

family, including his brother, the Right Hon. James Stewart Wortley, Recorder of London, present.

The *Times* declare the replacing of General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea; and the *Herald* and *Daily News* agree in stating that Sir J. W. Collington is to be his successor. The *Globe* last night says the *Times* is only making use of its knowledge of General Simpson's state of health to pass off for being well-informed beforehand. "General Simpson is not recalled, nor is there any intension of recalling him; but he labours under physical disability which unfits him for active service, and we should not be surprised to hear that he had made such an intimation on the subject as to induce the Government to make arrangements for providing a successor to him in the Crimea. These arrangements are not at present matured, and though the name of nearly every officer commanding a division has been mentioned, we do not believe that any decision has been come to regarding the next Commander-in-chief."

The *Globe* of last night states that there is not the slightest foundation for a report circulated at Liverpool, that the United States Government has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampson, in consequence of his encouragement of enlistment for the Foreign Legion.

Thirty thousand of the scum of London, a great proportion were idle youths, assembled again in Hyde-park on Sunday; but there was little beyond speechifying. The assembly appeared divided whether they had come to "serve the police out," or to "get bread cheaper." A number of the A division of police sauntered about amongst the crowd, and a reserve were posted near the magazine, but they had little to do. Proceedings commenced by the distribution of handbills, containing the information that "Lord Palmerston was in collusion with Russia;" after which a man got up, and in a long speech, advocated an association of working bakers. The "eloquent carpenter" of the previous Sunday also made an oration to the same effect as his previous one, after which a shower of approaching dispersed the greater portion of the crowd. The police were in one instance beset and jeered at, and some sticks and stones were thrown. The next morning, *Thomas Napper*, a young country lad, was brought up for throwing stones at the police. The young rascal, "in a strong Oxford dialect," said he had not been long in London, and came from Bicester, in Oxfordshire. He went into the park, not knowing what was to take place, when he met a lot of boys; one of them told him to throw a stone at the police, and he foolishly did so. Here he began to cry, and said he would "never do so again—not never no more." (Laughter.) Mr. Bingham said he must be locked up at present as a caution.

Following out the practice of parodying converts to Romanism on every opportunity, the *Weekly Register* repeats the names of two who have been recently ordained priests, one of whom it describes as an M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford. The paragraph goes the round of the daily press, and being seen in the *Globe* by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, Censor of Christ Church, the Rev. gentleman writes to say that there is some mistake, as there is no such name to be found in the Society's book. Mr. Dale, the gentleman in question, rejoins that the mistake has no doubt arisen from his having been on a visit to the college.

Last night's *Gazette* publishes complimentary letters from the Sultan, and his Minister, Faad Effendi, to General Simpson, on the termination of the siege of Sebastopol. In the letter of the Minister, General Simpson is informed that the Sultan has conferred upon him the Imperial Order of Medjidie of the First Class.

The *Post* this morning publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Mir-selles, Oct. 23.—The *Indus* has arrived. The allied troops despatched to Eupatoria have received fresh reinforcements. Numerous Russian waggons appeared, at the latest date, to have begun the evacuation of the northern forts of Sebastopol. The allies, on the other hand, continued the clearance of the city, and the construction of new batteries."

We should not pay great attention to this report were it not that we suspect its source, from the following remarks upon it given in our Government contemporary's most prominent type:—

"It will be seen, by the telegraph news which we publish in another column, that there is reason to believe that the Russian garrison of the north forts of Sebastopol is making arrangements to abandon them. We never thought that, under any circumstances, they could maintain themselves there during the winter.

"What is more important, we understand that advices have just been received from Vienna and Berlin, which state that at both those capitals it was expected, and the expectation was derived from Russian sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea."

"We look shortly for stirring news thence. The Russians will not be allowed to leave scatheless, but the amount of damage we can do them must, of course, be decided by the fortune of war. Generals d'Altonville and Spencer have now a large army menacing the rear of the Russians; and the latest intelligence states that more troops have gone to swell their numbers. Our positions at Kiburn and Ochakoff are very threatening; and, in short, the crisis is approaching which will determine, not only whether the Russians can hold the Crimea, but whether they can save the armies which at present occupy it."

Marshal Pélissier has forwarded to the French Minister of War the following communication relating to the operations of the allied forces at Kiburn:—

"Sebastopol, Oct. 21, 5 p.m.—I have just received from General Bazin his report of the capture of Kiburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied operations. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an active part in the operation. We have taken 1420 prisoners, including General Kozanovitch, and forty officers, with 174 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in the occupation of an important position. Such are the results of the allies of this successful expedition. The Russians have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Ochakoff, on the 18th. I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over the walls of Kiburn."

The report of General Simpson's "return" is confirmed this morning by the *Post*, which tells us—"The public will be with little surprise that General Simpson is about to return to England. His appointment to the chief command was, as we announced at the time, only provisional, and her Majesty's Government have now taken steps to gratify General Simpson's desires, and to relieve him from the arduous position which he has hitherto filled. The names of General Collington and of others have been mentioned as succeeding to the command of the army in the East, but as the despatches concerning the appointments have only just left town, it would be manifestly inadvisable to publish matters of so high and delicate a nature here before they are known to those they chiefly concern. The appointment will be announced so soon as the telegraph shall notify its receipt by the new Commander in the Crimea."

The second edition of the *Times* states that a private telegraphic despatch has just reached Paris from Mr. Sell's returning accounts from Constantinople of the 15th, and from the Crimea of the 13th. The mortar batteries had opened on this last day against the northern fort. The division of infantry of General d'Altonville occupied the plateau of the Bellek, and the French cavalry had advanced to Budak. The army at Eupatoria had received reinforcements. An entire division of French infantry, commanded by General de Failly, and a strong body of English cavalry, had arrived there on the 11th. It was believed that General Gortschakoff intended to concentrate his forces round Simpheropol.

Despatches from Berlin state that Marshal Pélissier had his headquarters at Sk-lia on the 16th; and that the French were torturing the roads leading from the valley of Teboulon to T-bank. It is said the Marshal has, with great difficulty, brought up 120 cannon to the heights of Teboulon, and has thus gained a pivot for his operations in the valley, which it will be impossible to wrest from him. Important works have also been completed, extending from K-lia to the entrance to the Budak valley, as far as Kile and the Bellek. General Boquet's corps occupies the passage of D-anc.

The Emperor Alexander, by an order of the day of the 4th has dismissed General Kouff from his command, for having allowed himself to be surprised in the cavalry affair near Eupatoria, and has nominated Prince Ruzvild his successor.

A despatch from Kars, dated September 29 (the

day of the last assault), states that General Mouravieff continues the blockade of this place with 80 pieces of cannon. Our Pacha is expected.

It is stated from Vienna "that the negotiations between France and Austria, in reference to a campaign on the Danube in the spring, have been brought to a conclusion. Austria has yielded her objections to the plan, and M. de Koller, the Internuncio at Constantinople, has received the necessary instructions on this point."

By a court-martial at Sebastopol on Oct. 5, Private James Salmon, 93rd Highlanders, was ordered to be shot for desertion, with intent to go over to the enemy. The Commander of the Forces has since commuted the punishment to penal punishment for life, "from consideration of the good and faithful conduct of the regiment, and the army of which the prisoner is so unworthy a member."

FRANCE.

The *Univers* publishes, previous to promulgation, the chief articles of the Concordat between Rome and Austria. They accord, amongst other things, the right of full and unrestrained liberty of communication, in things spiritual and ecclesiastical, between Rome and the prelates and clergy of Austria. To the latter they grant the right of issuing such ordinances and instructions on ecclesiastical matters as seem suitable to them; to the Bishops to name their vicars-general, to grant or refuse the collection of orders, erect benefices, change parishes, pre-cribe pilgrimages, funeral ceremonies, convoke and publish the acts of Synods, &c. The Bishops are to direct the religious instruction in all schools, and an ecclesiastical inspector is to be appointed to each. They have also the right to prohibit books contrary to religion and morals, and the civil Government promises to bind them *main-forte* to prevent the publication of such. Parity civil cases respecting ecclesiastics are to be judged before civil tribunals, as also criminal cases; but in the latter case previous notice is to be given to the Bishop. The Government has the right to present Bishops to the Pope for institution; but for the choice he must previously take the advice of the Bishop of the province. In cathedral churches, the Pope nominates the first dignitary, the Emperor the others. The conciliar bodies may communicate freely with their superiors at Rome, and the latter may visit all religious houses. The reception of novices and the formation of new convents by the Bishops is allowed, with the consent of Government. The *Univers* appears highly satisfied with the result obtained, and declares it to be the "pre-occupation of all Germany, and the joy of Catholics." "The words," it continues, "with which the Concordat opens—'The Holy See accords to His Majesty the right,' &c.—exalt in the eyes of angels and men the apostolical empire and the young Emperor. Here, again, we have an evidence of the labours of Mary the Immaculate for the pacification of a people, who always venerated, with a peculiar predilection, the august privilege of the Mother of God. May the example of the Emperor Francis Joseph not be lost upon other Kings and Governments.!!!"

The following curious case is reported by the *Sydney Empire* as recently argued in the Supreme Court of Sydney:—"The Solicitor General moved the admission to the bar of Mr. Henry Carey, who was admitted to the English bar in 1827, and then practised as a barrister for seven years. There was a peculiarity in this case which would probably require time for their Honours to consider by application, namely, that since Mr. Carey was admitted to the bar, he had taken holy orders as a clergyman of the Church of England, and was still a clergyman. He did not think, however, that this was an impediment to preclude him from the bar. Mr. Murray remarked that Horne Tooke being a clergyman, was refused admission. Mr. Faucett knew of an instance of a clergyman of the Church of England being admitted to the Irish bar; but in that instance he had been as far as possible from his capacity as a clergyman before his admission. His Honour the Chief Justice knew a parallel case to that mentioned by Mr. Faucett. But then the gentleman had been first a clergyman of the Church of England, then seceded to the Church of Rome, was deprived as far as possible by his Bishop of his orders, and had done as much as he could to disengage himself of his orders. Here the case was different: to restore a clergyman to his place as barrister, and a clergyman who still continued vested with the functions of holy orders. Mr. Justice Dickson suggested, by a note to the court, that the judges themselves were originally ecclesiastics, that the tonsure of the learned sergeants was a relic of their origin, and even the robes of the judges."