

The Church.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following extract from a report of Middle-camp General Moussavief, dated from the camp near the village of Keip-Keev, 24th July (5th of August):—

From the 10th to the 24th of July, (31st of July to the 5th of August,) a portion of the active corps carried out an offensive movement beyond the Sagalong, under the command of Aide-de-camp General Mousaviief in person.

The object of this operation was to disperse a detachment of more than 11,000 men with 32 guns, which, under Veley-Pasha, occupied a fortified position near Keip-Keev, and thus to deprive the garrison of Kars of the last hope of receiving succor from Erzeroum.

On the 19th (31st) of July, leaving half his corps before Kars, under the command of Lieutenant-General de Brumner, to maintain the blockade of the place, General Mousaviief, with the remainder of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Kotalevsky, advanced in the direction of Zevin, where our advanced guard arrived on the evening of the same day.

On the 21st of July (2nd of August) the advanced guard of the main column joined General Soudoff's detachment near the village of Koussoum, and thence the two detachments advanced towards the bridge over the Araxes. There they came upon 3,000 irregular horse, who, after a short skirmish, withdrew into their entrenched camp. Without waiting for the attack of our troops, the Turks took advantage of a dark night, that between the 21st and 22nd July, (2nd and 3rd August), to fall back on Erzeroum, abandoning the camp and the very considerable amount of provisions it contained. This retreat was done in such haste and disorder, that in the course of one night about 2,000 irregular troops of the enemy disintegrated.

In their pursuit our advanced detachments arrived within 15 versts of Erzeroum, where Veley-Pasha had shut himself up to await the reinforcements he expects.

Having attained their object and deprived the garrison of Kars of the possibility of receiving support, our troops commenced their retrograde movement, Lieutenant-General Soudoff on Taprak Kale.

Meantime Lieutenant-General de Brumner made four expeditions against the enemy's foragers, each of which was crowned with success, and every point the parties were dispersed, and the provisions they had collected fell into their hands.

The *Fremantle Mail* hears from the Russians that the report of Omar Pasha's having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish forces is fully confirmed.

The famous Iskander Pasha is to have the command of the Turkish Cavalry in Anatolia, and will remain at the headquarters of Omar Pasha. All the packhorses and mules belonging to the Turkish General's Staff, as well as the packhorses, have been sent from the Turkish Camp, to which place the *gross* is to go.

STOCKHOLM, August 20. Her Majesty's ship *Despatch*, of Captain White, arrived on the morning of the 13th ult., at Faro Sound, reports that on the 10th ult. the above named corvette and the screw-boat *Hawke*, 67, Captain Onnaway, were attacked by 10 Russian gun-boats, which came out of the harbor of Riga for that purpose.

The action was kept up with great spirit, and lasted two hours, at the expiration of which the gun-boats were withdrawn, some of them with considerable damage. On board one man was severely wounded, and the *Despatch* received six cannon balls in her hull.

On the afternoon of the same day the above named two ships bombarded the fortifications of Riga. Later accounts from Faro Sound mention the arrival of the *Hawke* which has also put in there to repair damages.

In the accounts published of the bombardment of Sveaborg, it was particularly mentioned that a large imperial Russian flag was seen flying on one of the buildings; but which was not hoisted on the second and third days.

Private accounts received here from Helsingfors state that the building in question was the habitation of the Grand Duke Constantine, who had come down from St. Petersburg expressly to be present at the expected attack, and to excite the ardour of the Russian troops by his presence.

The flag attracted the especial notice of the attacking ships, and particularly served as a mark for the mortar vessels, in consequence of which the building was speedily reduced to a mass of ruins, but the Grand Duke Michael escaped unhurt.

From the same accounts it appears that the navigation department on board the fleet was carried on with consummate skill and an extraordinary knowledge of the intricacies of the approaches, which reflects the highest credit upon the masters of the ships.

The writer, an eye-witness of the whole affair, in describing the events, confesses that the Russians were taken completely by surprise on being attacked from a side of the channel which had been considered always unpracticable by their own pilots, and that they were, therefore, not prepared to see the hostile ships approach from this quarter.

This explains also the hurried attempt to throw up a battery on the wooden island during the action, which was, however, successfully interrupted by a few well directed shells being thrown in by the detached squadron sent for that purpose, the Russians abandoning the Island with considerable loss.

The writer describes the third explosion on the 9th instant, as the great event of the day, which blew up the principal magazine of ammunition with a most fearful crash, scattering death and destruction far and wide. He says it lasted fully three minutes. For some time after a perfect stillness prevailed on board the attacking ships, but shortly afterwards the deafening cheers of the British sailors were wafted across the water, and reached the ears of the garrison. On the 11th, at noon, the whole of the buildings in Sveaborg were one mass of flames, and all the attempts made to put out the fire were of no avail.

A young officer who has lately returned to Lancashire, badly wounded when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, declares that he has travelled across England free of expense; for neither hotel-keepers nor railway clerks would take a penny from him when they found he was "a poor and wounded soldier."

AFRICA.

The *Canberra*, steamer, arrived at 11 o'clock on Monday, August 27th, with date from Old Calabar to July 14th. Captains, 16th, Fernando Pó, 18th, Lagos, 22nd, Accra, 24th, Cape Coast, 25th, Liberia, 30th, Sierra Leone, August 3rd, Bathurst, 8th, Goree, 9th, Tenerife, 16th, Madeira, 19th. The *Retriever*, steamer, left Calabar on the 8th for Bathurst. Rains occasionally heavy had fallen at Fernando Pó. Government approved the burning of Old Town Calabar for infraction of treaty.

A very sanguinary affray occurred on the 17th July at Gambra, the natives have broken out in open rebellion in consequence of an attempt to arrest a man who had carried away a man and his wife from a village for slaves. The police and a small military force were required. Lieutenant Armstrong was wounded, and two soldiers were made prisoners. The rebels then burned three English houses, on which Governor O'Connor proceeded with 200 men to take St. Mary's, but was waylaid by the natives, and driven back with a loss of 50 killed and 43 wounded. Among the latter was Governor O'Connor. He then obtained the assistance of a French man-of-war, and 150 white troops, who carried the town at the point of the bayonet, and on the 3rd totally destroyed it. The French had two killed and five wounded. The British had none killed, but 30, with volunteers wounded. The natives lost above 200. Bathurst is in a very insecure state.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN ENGLAND. — BERKSHIRE. — The fine weather which prevailed in this neighbourhood until Friday has enabled the farmers to carry a large breadth, some indeed by the greater portion of their wheat crop, in excellent condition. As to the yield of wheat, we can only say that in no year within our recollection have the accounts been so conflicting. The General conclusion appears to be that, on the light land and hills, the deficiency is ascertained to be serious, while in the valleys and on the strong lands there are fine crops, although it is not perhaps generally the case. The barley crop will be of an inferior quality, and produce very few good matting samples. In fact, it will be worse than for some years past. Oats are reported likely to turn out better. The potatoe disease has made its appearance pretty generally, though in a less virulent form, and, owing to the lateness of the attack, the tubers will be saved to an extent far greater than in the previous years. — *Berkshire Chronicle*.

GLoucestershire. —

During the week, the reapers have been busily at work generally throughout the county, though the few flying storms may have temporarily stopped their labours. On Sunday night, a heavy storm passed over Gloucester; and on Thursday night, there was a thunder storm of considerable violence. We have not, however, heard that any damage was done.

WEST SOMERSET. —

The harvest is proceeding vigorously throughout this part of the county, and already many acres of wheat have been cut and housed in prime condition. It has been stated in some quarters that millers has been found to a great extent in the wheat in this and in East Devon, but little reliance can be placed on the report. From observations made over a very extensive district, we learn that, although anything like an approximation to the crop would not present a difficult and imperfect the yield of wheat will be quite an average one.

YORKSHIRE. —

We believe, from the accounts which fairly reach us, that in Yorkshire at least, a fair average yield may be expected, especially in that most essential of all crops as regards the people's food—wheat. Potatoes likewise continue healthy, and promise unusual abundance. — *Leeds Mercury*.

MISCELLANEOUS. —

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. — Most extensive preparations are being made by government in anticipation of the army being detained before Sebastopol another winter. Orders have been received at Gloucester for the construction of a large number of houses for wintering the army once more in the Crimea. Five hundred houses are to be constructed for the soldiers, and one hundred of a superior kind for the use of the officers. Government has also entered into extensive contracts for clothing for the troops in the Crimea. The number to be supplied is—coats, lined with rabbit fur, 45,000; trousers, ditto, 45,000; and for waistcoats, 45,000; 10,000 of each of the foregoing articles of a better description are also to be supplied. The waterproof clothing contracted for is to consist of 50,000 cloaks with sleeves, 50,000 capes, and 60,000 ox-hide boots, impervious to snow water. The greater portion of the above mentioned is to be delivered into store by the 1st September.

It is said, and more positively than ever, that the condition of the Empress Eugenie inspires hopes of a direct Napoleonic succession to the French throne.

The *Russian Invalide* of the 21st ult. contains at last a detailed account of the bombardment of Sveaborg. It is clear that the conflagration did great damage: "The loss of life is set down at 300.

The Pope has awarded a gold medal to Prince Borghese for importing a "Durham Bull."

Notwithstanding the diminution of the emigration from Ireland to the United States, the influx of American money to the sister island is on the increase. The amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants last year was £1,730,000, against £1,439,000 in 1853.

The Hon. C. Langdale has withdrawn from an agricultural society in Yorkshire, in offence at Lord Lansdown's proposal, at a late meeting of the society, of the toast, "The Archbishop and Clergy of the diocese." "I could not," he says, "consistently as a Catholic, assent to the sentiment implied by such distinction of the Established Church."

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

Addressed to the Clergy of the Church Society, by the Rev. Dr. G. J. QUEBEC, Bishop of Quebec.

MY DEAR BROTHERS.—The crisis at which we have arrived in the affairs of our Church, in this Province, is one which calls upon all her members, both lay and clerical, and pre-eminently, if they desire that the precious inheritance of their peculiar privileges in religion shall be preserved, to take their stand as effective champions of the cause. A time has actually come for the Church of England in Canada, which will test every man's soul of what sort it is, and there is certainly no part of Canada where the adherents of that communion have more need to make exertions and sacrifices, and do so in a prompt and earnest spirit, than in the *Diocese of Quebec*.

It has pleased God, for the discipline of his people and the trial of their faith and patience, to bring them into circumstances of worldly humiliations, more severe and more vexatious than it would have been possible, at any one time to anticipate. The Empire of Britain is the greatest Christian Empire upon earth—an empire standing at the head of the nations and holding the position, with reference to the world itself, of a *caput mundi*—an empire, at the central seat of authority, intervened, and in characteristic institutions, with the Gospel and incorporated with the Church of God. And the ruling powers of this empire had once recognized in our behalf, the responsibility before God, of providing for the spiritual wants of its distant dependencies, and remembering the claims of its expatriated children to be fed with the bread of life. The scriptural principle was acknowledged and actually put in full train for execution, that *Kings shall be the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers*, of the Church of the living God.

We have lived to see that principle discarded; to see the claims of our holy Religion upon the civil power repudiated in the Colony; the constitutional maxims of the empire in Religion denounced; the obligation of care on the part of the Government for the spiritual welfare of poor settlers in the wilderness, thrown to the winds.

Let us, then, look our actual position in the face and consider these two principal points. 1. That from the Government, beyond the concession to certain individuals among the Clergy, of their claim to a *life interest* in the provision attached respectively to their charge in the Church we are to expect neither aid nor continuance.

2. That the SOCIETY, in England, for the PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, which has long been our best earthly reliance, which has watched and nursed the infant Churches in the Colonies, which has, acting always in concert with the Bishops and in harmony with the ecclesiastical system of the Anglican Church, answered call after call, for the last 100 years, for the help of hundreds of the Gulf, and has maintained among us a race of Missionaries signalized, I am bold to say, as a body, for enduring faithfulness in the service of CHRIST;—that Society has, after prolonged note of warning, been compelled to discontinue its operations of retrenchment, and has not only brought to a stand the creation of missions for taking up fresh ground, as fresh calls continue to press themselves, but has intimated the necessity of at least a reduction, upon the occurrence of great vacancy, of the allowance heretofore granted for the maintenance of the Church upon the spot.—Measures forming the prelude or rather the actual commencement of that severance from the breast of the mother Church as the source of our support, which must one day come, and telling us to learn, in time, the lesson of dependence upon ourselves. There have been new Dioceses of the Church of England, rising up of late years, one after another, in all parts of the world, many of them comprehending a vast heathen population; and the supplies which are drawn into these channels, necessarily have the effect of diminishing more and more, the streams of bounty which reach our own Colony.

Meanwhile the emigration from the British Isles still proceeds, and year after year their redundant population sick or well, able or helpless, is poured irregularly upon our shores, to settle here and there, as inducement or facility may be found, with no provision made, no care manifested on the part of the ruling powers at home, for the spiritual wants of these new and continually augmenting tribes of Colonists. And here they have to make a home, the great body of them in a state of poverty, and to plant themselves in our forests, with a hard half-year's winter to contend against and a rugged existence to maintain. In this manner, we have always a considerable portion of our Church population who are in the earlier stages of settlement, and who, little able to bear any addition to their burthens for the maintenance of their Religion, look still for the Church and her ministrations; they languish upon the old expectation that the Church is to bring herself to their doors; they cannot be weaned from the associations of their father land; they are not prepared for the violent divorce of Church and State.

We want money, we want the men; we want the help of the good Society in England (which in fact does almost all that is done) we do what we can: we send the Missionaries and with help from *another* good Society in England, we build such Churches as serve for the humble flocks. But great tracts of country are under the charge of one poor Missionary, ill-qualified in this present world; and our scattered people, after all our efforts, are left in distant instances, out of the reach of all regular ministrations whatever. The *Itinerant* is *worthy of his hire*; those are the words of our Lord and Saviour, JESUS CHRIST;—but *the utmost* that we can give to the labourers in his service, here in question, is £100 sterling a year; and how far this will go in the present expensive times, to support a Clergyman, perhaps with a rising family, who for the necessary execution of his duties, has a horse to keep and all the apparatus of winter-conveyance to provide, it must be entirely supplied.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

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erious to ask. While in other departments of life, an advancing wealth and the advancement of country, and the wealth of the state, in his moral charge, is of such a nature to struggle through, under hard labour and anxiety, as best he may, with few comforts and no indulgences for himself and his family, and wholly unable to educate his children, according to their proper position in human society. And when the slender resources at the command of the Church, have been called out to their utmost extent, in supplying pastors, thus inadequately compensated to the scattered sheep of the land, the spiritual wants of the Diocese are still more imperfectly met. Among other evils attaching to this condition of things, the profession of clergyman is made to sink in the eyes of the world, and the parents of our youth in the country, themselves, admitting the ministry of the Church to be a blessed and exalted vocation,—are too often discouraged from looking upon it with favour as a profession, on account of the local difficulties and humiliations by which it is beset.

Under all these trying circumstances, the earthly hope of the Clergy in the Diocese, must, to a great extent, be rested upon the Institution to which all Churches, whom God has blessed with the means, should feel their duty to contribute with a willing heart, and a liberal hand. And the institution has earned some additional title to call upon the public for help in this behalf, having, last year, (at the suggestion of one of its lay-officers) come to the relief of the straitened Clergy under the unexampled pressure of heightened prices for all articles of consumption, by selling out stock to give a gratuity to each individual whose emoluments were under a certain mark.

The Society also assumed the liability, upon receiving the Commutation money under the *Secularization Act*, of such of the Clergy as were in whole or in part, chargeable to the *Clergy Reserves fund* of paying them annually the full amount of their respective allowances made heretofore from that source. The difference between the interest of the Commutation money and the expenditure necessary to carry out this arrangement, falls, of course, upon the Church Society to provide.

To you, then, my dear brethren, in your collective and in your individual capacity, the Reformed Church of England, locally represented by the Diocesan Church Society makes her appeal. To you, through this Society, the worn and wearied labourer in this service of Christ, makes his appeal that by raising his condition at least a little nearer to some decent and fitting level, his hands may be strengthened for his work.

To you the flock, make their appeal which are left without shepherds, or scantily tended by the strained effort of shepherds already over-charged. To you in the name of all those interests and for the sake of the Great Shepherd who gave his life for the sheep, your Bishop makes his appeal, conscious of little claim in himself, but strong in the merits of the cause for which he pleads.

Before dismissing the considerations which I have to urge in the fewest words possible, but in the earnest hope that they will not be urged in vain, one or two important practical points.

1. That, the lead being taken by the Clergy and Church-Wardens, the heads of our congregations should everywhere, without exception, where it has not been done, efficiently organize the Church Society within their own immediate body, and render it a standing, familiar, and prominent object of their care and duty,—the whole undertaking being commended, in faithful prayer, to God, through Jesus Christ.

2. That endowments in land for the support of the Ministry, should universally be made by the bounty of large landholders, or the combined effort of lesser proprietors. There are many among us, who might render the Church of God in their wills.

3. That most earnest attention should be given to the object of gaining recruits for the holy ministry, by looking out for, encouraging and assisting religiously disposed and intelligent youths who may be won as aspirants to this service, and for whose advantageous training in theological attainments and knowledge of pastoral labour, with very slight expense to their friends, provision already exists in Bishop's College at Lennoxville. And will no fathers be found, no *Matrons* on *Estates* or *Lots* among mothers, who will in their hearts and their prayers, dedicate a child to God, that he may be called hereafter to the task, even if it were in all cases and for all continuance liable to be coupled with some measure of hardship and privation, of *turning many to righteousness*, and may be thus destined, himself, to "shine as the stars for ever and ever!"

To my brethren of the city of Quebec in particular, I have to announce that an appeal for augmenting the funds and extending the operations of the Church Society, will, if it please God, be made during the present month, by a circuit from door to door, to be (according to the request of the Church Society,) kindly undertaken, with aid from other fellow citizens, by the Church-Wardens and Chapel-Wardens of the Parish. And upon all the members of the Church in the Diocese, I would press the solemn duty of effectually and heartily recognizing the principle to "honor the Lord with their substance according to the measure of their ability, be it great or little. The offerings of faith and love will draw down a blessing upon their own store and substance; and if, on the other hand, they are backward to give in the cause of God, who has given them all, their very plenty and prosperity will turn in the end to blight upon their souls. Happy privilege if they can be instrumental in giving effect, in a spiritual sense, to the promise of Scripture, "I will satisfy her poor with bread; I will deck her priests with health!"

I am, My dear brethren, Your affect. servt., in the Gospel.

G. J. QUEBEC.

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The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grassett, B. D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in the Library of the Cathedral School House at Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the *St. Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.



The Church.

Hamilton Friday, September 21st. 1855. CONVOCATION IN ENGLAND.

It seems that the Petition of the Province of Canterbury for the permission of the Crown to alter its own constitution, has been refused. This probably is no more than the petitioners expected so long as the indifferent, perhaps semi-indifferent, the proper term, Lord Palmerston represents the Crown.

That the relations which Her Majesty bears to the Church, place Her in a position of much personal difficulty we readily admit; but this cannot relieve Her from the high moral and personal responsibility which these relations necessarily involve. A day is approaching, when princes, as well as subjects, shall be judged "according to the deeds done in the body;" one of the severest features of that awful examination doubtless being,—how far we have earnestly and fearlessly used our individual positions and capabilities for the advancement of the Kingdom and Glory of Christ! And from this personal accountability no mortal can deliver us. Now the power which the Crown of England possesses of interfering in the affairs of the Church of Christ in the Empire was conceded, by Divine permission, on the part of the Church, in order to enable its wearers more readily to advance their interests; and from a conviction which certainly pervaded the Church in those early days, that as Kings reigned by Divine authority, thus to aid and support the Church of Christ was at once the duty and privilege of their high station. It was a compact, made in all good faith; and if not at every step with the formalities of treaties, yet with a devout and truthful following of the leadings of Divine Providence. It was a personal covenant; and the sovereign is personally responsible to God and His Church, as the Great Day will assuredly prove, for its use or abuse. We speak thus with no disloyal or reckless feeling. He is not the faithful subject who, with a trifling jest, or ill-timed flattery, would turn away his sovereign's gaze when, the *Handwriting is on the wall!*

But, it will be said, What can Her Majesty do? A British Monarch cannot in those days exert that independent action which was considered as their unquestioned prerogative in the ages during which their official connection with the Church grew up. We reply, That we are not Her spiritual advisors, but as one to whom a vocation in the Church of Christ has been granted, we do, on the part of that Church, and from a principle of devoted loyalty to Her most sacred Majesty, protest against Her sacred office, as Temporal Head of the Church, being used for the purpose of oppressing the Church! It is an office granted only on the supposition that the Crown shares the Royal Humanity of Christ Jesus; the eternal responsibility of which it cannot therefore transfer to another; the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown must be personally exercised for the glory of Christ, and the good of His people, or, ALTOGETHER RELINQUISHED; if its wearer would not one day bitterly understand the awful warning, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!" And so thought George the Third, a Monarch whose sterling principle and enlightened piety, it has been the fashion to disparage. How far it is possible for a Monarch, while still consenting to wear the Crown, to direct it of its brightest jewel—the official right to aid in extending the kingdom of Christ,—and be guiltless, it is not for us, here to say; it is a question of fearful moment, to be settled before God, by themselves and their religious advisers.—But we repeat, with sorrow of heart, that by the present unblushing abuse of the royal supremacy by a reckless ministry, not only are they pollarding their own salvation, but doing a bitter wrong to the eternal interests of the Royal Mistress, by involving Her also in the passive guilt of their unhalloved tyranny! Where are her ghostly counsellors?

But what of the Church itself? Is there ground for despondency? We think not. She is, and thank God, has been for many years, awake to her duty. She may not rebel; She may not seek to discover the union established, by the providence of God from the earliest ages, Jewish and Christian, between Himself and God's vicegerent! But she may, with non-juror-like meekness, continue passively, yet firmly, to resist the in-fidel attacks of a too godless parliament and ministry until "though they fear not God nor regard man, they will engage Her, led by Her countless supplicants She weary them!" Yes, our Holy Mother may do more than this, inasmuch as the voice of God is above that of man; and He both commanded His Bishops and Priests to be faithful overseers and Pastors of His Flock, and hath told His people to "hear the Church," with many such like injunctions, none of which can be properly and completely fulfilled, until the Church do meet-

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save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hill-side, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the river side were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous crossfire into the scattered remains of the column which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hill-side and dove them far across the plain. This defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column, which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon seen flying in all directions, followed by the French. This last attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for retreat—namely, the advance of the artillery—showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of twelve guns, which during the greater part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to open their fire while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's Height.

The Sardinians, who, with the exception of the little outpost fight on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, had confined themselves to support the French by their admirable artillery, which entirely subdued the Russian fire on the opposite plateau, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tchernaya, whence they kept up a brisk but ineffective fire. A battalion of Piedmontese, preceded by a company of Bersaglieri, advanced in beautiful order, as if on a parade, and soon drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way toward the plateau; but, as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

The French having the battle brought up a new division (Dulig) which were in readiness on the plain leading to the river, the ground of the light cavalry charge by the river, ready to receive the enemy if he should force the passage of the river and debouch on the plain. But General Morris would not risk the cavalry on the plain intersected as it was by the branches of the river, and defended as it was still by the Russian guns on the heights; so only two squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique followed the enemy. The guns which the Russians had brought up to cover their retreat suffered so much by the fire from our side, which was increased by Captain Mowbray's batteries opening upon them from the open ground between the Sardinian and the French positions, that they made off in a hurry. Succeeded a shot was thrown away, and the shot cut off close to the guns, which could plainly distinguish, as a slight breeze carrying off the smoke left a beautiful view over the whole battle field. But the Russian guns returned only for a moment under cover, and soon after you could see a brilliant line of cavalry debouching from the rising ground, where it had been hitherto hidden. I could distinguish five regiments—three in one line, and two other regiments on the flanks in second line. They advanced at a gallop, and, wheeling round, allowed 12 guns to pass, which again opened their fire, but only for a short time, and at half-past nine or ten o'clock the dust on the Mackenzie road and the black lines moving off were the only traces which remained of the so long threatened attack of the Russians.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 12.—There is at last some prospect of action, but not against the Malakoff, nor is it the allies who are expected to assume the aggressive. Late last evening orders were given for the troops to be under arms by three in the morning. Of course, Malakoff was immediately the word, and most persons supposed that the long talk of assault was to be made. This however, was soon found not to be the case. A few detachments of troops were sent to the river, and the Malakoff took place, it was believed, along the whole line. Without tap of drum or sound of bugle, the camp was quiet as the prescribed hour, the troops forming up in profound silence. The entire army was out, including the cavalry and artillery from Balaklava.—The first gray of morning found a number of officers and amateurs, assembled on Catherine's Hill, the best point of observation. There was usually little firing yesterday and last night. The interest of the situation grew stronger as the morning advanced, and as the scarlet columns became visible, massed along the line, motionless and expectant. Superior officers, with their staff, moved to and fro; aides-de-camp traversed the heights with orders; here and there, through the still imperfect light which began to be tinged with the first red flush of sunrise, waved the pennons of a Lancashire squadron. With their eyes fixed on the front, some marching briskly back to their quarters. The morning was beautifully clear, and the spectacle was striking. In no order, in scattered columns, looking hardy, active, and cheerful, and up to any work. The Crimean army regained its camp quarters. For the day the danger was over—to commence again, it is believed, to-night. From certain orders that have been given with respect to ammunition, &c. I am led to think that the army will again be under arms early to-morrow morning. The officers are expected to be ready at a moment's notice. It is believed that reinforcements have reached Sebastopol. They have been expected for some time past. Four divisions are talked of, two of them Imperial Guards. Word has been sent up from the front to head quarters that large bodies of troops were seen collecting behind the Kodjan, and others behind the Tchernaya, and that there were grounds for expecting a general attack along our lines. The generals of division assembled yesterday,