

humbling confessions of our guilt and misery as sinners in the sight of God; here are the most encouraging meditations on the atoning blood and sacrifice of Jesus Christ; and here are the most earnest petitions for the converting, enlightening, and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, to restore us to the image of God, and to create us anew unto good works.

The enlightened and awakened mind may pour out its sorrows in the highly spiritual language of the church, and find much that is suitable and affecting. In seasons of peculiar difficulty, temptation, and trial, when 'trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity,' has befallen us; on the occasions of bereavement and family afflictions, when we are disposed to exclaim with Jacob, 'all these things are against me,' than the formularies of our public worship address themselves to our hearts with unspeakable power and unction. They are so comprehensive and particular, that there is scarcely any conceivable situation in which we can be placed in this mortal life, to which there shall not be something applicable in these beautiful services. They are so benevolent that every child of sorrow is included in their affectionate intercession, the fatherless and the widow, the poor and afflicted, the distant friend, and the weary prisoner, the aged and the ignorant and the sinful, the Jew, Turk, infidel and heretic, are all made mention of in our prayers, and all recommended to the mercy and compassion of our God. In these supplications, confessions, and praises, the awakened sinner, the returning prodigal, the feeble penitent, and the confirmed believer, shall all find passages that speak the language of their hearts, and bring them, with the deepest seriousness, to the footstool of God's mercy seat!

But we must point out one peculiarity in our excellent service, which enhances its value to every one who is capable of religious feeling, viz.: its admirable suitability as a congregational form of worship. Ours is one of the few modern churches which retain the very ancient, and affecting custom of alternate responses between the minister and the people, than which nothing can be more calculated to enkindle the spirit of devotion, and diffuse it through a whole congregation. What can be more beautiful and striking than the verses at the commencement of the principal portions of our prayers, where the priest exclaims, as the whole church is about to fall on their knees before God,—'The Lord be with you,' and the people answer, 'And with thy spirit!' Formed by nature for social life, and cultivated as our dispositions are by daily habit, it is impossible we can be wholly unmoved by the conduct and example of those around us; 'as iron sharpeneth iron,' so the spirit of devotion in ourselves is increased by the expression of it in others, and where there is an assembly of Christian worshippers who are really earnest in the solemn duties in which they are engaged, where the whole body joins in the language of adoration, prayer, or praise, as if with one heart and one voice, hard and unfeeling may be he who does not catch the sacred flame of devotion, and strive at least to join the throng of worshippers who are holding public converse with the Most High. In a word we may have witnessed much eloquence, much sublimity, much devotion, in particular instances of extemporaneous prayer; there may have been much that was calculated to move our feelings and awaken a heavenly temper, but for a congregation, and for a continuance, who ever heard anything equal to the scriptural, simple, and sublime Liturgy of the Church of England.—*Rev. R. Closs, M. A.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, Feb. 3.

It is anticipated in military circles that the strength of all regiments serving in the Crimea, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar, will at once be further increased in the following manner: viz., cavalry regiments to have eight troops of 100 men each, exclusive of trumpeters and fiddlers. Infantry regiments to muster 1,600 men, instead of 1,400, as previously arranged. The Rifle Brigade, and the 1st Regiment of Foot, will have a third battalion, consisting of 1,000 men each. A third battalion is now being raised for the 60th R.F., which, as soon as it is organized and disciplined, will proceed to the seat of war. Four more infantry regiments will proceed to the Crimea early in the spring, as soon as the militia now embodied take garrison duty. The cavalry regiments spoken of as about to be sent to the seat of war are the 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 7th Hussars and 18th Lancers. The 15th Hussars, which have recently returned from India, are not to be sent

### THE TIMES CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

On Friday, in the Lords, the Earl of Winchester calling attention to the Times newspaper and its correspondent in the Crimea, denounced the conduct of that journal as most dishonourable and perverse. It was a new era in this country when the public press could send out an individual to our army, to detail not only all that took place in the camp, but in the field; to pass strictures on our military movements, and, above all, to convey most valuable information to our enemy. It was a fact, that no spy ever gave such useful information—information as detrimental to the best interests of our country—as had been given by the correspondent of that paper to which he had alluded. The noble lord concluded by asking certain questions, to which the Duke of Newcastle replied:—

"I concur with my noble friend that the press of this country has not acted on all occasions with judgment and discretion; and I say that on some occasions it has acted with a great lack of judgment and discretion, when it has communicated information, not to the people of this country—for if that were all I should rejoice—but when it has published information which has at the same time been conveyed to the enemy with the greatest rapidity. I believe the fact is, that there are people in this country who are communicating to the Emperor of Russia, by telegraph, the information conveyed by the press of this country in the morning, so rapidly that it is known in St. Petersburg on the same day, and therefore I think that the public press of this country has acted with a want of discretion in the way in which they have published intelligence from the army. It was true that an individual who was not entitled to such a privilege did intimate that in one of the vessels conveying troops to Malta a gentleman might have a free passage; but before he sailed the Government had received notice of it, and had sent down an order stating that it would be contrary to rule for a vessel conveying troops alone to take any such person, and that the gentleman must leave the vessel. Accordingly the order was acted on, and the gentleman did leave the vessel, and found his way to Malta on his own expense. With respect to the second statement that he drew rations, applications were made to me by the editors of some newspapers in December, requesting that their correspondents in the Crimea should receive rations, but it was contrary to the rules of the commissariat, and, therefore, it was impossible to comply with the request. It was urged, then, that the correspondent of one of the journals was in the enjoyment of this privilege, and I, having then had the opportunity of conversing with a friend who was in the Crimea, on his authority contradicted the statement. Just before the meeting of Parliament I received a statement from another gentleman, to the effect, which led to my making other enquiries. The fact is, that by a private permission, given by the head of a department of the Treasury, the gentleman in question had received rations from the commissariat. [His grace subsequently stated that it was Sir Charles Trevelyan; who, it will be remembered, was named by the Times as "the head" wanted in the Crimea.] The moment I received notice of it, I intimated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer my disapproval, and the disapproval of the Government, of the course which had been taken, and I called on him to have that course taken which ought to have been, namely, that the privilege should be abandoned. I wish the circumstances of this case should be distinctly known. I did not think it necessary to issue a peremptory order for the gentleman to withdraw; I trusted to his gentlemanly feeling to abandon the privilege that he was not entitled to, and I hope that the next communication from the Crimea will state that it is discontinued. As far as I and the Government are concerned, it will not be considered proper to allow this privilege, and if the gentleman will not show a proper feeling in relinquishing it, it will be the duty of the Government to issue a positive order. I have received communications from Lord Raglan with respect to the publication of information. The first was on the 5th or 6th of December, when he sent an extract from the newspaper, and when he pointed out how admirably the gentleman, who was its correspondent managed to assist the enemy, and to defeat the objects of the allied army; and he asked me to assist in putting a check to such publications. I took a step on that occasion contrary to what a minister of the Crown usually takes. I addressed myself to the newspaper press, and I asked the editors to forbear publishing information serviceable to the enemy. It was the first time I ever made any such application, and I made it in a friendly spirit. I wrote to the editors of all the London newspapers, calling on them to

except from publication military statements, which would be serviceable to Russia, pointing out the inconvenience of such statements, appealing to their patriotism, and exhorting them to use vigilance, not only with their own correspondents but in copying statements from other newspapers, and requesting them to take great care. From some of these newspapers I received no answer—but from those who did reply I received most courteous promises. I deeply regret that the courteous character of those engagements has not been so fulfilled as I expected, for Lord Raglan has had occasion to make another complaint. The day before yesterday I received another appeal from the noble lord, and I deplore that it will not be my duty to make a similar application again."

The Duke of Newcastle further stated that he had understood that Lord Raglan had, either by himself or through others, remonstrated with some of the individuals who were the correspondents of newspapers in the Crimea, but he was not aware of the circumstances of any of those gentlemen having used arrogant or insolent language in reply, or of their having been subsequently sent out of the camp. If any gentleman had so conducted himself, after having been remonstrated with in a proper form and upon sufficient grounds, he should, on the part of Her Majesty's Government consider Lord Raglan as fully justified in sending such person out of the camp; and, most undoubtedly that noble lord would be supported by the Government if he should consider it his duty, under such circumstances, to remove any correspondent of a newspaper from the camp.

The Earl of Aberdeen informed Lord Bernal on Friday, that a procession of Roman Catholic priests with Archbishop M'Hale at their head, was generally believed to be contrary to law, but that the law officers being very doubtful upon the point it was thought better not to risk a prosecution.

We have received the following by Electric Telegraph from a gentleman in London, on whose veracity we can rely:

"The real cause of Lord John Russell's resignation is now known. His lordship and Lord Palmerston urged on their colleagues the absolute necessity of recalling Lord Raglan, and at once. The Earl of Aberdeen would not consent. The Queen and Prince Albert were opposed to such a proceeding; and Lord John Russell, despairing of success in the Crimea while the army was in the command of Lord Raglan, forced a crisis by resigning.

"Lord Palmerston still insists on the recall of Lord Raglan, and hence his refusal to join Lord Derby."—*Liverpool Journal, Feb. 3.*

LONDON, Jan. 25.—At the naval clubs a rumour is very current that, in consequence of the decision of the Admiralty not to continue Sir Charles Napier in command of the Baltic fleet, Rear Admiral Martin now admiral superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard will be selected for that very onerous post, and that he will have under him, as second in command, Rear Admiral Michael Seymour, who was lately and satisfactorily discharged the duties of captain of the fleet during the past season in the Baltic.—*Morning Herald.*

The Retribution, steam-frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, brought home 49 sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea. The Retribution bears very strong proof of the treatment she has received at Sebastopol during the attack on the forts by the English and French troops. Her mainmast is quite gone, having been knocked away by a shell whilst her rigging is almost entirely destroyed. Her hull also has marks of shot and shell in several places.

The death of Brevet-Major M. Donald, of the 88th Regiment, is reported. He was frozen to death in the trenches.

The observations of M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Baron Manteuffel's note are as just as they are pointed, and will probably remain unanswered, since they are certainly unanswerable. To the complaint of Russia, that, although one of the Great Powers, she is excluded from any share in arrangements intended to maintain the balance of power in Europe, the French Minister answers—"The quality of a great Power is permanent; it cannot be cast off when it implies onerous duties, and be resumed when it only offers advantages. Privileges and duties of this importance are absolutely correlative. France will never allow that a Power which, from its own free will, took no part in the great events which are occurring in the world, shall afterwards maintain a claim to regulate the consequences thereof. The advantages arising from the war are only for the belligerent Powers. And the advantages of the present war—essentially moral advantages—consist in the right of participation, in the in-