

October, visiting the Districts of Beathartha, Hastings, Savel, Bertier, Clarendon, St. John, and the city of Montreal; notice will be duly sent to the several clergymen.

ORDINATION, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—On Trinity Sunday the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an ordination in this cathedral, when the undermentioned deacons received the order of priesthood, viz: The Rev. John Golden, Missionary at St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, Missionary at Sutton, Rev. James S. Sykes, Missionary at Clarendon. Morning prayer was read by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal; the lessons by the Rev. Canon Leach, D. C. L. The sermon was preached, and the candidates for ordination presented to the Bishop, by the Venerable Archdeacon Lower. A share in the service was also taken by the Venerable A. N. Bethune, Archdeacon of York, C. W., who read the ante-communion office, and preached at the cathedral in the afternoon. The Bishop was assisted by the above-named Presbyters in the laying on of hands, as well as in the administration of the holy communion.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 28. Rev. J. W. Grafton.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, BELLEVILLE.

It affords us much pleasure to insert the following interesting account of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this church; and we congratulate our brethren in that prosperous neighbourhood on the auspicious commencement of a much needed, and long deferred undertaking. The site of the new church is one of the most commanding in the diocese, and as its supporters are numerous, wealthy and zealous, we shall anticipate a structure every way worthy of the sacred uses for which it is designed, and that it will prove an ornament to that incipient city. We trust it will be on a scale sufficiently ample to afford accommodation to the large numbers of our communion, who, in towns similarly situated require free seats.

We commend to the special notice of our readers, the impressive address of the "beloved Physician," upon whom devolved the interesting duty of laying the corner stone.

A more appropriate selection could not have been made. His address was but an epitome of the principles that have guided a long, consistent and useful life; nearly forty years of which have been spent in the Bar of Quinte to the lasting benefit of that community, and particularly to the advantage of the church which owes so deep a debt of gratitude to the name of "Ridley."

Sincerely do we unite in the fervent prayer, that the day may be distant when he shall be removed from a sphere in which he has long been so bright an ornament and so great a blessing.

Amidst many discouragements and drawbacks, which the cause of religion has experienced, and does still experience, there is one cheering sign, that cannot but encourage the world to persevere, and this is the evident and increasing appreciation of reality and earnestness of purpose. A real work will be recognized, and will be even by those of a different school. So at all events think we. Perhaps we are too much inclined in general to exaggerate our differences; we start with minds warped to one particular idea, or shade of color, and seek to force all other ideas or views into accordance with our own. Hence we are too often led to judge the good works of different bodies, by our own imperfect "line and plummet." It can then, be nothing but the truth, which can permit men to break through this ignominious barrier, and great blessing wherever and whenever we witness this. Split up, as religion and the state are into parties, each revolving on its own axis, we cannot look for any remedy for our wounds, except by doing with all objects, with prejudice, by seeking for what is good and true, even among those who differ from us, instead of always picking out the solitary point which divides us. We are sure that these few wholesome thoughts and considerations, or thoughts and considerations, will be forced themselves on all who were present at the laying of the corner stone of St. Thomas's Church, on Wednesday last. And it was a fitting and a most suitable occasion for gathering together the Episcopal clergy of the county and neighbourhood, and in the evening, the need of such an undertaking must have suggested itself long since to the members of the congregation, and we were more than delighted with the whole ceremony. We feel that we have no apology to offer, for occupying the space so well with recording this event, but we should deem ourselves culpable indeed, were we merely to take a passing notice of the event.

Service commenced in the old church, at the usual hour; the clergy present were:— Rev. W. Macaulay, of Picton; Rev. James Padfield, of Murray; Rev. R. G. Cox, of Hillier; Rev. W. Blendall, A. M., of Trenton; Rev. G. W. Lauder, A. M., of Napanee; Rev. G. A. Anderson, of Tyndalga; Rev. T. S. J. Groves, of Stirling; Rev. T. Bousfield, of Northport, and the Rev. A. M. A. Rector, of the parish of Belleville.

The morning prayer was read by the Rev. J. Grier, and the lessons and the litany, by the Rev. J. Padfield. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Macaulay, from the 11 verse, 6 chap. Ezra, "And thus they returned as a sewer, saying, We are the servants of the God of heaven and earth, and built the house that was builded there many years, which a great king of Israel builded and set up." And a most solemn, impressive and stirring discourse it was. It was listened to with the greatest delight and attention. While the offertory service was being read by the Rector of the parish, a collection amounting to about £14, in aid of the funds, was taken up.

The congregation then proceeded to the spot where the corner stone was suspended, and gathered round the same, leaving room for the clergy and building committee to gather immediately around the spot, with Dr. Ridley, upon whom the choice had fallen to lay the corner stone. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Lauder of Napanee, and a beautiful prayer for union and concord, peace, faith and charity, was read by the Rev. Mr. Cox. After which the ceremony of laying the stone commenced, during which, portions of the 87th and 127th psalms, and of the 4th chap. of Zech. were read. Dr. Ridley placed in a cavity for the purpose, a box six inches square and five deep, in which were deposited, according to the memorial therein laid, a scroll, containing a copy of the "Intelligencer," a copy of the "The Church," together with various coins of the realm, and such other tokens of the times as will show our position, and state of forwardness and prosperity as a Colony of Great Britain, in 1855; if future events should lead to the discovery of a memorial and tokens. The stone having been lowered, and declared duly laid by Dr. Ridley, he read the following, in which he was joined by the whole assembly:—

"This corner stone of the foundation, we lay in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in His name may be happily carried on to its complete termination, without injury or accident, let or hindrance; and that when completed, it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and His service, to the honor of His name and the salva-

tion of the souls of men, from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen."

After which the choir sang that beautiful Hymn "Christ is our Corner Stone." Dr. Ridley then addressed the audience, and although his voice was feeble, and somewhat hoarse, he said, that every word was distinctly heard and listened to with the greatest pleasure, by all on the spot. He explained to them of what a Churchman's love and admiration for his church consisted; he pointed out the many advantages which its lessons and teachings bestowed on those who were dutiful to the vows and promises of baptism and confirmation. He declared that he, in common with all the churchmen, believed that in their baptism, they had made members of Christ and inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven. That the water of their baptism, was not only a sign, but also the means of confirming the inward and spiritual grace it signified, that is to say a death unto life, and a new birth unto righteousness; and that they that after this baptism, the Church afforded them the new, heavenly and supernatural food for the support of the new and spiritual life. Under these impressions, it must necessarily be, as in fact it was a matter of great regret to him and all Churchmen, that they had in any way neglected or neglected the duties of their baptism. He desired that all who wished should benefit and profit by their teachings, and they knew that many were obliged to go elsewhere to worship, from preference and education, would worship in the Church of their fathers. It was the desire to afford this additional accommodation, more than anything else, which induced them to undertake the erection of the edifice, the Corner Stone of which they had just laid, and which when completed he hoped they would all be there to see its dedication and consecration; and that those who were of the Church, would then find abundance of accommodation, and return to the Church of their love and of their fathers. The Congregation then sang the 118th psalm, and were determined by the help of God to afford every one an opportunity of worshipping in the Church, who desires to do so. He then instanced his own case, and the inducements which led him to seek to lay down his weary years ago, from the fact of a Church having then been founded. He spoke of the many comforts he had enjoyed from the spiritual instruction of the late Rev. Mr. Campbell, and of the present incumbent, his friend the Rev. Mr. Grier. He spoke of his baptism in the Church of his marriage vow pledged on his altar, of the birth and baptism of his children in the Church, and when it should please God to call him home, he hoped his friend and Pastor the Rev. Mr. Grier, would read the Church's beautiful burial service over his body. He had often experienced the advantages of consolation from a duly appointed Minister, who never failed to impress upon his mind that the Church taught and inculcated the doctrine of regeneration, and justification by faith alone, and that they must place their sole reliance for salvation upon Jesus Christ, and next to the Bible they were taught to love the Prayer-Book. They venerated their apostolic Ministers, because they were the servants of the Church, for Jesus' sake; not indeed that they had any dominion over the faithful, but that they were helpers in the people's joy, and never failed to teach charity towards all men. He thanked them for the patient hearing they had given him and prayed sincerely that the work they had commenced might prosper, and that the building be completed and finished without any accident to the workmen.

The mild and evidently feeling manner, in which the whole discourse was delivered by one, known to every man, woman and child on the spot, had its peculiar effect; and when he spoke of his prospects of early death, many was the eye that became moistened with tears, and we are sure many were the fervent and silent prayers that at that instant offered up to the throne of God, asking that day to be long deferred.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the ceremonies of the day closed.—Com.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

We have been requested to state that the collection in the above Church for Mr. Ramsay's Mission, after a sermon of that eloquent Divine, will be taken next Sunday in the morning, instead of the afternoon, as previously announced.

The clergy are reminded that the quarterly collection for the Church Society is appointed to be taken up in July; the object—the society's missions.

From a private English letter by last mail, speaking of the Oxford "commemoration," to come off on the 18th of June, it is mentioned that an entry is there made on the lists of degrees of a D.C.L. to Sir J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

We have this week to deplore the loss to the Church, of one of its most attached and zealous members, Alexander Dixon, Esq. For many years he devoted his energies to the best interests of our beloved Zion. King street east is chiefly indebted to him for the erection of Trinity Church, which sacred edifice he partially endowed by a gift of a lot of land in the Township of Eramosa. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Church Society from its commencement, and one of its most regular attendants, until attacked by the painful and lingering disease, which he bore as became his Christian profession, and which carried him off, with we have no doubt, an assured hope of a resurrection to everlasting life. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours." Mr. Dixon collected one of the best libraries on this continent, and ever evinced a thorough acquaintance with the contents of the works on its shelves. To the exertion of Mr. Dixon we are mainly indebted for the formation of the Kent Testimonial Fund. We trust that some person who knew Mr. Dixon longer and more intimately than we were permitted to do, will give us a more lengthy sketch of the life of our much respected friend.

In our American contemporaries we find chronicled the death of James R. Swords, of the well known firm of Church booksellers, Stanford and Swords, of New York.

At Mr. Heward's request we publish his statement of the difficulties which have arisen between himself and the Churchwardens of St. James's Church. We forbear to comment on it now, as we are well aware that different persons see the same thing in different lights, and as yet we have but one side presented to us.

On the first page of our last number we inserted a tract originally published by Masters, of London, entitled "Down with the Tractarians!" we have caused it to be reprinted in tract form, as there were several typographical errors in the original. The signature at the end being J. B., we feel bound to state that the article was not the production of our highly esteemed contributor J. B., the author of "Texts and Thoughts for every day throughout the year."

The announcement of the collection to be made in behalf of the Missions of the Church Society in the month of July was sent to us, but by some mistake was omitted both in our last issue and also in the Gazette.

DIocese of Toronto.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes entries for Woodstock, Eastwood, Beesville, and per Jas. Ingles.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church.

Dear Sir,—I perceive in the last issue of the Church a notice requesting attendance of the clergy of the deaneries of Carleton and Lanark at Bytown, on the 3rd of July next. Being one of the clergy of the deanery of Lanark, and having a wish to attend the meeting, would you be kind enough to inform me where "Bytown" is? I am not aware that there is such a place in Canada.

I am yours, &c. "ONE OF NINE." Try the City of Ottawa.—Ed. Ch.

BAILLIFF'S SALE.

FIRST DIVISION COURT—UNITED COURTS OF YORK AND PEEB.—TO WIT: By order of a certain warrant issued out of said Court, and directed to me, THOMAS METCALFE, Bailiff of said Court, against the goods and chattels of FRANCIS H. HEWARD, AT THE SUIT OF THOMAS D. HARRIS AND LEWIS MOFFATT, Church Wardens of St. James' Church, I have seized, and taken in execution Twelve Barrels of Flour—all of which property will be sold, by public auction, on Saturday, the twenty-third of June 1855, at the storehouse on Mr. Hackett's wharf, twelve o'clock noon. (Signed) THOMAS METCALFE, Bailiff. Dated this 14th June, 1855.

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,—Above you have the Bailiff's official notice, as having received twelve barrels of flour belonging to me, to satisfy Lewis Moffatt and Thomas D. Harris, Church Wardens of St. James' Cathedral, for the sum of twenty pounds; and in order that my friends, both here and abroad, may not draw any wrong and prejudicial inferences from that notice, I beg to inform you, through your widely-spread journal, that in consequence of the decision of Judge Harrison to the only one left upon me—viz., the public sale, therefore, give you the following brief statement of the facts in reference thereto, and of the cause which induced me to allow the same to be put to judgment to be extorted from me, by process of the law, rather than satisfy it by voluntary payment:—

In March 1850, I put my name to a subscription list towards the rebuilding of St. James' Parish Church, only in the sum of twenty pounds, with the distinct and positive understanding that the new Parish Church should be built on the site of the old one, so that the graves of persons interested therein should be disturbed.

On the 6th day of September, 1850, whilst engaged in my usual business in my office, I was told that the graves of my venerated relatives had been thrown open, and their remains were exposed, in consequence of the decision of the court, in order to erect the new Church, not on the site agreed upon, but in the centre of the churchyard; and on proceeding to the churchyard, and finding such to be the case, I immediately wrote the following letter to Mr. Wakefield, the then Vestry Clerk, and the person who carried round the subscription list:—

Toronto, September 6, 1850. WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, Esq. DEAR SIR,—In consequence of the wanton and wicked manner, in which my feelings have been hurt, and my disreputable proceedings in St. James' Churchyard, I beg to inform you that the subscription made by me for the building of a "Parish Church" and held by you I consider null and void, and you will therefore erase my name from the said list, as from the proceedings of the powers that be, I would consider it nothing more than hypocrisy to aid in the erection of a church, the foundation of which I consider laid in the desecration of the grave. I am, &c.

Notwithstanding this the churchwardens and vestry, not content with repeating my feelings by violating the sacred ashes of my venerated father and his children, and not content with thus driving me from worshipping in a church which I had from my boyhood frequented, in the month of March last commenced their suit against me for the recovery of the subscription made by me with such express conditions annexed thereto, and by purely technical reasoning—viz., in repudiating the agency of their own vestry clerk, Mr. Wakefield,—have been successful in obtaining judgment.

Since, therefore, Lewis Moffatt and Thomas D. Harris, churchwardens of St. James' Cathedral, have totally disregarded the respect due to my outraged feelings and the spirit in which I became a subscriber to the rebuilding of the Parish Church, and have determined to prosecute me, I feel compelled to take the law into my own hands, and to defend myself by the law alone should they exert it from me, leaving them to derive what benefit they may from the session, through the bailiff, of their acknowledged gains. I now beg to refer to the accompanying affidavit of William Wakefield, Esq., personal of which will, I feel assured, be found abundant proof to sustain me in the course I have taken, and I feel satisfied any just man would have scorned following in their footsteps.

In conclusion, I will tell them that in my infamy I was taught by that parent whose sacred remains have been so rudely treated, not to say anything worse than the ten commandments, in which we are told to "Honour thy father and mother;" and in having done so I have but obeyed it.

They have got their "pound of flesh," and I leave it to a Christian community to judge between my acts and theirs.

—Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark.—I am, Your obedient servant, F. H. HEWARD.

Toronto, June 19, 1855.

I, William Wakefield, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Esquire, make oath and say, that on or about the 7th day of April, 1849, the Church called St. James' Church, situated at the intersection of Church and King Streets, in the said city of Toronto, was consumed by fire, and that sometime thereafter it was proposed by certain members of the congregation of the said late church to erect a new church; and for the purpose of raising a fund for so doing, to lease part of the land attached to the church and used as a burial ground, and to erect the new church in "the rear of said leased land; which purpose, if it had been carried into effect, would have caused the disturbance of the graves of the persons therein buried, and of the remains of such persons; and said proposition therefore met with much opposition; and it was, as a substitute therefor, proposed and agreed at a meeting of the said congregation, held in the month of March, 1850, and subsequently to the

meeting firstly above mentioned, that the new church should be built on the foundations of the old one, and on the same site, except as related to the mere architectural design thereof, as respected certain buttresses, which would be projected a little beyond the old site; such church to be a parish church, and not to exceed £10,000 in cost.

"I further say, I was then Vestry Clerk in reference to said church and matters appertaining; and that it was thought proper to endeavour to raise by voluntary subscription a sum of money for the rebuilding of the church; and I therefore carried round a subscription list to various parties, and amongst the rest to Francis H. Heward, and solicited him to place his name thereto as a subscriber; whereupon a conversation took place between us on the subject, and the particular objects intended; and the said Francis H. Heward then stated that he was desirous of preserving the remains of his father and certain other relatives from molestation or removal, and that as the plan agreed upon at the meeting aforesaid would secure this being done, he would subscribe twenty pounds upon the condition that the new church should be built as agreed upon at the said meeting; and further expressly stated his ground for so subscribing was to preserve the graves of his said relatives from being interred elsewhere, and that he would subscribe, if his name to the said list, adding thereto, 'Parish Church only,' upon the said understanding and condition.

"I further say, that after the aforesaid meeting on the Congress of the said church, and after the said Francis H. Heward had signed the said subscription list, the site of said new church was changed, and the said new church was erected on a different site from that occupied by the church so burnt as aforesaid; and for the purpose of building the new church on the new site, the remains of many persons who had been there interred were raised and removed; and I have been informed by the said Francis H. Heward and other persons that the remains of his said father, and of his said relatives were raised and removed, which information has been heard since that time, and that the same is true in substance, and that the same is true in substance to the stipulations and conditions of his subscription aforesaid, and the said subscription ought not, in my conscience, to be enforced.

"I further say, that the said Francis H. Heward sent me a letter immediately after the raising of the said remains, desiring that his name, for the reasons aforesaid, might be struck off the said list; but I have during the present week inspected the said list, and found the name of the said Francis H. Heward thereon, and I have been informed that proceedings at law are now pending for the recovery of the amount, which information I believe to be true, and that the recovery of the said amount, if effected, will be contrary to the conditions under which the same was subscribed.

(Signed) "W. WAKEFIELD." "Toronto March 28, 1855."

Colonial.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE COMMUTATION TRICK.

From the Globe. At the recent annual meeting of the Bay of Quinte Conference of this church, the following resolutions were reported by a committee (consisting of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, David Wilson (Barnes), and J. H. Johnson), and adopted by the Conference:—

Resolved.—1. That this Conference desires to re-assess the position it has taken in former years relative to the serious evils growing out of the existence of the Clergy Reserves in this Province; believing that such approval has a tendency to corrupt those branches of the Church receiving them, and to promote discord and strife throughout the commonwealth.

Resolved.—2. That the present Provincial Parliament be elected with a particular view to terminate the agitations on this vexed question, by some judicious measure of complete secularization.

Resolved.—3. That while we have looked upon the Clergy Reserves as a grievous evil, as having no just right to what they receive, we have, nevertheless, acquiesced in the reservation made in their favor by the Imperial Act, as a sort of compromise, trusting that the evil would die with the individual incumbents themselves.

Resolved.—4. That we regard the provision for commutation, contained in the present Provincial Act, as a direct infringement of the voluntary principle, rendering, as it effectually does, the ministers of those bodies receiving the reserves independent of their people, by pensioning them, in all their needs, upon a fund derived originally from the State.

Resolved.—5. That the position of the volunteers of this province is at best a humiliating one; after many years of sacrifice in a just cause, they are demanded apparently about to be compelled with their own hands, to hand over the recipients of State patronage obtaining a much larger share of public spoils than they would themselves have obtained as the price of an adjustment years ago.

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that General Canrobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while General Pelissier would press the town on the south. The division under Canrobert, to be formed into three columns, will have marched on the Tchernaya, and taken possession of the defiles in the mountains, which are considered to be the keys of Simpheropol, and thus all communication will be cut off between the Russian army and the Sea of Azoff. The plan had been arranged between the generals commanding the British, French, Turkish, and Piedmontese armies.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

From the Times Correspondent.

Camp before Sebastopol, Monday, May 21. The French here were lately flying large kites over the Flagstaff Bastion, whether to amuse themselves and annoy the enemy, or to secure some practical object I cannot say. Their example has been followed, and a large kite is at this moment soaring gracefully in front of the Fourth Division. An order has been sent up to the 71st regiment to get ready to strike tents and march to Balaklava at day-break, which will be rather hard on some of the men at least, for they will not be up from their tents till eight o'clock, and will have to march in the trenches till eight or half past eight o'clock this evening. From the circumstance of a large detachment of the land transport going, as well as from the intimation given to the commissary officers, it is believed that a part of the expedition is intended to march across from Kafka to Arabat. The whole of the communications between the Crimea and the Sea of Azoff to the eastward, the supplies from Taganrog, and the reinforcements from the Caucasus army, &c., would then be completed by the roads to Simpheropol, Karasu-Bazar, or Bakhskireh.

May 21, 11 p. m.—About two hours ago, &c., at nine o'clock, which is the most quiet part of the day in the camp, the soldiers having all gone to bed, a camp was disturbed by the noise of a bombardment which has been heard since the last bombardment, and I am not sure that it was not heavier than that. Cathcart's hill was soon reached by many very anxious spectators, and then it was seen that the firing was from the city streets, and not from the French batteries, and was returned by the Flagstaff, the Guards, and the battery in the middle of the town. It was an extraordinary sight, and one that many of our friends in England would give a great deal to see. Looking from Cathcart's hill over the city, and the wide expanse of country, dotted with white tents, which shone out clearly and conspicuously in the bright moon-light. All looked quiet and calm. The only sounds that were heard on this side were the challenge of a sentry, the neigh of a horse; but on turning round and seeing at Sebastopol, you saw a great contrast. There was visible war in all its stern reality. A thick white cloud of smoke hung over the French batteries, and that part of the town which was answering their fire. Bright and gleaming through this white smoke every second, as guns were fired, shells exploded. There was no cessation in the firing for an hour, when there was a slight lull and immediately volleys of musketry were heard, which continued without intermission for some time. About 10.15, there was an explosion in the Russian batteries. It seemed as if there had been a train of powder loose on the ground, as there was suddenly a long bright sheet of flame seen lighting up the wall of the bastion. About 11.00 there was another explosion. The number of shells that were fired from both sides was enormous. There were generally five or six in the air at one time, and once I counted nine. The French fired a great many "bouquets"—not the bouquets which are fired from the guns, but a flight of shells, which separate in the air and fly about in all directions.

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so threatening for our left attack, and so contented in the ability of the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable sorties.

"The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

The General's division was charged with the operation. Two attacks were ordered, one on the ambulances at the bottom of the bay, the other on the ambulances of the cemetery by the south-east angle of that enclosure: they were to be simultaneous.

"After having carried the new gabionades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive places were to be expected in the action—one of the 28th of the labour. The combat took place on the night between the 22nd and 23rd of May; it commenced at nine o'clock in the evening.

"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Moutchinsky, composed of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs a pied, three battalions of the 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

"The right attack, entrusted to General de la Motte, was composed of three companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Guards as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march, in case General Pelissier should require reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration, was not to be deterred by our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

"The signal for the commencement of the signal given by General Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambulances on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and, supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary ardour. The Russian batteries were ordered to fire, and the Voltigeurs of the Guards, the 9th Chasseurs a pied, and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded—all did their duty.

"In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them from holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second attack until the morning of the 23rd. As the dawn broke the Russians ceased fighting and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

"On the left attack the ambulances were carried off with the same impetuosity as the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet, but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers immediately themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became definitively our conquest.

"On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced. I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from the fresh efforts of our own men.

"General of Division Levaillant was entrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 battalions, of which two of the Voltigeurs of the Guards acted as a reserve.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of General de la Motte, were charged with the conquest of the preceding night on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake the right of the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works more solid.

"The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 24th, and 80th, was irresistible. The Russian works were taken, and the enemy driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased.—The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commandant Durand conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigor.

"These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General de Salles.

"Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of Gen. Osen-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1200 corpses to the enemy. This feeling of lighter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, as in those memorable times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

"According to the number of dead given up to the enemy, and the respect shown to the recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own; they give to these engagements the proportions of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

"Our artillery, under the orders of General Le Boef, gave proof of extraordinary vigor and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses, each time they met our fire, and the commencement of the day too highly the coup d'ail and coolness of General Le Boef.

partial decline, which however afterwards recovered, and the markets closed steady at about previous quotations.

In Breadstuffs there had been no change of moment except in corn, which showed an advance of 1s. since the departure of the Atlantic. Provisions generally were firm, and in some cases a slight advance had been established.

The London money market is still easier, and another great increase had taken place in the bullion in the bank of England. Consols closed at 93 1/4.

THE KERCH EXPEDITION.

The Times contains a long letter from its special correspondent who has accompanied the Kerch expedition, describing some of the earlier operations.

On approaching Kara Burnu it was evident that our vessels were engaged with the forts and earthworks at Pavlovskaya, which guards the entrance to Kerch and Yenikale. Frequent puffs of white smoke, followed by faint echoes and booming reports, which rolled over the shore, told us that the contest was tolerably smart, but it certainly did not last very long, for at 2 1/4 a huge pillar of white smoke rushed up towards the sky, opened out like a gigantic balloon, and then a roar like the first burst of a thunderstorm told us that a magazine had blown up. The action grew slacker, the firing less frequent. At 2 1/2 another loud explosion took place, and a prodigious quantity of earth was thrown up into the air along with the smoke.

A third magazine was blown up at 2 3/4, a tremendous explosion, which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about 8 o'clock, and at 3 30 three several columns of smoke blending in one, and as many explosions, the echoes of which soared in the air, were together, announced that the Russians were beaten from their guns, and that they were destroying their magazines. They could be seen retreating, some over the hills, behind Kerch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced firing on the retreating Russian columns, and were ordered out and landed them on the beach between the Salt Lake, north