## POETRY.

TO T. L. R.

To thee the far removed I fondly cling. More dear than if it never best spart From thine,—or mine;—for whence coulwiece spring.

For all the pangs we suffer, when denied The pleasure of communing side by side, If promptings spiritual, did tot reveal That ours are one which fate cannot divide And yet, the joys that each may often fee! in sympathy, at least, we may them share. And each warm throb from that true heart of

May it not thus be telegraphed to mine. And with it breather a still and fervent prays That all its for dest hopes be treasured the e

## THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

Hark ! to the shrill trumpet calling. Is pierceth the soft an omer air. Tears from each comra a are falling, For the Widow and Orphan are there The Bayonets earthward are turning.
And the Drum's numited breaths roll

arouid: But he hears not the voice of their mourning Not wates to the Bagle's sound.

Sleep, soldier! though nany regret thee. Who stand by the cold bier to-day; Soon, soon, shall the kindest lorget thee, And thy name from the carth pass away. The man thou didst love as a brother,
A friend in thy place will have goin'd Thy Dog shall keep watch for another, And thy steed by a stranger be rein'd

But though hearts that now mourn for thee

Soon, soon joyous as ever shall be; Though the bright Orphan boy may hugh

gladly
As he sits on some kind comrade's kneeThere is One who shall still pay the duty Of tears for the true and the brave, As when first in the bloom of her boanty. She went o'er her soldier's grave.

A STORY OF PIONEER LIFE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The little story I am going to tell is a true story of life in America. It is known to many descendants of the early settlers among whom it happened, and I write it in that

Country.

One of the darkest pages in American history is that relating to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Tryton county. New York, during the war of the revolution, from the attacks of the Indians and Royalists under the Mohawk chief, Brant, and the more savage Captain Walter Butler. Early in the war, Cherry Valley was selected as a place of refuge and defense for the inhabitants of the smaller and more exposed settlements .-Blockhouses were built, fortifications were thrown up, and finally a fort was erected un-The inhabitants of the surrounding settlements came in and lived for several months as in garrison, submitting to strict military regulations.

Among the families which took temporary refuge in this fort, was that of Captain Robert Lindsay, formerly a British officer, brave and adventurous, who, only at the entreaty of his wife, had left his farm which stood in a lonely, unprotected situation, Ciptain Lindsay was a reserved melancholy uan, about whom the simple and honest pioneers wondered and speculated not a little. His language and manner bespoke at once the man of education and breeding. His from Fort Plain, on the Mohawk river, in

brought the story of his exile, which was briefly this: Capt. Lindsay, when a somewas aggravated by hot-brained, half-drunken partisans. Insulting words were exchanged. and a duel on the spot was the consequence. Lindsay escaped with a slight wound, but his sword pierced the heart of his friend. He was hurried away o a secure hiding place, first matter of the dispute he had been in the

wrong.

Lindsay made all the reparation in his power by transferring his paternal estate, for the term of his own lifetime, to the homeless widow and young daughter of his friend. Then, with his wife's small property, and the price of his commission, he secretly emigrated to America. He left his family in New York, while he went up the Hudson, purchased a small farm, and built a house for their reception. He was accompanied in this expedition by an old family servitor, who with true Highland fidelity, clung to his unfortunate master with exemplary devo-

Mrs. Lindsay's heart sunk within ber when she found that her new home was so far from any settlement-literally in the wilderness; but she understood her husband's misanthropic gloom, almost amounting to melancholy madness, and did not murmur. Yet her forest home was very beautiful; a small valley farm, surrounded by densely wooded hills, dark gorges and mossy dells. The house was a rough, primitive looking structure containing but three small apartments and a low chamber or rather lost. But it was comfortably and securely built, and, overhung by noble trees, and overrun by wild vines, was not unpicturesque. Under the tasteful care of Mrs. Lindsay, a little garden soon sprung up may be, that sends you the vision to sare you around it, where among many strange plants, frae death. So, ye maun heed the warning, bloomed a few familiar flowers, whose flavor and not put your life in peril by riding up seemed to breathe of home like the sighs of there, where they're waithin' for you in the an Exile's beart.

The family, at the period of their taking refuge in the fort at Cherry Valley, con sisted of three sons and an infant daughter in the little crowd. The man for answer (the last born in America,) the man Davie. and a maid servant. Douglas, the elder son, heantly. 'Indeed! so young!' remarked a lad of twelve or thirteen, was a brave, high the other. Then laying his hand gently spirited, somewhat self-willed boy, tall and on the head of the boy, and miling pitying handsome, and the especial pride of his mo- y into his wild, beseeting eyes, he said: ther-not alone because he was her firstborn, but because he most vividly recalled to her heart her husband in his happy days. Angus, the second son, was a slight, delicate. and poetic nature. Unconsciously displaring at times singular and startling intuitions -dreaming uncomprehended dreams, which were sometimes strangely verified, and uttering involuntary prophesies, which time often fulfilled—he was always spoken of a-"a strange child," and, for all his tender years and sweet, pensive face, was regarded with a secret, shrinking awe, even by those to him. In truth, the child seemed to be gifted with that wierd, mysterious faculty

known as second sight. Archie, the youngest son, his father's own darling, was a sturdy, rosy-cheeked, curly-headed boy, of five, Effie was at her mother's breast, a little rosy bud of beauty-a fair promise of infinite joy and comfort to her mother's saddened heart.

As I have stated, this family took refuge in the fort, in the spring of seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, somewhat against the will of Captain Lindsay—who, as he remained neutral, had little fear of the Indians -and also of his oldest son, who fancied there was something cowardly in flying from their forest home before it had been attacked. The latter, however, was soon reconciled by the opportunity afforded him. lor the first time for several years, of asso-ciating with lads of his own age of whom there were a goodly number at the fort and settlement. The sports and exercises of the men and youth were entirely of a military character; and Douglas, who had inherited martial taste from a long line of warlike ancestors, and who had been instructed by his father in military rules and evolutions soon became the captain of a company of boys, armed with formidable wooden guns, and fully equipped as mimic soldiers. Angus was made his lieutenant; but this was a piece of favoritism, the child having little taste or talent for the profession of arms.

One bright May morning, as these young amateur fighters were parading on the green before the fort, they had spectators whom mile away, Joseph Brunt had posted a large party of his braves, where, concealed by the thick wood, they were looking down on the settlement. It had been his intention to a attack the fort that night; but this grand prade of light infantry deceived him. At and decided to defer the attack till they could ascertain by their sconts, the exact strength of the place. In the meantime, he moved his party northward a few miles, to a point on the road leading from Cherry Valley to the Mohawk river, where he concealed them behind rocks and trees. At this spot the road passed throug a thick growth and wound along a precipicea hundred and stood in a ionery, unprotected situation, ififty feet high, over which plunged a small several miles from any settlement. This iffty feet high, over which plunged a small

Brant had doubtless received information that an American officer had ridden down wife, though a quiet, heroic woman, was evi- the morning to visit the fort, and might be dently a lady by nature and association. | expected to return before night. This officer Capt. Lindsay had a native love of soli- had come to inform the garrison that a retude and adventure—the first requisites for giment of militia would arrive the next day, a pioneer; and for several years no other and take up their quarters at Cherry Valley. reason was known for his seeking the wilds, His name was Lieutenant Woodville; be was and exposing his tender family to all the a young man of fortune-gay, gullant, handperils and privations of a frontier life. But some and daring. He was diessed in rich at length an emigrant coming from his na-tive place, in the Highlands of Scotland, hilted sword, and let his dark waving hair grow to cavalierish length. He rode a fullblooded English-horse, which he managed what dissipated young man, proud and pas-with ease. This Lieutenant Woodville sionate, had quarreled with a brother officer, lingered so long at the settlement that his an old friend, at a mess dinner. Both of friends tried to persuade him to remain all ficers had drank freely, and their difference night; but he laughed, and, as he mounted, night; but he laughed, and, as he mounted, flung down his portmanteau to one of them, saying, 'I will call for that to-morrow.'-When it was nearly sunset the little garrison came into court-yard to watch his departure. Among the spectators were the boy-soldiers, whose parade of the morning but not before he had learned that in the had daunted even the territor Brant. Fore-first matter of the dispute he had been in the most stood the doughty Douglas, and by his side the timid Angus, gazing with childish curiousity on the dashing young officer, and marking with wondering delight his smiling

mastery over his steed. Suddenly the body passed his hand over Before he could be questioned, he had quitclinging to the lieutenant's knee, crying in a ther's entreaty. tone of the most passionate entreaty.

'Oh, sir, ye maun stay here to night-here where a' is safe! Dinna gang; they'l kill ye! I'm sae sorry we left him! Oh dinna gang!

'Who, my little lad, who'll kill me ?' gently asked the officer, looking down into the delicate face of the boy, struck by his agonized expression.

'The Indians; they're waitin' for you in you dark, awfu' place by the falls, replied Angus in a tone of solemnity.

'And how do you know all this. my little man !' asked the officer, smiling.

·I hae seen them,' said Angue, in a low. hoarse tone, casting down his eyes and trembling visibly.

Seen them! when ! 'Just noo! I saw them a' as weel as I see you and the fort. It's the guid God, frae death. So, ye maun heed the warning, gleaming.

"What's the matter with this child? ask- humbly, but I manu believe it was Archie's ed Lieutenat Woodville, turning to a friend face. There it comes a spain! And father's merely put his finger on his forehead signi-

But indeed, I must go, prophet of evil Indians or no Indians, a soldier must obey orders, you know, come, dry your tears and I will bring you a p etty plume for your fair haired boy, possessing a highly sensitive soldier cap when I return. Adien, dear riends, until to-morrow.

> Saying this, he beat to loosen Anguands from the stirrup; but the the chile clung convulsively, shricking out his warpings and entreaties, until his ather broke through the crowd, and bore him forcibly away.

Lieutenant Woodville galloped off, with gay words of farewell, but, as some noticed with an unusual shadow on his bandsome

Mrs Lindsay took Angus in her arms, and strove to soothe him in her quiet, loving way. Yet the child would not be comforted. He hid his face in her bosom, sobbing and shuddering, but saying nothing for several minutes. Then he shricked out, There's There! Oh, mither, they has killed him! I hae seen him fa' frae his horse. I see him noo, lying amang the briars, wi' the red bluid running true his head, down on his braw soldier coat. Oh, mither, I could na help it: he would na believe the vision!"

After this, the repose of a sad certainty seemed to come upon the child, and, sobbing more and more softly, he fell asleep; but not until the return of Lieutenant Woodville's horse, with an empty saddle stained with blood, had brought terrible confirmation of the vision. Next morning, the body of the their arms we' them. Davie is no' a bad anfortunate young officer was found in the dark pass, near the falls of Tekaharawa. He be found in a' the world than father." had been shot and scalped by Brant him-

As may be supposed, this tragic verificamuch of superstitious dread to be altogether little brother, and Davie. kindly.

The boy instinctively shrank from it, and Some regarded the prediction as naturally resulting from the omipresent fear of savages -- common to settlers' ceildren--taking more vivid form in the imagination of a nervous they little suspected. Upon a hill, about a and sickly boy, and the fate of Lieutenant Woodville as merely a remarkable coincidence. But more shook their heads with solemn meaning, declaring the lad a young wizard; and went so far as to intimate that the real wizard was the lad's father, when understood by the nonest settlers, and that poor little Angus was his victim, the one possessed.

The expression of this feeling-not in worder, but in a sort of distrustful avoidance; made Mrs Lindsay consent to the proposition of her husband to return to their home for the harvest. Several families were venturing on this hazardous step, encouraged by the temporary tranquility of the country, and thinking that their savage enemies had quenched their bloodthirst at Wyominghus rather taking courage than warming that fearful massacre.

The Lindsays found their home as they had left it three months before; nothing had been molested: they all speedily fell into their old in-door and out-door amusements. And so passed a few weeks of quiet happiness. Capt. Lindsay and his man always took their arms with them to the harvest fields, which were in sight of the house .--I be two elder sons usually worked with their father. On the last day of their harvest when little remained to be done, the boys asked permission to go to a stream, about two miles away to angle for trout.

In his moody abstraction or fearlessness Captain Lindsay consented, and the boys set out in high glee. Little Archie, who was also with his father for that day, begged to be taken with them, but the lads did not wish to be encumbered, and burried away. Just as they were passing from the clearing into the little cow-path leading through the woods to the creek, Angus looked buck and saw the child standing by his father, in tears gazing wistfully after his elder brother.

'Ah, Douglas,' exclaimed he, 'let us tak' Archie wi' us. See how the pair bairn is freet ng.'

'No, no; he'll only fright the trout, and we camua wait, Come awa."

The lads reached the creek in safety crept stealthily along its shaded bank, selecthis eyes, grew marble white and rigid for an ed their places in silence, and flung their instant, them shuddered, and burst into tears bait upon the water. Douglas seemed to enjoy the sport keenly, but Angus was reted his brother, rushed forward, and was morseful for having said may to his little bro-

canna forget Archie's tearfu', wistfu' face.

Dinna fash your head about Archie, but mind ver fish !' replied Douglas impatient-

Augus was silent for another half-hour. Then he suddenly gave a short quick cry, made a start forward, and peered auxiously down into the water.

the cry a dimovement had scared a fine the cry and policy and poli the cry a d movement had scared a fine

Douglas laughed as he replied, 'It's ver own face ye say in the horn and not Archie's. How could it be his, when he's maist two

miles awa ?'

and Davie's! Oh, brother, the Indians!" Shrieking out these words, the poor hor taggered backward and fainted. Douglas. hough a good deal alarmed, had sufficient resence of mind to apply nature's remedy ortunately near at hand; and under a conous sprinkling of cold water. Angus speedily evived. Douglas no longer resisted hientreaties, but silently gathering up their ushing tackle, and taking up their string of trout, set out for home, walking slowly, and supporting the trembling steps of his brother. As they neared the borders of the clearing where they were to come in sight of the harvest fields and their home. Angus absojutely shook, and even the cheek of the

bold Douglas grew white. The first sight which met their eyes, on their emerging from the wood, was their house in flames, with a party of fiendish savages dancing and howling around it. The boys shrank back into the wood; and, crouching down together beneath a thick growth of underbush, lay sobbing and shudlering in their grief and terror.

At length Augus gave a start and whis pered joyfully, "Oh, I've seen mither, wee Ethe and Jenny-an' they're a' safe---hid away in the bushes, like us."

"But do you see father, and Archie, and auld Davie!" asked Douglas, believing at last in the second sight of his younger brother.

"No, no," replied Augus, mournfully, l canna see them any mair. They maun be a dead, Douglas.

"I'll no believe that," said the elder brother, proudly; " father and Davy hath had fighter, and ye ken a braver soldier could na

They lay thus talking in fearful whispers and weeping silently, until the shouts of the savages died away, and silence fell with the tion of Angus Lindsay's prophecy excited twilight over the little valley. Then, slowly surprise and speculation, and caused the and cautiously they crept from their hiding child to be regarded with a strange interest, place, and stole through the harvest fields to which, though not unfriendly, had in it too the spot where they had left their father and

And they were all there dead! They appeared to have fallen together-faithful grew more and more reserved day by day. Jold Davie lay across his master's knees, which he seemed embracing, in death. Little by the two beys. When they reached the Archie had evidently lingered longest alive; his flesh was yet soft and warm, and he had be paused and sold. I had better not go any

All, even to the sinless baby, had been tomahawked. Yet, bathed in blood as they were, the poor boys could not believe them dead but alread at their heart-beats, themselves utterly to grief.

ther-stained with their blood and shudder Lindsay's brow seemed more awfully storn toward heaven, seemed to have grown strang ly old in that time of terror and horror and bittor grieving. Thus the hours wore on ; and, at last from utter exhaustion, they slept -the living and the doad,

They were awakened by the warm sunlight and the birds who wrig-how strange in seemed!—as gally as over, in the neighboring wood. The boys raised their hands and looked, each into the other's and face, and then on the dead, in the blank speechless the first to thouk " Come brother." he tale in a calm topo, " we maun bo mon, noo; le or gang back to the fort; may be we find mither there, wi Jent v and the buith, 'gin you're sure you saw thom a' in you

-oldiers to come and make graves for thom. Come wi me. Angus dear.23

Augus took Dougha's hand, and rose; but Angus took trowgings and not rose; but some staggered and fell murmaring, "Oh, Prestrated by her fearful beconvenient yet brother, I'm sair faint and jil. Stay wi' mo not whelly deepairing, worn with couch anxiotreather, I'm sair faint and ill. Stay wi' me not whelly despairing, worn with cruel auxio- among them, and now and then do a little a little while, and then yo may cover us as ties and fatigues, Mrs. Lindsay at last slept, mischief to the remains of the town. They

yer no dvine, puir laddie; ver but fainting longerly from her pillow, looked around and the same, said Douglas, in the same, said Douglas, in the near before the many thinger, and I the same, said Douglas, in the near before the many thinger, and officers, to astonish us the near before the many than before the many than the same, said Douglas, in the near before the many than the property of the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic wounded by a shell from the north side, and the semi-time to the beautiful to the later than the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic wounded by a shell from the north side, and the semi-time to the beautiful to the later than the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the beautiful to the later than the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the beautiful to the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the beautiful to the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the beautiful to the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak between the many two bouglas and the tennic the peak the peak between the many two peaks the two peaks the many two peaks the peaks the many two peaks the their function to the harvest field. It was now lying where the dead had left ir. gainst a pile of wheat sheaves, and was found to taken frame—a' but this wee bit bairnie,' Sicholas, with which they shell the Russian the door of his master's room ajar, peeped

of which they partook.
Somewhat retreated, the boys set about in shich they found them; they loft little comes with the first awakening from sleep In spice of the flames it is intact, and does and Davie with his face against his master's

brother's heads for mementoes.

What no? said Douglas, petulantly, for Alas! it was difficult to find a lock on the dark pine graves abore—the soft blue of the north exploded with a tremendous crash,

and it had sic a pale, frightened look, I doubt the fat etless was next them. Better in his do with the terrible measures and burnings, mander of the Viadimir, is said to have exampled a pale, frightened look, I doubt the fat etless was next them. Better in his do with the terrible measures and burnings, mander of the Viadimir, is said to have exampled a pale, frightened look, I doubt the fat etless was next them. Better in his do with the terrible measures and burnings, mander of the Viadimir, is said to have exampled a pale, frightened look, I doubt the fat etless was next them. Better in his do with the terrible measures and burnings, mander of the Viadimir, is said to have exampled a pale, frightened look, I doubt the fat etless was next them. most pempons funeral obsequies; sweeter Valley and the neighboring settlements to him the simple prayer they solubed into Mrs. Lindsay and her children were then

little railey, and took their way toward the their friends in Scotland. their house, and searched around them and his extreme deficacy of health, with it, gra- at Carron, as is evident by the words on understanding exists between Austria and "I dinna ken, Douglas," replied Angus, the garden dilligently, but vainly, for any dually, his mysterious faculty; yet he was their trunnfon heads and branches. The

trace of their mother, and nurse, and sistor. From a rece in the little exchard they filled ther tracket with applies, and set forth.

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They had advanced but a mile or two in the dark winding forest path, when they heard before them the sound of tootstops and roices. In their sudden torrer, thinking mly of averages, they flest is to the thickest recesses of the wood. When their alarm and passod, and they sought to regain the ath, they found to their griot and dismay, that they had lost it. Still they kept on apparently at random, but angel-guided, it seemed, in the direction of the for: Yet light came upon them in the dense glooms wood, and at last york wears and sorrowful they sank down, murmured their broken orayors, and classed in each other's arms,

oll into with and troubled sleep.

Douglas was awakened in the early morting by a touch on the shoulder. He sprang to his foot, and confronted-Brant ! Behind the chief stood a small land of savage atten. dants, eagorly oyoing the young . pale face, as though their fingers itehed to be among

"Who are you?" asked the warrior storn

'I am Douglas Lindsay, and this is my brother, Augus Lind-ay-

' Is Captain Lindsay your father?'
'He was our father,' replied Douglas with passionate burst of tears, but yo ken wool enough we had no father noo, sin vo've murdored him. Ay, and puir auld Davie, and thu wee bairn Archie, ye divits!

'No boy,' replied Brant, in not an ungen-

do tone, 'we did not murder your father. I am sorry to hear he has been killed. He was a brave man and never took part with the rebels. I promised him my protection. It must be some of Captain Buttler's men they are about now. I would have risked my life to have saved his. I will protect his

children Whore are you going?"
To the fort, put in little Anger eagerly. 'May be we shall find mither and Effe, and Jenny n' there Oh! Mister Tonyendenage tak' un to the fort, if it's no too far, for we nae lost our way."

brant, who was an educated man, and had little of the ludian in his appearance of speech, smiled to hear himself nia pompous Indian name, ta stroke of policy on the lad's part) and roplied : "That is

warriars to roundn whose they were, until na should return -- up order received in sulinn silonce by the savages, who ginred toreby the two lays. When they reached the crept to his father's arms, and lay partially farther. I will wait here till I see you safe. Good bye! Tell your mother that Brant did not kill her brare bushand Say he's sorry about it-go."

The children

ви wht to express their

thanks, but he wared them away, and stood eret detect arms under the shade of a gigantic oak, wathing thom as they descoudod the hill and called them by their names in every od the hill and so in the sad story is accent of love and sorrow. At last, finding soon told. On the day of the massicra she all their frenzied efforts vain, they abandoned board the firing in the harvest field, and from the windows of the house, witnessed the The main rese upon them thus—weeping brief struggle between her husband and Turks you will hear from another quar wildly ever their murdered inther and from Davie and their mes. The tearful sight at ter. These of the English have not actually first benumbed every faculty-hut one cry ng with their death chill Nover did the from her baby rensed her from her stuper of moun look on a more desolate group. Capt. greef and terror. She enatched the infant rom the cradle, and rush of into the woods, in its light, and his unclosed eyes shone with followed by Jerny the maid. The two westerned by any consider the heaviest calibre, and protected as far as in try gloss. Archie's still tearful fact themselves so effectually in showed most piteously sad; while the agent thus her remained that they remained finals. The module and clasps were district not easily explained on the score of products. zed faces of the two young mourners, now undiscovered, though the shouts of the sathictness, and even the blaze of their burn-

ing tome reddened the sunli ht that struggiest through the thick folinge above them. When, at length the party left the little salloy, it presed within a few yards of the Oh! how forrently the mother fugitives Oh! how formuly the mother thanked God that her baby slept tranquilly on her bosom, and by no cry betrayer their hiding place! They did not venture to loave their leafy sanctumy until evening They were on the side of the clearing oppoalto the imrest folde, and near the rose leading to Cherry Valley. This they found, and set out at once for the sorthement, which they reached in arfety about midnight, and were kindly required at one of the fortified houses. The nest day a party of brave mer hopoloss search for Captain Lindsay, his sons quity, parties of our men are constantly on and sorrant. They reached the harmest gaged in burning old stores, clothing boots, sion on wax taken by Brizi, an amanusmit, but we'll cover them over we'll enves and the bounded to burn the rines, and shows get to the fort we'll ask the said search for the matter than an amanusmit, the onemy left behind them; but the Russ days and shows the said search for the colored half-analysis. valuely seeking for the missing hove return- siens are veritable Gallies, and appear not ed to Cherry Valley, taking a dead certainty to care for these things. They are not to and a faint hope to the afflicted wife and he always trusted, however, for if a knot of officers or horsemen collect in one place,

Somewhat retreated, the boys set about bartism of her terms. For some minutes consequence of a popular belief that it is axion. Oh, Douglas! he exclaimed, at last, I their medancinity duty. They did not at some forget Archie's tearfu', wistfu face. The bartism of her terms. For some minutes consequence of a popular belief that it is axion. They did not at their medancinity duty. They did not at the first term of sorrow and devolution which day with a crowd of distinguished visitors. Archie on his father's breast, and faithful after a great bareavement. Then she arose mot in any way justify the assertions of those

head of either father or child not darkened sky-the clouds a rosy and rollen, and the The walls of the fort are still erect. Fort and stiffened with gore grows accurately a result of the studiest spread a broad like the Paul alone is in perfect ruins. There was

to him the simple prayer they solided into Mer. Lindsay and her children were then livear, than the grandest requiem.

With this before us, pointing to the rains follow up the advantages of Sebastopol, peace is forther cf than large park.

It was nearly noon when the boys left the on the large of Sebastopol to the rains have a very large park have expelled her armies from the Crimea.

singularly sensitive, thoughtful and Imaginative; and when be grow into manhood though not recognized as a seer or a prophet, he was accorded a little which comprehended the greatest attributes of both-Post.

Mrs. Lindsay returned to the family on ate with her children; but the widow of er husband's friend was not deprived of her ad sanctuary, to which she had finally a leaver, if not a more sacred right as the tomo of her daughter, the wife of Douglas Lindsay.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE ALLIES IN SEBASTOPOL.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Sept. 18.

Since last Saturday very little has occurred to meet the eye, and the news may be briefly stated. The Russians continue to attengthen thair position on the north side, and to hang on their old points of occupa-The naval brigade bas been broken up and sent on board ship. The French have morml large masses of the corps of the left sleer army to the rear between Baldar and Tehergone. Our batterles are disermed. The roads to the camp are under going repair, and the army works corps, sesisted by seldiors, is ongaged in the formation of a now read from Balakiava, which will run paralled with the line of railway. Everything around as indicates the intention of putting the army into winter quarters on the sire of their present encampment; but there are signs equally unequivocal that a blow is to bo struck at the enemy ere the troops set thumsolves passively down to encounter the

theore of the winter. These signs, insignificant if taken separately, are in the ageregate unmistakable, unless our generals merely desire to while away the time in a anuming, and in frightening the enemy with bugaloo exhibitions, just as they are endeavouring to alarm us by their extensive fortifications on the north side, and as they sought to intimidate us in days past by practing acrost interior, barrioudes, and in oney to do. Cherry Vattey is just over the bill; only a fittle way off Let us go.

Saying this, and briefly commanding his transport corps, several divisions of which great activity provails throughout the land transport corps, several divisions of which have received orders to hold themselves in readings for immediate service. Colone M'Murio la busily engaged in ascertaining the actual capabilities of his corps, and has clousty upon their lost pray—the chief the actual espainitios of his corps, and has atrede forward through the forms, followed upon required to furnish bead quarters with an accurate estimate of the amount of suptics of a curtain character which he could convey, and of the number of mules and horses fit for duty. In one division the captain has been, ordered to procure mules to carry 250,000 rounds of ball carrigotrut is 50 rounds per man for a force of 5000 man. The officer in charge of the multarm receive ammunition has been warned to prepara for taking it into the field. The tracus of royal horse artilizing and field techte brow one myselfed and principal the improvatou on blenday morning that they were really going to start at once. Of the movements of the French, Sardinians.

togun, and so have made no sign positive

except the removal of the heavy field bat-

teries to the front, which is intended proba-

buly to strengthen our position, in ouse the

buted early this morning to the mon of this and foresight at least stayed the hands of the he a general review or inspection of the whole army to-morrow or on Thursday — Our support and minets are at work sink. ing great mines to blow in and destroy the unrightled docks, which have cost Russiase much anxiety, money, and bloodshed, and if it were not that they were intended to be and have been, somesary to violence and slaughter, one would regret that such splendid memorials of human skill should be shattered to atoms; but the fleet of Shiope sailed there and was repaired there on its return, and they are bulle not to foster peace and commerce, but to smite and destroy them. During these preparations no attempt to diliture the preparations to attempt to diliture the preparations on attempt to diliture the preparations on attempt to diliture the marking parties by the control of the con tempt to disturb the working parties by firing from the north side, although their guns they unexpectedly send a shell or shot could sweep some of the chosen look-out Houghs took out his pocketkni'e to sever the hillo' my dream. | would amother the gunners with smoke --- long last took out his pocketkni'e to sever the hillo' my dream. | The casemates are open, with fine airy galbeother's heads for memoratoes.

So the lowest out at the lovely landscoped leries behind, and the whole building is most morning. Indicate the lovely landscoped leries behind, and the whole building is most morning. Indicate the lovely built. In the same the building is most leries with a shudder, "did ye as see the 'Ah, Jenny,' sho said, 'it is a' as I dream. 'Ah, Jenny,' she said, 'it is a' as I dream way Fort Alexander in comparatively: but ed-the yellow corn on the hill side, and the little injured, although the mines under-

miral did on Monday, the 10th instant-

of artillery on the ther side of the harbour.

piles of shot and the number of guns in the arsenals at the boad of Dockyard Creek are wonderfully large, considering the immense amount of both expended, in the siege, it is suspected the ships were all disarmed lately. The 3d Buffs garrison our part of the town. Captain Rowlands, 41st regiment, has been appointed town-major to Colonel Windham, C B, who is English governor of Subautopol. The French envelry are going to Eupatoria. Sept 22.:0

Early this work the army was agitated by the universal report and helief that they would be sent on some great expedition furthwith, ere they settled down in their winter quarters. The French made a great domenstration towards Baldar and Altofer, the helicity of the settlement of t which led to no result, except directing the attention of the enemy to pass from the latattortion of the enoung to pass from the inttor place to the plateau efiche Bulbek. Now,
all hope of active, repectONe, being undertaken before the winter is some reason to hope
abandoned; but there is some reason to hope
that the advantage offered by Eupatoria as
a base of operations will no longer be neglected, and that the allies will act on the Russian rear from that point. It is said that Simpheropol is quite open, and that no field works or redoubts have been executed to protect it. Everyone is going into Sobastopol- The fear of mines has died out. All lay we walk about and watch the Russians, Now and then soldiers blow themselves up impromptu in the magazines; but, generally sporking, fow accidents have occurred. It is not only to destroy a olty, and Time input have had wonderful engineers, if he really razed Jerusalem to the ground. Scheetenel indood, is in ruins ; it has been shattered in many place to aplinters, as it were, by the iron atorm which for many long months has been driven by the floree breath ofgunpowder against it. The retreating enemy flive not spared it, and the agency of fire and the shocks of grout explosious have been added by them to the cannonade and bombard-ment which smote down palaces, churches; storohouses, barracks and statuly buildings, is though they were built of cards. But still much of Solustopel remains, in applicati terese terrible visitation; and although there is searcely one house in the pince which is uninjured, or one square yard of ground which does not bear the trace of shot or shell there is enough toft to show that is really; was a princely city, and that no pains had been spared to make it a fit mistress of the Ruzina. In the course of a year the firest city in the world would look neglected and lirty, if no stops were taken to olean it and to keep the streets trim and orderly. The grass to graw in the public ways, and it may coully be imagined that the inhabitante of a boologed city could lind but illitte time to teep the gardens and places of regrestion nest and clean. Grass does, infect, gravin the streets of Schattopol; the gardens are overrun with weeds, and the ringvarie at the back of the Redan bear only grape of a very different nature to those for which they once were famous. The walks, are full of capks great, and they have at his mathe

DEFENCES OF ODESSA As regards Odessa, there can be no doubt that the utmost pains have been taken to strengthen the fortifications and defensive works, upon the system adopted at Sebas topol, and that the sesside batteries have been armed with ship guns, and mortars of last year. If this attack should be renewed as it is not improbable, we shall pay the panalty of this forbearance. Han see than

ROBBING A FRENCH MILITARY CHEST AT ROMB. The court martial of the French army of occupation at Rome has just condemned four individuals named Antonelli, Castellani Brizi, and Lessella, to various periods of

apartment of the colonel of the 25th Regiment of the Line by the aid of a false key houses. The next day a party of arrive men ing steam to place at tolerable moved by the passionate entronties of the fare the range of the place at tolerable made by Lexuella, a locksmith by trade, two women, set out on what was thought a blessificate. Nearor to them still on the open. The key had been prepared, after as impressional and the control of our men are constantly on. darmerie. The colonel being exofficio presi-dent of the council of administration of the regiment, bad the military chest in his room, containing about 12,000f. at the time. It was locked with three keys, one of which was in the colonel's bands, another in those of the major and the third lay with the pay-master. The thieves found the colonels a un together, and gang awa.' watched over by her faithful nurse. She could awoop some of the chosen look-out master. The thieves found the colonels liming says in serrowfo things. Argus; awoke in the early morning, raised herself places with grape, but it is believed they key in a drawer, and opened the first lock contain some fragments of bread and most, she nourmus, pressing her bahe to her bor working parties. The latter fort affords earlier and saw the two strangers. He asked of which they portook.

Somewhat retreated the hors see about? To which one of them answered they had come to get the colonel's signature to a bill and walked with coolness to the stairs. The orderly and tottered away from the bed, saying travellers who maintained that the Russian to what be should do; but at last, recollective bills of my dream.

Then she arose not in any way justify the easertlons of those was about a minute making up this mind as to what be should do; but at last, recollections of the bills of my dream.

Would smother the sunnare with the first of the same after them, erving. Stone the bills of my dream. The others were subsequently arrested on the strength of his deposition. The sentence of the court-martial has been confirmed

Messen ser.

by the council of revision. - Galignani's

MEDIATION. In a circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its representatives, it is justimated that though Pressia is at liberts ito act as mediator, between the belligerent powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation; that, in tact, the West-They had first visited the ruins of An ong the Highlands, Angus Lindsay lost Many of them of the guns found were cast

- i faire y marriy. To

Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

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

Paris, Oct. 4, 1855. I proceed to keep the promise in my letter of yesterday, to give you a detailed account of the battle of the Fire Engines. The test arose on the greatest quantity of water thrown by the same quantity of power expended. I have already given you an acground. Expectation that must be disapcount of the trial by steam at "Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers." A more lost among the competitors. I have No. 5 in prime order, and well oiled, and I suppose the others have theirs too. His Royal public one has since taken place in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Napoleon on the banks of the Seine. Life boats leon on the banks of the Seine. Life boats to 23 with a good deal of caro. Arriving at and diving apparatus were also tested at the the end of the line a aplendid skiff carries same time and place. The point selected on the Seine is opposite the Champ de Mars which then stoamed off to the barge containand between the bridges of Alma and Jena. In the middle of the river a barge is moored; and on this is the diving apparatus. Fas-tened to the stern are two life boats. They float gracefully; and seem ready to mock and hurl defiance at the destructiveness of the deep. Now a steam boat is seen approaching, decked out in holiday atire; and from its mast he immat the flags of Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey. This steamer has on board many of the Parisian fair ladies who have come to add their attractions to the trials of mechanics and art. We are glad to see them, for their presence lends an influence all its own to our labors. The but still no go. She does not suck. A si-milar thing happened to this maker in 1851, steamer halts in the middle of the river. The neighboring quays and embankments are all crowded with spectators. Altogether and of course this is noted. After feeding, fles description from us.

ness, accompanied by the Royal Commissioners, and those from different countries she is fed like a sucking calf. Off she goes represented at the Exhibition, Juries of all now; but the result is not equal to Merryclasses 12 and 13 officers of the Fire Bri- weather, although she is larger. The word gade, Marine Department, &c., and Capt. Fowke, R. E. Secretary to the British

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

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

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

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

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

Ministry of the state of the st

GBRANG BER BORE FOR ARTS

Much to be a tory

Paris Mapie Leaf, which is discontinued to from a foliation of many of history on many many ومعطس وسينت المراب and is middle as

EUROPEAN NEWS

Quebec. It has admirers, and has the re-

putation of doing much work. It looks very well. It is twice the size of No. 5, (the

Castor') with one double action cylinder

placed in the back part of the tub. The two beams are about 15 feet long and re-

quire 40 men to work thom. While I admit she looks well, I smile to myself at the

exertions made to best her puny mate from Montreal. Number 11, from Heidle-

berg, is not a bad engine, and she will run

some of those in the row protty hard. All

be rest of the Engines are French, and

ther are of various merit. Each maker has

his name on the machine and his men on the

ointed, is high, and there is not much lov

Highnors examined all the Engines from

him to the Steamer I have above alluded to

ing the diving apparatus and to which were

down to the Fire Engines, and from the

At a signal given, No. 1 is off and doc

not do badly. At No. 2, Prussian Engine

the branchman stands firm and steady and

aims at the wall. No. 3, Merryweather's

London Engine, is manned by 24 men.

succession, at the rate of 72 strokes to

rap, rap, again go the brakes for 30 strokes,

all eyes are on you?" At the given signal,

"Vive l'Empereur!" and the words seemed

gine, did well, but nothing remarkable. No.

men, and 20 more than the little "Castor.

take the measurement of the distance thrown

who did, decline to furnish me with the re-

sults; but this point may be depended on :

the little George Perry Engine, from Mon-

treal, struck wall 10 feet from the bottom.

None of the other engines reached the same

point within 11 feet & inches. The Mon-

treal engine, therefore, bids defiance to the

skill of Europe; and I feel proud of the fact.

The trials over, Messrs. Tresca & Trela

and the officers of the Fire Brigade, exam-

ined the victorious little engine very closely.

They expressed themselves much pleased by

its simple arrangement and large passages

and saw that its superiority was so evident

as not to admit of a doubt. They were par-

ticularly struck with the ease with which it

was unpacked and dismounted; which was

done in the presence of these gentlemen in

14 minutes, an operation which would occu-

py the English, Quebec, Prussian, or Aus-

Accounts from the Mining districts of Lake Superior agree in considering the

prospects of the coming season such as to

ifford the greatest satisfaction to those in-

terested in the country. The various Min-

ing Companies, especially in the copper re-

gion, are said to be actively engaged in get-

ting out this ore for shipment; and instead

of contracting their operations as winter sets

SCHOONER ASHORIE A large topsail

chooner, name not known, went ashore on

the night of the 16th, on Long Point West;

two out of nine of the crew were saved, the

rest supposed to be drowned. 'I he two sav-

ed were so exhausted that they were una-

ble to give any account of the veessel; she

is supposed to have been loaded with wheat.

......

D. Pettigrew, of London, acknowledg-

es the receipt, per post frem Somersetshire

of a "living lizard, measuring 19 inches in.

length, lively, after having undergone no

THE PARIS MAPLE LEAF .-- We have

less than eight post office stampings.

was dead at the journey's end."

in, they contemplate extending them.

rian, from one to two hours.

Steamer's deck witnesses the trial.

tuched the life boats.

THE ALLIES IN SEBASTOPOL

CAMPBEFORE SEBASTOPOL Sept. 25.

The fleet which sailed round towards Ba aklava on Friday turned back and passed by Sebastopol, and thence proceeded to Eupatoria on Saturday, returned to Kamissch on Sunday with immense consumption of coal and production of black smoke and with utter want of success as for as regards the supposed object of their curious off from their present position to meet some imaginary demonstration in their rear. Yesterday, Sir Edmund Lyons and Admira Stuart, together with several post-exptains attended at head-quarters, and it is under stood that they, in common with the whole lest are most anxious 'to do something' ere the senson is too far advanced for naval oporations. At Eupatoria, they found no After the trial of these things which I will again allude to, His Imperial Highness drops less than 31 000 Turkish infantry in a fine state of discipline, and in perfect readiness, as far as the physique and personnel of the troops are concerned, for any military servic.. Those soldiers were all reciewed and inspected on the occasion, and officers of rank, English and French, were alike gratied by the disciplined alortness and efficiency of those neglected and almost useless infantry. It is difficult to imagine that these Down go the brakes-rap, rap, rap, in quick Turks could not aid us materially in driving the enemy from Schantopol it they were strongthened by an English division and two French divisions, which could well be spared minute. But no go-try it again. Rap, from this army at present, aided by all our cavalry, which are now in very excellent condition, and are nevertheless, of ne earth-ly service at Kudekei or Baidar. Between the scene is very animated, and such as baf- the result is excellent. Pass on to No. 4, French, English, and Sardinlans, we could Taylor & Lons, London Engine. Her sond a force of at least 5,500 anbres to the At 12 o'clock precisely a gun fires and approunces the arrival of Ilis Imperial Ilighgo quickly, at the rate of 80 strokes to a would have nothing to four from any Rus north side of the Alma, which certainly minute; but no go - she does not suck; and sian cavalry in the Crimon. Colonel M'Murdo has got more than 10,000 horses and mules for the service of the Land Transport Corps and it would be very strange indeed if he could not spare enough of them to supply is given to pass on to Canada, the No. 5. and carry food for an expeditionary column. George Perry Engine. The brakes were manned by 16 men. The engine is steady during a wook or ten days, and oven it ho was not able to aid the French intendance and firm, and filled with water. A gentle-man in the front exclaimed..." Now Canada, in the field, should they require our assistance. The allied fleet could embark and land the whole force in 46 hours, or at all events in 60 hours, at any point between Balaklava or Kamiesch and Eupateria. All Mr. Perry rushed to the brakes and shouted our gallant sailors, from tho admirals downwards, fool acutely the difficulties and into send electricity through the pumps, which forced a stream of water a dead hit against gloriousness of the position in which they the wall, 10 feet from the ground, amid the have been placed. They had hoped indeed huzzaing of the spectators. The owners of to co-operate with the land force in the forthe Engines from old mother England could tunate attack upon Sobastopol on the 8th September; but the violent wind and high hardly believe their own eyes, as they saw con which sprang up ourly on the morning of that day forbade them to raise an anchor the water trickling down the wall, after havnor could such a large ficot have been se in motion in the bad weather that provailed sion for Great Britain, and several other and directed against the narrow entrance gentlemen, now came ashore and congratuof Sobastopol, without the cortainty of colated Canada on the result thus far .- Two lision and the risk of fatal confusion Ordors were given the night before to have trials are allowed, but Mr. Perry said he took his second. Prussia now came to the steam up early and to give the crows dinner at eleven e'clock, and it was fondly hoped the mon would have been engaged soon scratch with her No. 6 Engine, larger than No. 2, and one that is very complicated. It after, noon. They were destined, however, to be again spectators, auditores tantum, of few strokes decided it was no go. The matho struggle. In the recent short cruise to chine was inferior. No. 7, a French Enand from Eupatoria the floot could not dis-corn any traces of the Russians norm of the Alma. They could not make out a convoy, , from Brussels, was large, but did not and its work was bad. No. the Admitty, or over a sire bount, all along the coast and by the telescope for several miles inland. played well. No. 10, Quebec, did not real-It would seem, indeed, as if the Russians ize expectations. No. 11, Heidleburg, beat did not use the Perecop read to any great Quebec. The Quebec did not equal the extent, or that their conveys made a detour towards the east in order to avoid any flying column from Eupatoria. Possibly they I must give Mr. Tache great credit for enand most of their supplies down by the Tohongar, and there is every reason to beergy in managing. He took his second trilievo that the Russians have established another route between l'orecop and Tehongar

> fool his army during the winter, the quantity of stores piled up on the north side is, to my mind, a guarantee for their disappoint-There is no sign o' any present intention on the part of the enemy to ahanden their position on the north side. The celerity with which they throw up and finish the most termidable-looking redoubts on the admirable d ggers, and Marshal Turonne, before it was, who was wont to say that as many battles w to won by the spade as he tho masker. The fire across the reads in crosses in frequency and sero iv every day and we have to record the less of two men in the Buffs and a low toffing examities from from the chomy's cans ful too mer'ars of the French must have can of sorious injury . Aug . French commission sits daily ed colors apportuning the soods of war found in the tewn. The number of guns of ili k nds capatroli exce ds 4000; immensi quantities of small urms base been carried a by the soldiers and sold, but there are

for the purpose of advance or retreat. I

od along through the rushes in the posti-

which he observed minutely, and that he saw enough to satisfy him that an immenso

proportion of the Russian supplies were

carried into Crimen by that route. Perecop is quite sale from the sea side. The Spit-

fire was not able to got very near to the

land, but, to make assurance doubly sure

the enemy, take the road south between the

between the sea coast and Starne. The

once if we are not to make any offensive

morement, and, although some people hug

Staroo and Crasnoo lakes, instead of going

threw water very well. I had not time to passed up the Straits of Conitchi, and push-

by the various engines, and those parties lential salt marshes up to Tchongar bridge,

me im ediment to the Russan working are have greatly damaged their magazines sill thesof them remaining As the Rus show our 18.000 men between the morning or the 5th and class verying of the 8th Sept is likely that we car used at local 1800; soud of arms, got to mention the masket in state, &c., which bolonged to men rendeted acra documbat during the preceding part of the sego. The commission acis on the principle of divising the speils in profortion to the rumper of men actually layer up the strength of the respective ar cos in the care's reinto Separatel. The lateurs were interrupted the other day by live bottle-fly, placed as food for the lizard a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of its splinters, as it burst as seen as it fell through the roof of the building in which received with regret the last number of the they were sitting. If the Russians are suite-

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

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

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

THE MAGAZINE UNDER THE

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

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES ON THE

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

soldiers, 2625. Wounded: Superior officers, 26; inferior,

206; soldiers, 5\$26. Contusions: Superior officer 7; inferior 58; soldiers, 1138.

Missing: 24 officers, 1730 soldiers. The Invalide says-The Russians lost ,500 men on August 17; and 1,000 men per day, on every day following, up to September 5. The result is-killed, wounded, and missing on

August 17th..... 1,500 men. August 17th to Sept. 5th. 19,000 " September 5th to 8th ... 11.701 "

Total..... 32,201

A letter from Cdessa, of the 30th ult., in

the Cologne Gazette, says:-" It is not

ODESSA.

surprising, after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our batteries and the courage of our troops, and of neutral states. that all those who can do so should hasten to quit the town. A decree has just been published which, under any other circumstances, would have been received with great by Charkow. General Menilikow and Colo-

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LATEST.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.

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

DENMARK.

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

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

PIEDMONT.

MONTENEGRO.

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

NEUTRAL FLAGS IN THE SEA . OF AZOFF.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.

The permission granted by the Allies to friendly and neutral flags to ship grain in the ports of the Sea of Azoff, under proper resinst., was negotiated by the Austrian government at the instance of the Trieste house of Gopcewitsch, which had large stores of corn at Taganrog, and lost it all during the bombardment.

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

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

Der foundations are upo i the buly !!! s.

Hamilton. Friday, November 2nd. 1855 "THE SACERDOTAL TITHE."

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

substance to Almighty God.

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

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

treme unpopularity of the subject will interfere with the widely extended circulation which we could desire for this publication. and we must with all respect acknowledge the surprise with which we have heard many of the Clergy themselves speak of this subject as one which it was vain to urge upon the minds of people now-a-days, and in proof of their assertion would point to the parishtrictions, as telegraphed to you on the 4th es of those who plainly declared to their parishioners that the tithe of their ubsistance belonged to Almighty God, and asks what success has attended such a course. We think the answer is easy. We think that all the success which under the circumstances we have a right to expect has attenof course, only as far as concerns the flags | ded such efforts. Within our own personal knowledge weare acquainted with a good many who now pay their tithe regularly, who a few years since never understood that such was their duty, and who consequently never thought of performing it. We are also confideat that if there was a more general and this particular, we should gradually find the practise of this duty much more frequent J. T. Mackenzic. - Materia Medica, (Se merely because their own clergyman urges many who argue that because we cannot J. T. Mackenzie, -Clinical Surgerye

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

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

That circumstance however will no doubt neglected duty of paying the tenth of our cess, but if this is a reason for perserarence in one it must also be a reason for persevering in the other.

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

We must add that the little work is got

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

was held in the College Hall, on Saturday,

After the usual prayers, the Chancellor

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

of Law. M. D. ad eundem.

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

Huson William Munro Murray. 30 4 M. B. ंद्र हालकारी Robert James Johnston. B. C. L. Charles Magrath,

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

Dublin. Gustavus Rochfort Jarvis, King's College, Fredericton.

Thomas Tempest Robarts, Toronto University.

William Bettridge, King's College, Toronto. M. A. S. C. TT SNAP

Rev. Arthur Palmer, Gustavus Rochfort Jarvis, 11 Thomas Tempest Robarts, William Bettridge.

The following Prizes were then distributed by the Chancellor: Ds. VanKoughnet.—Chancellor's Prize

for First Classic at B. A. Examina tion 1854. Ds. Broughall .- First Kent Prize for

Theological Essay. Ds. Cooper. - Divinity Prize, in annual

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

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

Year at the annual Examination Ds. VanKoughnet .- English Essay. Sandars .- Latin Essay.

Sandars .- Latin Verse. The presentation of the respective Prizes by the venerable Chancellor formed a very

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

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

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

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

J. T. Mackenzie.—Surgery, (Senior.) W. Lambert 20 ( Practice of Medicine, T. G. Phillips 20 ( Junior. ) 3 A. Ardagh .- Institutes of Medicine, Junior.)

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

41st regiment

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

McNeely, Divinity Scholar, 1st Class. November 6. D. MacLeod " " 2d Class. Middleton, Divinity Scholar, 2d Class. heart-Prov. iii, 3 Fleming, " " 3d Class. Cooper, Cameron Scholar, Badgley,

Butterfield. Carralf,

Carter. Case.

Cayley,

Denison. Grout, Henderson

Jones, N. McLeod, M. O'Reilly,

A. Ardagh,

Lambert. At the close of the Convocation, the Be nediction was pronounced by the Bishop.

COLLEGIUM S. S. TRINITATIS Nomina Candidatorum Termino Michaelis A. D 1855, QUI HONORE DIGNI HABITI SUNT. IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

> CLASSIS 1. Broughall, Abraham Jacobus.

> CLASSIS II. Davies, Henricus Gulielmus.

CLASSIS III.

Weld Octavus. IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I. CLASSIS II.

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV. EORUM QUI INEXAMINATIONE PRO GRADI A.B. ECREGIE MERITI SUNT.

Broughall, Abraham Jacobus.

CETERORUM QUI EXAMINATORIBUS SATISFECERUNT.

Bogert, Jacobus Johannes Cruden, Gulielmus, Higginson, Georgius Noel Jones, Herbert Chilion Murray, Huson Gulielmus Munro O'Reilly, Jacobus Edwin Robinson, Carolus Walker Schofield, Fredericus

GEORGIUS WHITAKER. GEORGIUS CLERK IRVING. Examinatores

GEORGIUS WHITAKER, Pro. Chancellarius.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

November 4.—Twenty Second Sun-DAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. If thou seekest her (wisdom) as silver and searchest for her us for hid treasure then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord .- Prov ii, 4. 5.

True wisdom teaches us how to live so as to secure a happy eternity. The first step in this is the fear of the Lord; and this fear, 11. well understood and applied, will lead to all the rest. But true wisdom, and therefore mit in regard to affliction; one that we do God's fear, comes from him; and it is his not see God's hand in it, but regard it only appointment that it should be given to those in its earthly causes, and so do not value it who show that they value it and earnestly as we ought; the second, that we do not desire it. If then we thus exert ourselves esteem God's end in it, even our purificato be wise unto salvation, God will give us tion, but weary of it, before it has accomto understand his fear, which will lead to it. Lora, give me to value wisdom above all Grant me, Lord, always in affliction to acearthly twasure, and to seek it accordingly.

you wilt perform it until the day of Josus Christ, I'hil. i, 6.

This is true in an its fulness of God's churches, as bodies. But his will is the restoration of every child of man; therefore Phil. i. 9. every one may be sure that God wills his salvation. Yet his work begun in any of us the source of the purest and haliest action, is a special pledge of our salvation, unless and that which makes us most like God. we ourselves reject it: for it shows that his Bit love requires guidance. It impels us will has been in part accomplished, and to do that which we know to be God's will. therefore is an earnest of its completion. but we require first to know what is his will: Glory to thee, O Lord, for thy work in my and when conflicting duties come before us. heart for the hope of complete salvation. and different loves appear to be at variance, May nothing tempt me to draw back. NOVEMBER 5.

1. When wisdom entreth into thing heart and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee. - Prov ii, 10, 11.

It is by our own understanding of our real good, and our consequent discretion, that God will keep us from sin and preserve us in his ways. And it equally depends on ourselves to obtain this understanding: for it comes when we open our bearts to true to us in itself. O Lord, grant me more to open my beart to instruction, especially to thy holy spirit. Grant me so to profit by it limit to our rendering these dues should be that it may form my chief pleasure.

2. It is must for me to think this of you all, because I have you in my heart. - I'hil

God has so bound us up, in each other, that each may help anothers salvation. It we have any in our hearts, we labour as we can for their welfare, and we pray continualbearts, that we trust it cannot wax cold, we time, our tastes and our means to support his

may ensure their salvation.

with them upon the table of thine account.

Mercy prompts us to kindness, forbearbearance and forgetfulness towards others; truth makes us just in our estimation of them. both mercy and truth on the tables of my his ways, we shall share his destruction. beart.

orcellent -Phil. i. 10.

enlightening of the Holy Spirit, especially when tempted to severity. through the Scriptures. May my mind thus increase in a divine knowledge and judgement, that I may always approve only what is truly excellent. NOVEMBER 7.

1. Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thing increase -

are his, and to be employed for his honor. on the 12th of August, and the Bishop Thence we must strive to use all our sub- preached upon the occasion from Ps. xliii.3,4 knowledge that spiritual blessing, by offer- up. Both organs are of excellent tone and ing to him first fruits of our increase. Thus he is honored in our use of it; we deepen on our own minds the sense of our dependence on him, and of his goodness; we bring his blessing on all that is left. Let me ever bear this duty in mind and perform it faith ish of Quebec. (This Chapel not being

2. Until seventy times seven. - Matt. xxiii.

Forgiveness is not natural, and therefore we are apt to weary of it. We think the injuries of others ought to be punished, and that when long repeated, we may at least sbut our hearts against the offenders. But Jeasus teaches otherwise. He would have us forgive without limit, when our brother's heart turns to us. And with reason: for to what end shall we be implacable? Which will more surely amend the offender, our displeasure or our love? His heart requires to be softened and humbled; and our wrath will sustain his pride. Let me bear this spirit of forgiveness.

1. Despise not the chastening of the Lord,

There are two errors we are apt to complished in us all the amendment we need. knowledge thy hand, to look carefully to 2. He who hath begun a good work in know thy will in it, and thankfully to accept all thy discipline, that thy will may be fully accomplished in me.

> 2. That your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and all judgement.

Love is the life of the renewed soul, aud or sin and error are presented to us under the guise of love, then we require judgement to teach us what course to take. Thence we should desire to abound in knowledge and judgement. Give me, Lord, thus to abound more and more.

NOVEMBER 9.

1. Withold not good fr m then to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it -Prov. iii, 27.

There are various ways in which good is due to others; in justice, when God has wisdom, so that it may freely enter; and imposed on us duties towards them, or when when we cherish knowledge and so enjoy they have rendered us service on condition its effects upon our hearts that it is pleasant of recompense; in gratitude, when they have done us voluntary service; in charity when they need our assistance. The only our power; and when that is certain, we should not allow selfishness or distrust or fear to restrain us. May I thus be openhanded according to my power.

> 2. A certain King, who would take account of his servants .- Mait. Inii, 23.

God is our King. He governs us and then our affection for them is so fixed in our he requires that we should contribute of our may trust in our perseverance for them and kingdom; and be calls us to account from consequently in their full salvation. Let me day to day by the voice of conscience for 20th October, 1855.

The following gentlemen were then ma- cherish this goodly love for some, that I the manner in which we have paid this tri- Accipant.--On "uesday last as a man I Let not mercy and truth torsake thee : mercy, before justice calls on me for my last

> November 10. none of his ways -Prov. id. 31.

When we see the success of the oppres upright in our dealings, faithful to the trusts sor, and how proud and self-sustained he apreposed in us, equitable in our distribution of pears to be, and how he rules and is looked that which God enables us to do for them. up to by others, we are apt to envy him his But intercourse with the world tends to rob position, and to be ashamed of our own, who an effort on our part that they may not for-for of worldly good; and then by an easy sake us. For this reason we strive to re- step we learn to act to others as he acts to-

1 2 Shouldest thou not have had compas-2. That you may approve things that are sion on thy tellow servant, even as I had pity on thee.—Matt. xxiii, 33.

God has so made man, that his conscience, Our offences against God are infinitely when left to speak without bias naturally ap- greater than any we can sustain from our proves the things which are excellent. But fellow creatures; and he is our maker and our conscience is misled by the example and Redeemer, and has a double right to all conversation of others, and still more where from us; whereas we have but a limited we fall into evil habits and choose them for claim on them. And he has voluntarily forcan be relied on to approve the excellent ashamed to exact our due from others, when capital winter port for Hamilton. things. And this is done by means of sin- we have so much to be foreiven from him gleness of desire to do God's will and the Help me, Lord, ever to remember this

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Two new organs have been imported this year from England, for Chapels in Quebec. One for the Chapel of the Holy Trinity within the walls, served by the Rev. E.W. We are apt to forget that whatever we Sewell, the other for St. Mathew's own. But duty to God requires that we by the Rev. H. Roe, one of the Curates of should acknowledge that we and all we have the Parish. The latter organ was first used stance, that He may be honored by it. And the sermon being followed by a collection when he increases it, we are bound to ac- towards the expenses of putting the organ manufacture.

> A beautiful stone Font from the hand of Rowe, at Exeter, England, has recently been presented by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., to the Chapel at Silleri in the Paryet consecrated on account of some debt lying upon it, has not formally received any name. It is licensed for Divine Service.) The Chapel, in the first pointed style, stands at the head, in correctness and ecclesiastical effect, of the edifices of the Diocese, and the same place may be assigned among Fonts to the present of Dr. Mackie. It is designed as a memorial of the doner's brother. Major Mackie of the British Army, who died of Cholera at Varna, while serving with the arms in the East, and it is encircled by an inscription in the old black letter character, carrying his initials and the date of his decease, together with the text, 1 Timothy,

A similar gift, sent out in the same vessel, has been made by the Rev. Principal Nicolls, to the Church at Waterville, and ture on board into the depths of the ocean which was for a considerable time, served by that gentleman.

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,-

May I request the favor of a little space in your widely-read journal to correct an erroneous impression which I find has prevailed in this county, as to the reception which the learned Chief Justice of this Province met with on the occasion of his being admitted to the honorary degree of L.L.D. in the University of Oxford. The impression is that that reception was anything but flattering—that the candidate was disparagingly lluded to as unknown to fame, and therefore by consequence not meriting the high honor about to be conferred. This impression 1 am told was either created or strengthened by an article in the "Globe." Not having seen the article I cannot express an opinion about it, but having been an eye or ear witness of the proceedings alluded to, I cannot refrain in justice to the distinguished indiridual who has been the subject of ill-natured remark, to give a most unqualified contraliction to those disparaging statements. As a native of Canada I felt proud of the manner in which one of her most prominent sons was received, and I assert without fear of contradiction, that after the little jeu d' esprit among the undergraduates-playing upon the name—(a liberty which they take with every one without respect of persons, and which is not regarded as anything more than a little juvenile sport) when the candidate was announced as the Chief Justice of Opper Canada and Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto, he was greeted with a most enthusiastic burst of applause.

The language in which the candidates were proposed varied according to their different characters and pursuits, and to none was the address more complimentary than to Sir John Beverly Robiuson, who was spoken of by the reciter or orator not only as a recipient of honor, but as himself conferring honor on the University, by accepting the degree at their hands.

lowed to go abroad uncontradicted if not founded on fact.

I remain, yours, &c.,

bute to him. Let me answer this call faith- named Dennis Fennell was uncoupling some

death from his own carelessness. TRAINS THAT WERE NEVER DREAMT of in Canada .-- On Tuesday an enormous us of mercy and truth: therefore it requires have not the same amount of self-satisfaction train of forty-four cars, and yesterday a larger one still, composed of fifty-five cars. passed over the entire length of the Great ed to the spot, to meet the Bishop. member their claims and to cherish them in wards as. But let us be on our guard Western Railway .-- They contained live our affection. O Lord, enableme to write against this snare; assured that if we choose stock from the far West destined for the New York Markets.

The receipts last week were the largest since the opening of the line, and we shall the Bishop of Exeter, priests 10, deacons 5 hardly be surprised in some week before Christmas, to see them figure up £20-000. The Bishop of Llandarf, priests 5, deacons 6

BRANCH RAILWAY TO WELLINGTON SQUARE .-- It appears to be very probable that a short line 11 miles will be made from the Hamilton and Toronto Railway. If priests 7,2deacous S. Total, priests S7, ourselves. Then the conscience itself is de- given us long before we had occasion to for- combined with an extensive pier and warefiled, and requires to be restored, before it give others. How ought we then to be houses, it will make Wellington Square a

> The people of Wisconsin are now agitating for the re-enactment of the law establishing the punishment of death penalty for murder, as the only safety for fife and property.

He learn that no more trains will be run the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway until further notice. All the employees have been discharged, except those necessary to protect the Company's property. have comes from God, and to use it as our Free Chapel in St. John's Suburbs, served It is not known when the lines will be re-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A Roman Catholic clergyman of the dioceso of Cashel has received a letter from an Irish priest, the Rev. Thomas Reardon, pastor of Eastern Pennsylvania, in the course of which the writer imploringly entreats his correspondent to use all his influence to check what he designates the insanc spirit of emigration to America which seems to possess the people of Ireland. "They

are rushing," says the writer --"On the almost certain ruin of their souls while their temporal condition is at best but little improved. A full fifth of the number leaving Ireland are laid in strange graves within one short year from the day they quit their native shores, and the greater part of the others are soon broken down by the sovere labor to which they must apply themselves and the awful climate, which repidly bring on premature old age, and hurry the poor victim inte an early grave. From the hour they land to the hour they die, they are despised and spit upon, and in thousands of cases they die without the last rites of the Church, or any of the consolations which at home would smooth their dying pillows, and prepare their souls for the solemn moment of departure. I have had much experience of the mode of life into which nearly all our people are drawn, and I solemnly believe that if the vessels which bring them over were suddenly to founder and carry every creathey would have a better chance of salvation than they have after they have lived for some in this country. So entirely convinced an I of the fearful havoc of souls which is the result of coming here, that, were Almighty God to give me the power of building a wall of fire raund Ireland to prevent its people from leaving it, it should be built before the ink with which I write this line would dry. For the love of Jesus try to keep your people at home, for every individ-

ual you keep you snatch a soul from hell." The Rev. Ralph Old, rector of Semley, Dorset, who died a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five, has by his will made the following munificent bequests :- To the Incorporated Society for promoting Christian Knowledge at Home,£2,400; to the Incorporated Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Abroad, £2,400; to the Society for Building and enlarging Churches and Chapels, £2,400; to the Salisbury Infirmary, £150; to the General Hospital at Bath, £450; to the choir of the parish of Semley,

£150; to certain poor of the said parish, £50. The Rev. Geo. Mansfield, of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, having recently declined a living with but a small population, offered to him by the Lord Chancellor, his congrgation have presented bim with a handsome testimonial as a token of their esteem, and as a special mark of the approbation for his preferring to remain at a post of great labor and difficulty, with an uncertain income, to going to one of ease, with a permanent pro-

We understand that the Rev. R. M. MacBrair, M.A., late of Cambridge, has publish an address to the Church on supplyresigned his appointment into the hands of the President of the Conference, and withdrawn from the connection, expressing his dissent from some parts of the Wesleyan economy and discipline. Mr. MacBrair is a native of Scotland, and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he gained some important prizes, and obtained his degree of Master of Arts. He afterwards went abroad and studied more languages. Having offered his services to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, he was sent to Western Africa as linguist, to grapple with one or more of the negro tongues. He soon succeeded in forming a grammar of the Man-The Chief Justice's name stands too high, same language. He also drew up a sketch and his character, both public and private, of the Foolah language (the most difficult of are too generally respected in Canada to African dialects, and previously unknown to gives us laws; he protects and defends us suffer from the breath of envy or misrepre- Europeans), which has lately been published ly to God for them; and thus engage the from our enemies; he assigns to us our tal-sentation, but that is no reason why any by the Admiralty. Mr. MacBrair has also Lord more in their special salvation. If ents and means of support and service; and statement derogatory to him should be al-written some books in English, contributed to various popular periodicals, and was one of the originators and editorial committee of the well-known Bulwark, or Scottish Reformation Journal .- Cambridge Chro-

LARGE SCHOOLS .- The magnificent new fully, that my accounts may be settled by cars at the Grunsby Station, he was caught by the late Sir John Guest, and which have been finished by his widow, the Lady Charbetween the buffers and received such inju- lotte Scheriber, were opened on Tuesday ries that he died the same evening in the last in the presence of the Bishop of Llanhospital of this city. An loquest was held dail and a brilliant assembly of the surroundbefore H. B. Bull, Esq., Caroner, when ling gentry. The building consists of sever after a careful investigation, a verdict was for boys and girls. The number of children returned, that the deceased came to his for whom the means of education have been provided exceeds 1,400.

On the occasion of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrating Christ Church, situate on Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare, procession of the principal tradesmen of the town, with about forty clergymen, walk-

ENGLAND .-- Ordinations have been held by the following bishops, with the results annexed:--The Archbishop of Canterbury, priests 14; the Bishop of Oxford, priests 10 deacons S; the Bishop of Carlisle, deacon I: the Bishop of Emcoln, priests 3, deacons 2 the Bishop of St. David's, priests 3, dencons 4; the Bishop of Ripon, priests 6, deacons 5; the Bishop of Chester, priests 17, dea-cons 17; the Bishop of Worcester, priests 12, deacons 15; the Bishop of Lichfield, deacons 71.

It is stated that in the diocese of Chester be nonulation numbers over a million o souls; its area in acres is one and a half million, and its occlesiastical benefices are 436. The diocese of Manchester has the largest population of any see save that of London, and the acreage of York is the most extensive with the same exception.

Dr. Hall, in his medical journal, asserts that one great cause of dyspepsia in ministers is eating too soon after preaching. For two or three hours the tide of nervous energy has been setting in strongly towards the rain, and it cannot be suddenly turned towards the stomach; but the mental effort has occasioned a feeling of faintness or debility about the stomach, and a morbid appetito; and if food is taken at all largely, there is not the nervous energy there requisite to effect its digestion, for the brain will be running over the discourse.

UNITED STATES.

BOARD OF MISSIONS .- The annual meeting of this body commenced in St. Bartholo maw's church, New York, on Wednesday morning, 17th inst.; the Bishop of Virginia presiding, and the Bisheps of Ohio, New Jor ey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, lowa, and Ithede Island, the Assistant of Virginia, and the Provisional of New York being also present, with a considerable num-ber of clergy and laity from various diocosos. The Rev. Prof. Van Polt was unanimously re-elected Secretary It appeared from the report of the Domestic Committee that it had now had on its list four missionary Bishops, and 104 l'riosts and Deacons; 22 stations were new vacant; 49 new appointments had been made during the year; and there had been 18 resigna-The general prospect of the Miraio

work was every where cheering and encour aging it the highest degree. The circulation of the "Spirit of Missions" was increase ing. The secretary had spont 13 weeks in tours at the South and Wort in travelling 11.800 miles, and preaching and delivering addresses every where, and had returned with an increased sense of the vastness of of the field, the laboriousness of those nov in it, and the crying and immediate necessi ty for more men and more liberal means .-The total receipts for the year, [including \$9093 57 from logacios. \$3642.79 from the Episcopal Missionary Association of the Wost, \$817 39 also contributed for that Association, and \$600.09 balance ever from last year] were \$42,713.69, a larger sum than had ever before been raised by the Domestic Committee. Taking into account however, the many other channels through which the church contributes to the work of Domestic Missions, it is certain that more than \$100,000 a year are given to it in vari-

The report of the Foreign Committee was less encouraging, and made severe com-plaints of the wan' of tunds. The receipts of last year were about \$60,000. The operations of the Committee had been considerably onlarged, especially in Africa, and no counts from the various stations abroad roresented them as highly presperous.

In the evening, at Trinity chapel, the an-nual sermen was preached by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Cincinnati. On Thursday norning, 18th inst., the Board againmet for husiness at St. Bartholomow's. After reading of the minutes, some dis-

cussion aroso as to the insertion of a clause in relation to no collection having been made the preceding evening in Trinity Chapel, and they were so amended as to read that the emission was in consequence of a misunderstanding. The committee to whom was referred the report of the committee on Foreign Missions, ournostly recommender the support of all the present stations, and the sending out of additional labourers with-out delay. They also recommended a special collection throughout the churches for the speedy extinguishment of the present deht After some discussion, a subscription was made upon the spot, and \$1,600 were pledged between six Bishops, twenty presyters, and one layman, being \$100 more than was required. The general 'collection' was then determined to be dispensed with, as its necessity had been precluded by the liberality of the members present. A committee of five was appointed to propore and publish an address to the Church on supplying the necessary means for carrying on more vigorously than ever the great work F. It S. E. mittee of five was appointed to propere and

of Missions
In the evening, the closing services of the Board were held by a public meeting at the Church of the Ascension. After suitable collects by Bishop Meade, addresses were delivered by the Ber. Mr Commings, of Washington, Bishop Lee, of Iowa and Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. The latter prelate announced that the Foreign Comnittee, in convenuence of the lack of funda in their treasury, had that morning assumed the payment of \$4,600 on their responsibility, to send out such additional foreign missionaries as had offered themselves. "A collection was then made, and, with prayers and benediction, the Board adjourn-

NUMBER OF MINISTERS .-- A writer in the foreign Missionary, a Prosbyterian publicution, has been examining the proportion of Ministers of all denominations to the ponulation of the United Status. He makes the present number of 'Evangelical ministers' 26,241, and thinks this below the truth This would give one minister of some sort, to every 988 souls. From 1832 to 1864, the population has increased 88 per cent.; the ministers, 175 per cent.

DEATH OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS. -The Hon. Thomas McKay, residing up the Ottawa, and the Hon. John McGillivray, of Glengarry, are both dead, leaving gaps in the Legislative Council. They were both well up in years.

BIRTH.

At the Rectory Richmond, on Sunday the 28th ult the Lady of the Rev. C. B. Pettit B. A., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church on the 30th ult, by the Roy. J Hobden, Mr. Robinson Kamus. of Molbourne township, to Miss Anne Maughan, late of Montreal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK Oct. 30.

PLOUR.-Market in active demand, for filling contracts; State advanced 1s; other kinds in only moderate request, and closed heavy, and in favor of purcharsors; salos 6000 blis at 9 to 9.37 for common to often state; 8 374 to 9,02 for common to good Michigan; 9,121 for mixed to fancy Western Canadian dull; prices unchanged; sales amail.

GRAIN .- Whoat market unsettled, Sales 2000 bushols at \$2 12 a 2 22 for red Southern; \$1,25 for white do; \$208 for fair white Canadian.

liyo dull. Salos 6000 bush at \$1 22 1 30.

Corn lower. Sales 20,000 bush Western mixed at

Oats betterat a 46 48. l'novisions-l'ork market heavy.

HAMILTON MARKETS

Flour 3 bbl. ... 2 5 0 @ 2 7 Whoat W bush... 0 9 0 @ 0 0
Butter W lb ... 0 1 3 @ 0 1 Harloy...... 0 6 6 0 0 0 Onts W Bush ... 0 2 6 0 0 2 Potatoes do .... U 2 6 @ 0 3 Beef 39 100 Bs. 1 5 0 @ 1 10 do .... 2 0 0 @ 0 0 Pork Mutton 17 16 .... 0 0 34 @ 0 Beef \$ 16 . . . . 0 0 6 @ 0 Ham & Bocon \$2 1b..... 0 0 6 @ 0

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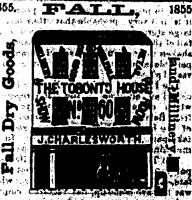
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Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-m6.

But if one remembers the difficulties which they had during the last winter when their communications on all sides wore open, to provide themselves with provisions it is not very probable that they laid up

the more especially as it would require a

great number of troops to invest their post-

it is not very probable that they laid up large stores for this year; a besides this, the fall of the south side must have considerably shaken their storely and may ale is an indispensible condition for the garrison of an invested place. The Highland Division at Kanara has received an addition in the 92nd regiment, which came inp they day before yesterday from Balaklava. They are mentioned as one of the English Division which is going to take part in the field, operations. In the meantime they are busy drilling twice a day. The Turkis are since the fall of Substopol more than over uncertain about their fate. The Angle Turkish Condition on which was to have come up, has received counter orders; and they seem to be quite forgotten.

orders; and they seem to be quite forgetten. Now that active field operations will be resumed. Eupatoria will have again considerable importance, as commanding the line of last news, sailed on a secret expedition from retreat of the Russians, and the Turks, who seem utterly useless there have been utterly useless there have been day of October. Prince Gortschakoff re-

There is still the same uncertainty about the future field operations. It has been indeed since the last few days considerably incrossed by the state of the weather and the roads. This time last year both were favothis voor the equ nor has brought us rain, wind, fog and mud. There is however, the probability that we shall yot have four or five weeks available which is quite enough, considering the limited space in which field operations in the Crimes can take place. That the idea of fold operations is by no means given up may be interred from the circumstances that the French troops occupying the valley of Buidan are busy constructing carriaguable reach-But, while, on one hand, proparations for an advance are not wanting, on the other arrangonents are likuwiso made to pass, i necessary, the winter in this place. French have completed a road, which connects their position on the Pedukine height on the banks of the Tehermaya with the Wo rouseff road,—There we indeed a road -Sorai, which intersects the Woronzoff Road : but like all the high roads in the Crimes with the exception of the latter, it is nothing more than a bad country read, beautiful in summer and impossable in winter. The Piedmontese have begun availing themselves of the railway from Balak ava to Kamara. They are likewise beginning to construct huts of of a very simple and not at all ex-pensive style. A tow beams as framework for the roof, interwoven with branchies plastored over, and the whole covered with a layer of earth. This will do very well until the wooden hurs, which have been contractod for by the Piedu.outora Concrament, can be sent out, or mother change occurs terday the distribution of the Crimean models took place. The three regiments of the Highland division which are entitled to it, usualy, the 42nd, 97th, and 93rd, formod a square of columns Sir Collin Camp bell made them an energetic speech which was received with cheers, in which the strav Sardinians, Turks and French houtily joined. After this, the troops defied before the general, and the coremony ended. The day before yesterday, the anniversary of the batthe of the Alma was likewise celebrated by the French troops. Each division held a review in the morning. As I to'd you before, and as you may yourself imagine, the Turks and their fate were entirely lorgetten in the important events which have taken place within the last two weeks. A few days ago, however, three battalions of Chasseurs, under the command of Lieut, Colonel Ballard, received orders to be ready for embarkation; they are the first batch of Turkish troops going to Asia from hero. The place of their destination is not known. It is, however, probable that they go to Batoum

The Sultan has decided on sending swords and Medjidie decorations of the tirst-class to the allied general officers who distinguished themselves at the siege of Sebastop is said that the swords intended for the com-members in chief are concret with dismussio, and of the water (1990) with the water (1990) of the con-control of the con-

Two gentlemen belonging to the English medical staff accompany the Chasseurs. The

sending of troops to Eupatoria still contin-

which too French had sent thore, there have

been several fatteries of artillery sent off

and it fantry is likewise expected to go there

When the disaster of Sebastopol was known, the populace of St. Petersburgh became dreadfully excited. and meeting the carriage of the Empress in the streets, followed it on its way to the Palace with shouts of the City of Hamilton, and II meas of the City of Hamilton, and II meas of the City of Hamilton and Toronta, And I will be should be shoul of Vengeance for Sebastopol--Vengeance loud everything is done to ensure the postession of the hard won spot, it is impossible to beand brothers are left by their imperial father the centre of a rich and flourishing agriculto be consumed by fire in the hospitals of sund district. Sebastopol, it is doubtful whether their reception of the imperial family would not assame another form. It can be judged from what is said that the Emperor's position is a d'Armee), and two regiments of Freuchica-very critical one. In spite of all he can do or say, he is not believed by the fanatical party to be sincere in continuing the war; Reninacce(3rd Division of the Socond corps) and the loss of the great stronghold, believed to be impregnable, is attributed in some of likewise down the day before yesterday to the plain, and occupied the hillocks where the Turkish redoubts were last year. They the Crimea might try him severely. This is what the Russian party say among them-

The Invalide Russe gives a detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th September, as follows:

Killed 2,684, wounded 6,058, contusions 1,205, missing 1,754,---total 11,071. The same journal stated that the Russians lost the activity with which they have began to 1,500 on the 10th of August, and 1,000 throw up batteries on all the more commen per day every day up to Sentember 5th men per day every day up to September 5th. Thus it would appear that the losses of the Great Britain Mutual life Assurance

> A letter from Sebastopol in the Marseilles Journal says that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops, with the Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mcgreatest pleasure, is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospect so favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do

The Russians' fire from the batteries on the North side caused General Simpson some little annoyance, but has not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town, and around the batteries, an officer and nineteen men were wounded.

The London Dailg News says :-- " We believe there is no doubt that General Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea and recommends General Eyre as his suc cessor. The Government has not yet decided to accept General Simpson's resignation.

Paris, Friday evening .--- Friday's Constitutionnel, speaking doubtless on good authority, rays that according to a letter from Kamiesch, dated September 9th, it was expected that in two days' time, the floating batteries, each carrying 36 guns, would open u fire on the north side of the harbor.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST ODESSA.

The allied fleet, which, according to the last news, sailed on a secret expedition from ports that the force consists of eight ships of the line, twenty-seven steamers, and one other vessel.

No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but was expected immediately.

Odessa, since t ports in the sea of Azoff, has formed the ports in the sea of Azoff, has formed the Somerville's Physical Geography, 6: 3d. chief if not the sole means of support of the Hoghouse's Law Dictionary, 10-. Russian army in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa on the 22nd September, but left agair the next day for Nicolaies to attend a council of war.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE BAY OF NAPLES.

Her Majesty's ships London, Rodney, Albion, Leander, and Wasp, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stafford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay

MELANCHOLY DEATH .--- On Friday Inst the body of a man unknown was found lying in a field near the residence of Mr. Albert Bratt, East Flamboro. When discovered the body was naked with the exception of a shirt, and his trowsers were lying about thirty rank off. His feet were in a most deplorable state, the skin having been worn off in several places, evidently from walking ;--there were no other marks of violence, and on a post mortem examination, the Brain was found comparatively healthy, with some slight veinus congestion. The Liver was somewhat enlarged and the gall bladder filled with black blood. An inquest was held before it. B. Bull, Fsq., Coroner, when a verdict was returned as follows:---" that the deceased died from want of sustenance and care as well as from exposure while laboring under delirium."

It is supposed that the deceased is an escaped Lunatic, as he was not known in the neighbourhood, and was seen by some boys the day previously, in the same state of almost midity. He was about 5 feet 7 inches high, with black curly hair, and slight whis-

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .--- ? he traffic this week reaches the unprecedented sum of £16,143, being an increase over the corresponding week last year on the same number of miles open, of nearly £6,000.

The Mayor of Bolton has determined to reward punctuality and business habits .--Being out shooting, he has sent home to the town clerk 50 brace of birds, for distribution among those members of the conneil who ittended the meetings regularly.

TELEGRAPH LINE IN CANADA. - Canada has now 3400 miles of Pelegraph wire in operation .- The last link of the Line, endng on Lake Llurin, at Coderich, was tinch-ed last work and Dusiness commenced.

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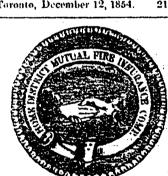
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perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all ovents I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, althousevery-five years old.

I am, Sir,
Your obliged, (Signed) THOS. WESTON.
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Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith Esq.,

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August, 1854.

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I remain, Sir,
Yours encerely,
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I ant, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. REEVES. (Sigued)

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