

slightly wounded on the 18th. His Serene Highness (saluted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was re-joined at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty. Captain Lord Dunskeith, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday before daylight in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Hon. Lieutenant Rutwell who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Gresham of her Majesty's ship *Brunswick*. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since withdrawn and are no longer to be seen in our front. I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is reported to be stationed in the plains south of Balaklava. Admiral Korniloff, the chief of the staff and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday.

I have, &c. RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

The subjoined despatch from Admiral Dundas arrived at the Admiralty on Monday night:—  
No. 534, *Britannia*, off the Katscha, October 23.

Sir—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 18th inst, the siege batteries have continued their fire against the Russian works, which appear to have suffered much, and the fire slackened, although it is still considerable.

2. The Naval Brigade are doing good service, and up to the 20th had a loss of twelve killed and fifty-three wounded, as per annexed list. By the desire of Lord Raglan, I have reinforced them by four hundred and ten officers and seamen, and placed Lord Hay in the *Wasp* under the orders of Captain Lushington.

3. Captain Brock, at Eupatoria, supported by the *Leander* and *Meyera*, has maintained his position well, although threatened and attacked by heavy bodies of cavalry, with guns. We have drawn large supplies from there; but as the Russians are destroying all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain.

4. Since the action of the 17th the enemy has been working incessantly in repairing their batteries, and in constructing new works on the north side of the harbor, commanding the approach by sea or land.

5. I have sent the *Albion* and *Arctura* to Constantinople to repair; the other ships of the fleet have fixed their masts, &c., and are now ready for service.

6. The *Lynx*, *Sphinx*, *Stromboli*, and *Viper* have arrived.

7. The weather has been very favourable, and the crews of the ships are generally healthy.

8. The English and French Steam Divisions still continue in the Bay of Odessa, actively employed in preventing communication with the Crimea. I have, &c.,  
J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

MARSKILLER Nov. 5.—A vessel which has arrived with dates from the Crimea of the 26th brings the report of an insurrection of the Poles at Sebastopol, many of whom had left the town.

A resident at Odessa writes on the 26th ult.—"Sebastopol burnt three days consecutively, but the stores of ammunition and provisions were saved, though with great difficulty. Korniloff was killed by a bomb while giving orders to an Aide-de-camp. Three days previously he had received, through Prince Rzewiczky, a friendly letter from the Czar, requesting him to spare himself for the fatherland. A letter of the same date from the Czar to Prince Menschikoff concludes with the words—"the enemy must be defeated at any price; and I hope your next messenger will bring intelligence of victory." In all the churches of the Crimea and southern Russia prayers are being offered up for the success of the Russian arms. The Russian force at Bakshi-Serai consists of the 4th corps, two divisions of the 6th corps, nine regiments of cavalry, twenty-seven pulks of Cossacks, and one hundred and twenty cannon, altogether amounting to more than 70,000 men."

One telegraphic message published in the French journals is the story that Prince Menschikoff having declared he would burn Sebastopol rather than surrender, General Canrobert replied to him that the whole of the garrison should be put to the sword.

The *Malta Times* states that the principal dragoman (a Greek) of Lord Raglan, has been detected in sending to Russia information of the proceedings of the allied armies, and has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. It will be remembered that in letters from the Crimea, after the battle of Alma, it was stated that full particulars of the strength and distribution of the English forces were found in Prince Menschikoff's carriage.

The French Government has declined to comply with the request of the cabinet of Madrid, to prohibit

Queen Christina from residing within fifty leagues of the Spanish frontier.

On the occasion of the opening of the Royal Danish Railway by the King of Denmark, on the 26th inst, his Majesty invested Mr. Peter, M. P., the English contractor of the line, with the insignia of Knight Commander of the order of the Dannebrog.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the *Candia*, which has just arrived home with the Indian mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien from Australia via Madras. He was obliged to leave the *Candia* at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited by the terms of his pardon from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed that he proposed visiting some part of Italy. While he was wishing good bye to those who were bound for England he remarked that he scarcely knew what countryman to call himself.

All the material of the submarine telegraph destined to unite Esbjerg in Denmark, with Helsingborg, in Sweden, has arrived from England at Helsingborg, and the laying down of the cable containing the electric wires has commenced. The distance is about five and three quarters miles. When completed Stockholm will be in direct communication with Alton, and with all the electric lines of Denmark, Germany, Belgium and France.

THE ARMY.—As a first supply, only, upwards of 70,000 pairs of worsted socks, 90,000 woollen jerseys, 50,000 pairs of flannel drawers, and 80,000 pair of gloves have just been sent out to the army under Lord Raglan. Arrangements have been made to send out also 25,000 great coats, in addition to the great coats already possessed by each man, and the army clothiers have completed 80,000 additional suits of winter clothing, which will all leave before the middle of the month. The reinforcements sent out during the last few weeks to the army in the East amount to 4000 men. These make up for the casualties of the campaign, and bring up our effective contingent to the original number—namely 30,000 infantry, with the accompanying force of cavalry, and artillery and commissariat. To render the army still more effective than usual, large additions have been made to the medical and commissariat, and also the artillery, which even in the field, without including the siege guns, and the guns landed from the ships, is of more than ordinary efficiency and power.

Two regiments of the line, the 45th and 46th, have by this time joined, to make up Sir G. Cathcart's Division to its proper strength in the field. It is hoped that before spring the whole of the line regiments may be brought up to the increased number voted in the last session—namely 1,400 men for each battalion—1,000 to be ready for foreign service, and the depot to consist of 400. The regiments lately arrived from Canada are all in fine health and efficiency; but they muster no more than 600 or 600 men each, and have to be recruited during the winter to the new war complement. The bounty for each soldier enlisting has been raised 2s., the bounty for the cavalry being now 6s., and that for the infantry 7s. 1s. The standard height throughout the service has been reduced an inch. Eight more regiments of militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty. These will make 26 embodied altogether.

At the camp at Aldershot, the number of men to be assembled is 10,000 in the first instance, the principal of whom will form the advanced guard of the military force destined for the Baltic next spring. Some of the embodied militia regiments will be quartered here. The troops will begin to take up their positions early in March.

The Rev. S. Plattmer, incumbent of Tintinhull, Somersetshire, has been killed by a fall from a horse. The horse had been just purchased, and the deceased gentleman had taken it to the side of the railway to see how it would bear the noise of a passing train: it started and threw him, producing concussion of the brain.

CANADA.

TORONTO SYNOD.—In our last week's issue we gave an account of the proceedings of the late Synod. Our readers will have seen that the Church has now taken its proper position, and not only asserted its right to manage its own affairs, but actually assumed it by making a declaration, and publishing its constitution, together with canons for its guidance and government. The Synod was in session four days; and considering that the majority of those who composed it had little or no experience in the conduct of deliberative assemblies, we have every reason to congratulate the diocese on the temper which prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings. The only two clauses which it was anticipated would draw out any party feelings were those which related to the power of the Bishop to veto any measure passed by a majority of the other two ge-

lates. On the first of these questions being introduced the laudable desire to preserve harmony was most apparent, both among the clergy and laity. Many of them we know, entertained but very imperfect notions as to what power ought to appertain to the office of a Bishop; some were ready to accede to him only the functions of a chairman of a meeting, yet upon the Bishop's giving his ideas upon the question, and his readiness to concur in the motion proposed by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, viz., that if two thirds of the two estates should desire it, the measure might be introduced again at the next session, the whole meeting at once expressed its satisfaction, and the canon was carried *nem. con.*—*Church.*

WESLEYAN CONVENTION.—A meeting of an unusual character has been held during the past week in the Wesleyan Church in this city. We understand that the meeting was composed of lay delegates elected by the quarterly meetings of the different circuits of the Wesleyan Church in Upper Canada, together with the members of the Conference composing what is called "the Conference Special Committee." The principal object of this meeting was the revision of the temporal economy of the Church, having a special reference to the increase of the salaries which have hitherto been paid to the Wesleyan Ministers. About eighty Lay Delegates were present, which, with the members of the Special Committee, made up the number attending the meeting to upwards of one hundred. The President of the Conference presided, and the Rev. I. B. Howard, of Dundas, and John Macpherson, Esq. of Montreal, were appointed Joint Secretaries. We are gratified to see this movement in a matter so intimately connected with the interests of that branch of the Christian Church, and especially in the fact that intelligent and useful laymen have thus been called together to give their counsel and co-operation in the affairs of the Church. So far as our information extends, the business of the convention was conducted with great spirit and harmony, and its decisions and influence are likely to operate most favorably to the interests of the Wesleyan body.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

ARRIVAL OF SIR EDMUND HEAD.—Sir Edmund Head and family arrived here yesterday morning in the "John Mann," from Montreal. He was received at the wharf by a Guard of Honor of the 16th Regiment, and a salute was fired by the Artillery from Durham Terrace.—*Quebec Chron. Nov. 21.*

We hear that a Message has been or will be sent down to both branches of the Legislature, by His Excellency the Governor General, suggesting a grant of £20,000 towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the allied armies who have fallen at Alma; one half of that sum to be contributed to the Patriotic Fund in England, and the other to be placed at the disposal of the French Government.—*Ibid.*

On Friday night the Clergy Reserves Bill was passed through Committee of the whole. Some important amendments were made.—The clause in reference to the salaries of the incumbents or others was altered so as to make it include all persons who commence to receive salaries from the Clergy Reserve Fund after the passing of the Imperial Act of last Session. Commutation in bodies was confined to the Methodists and Roman Catholics, who have no incumbent Clergymen.—And a proviso was added to prevent the investment of any commutation moneys in lands under a penalty of forfeiture. These amendments were proposed by the Ministry, they understanding that the House desired them.

Dr. Church moved amendment to strike out the commutation clause from the Bill altogether, but it was lost, yeas 21, nays 61.

Mr. Gall's amendment to confine the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada to the Townships, was also lost—the Townships Members only voting for it.—*Ibid.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant Governor, admitting American produce of all kinds, as enumerated in the Treaty, and allowing the export of American timber brought down the River St. John, free of duty, but under special bonds to her Majesty for the payment of all such duties as are legally chargeable thereon in the event of the Treaty not going into effect within six months.—*Ch. Witness.*

The members of the new Government, who require to be elected, appear to possess the confidence of the people, as we hear of no opposition to them in any quarter.—*Ibid.*

Much damage had been done at St. John by a continuous storm of wind and rain for upwards of 50 hours.