to the 417th and 440th chapters, the first on the character &c., of the English. the second comprising "General views of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." -from which I quote that British subjects may be warned what to expect from the

> I will take the latter chapter first, as its invectives are of a graver character, that: the other. "The Government of Great Britain, "he tells as," is monarchial in form, but with a predominant infusion of olegar. chy, modified by a limited representation in one branch of the Legislature. It has no written form of Government; that which is called the British Constitution in comprised in certain usages, which have been handed down from remote ages, and modified by occasional legislative enactments. The government has no other guide or check than what may be found in this vague and confused body of laws and traditions." In this way he comments on the Houses of Parliamont, the Rereque of the Empire, its National Debt, Army and Navy, &c., without any gross misstatement, but with the unfarorable bias shown by the expressions I have placed in italies—it is the summing up of the chapter that is falso and intolerable.

"To an observer" he says "who looks only on the surface, Great Britain presents an object in the highest degree imposingbut on closer inspection we find that beneath this display of national glory, there is to Spain with her "San Josef" and "Santian amount of misery, injustice and corrup- pania Trinidada"! tion verhaps unparalled in human history. Such indeed is the state of things, that the sentiment is common in England, that the country is rapidly descending to the gulf of revolution and ruin. Speedy national bankruntay is predicted by many sagacious indi viduals and this could hardly fail to result in a complete wreck of the present political system. The contralization of government and power in London is becoming distasteful to the colouies, some of which seem resolved to throw off the voke of dependence and thus the chief instrument by which the fabric of British wealth and power has been built up is likely soon to fail. At the same time general disconteat, wasting poverty and attendant pestilence, agitation and rebellion, have been spread over portions of the coun-

In order to prove this disastrous state of things, and "to show at what cost a monarconsecrate a Church and give it as a sacred chy and an aristocracy so much admired. are sustained, and how terrible is the interior of that white appulcre-a State Church, be quotes what? -some ardent reference. auxious to remedy the evils be points out? Some able statesman or well known political writer, whose authority will be acknowledged, and whose truthfulness admitted. No ! the worthloss tract of an anonymous wririduals in the House of God, it certainly ter, stiled the "The Black Book" is sufficiought not to be that of dollars; and the entauthority for this veracious compiler of Church under whose care the poor are in an History! and to spread throughout Ameriespecial manner placed by her divine foun- cathe renown of this vanless scribbler he der, will never fulfill her sacred duty towards durotes column after column of a work, them, till the system of pew letting is entirely which condenses the history of "the bundred day," and the whole subsequent life of Nanoleon in halfa page, and despatches the the floor and forget his poverty beside his French Revolution of 1830, without even passing allusion to the Ordinances, which were its proximate cause, gravely ascribing the election of Louis Philippe, as King of the French, to his descent from "that Henry the Great, whom the French idelized so much."

Some appearance of candour is, however. desirable, and our historian allows that in Great Britain " we have the highest model of Monarchy, the best specimen of Aristocracy, the most favorable example of a State Church to be found in the world," but he immediately adds, " yet to what a condition does it appear that these have brought the loyal, confiding people of the three kingdoms!" And again, after admitting " the national glory of the British empire" of Shakspere and Milton, Clathan, Fox and Burke, Hampden and Howard, and "that England has been the bulwark of truth, relivion and sound principles," be most inconsistently concludes his chapter thus, "The orils of the political system have been wrought into the very fabric of society,thus corrupting even the fountains of religion and morality. The leaders of the Church gervitation in the national legislature, and have hardly deemed it necessary to make a show or defences. Men of the highest rank in the kingdom hesitate not to roll in luxuno equivalent and no apology but custom and the law while the higher classes are lower class die by famine and attendant pestilence in a single year, offering spectacles of misery and destitution which no other par of the universe can rival !" Upon what evidence this supposed misery is asserted I cant are busily hawked about the Province, when to judge of the logical acumen, which can style a nation which has corrupted "even then of eminence amongst us are ignorantly led to sanction them by enrolling their the fountains of religion and morality," the names on their subscription lists, then it be- bulwark of truth, religion and sound princicomes an Englishman to give cent to his in. rdes"!

d gnation and to expose the mischievous "It is, perhaps, a fruitty of the English" Disrepresentations of works introduced says this writer in his 417th chapter, "that The whole period of his absence, from the amongst us .- for the edification of our studi- they despise the French, and are jealous of time he le t home till his return, had been ous hours, and the instruction of our chil- us, (the Americans) : certain it is that it is one uninterrupted season of gratification rare to find condor and sound judgement in and enjoyment. The only drawback was

The English are great lovers of freedom includes the right of thinking, saying, writ ing, and doing what their opinions, inclinations, whims or projudices may prompt Such is the theory of English liberty," and it really seems pretty comprehensive, bu, to the people of the United States, who are actually able to command an education, even for the learned professions; able to choose the country and climate in which they will live; the profession they will follow; the position they will hold in society—such liberty eems, indeed, but mockery and a delusion!" Happy United States, what was Utoria compared to you? in whose fortun to clime the howers of wood and the diawers of wator" are such by choice alone, where none drink lager bier, who would prefer champagne, or dwall in wooden buts who would

estoun marble palaces the pleasanter abodos " The spirit of the British nation is berayed by the names of their vessels of war" Achoron, Addor, Alocto, Avengor, Basilisk, Blooghound!" and so forth through every letter of the Alphabet, until we wind up in W. with " Warspite, Wildfire, Woltand Wolverrino!!! .. our own ships of war have no such fiendish titles, but are named after our chief cities, our states, or our rivers !" Pleasant noint of superiority, but even WE must yield in this respect to floly Russia with her Three Saints" and "Twelve Apostles," and

" The national arrogance of the English i visible in their patrictic songs as " Rule Bri tannia?' in which the dominion of the seas is boldly asserted; and the national anthem of God save the King or Queen, which is still sang by the English on festive occasions with infinite zeal and sest. Let any one compare it with the French national song of the Marseilaise Hymn; an object of intense horror to many a good Englishman,-and mark the coarse and exclusive selfishness, the profage and fulsome loyalty of the one, with the burning patriotism and generous philanthro. py of the other !" Alas ! for the comparison, while benighted England still shouts "God save the Queen," enlightened France has luid aside the Marseillaise and sings-the composition of a Queen-and a pleasing compound of aristocratic chivalry, gallantry and Mariolatry !- " Partant pour la Syrio."

I am, Sir, Your dit servant. C. H. S.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. G. GEDDES. RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON

On the return of the Rev. J. G. Geddes to this City, from a tour through Europe, he was called upon by a deputation of the Parishioners of Christ Church and presented with the following address:-

"We, the undersigned parishioners of Christ Church, Hamilton, desire to offer you our sincere congratulations on your safe

We would request you to convey to Mrs. Geddes, the assurance that her improved state of health is a subject of heartfelt satis-

time been served by your travels abroad, will, we trust, be resumed with the same benefit to us, who have hitherto reaped so many blessings and derived so large a profit from your faithful and zealous administra-

While we remember with gratitude your past labours amongst us, we humbly pray to Almighty God that your health and strength of your exertions is extended, you may be continually supplied with a fresh measure of His grace towards the adequate discharge of the onerous duties involved. Miles O'Rielly Church-warden, V. H. Tisdale, and a number of others. Mr. Geddes replied verbally. to the following effect:

That he felt quite overcome by this unexpected mark of kindness and respect. The last sound that died upon his ears when he took his departure some five months ago were those of their valedictory address, conveying their heartfelt wishes fection and esteem. He begged to assure them that Mrs. Geddes' health had been greatly benefitted by her tour, and that he himself had not only enjoyed excellent health, but also many opportunities of observation and experience, which he hoped to turn to good account for the remainder or his life. He remarked that he had visited the chief cities of the three British Isles, and had made excursions into many of the most effective parts of the country-he had also spent some time in Paris, during the exhibition and the Queen's visit, and had made a short tour embracing the bor-

hoped in a few days to be ready for duty and was desirous of devoting his best enerthe liberty for which they have contended | gies to promote their temporal and spiritual velfare. - Hamilton Gazette.

> ROMAN CATROLIC SECESSION IN THE UNITED STATES -We find the following in the London Record. Not having seen anything on the subject in American prints, we do not pretend to say what credit may be given to the report the Record publishes: Americans who profess the Roman Catho

> lie religion, and many foreigners, who fee that in that country the temporal power of the l'ope should be thrown off, have someed determination to establish an American Catholic Church. This fooling porvades not only the laymen, but the pricets; and in New York a wish is expressed that some leading paper would call a mooting of the intelligent and independent laity to organize number of independent Catholic Churches n that city, who shall and will own and naintain their own Church, and call pornamently a prior at their own charge, who shall, if he so will, marry, and that the whole service of the Church shall be performed in the English language, and that members of the Church shall be allowed the Bible in their families, and such other improvements in the worship as this onlightened ago domands. This is requested a priest; and a number of them stand ready as soon as congregations are organized to accept the calls and all the offices when demanded. It is stated also that fully twothirds of the priests of that city are ready o revolt from under the tyrainy of John Hughes (Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York) but dare not till the independent

25 The name of A. W. Moore, Toronto, uppears in the list of members admitted on the 6th August, to the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The list is published in the London Guardian.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches. Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied to the Funds for the support of the Missionaries of the Society.

MISSIONARY FUND. St. John's, Yorkmills,

192 Collections amounting to £336 10 7

WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese, towards the support of the Widow's and Orphan's of the Clergy in this Diocese appointed to be taken up, during the month of October, 1855.

reviously announced......£3 19 Per Rev T S Kennedy 0 2 8 t George's, Toronto
Per Churchwarden 28 5 0

2 Collections amounting to £32 6 8

YOYAGE THROUGH THE SKIES.

From the Cincinnati Times, Oct. 2.

one of the passengers. At 54 o'clock the ly, the tree held the balloon secure. and ourself.

We occupied a wicker car inside of the sonable distance. Mons. Godard soon asccetained that he had too much weight, and invited Mr. Hipp to step out of the car, to bewhile he arranged the ballast. Having everything arranged, he gave the command to "let go," and away we sailed to the great mortification of Mr. Hipp, who had been left

THE ASCENSION.

The pleasure we felt when the balloon was cut cut loose from terra firma and or his safety, and now when he returned to his parish, the first words that greeted pressible. The immense concourse of peohim were the same kind expressions of affrom us, and whatever fears or apprehensions we might have entertained previously, were all forgotten in the pleasure of the moment. Our eyes were with rapture fixed upon the city lot, with its thousands of upturned faces, until attention was called to another point by our fellow passengers. It may give our individual opinion of balloonwas the grand indescribable view of the city, the river and the scenery beyond. The city seemed like a well-arranged set of toys lined by a strip of silver lace. The passengers were all in ecstacy, and were continually pointing out new beauties to each other.

When we first cast our eyes directly below us we were passing the 11th Ward. Everything had a minature appearance. The ders of Gormany and the scenory of the houses looked like playthings, and the people and vehicles in the streets like swarms of ants running over the ground. Though subject to diziness, we here looked down upon "mother earth" without experiencing the least unpleasant feeling. Indeed we were enraptured beyond expression.

of Dr McCaull, Professor Ormiston, and may be more doubtful. It is at any rate to, alloy mingled with all earthly enjoyment- good humoredly remarked, beat railroad time all to pieces. Clouds soon shut the city from our view, and our attention was directed to the exquisite landscape upon every hand .- Our height could not have been very far, for we distinctly heard loud conversations below us, and with the aid of the speaking trumpet conversed with those

The party thus spent the time, now admiring the fairy-like scenes which lay before us, enjoying a chit-chat with the folks

About half-past 6 o'clock, when near Sharon we glided offinto a northwesterly course.—Mons. Godard, pointing to a heavy dark cloud before us, said, "No good," and by gestures (for he can speak but a few vords of English) indicated there was danger of our getting a ducking if we did not everride the clouds.—He threw out a large quantity of ballast, and we shot rapidly up. at the same time approaching the frowning clouds beyond. A large village lay to our right, but it was too dark for us to distinguish it. We supposed it to be Lebanon. The earth was now covered with darkness and all we could observe below us was lights from the houses, which flickered like

stars. We seemed to float around and round this village until we at last penetrated the cloud. It then appeared as if we were envelopediso a gauzy veil, and the white fleecy appearance of the cloulds drew forth simultaneous expressions of delight from the whole party While thus veiled in mist, we heard it raining below us. The sound was so much like the rattling of a railroad train that we took it for that until better informed.

Mons. Godard seemed anxious to override the rain clouds. He cast loose the frame of a house which surrounded the car. and let it drop. We heard it flap! flap! flap! until the sound died away in our cars. More ballast was thrown out, and we ascended a height of 17,000 feet! The atmosphere was still damp and very chilly. Whilst at that attitude we were very much troubled with a roaring through the cars, sometimes so boisterous as to deafen us altogether.

THE DESCENT-A TERRIBLE SCENE! Soon after Monsieur Godard had furnished us the altitude from his barometer, he gave us notice that we were descending .-By gesture, he ordered us to lay flat at the bottom of the car, when he gave the word of command and not to jump out of the car under any circumstances. Just then we struck a tremendous gale of wind, and it was evident that we were not only sailing furiously, but descending rapidly. It was so dark that nothing could be discovered, but our commander mounted the side of the car, cast out his anchor and waited the result. He commanded us to lay down, and we had hardly obeyed, before we felt the car bursting over the tree tops.

Suddenly the balloon took a fearful leap and brought the car with a tremendous crash against a stump, half upsetting it .-Monsieur Godard's face struck the stump, and was thrown to the ground. At the same moment Col. Latham and Mr Hoel were thrown head-foremost out of the car .--Mr Bellman and ourself were left in the car alone relieved of the greater portion of its Ogronaphical Dictionary! contains above weight, we expected it to bound again into the air. Mr Bellman, with great intrepidity clainbered up the car side and seized the valve rope, while Mons. Godard took hold of a rope swinging below.

A furious wind at that moment swent past, the balloon made another bound, and dashed the car against a tall, heavy, dead tree. The blow knocked us insensible, and the next we know we were lying with our back upon the ground, the rain beating in our face, our head crowded into one corner of the car and the trunk of a tree lying across Yesterday afternoon, as our readers are our body. We could not move. It apaware, Moas. Godard made his second bal- pears that the netting caught in the tree we loon assension from this city, this time tak- have mentioned, and so strong was the force ing his mammoth balloon America, and se- of the wind, that the halloon pulled it over on veral passengers. It was our fortune to be to the car, and the gas then escaping rapid-

The happy connection which has long ted, and those entitled to seats in the mina- out of our tight quarters, but we were so subsisted between us, but which has for a ture house attached to the balloon, invited stunned by the blow, that it was some time to occupy them. The following gentlemen before we could retain our feet. It was also stepped forward and took their seats: Col. found that Mr Hoel was badly injured, when Latinam, Ticket Agent Great Miamia Rail-road; Mr. Wm. R. Hoel, River Pilot; Mr. Herman Hipp, Clerk in the County Trea-and dark for about half an hour, they came surer's Office; Mr. Bellman, of the Gazette, across the farm house of Mr George E.

On hearing the circumstances, Mr Smith minature house; windows, however, giving gathered his men and came to our help, and our visuals free access to "all out-of-doors." also despatching Mr Edward M Smith to also despatching Mr Edward M Smith to For soveral minutes the crowd gathered so the nearest village for a physician. We may long be spared, and that as the sphere thickly round the car, some to shake hands then found that we were within three miles with the passengers, and some out of curi- of Waynesvile, in Warron county, and osity, that it was impossible to manage the about 50 miles from the city. Drs Dilley balloon. It was with great difficulty the and Adams, of Waynesville, came immedi-crowd was pushed and kept back at a real ately to our aid as soon as they received word, and paid us the kindest attention. This morning we found the injuries of each

> Mr Hoel has one or two ribs broke. Mons. Godard's mouth and face is muc lacerated, and the flesh on one of his lega Col. Latham has an ancle sprained, and

s bruised up generally. Mr Bellman received three or four cuts on different parts of his person. We have a "skewed" neck, a bruise

face and divers other inflictions. Mr Hoel is still at the residence of Mr. Smith, where he is receiving the best attention. The rest of the party came bome this morning heing conducted safely here by friend Cole, of the Little Minni Railroad. Such is a hurried account of our first trip to the skies. At some future time we

HAMILTON MARKETS

ing.

Flour P bbl..... 2 5 0 @ 2 7 6
Wheat P bush... 0 8 9 @ 0 9 8
Butter P tb.... 0 1 0 @ 0 1 3 Barley...... 0 2 6 @ 0 0 0 Oats & Bush.... 0 3 9 @ 0 2 6 Potatoes do U 2 6 @ 0 0 Beef 30 100 tb4.. 1 5 0 @ 1 10 0 Pork do 2 0 0 @ 0 0 0 Mutton \$2 tb 0 0 6 @ 0 0 Beef 30 tb 0 0 6 @ 0 Ham & Baron

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्रा १ कि.स. १८ अ**.स.स**

OCTOBER 21 .- TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. Ye shall cat in plenty and be satisfied and praise the name of the Lord your God

This was the promise of God to the Is raelites, after he had visited them with a terrible scourge of locusts and other insects. which devoured the fruits of the ground. It was given them on condition of their turning to God with all their heart, with weeping, fasting, and mourning. And the same promise he gives to us, when he has afflicted us and we turn heartily to him. He will satisfy our souls with plenteousness, and give us abundant cause to praise his name. May I so receive his chastisements, as to be worthy of this reward.

2. Redeeming the time, because the days

Time is always valuable, and we ought to redeem it from all unholy uses, and consecrate it to Him who continues us moment by moment in life. But it is especially necessary so to do in evil times, because we shall be under stronger temptations to make | thee. an ill use of it, and because much of our time will be spent merely in resisting evil; There is therefore the more need that we should make the most of the time we can bestow in doing good. Give me grace, O Lord; thus to redeem the time. OCTOBER 22.

1. I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh Joel ii. 23.

When Joel wrote, the Spirit of the Lord had been given to no class of men but the schools of the prophets. Besides these he hand of him who has sent their, and search had been given only to single persons, and to know his will concerning us. O that I scarcely ever to any but Israelites. But in may always thus view carthly troubles. the times of the gospel this was to be Lord, open mine ears, that I may hear thy changed. The Holy Spirit was to be given to men of all nations without difference; to the whole Church of Christ. And his influence was to spread by degrees throughout the world. Glory to thee, O Lord, for this outpouring of thy good Spirit. O may duly profit by his holy influence.

2. Singing and making molody in your heart to the Lord. Eph. v. 19.

When we feel God's goodness as we ought it calls forth all our powers in expressing itothers; and the power of music which God the voice to strains of joy. But the voice and all the powers of music are without from thee. value, except as they express the melody October 27. of the heart, and help it to pour itself forth to the Lord. May my heart, O Lord, be tuned to thy praise; and may all my powers be employed in expressing it. OCTOBER 23.

1. In Mount Zion and in Jorusalem shall be deliverance . . . and in the remains whom the Lord shall call. Joal ii. 32.

Deliverance to mankind is in and through the gospel, which is preached in and by the church. The gospel was first fully preached by the apostles in Jerusalem and on and made them feel desolate in themselvest Mount Zion; and there the church was first and desire to return to their God. O Lord. established. In other countries it was first I would fain return altogether from my sins, scattered abroad in them, and those amongst them whom the Lord called were his instruments in imparting to others the gospel and deliverance from sin through it. Let me own that it was to Israelites that we are indebted for this deliverance. Let me desire the conversion of their nation.

2. Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, Epb. v. 20.

We little think how much ground thankfulness we have, even in those things which are really distressing. We do not sufficiently acknowledge the continual marks of God's goodness. Yet in proportion as we have a personal and living interest in Christ, and have realized his salvation, all things wear a different aspect, and all God's ways become mercy and faithfulness. Let me then make my union with Christ more and more real and living. Let me make it more my duty and my practice to give thanks to his Father and my Father. OCTOBER 24.

Wherewith shall I come before the Lord and bow myself before the High God. Mic.

The sinner, when convinced of sin, desires to come before the Lord for pardon and deliverance. But with sin upon him he feels that he is unwelcome in himself, and needs something wherewith to come, to recommend them to God. The heart testifies to the necessity of an atonement, but the mind is at a loss what atonement to offer. But, blessed be God, he does not require us to provide the atonement. He himself has provided it. Let me ever remember that the way is open. Let me

2. Submitting yourselves one to another In the fear of God,-Eph. v. 21.

The fear of God teaches us to seek and find our own place and to do our duty in it. Each has some one over him, to whom God has made it his duty to submit; and the fear of cheerfully; and then all goes well. Besides this, all around and under us have rights and claims upon us, and we must submit our selfish inclinations and passions to the rights and claims of others. Lord, give me grace to submit my will to authority, and my feelings to what is due to all. OCTOBER 25.

walk humbly with thy God ?-Mic. vi. 8.

The Lord requires of us no propitation He has himself provided it. He forgives the past. He requires of us to turn from fishness and to love mercy; and with this to bear in our hearts an abiding sense of our unworthiness in his sight, our past sins, our proadpresent imperfection and deficiency, our indebtedness to bim for every good thing we have or can do. What less O Lord, couldst | rural district. thon require! What could'st thon require. To Rent, Iron 1 to 4 years a good Stone what would tend more to my own well be-

2. They made light of it, and went their ways, one to his barn and another to his morehandize - Matt. xxii, 5,

This is the case, even with the steadyand respectable of mankind; they do not feel the need of God and of what he can give. Their business and its pursuits and profits are enough for them; for in these they can magnify themselves and forget their deficiencies. Nay too much do the godly, whilst striving to do their duty in the world, forget Him from whom all their power comes to do their duty aright. Grant me, Lord, to use the world so, that all my concerns in it may bring me back to

1. Hear ye the rod and who hath appointad it -Mis. vi. ii.

. When earthly calamities come, we are apt to regard them simply as evils to be removed by our own efforts, if possible, and if nct, to be home as best we may. But they are all a rod to chastise us, and we should listen to the instruction they will afford us, if rightly taken: they are all appointed, and we should receive them humbly from the rod and thee in it.

2. They who were bidden were not were thy .- Matt. xxii 8.

We are bidden to the gospel feast, first by being born of Christian parents; then by our baptism; then by our christian instruction; afterwards when invited to confirmation. But too many neglect all these. They turn their backs on the gospel; they see in baptism only a form; instruction is only an unwelcome task; they care not for their The voice must express it in the hearing of place amongst Christ's people, and devise not the restraints imposed by confirmation. has given us for our own delight, must time They are unworthy of their privileges. Let not the world, O Lord, thus draw me away

> 1. Thoroforo will I make thee sick in smiting thee, in making thee desolate because of thy ain .- Mic. vi 13,

> The Israelites were chastised, but to no purpose: they had stroke upon stroke, but they did not amend. Yet God had gracious purposes for their nation and for mankind through them, and therefore he would not give them over wholly to their wilfulness; he would try other chastisements, until he had subdued their pride and carelessness and no more try thy patience.

2. Many are called, but few are chosen. Matt. xxii. 14.

God gives gospel privileges to many in this world, but those whom he chooses for everlasting felicity are but few. For he does not save by compulsion, but by free will. He chooses for eternal glory only those who choose his service, and thankfully accept their privileges and use their talents; those who feel the burden of sin and gladly accept deliverance from it. O may I cordially accept the gospel, the whole gospel, and thus make my calling and election sure.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ENGLAND.

The determination to prohibit the saying of the prayers in monotone, at the Chapel of St. Mark's Training College, continues to excite a strong feeling of uneasiness. Many are about to withdraw their subscriptions to the National Society, on the ground of its boing a mischlovous concossion to puritanical prejudice. Amongst many others who have come forward to protest against the proposed alteration, is the Rev. Thomas Holmore, the Precenter of the College, and formerly the Vice-Principal, who urges the necessity of a strong expression of opinion. "Our hope," he says, in a letter to the Guardian, is in the justice, kindheartodness, and roal good-will to the Church of England, of the Bishop of London. As Ordin ry of St. Mark's, he can certainly order the continuance, at all times, of Divine Service, of the rational and consistent cheralism which has for twelve years been established, by God's blessing, among us. I have my-solfappealed to his Lordship to stay, if only till I have had opportunity to state my reasons against the alteration before the Council, all essential changes in the Service. Meanwhile, I am happy in the assurance that good deal of strong feeling scens to be brewing on the subject all over the country. It is natural it should be so, for the enemies of beautiful ritual and choral services would be only too happy in seeing the finger of destruction laid, however lightly upon St. Mark's. That institution, thank God, does not stand alone; and it will be well for her friends to remember this, as well as, I am sure, her enemies will. But in order that God makes us submit to these willingly and part of Churchmen may be given, I venture to suggest that formal remonstrances be drawn up, and signed by as many communicants in every locality where such a feeling oither exists already, or can by proper representations be aroused, and sent in. either to myself or to the Secretary, or to

We find that among the Clergy of Bristol who have commenced the practice of open-1. What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to also been commenced by Laymon and Disair preaching, are the Vicars of St. James

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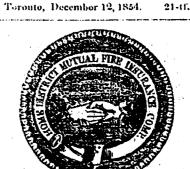
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