October: visiting the Districts of Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Sorel, Berthier, Clarendon, St. Johns, and the city of Montreal; notice will be Amen." duly sent to the several clergymen.

ORDINATION, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL .-On Trinity Sunday the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an ordination in this cathedral, when the undermentioned deacons received the order of priesthood, viz: The Rev. John Godden, 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 antecommunion 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.

(For the Church.)

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, BELLEVILLE. It affords us much pleasure to insert the following interesting account of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this needed, and too long deferred undertaking. to afford accommodation to the large num. bers of our communion, who, in towns similarly situated require free seats.

our readers, the impressive address of the | beautiful Burial Service over his body. He had "beloved Physician," upon whom devolved the interesting duty of laying the corner stone.

have been made. His address was but an must place their sole reliance for salvation upon epitome of the principles that have guided h's long, consistent and useful life; nearly forty years of which have been spent in the servants of the Church, for Jesus' sake; no Bay 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, cerely that the work they had commenced might that the day may be distant when he shall prosper, and the building be completed and fin-ne removed from a sphere in which he has shed without any accident to the workmen. ne removed from a sphere in which he has long been so bright an ornament and so great a blessing:-

Amidst many discouragments 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 appreciated even by those of a different school. So at all the ceremonies of the day closed .- Com 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 good works of different bodies, by our own imperfect "line and plummet." It can then, be nothing but the truth, which can permit men noon, as previously appropried. to break through this jealous barrier. It is a 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 away with all obstinate preju dices, by seeking for what is good and what is true even amongst those who differ from us, instead of always picking out the solitary point which divides us. We are sure that these few mail, speaking of the Oxford "comme wholesome thoughts and considerations, or thoughts and considerations to the same effect, forced themselves on all who were present at the laying of the corner stone of St. Thomas' ting and a most suitable occasion for gathering | Canada. together the Episcopalian clergy of the county and neighbourhood. It was an event! The need of such an undertaking must have suggested itself long since to the members of the congretake a passing notice of the event.

usual hour; the clergy present were:-Rev. W. Macaulay, of Picton; Rev. James Padfield, of Murray; Rev. R. G. Cox, of Hillier; Rev. W. Bleasdell, A.M., of Trenton; Rev. W. B. Lauder, A. M., of Napanee; Rev. G. A. Anderson, of Tyendinaga; Rev. T. S. J. Groves, of Stirling: Rev. T. Bousfield, of Northport, and

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 text, 11 verse, 6 chap. Ezra, "And thus they returned us answer, 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 appropriate 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, and read to the congregation, a copy of " The Intelligencer," a copy of the "Hastings Chroni-cle," and a copy of "The Church," newspapers, 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 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 tion of the souls of men, from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

After which the choir sung that beautiful Hymn "Christ is our Corner Stone."
Dr. Ridley then addressed the audience, and although his voice was feeble, so intense was the interest in what 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 miration for his church consisted; he pointed ut the many advantages which its lessons and eachings bestowed on those who were dutifu the vows and promises of baptism and confir nation. He declared that he, in common with all the churchmen, believed that in their baptism they were made members of Christ and inheri tors 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 to life, and a new birth unto righteousness and they felt, that after this baptism, their Church afforded them the new, heavenly and upernatural food for the support of the new and spiritual life. Under these impressions, i must necessarily be, as in fact it was a matter of great regret to him and all Churchmen, that a want of Church accommodation should have existed in Belleville. They desired that all who wished should benefit and profit by their teachings, and they knew that many were obliged to go elsewhere to worship, who 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 had that day been laid; and when completed he hoped they would all be there at it dedication and consecration; and those who were of the Church, would then find abundchurch; and we congratulate our brethren in that prosperous neighbourhood on the Church of their love and of their fathers. The auspicious commencement of a much Congregation felt the duty to be imperative, and were determined by the help of God to The site of the new church is one of the most commanding in the diocese, and as instanced his own case, and the inducements its supporters are numerous, wealthy and held out to him to settle in the town many zealous, we shall anticipate a structure years ago, from the fact of a Church having every way worthy of the sacred uses for which it is designed, and that it will prove comforts he had enjoyed from the spiritual in struction of the late Rev. Mr. Campbell, and o an ornament to that incipient city. We the present incumbent, his friend the Rev. Mr. trust it will be on a scale sufficiently ample | Grier. He spoke of his baptism in the Church -of his marriage vow plighted on her altars-of the birth and baptism of his children in the Church, and when it should please God to cal We commend to the special notice of Rev. Mr. Grier, would read the Church's 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 regenera-A more appropriate selection could not tion and justification by faith, and that they Jesus Christ, and next to the Bible they were taught to love the Prayer-Book. They venerated their apostolic Ministers, because they were the all men. He thanked them for the patient hearing they had given him and prayed sin-

> 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 at that instant offered up to the thron of grace, asking that day to be long deferred.
>
> The benediction was then pronounced, and

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

We have been requested to state that the collection in the above Church for Mr. Hence we are too often led to judge the Ramsay's Mission, after a sermon of that noon, as previously announced.

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

From a private English letter by last ration," 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 Church, on Wednesday last. And it was a fit- J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper

We have this week to deplore the loss to the Church, of one of its most attached and gation, and we were more than delighted with the whole ceremony. We feel that we have no For many years he devoted his energies to zealous members, Alexander Dixon, Esq. apology to offer, for occupying the space we do with recording this event, but we should deem ourselves culpable indeed, were we merely to for the erection of Trinity Church, which Service commenced in the old church, at the 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 the Rev. J. Grier, A.M., Rector of the parish of 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 Holy Ghost: and may God Almighty Church. The signature at the end grant that the building thus begun in His name being J. B., we feel bound to state that may be happily carried on to its complete ter | the article was not the production of our out injury or accident, let or highly esteemed contributor J. B., the hinderance; and that when completed, it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and His author of "Texts and Thoughts for every service, to the honor of his name and the salva- | 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. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL

Previously announced 0 13 4

150 Collections, amounting to£230 11 9

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church.

June 18, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I perceive in the last issue of the Church a notice requesting the 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 ' town" is? I am not aware that there is such a

da.
1 am yours, &c.
"One of Nine." Try the City of Ottawa. - ED. CH.

BAILIFF'S SALE. FIRST DIVISION COURT-UNITED COUNTIES OF

YORK AND PEEL-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. have seized, and taken in execution Twelve Barrels of Flour-all of which property will be sold, by public auction, on Saturday, the twentythird day of June, 1855, at the storehouse of Mr. Hackett's wharf, twelve o'clock noon. (Signed) THOMAS METCALFE,

Dated this 14th June, 1855.

To the Editor of The Church. DEAR SIR, -Above you have the Bailiff's offial notice, as having seized twelve barrels flour longing to me, to satisfy Lewis Moffatt and Thomas D. Harris, Church Wardens of St. James' Cathedral, for the sum of twenty pounds; and n order that my friends, both here and abroad, may not draw any wrong and prejudicial infer-ences from that circumstance, I beg leave. through your widely-spread journal, to appeal from the decision of Judge Harrison to the only one left upen to me-viz., the public-and, therefore, give you the following brief statement of facts in reference thereto, and of the cause which induced me to allow the amount of that judgment to be extorted from me, by process of the law, rather than satisfy it by voluntary pay-

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 interred there (the pioneers of this

magnificent city) should not be disturbed. On the 6th day of September, 1850, whilst engaged in my usual business in my office told that the graves of my venerated relatives had been thrown open, and their remains were exposed, in consequence of the Vestry proceeding to erect the new Church, not on the old site, as 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 lacerated by the disgraceful 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 con-

sider laid in the desecration of the grave. Notwithstanding this the churchwardens and vestry, not content with lacerating 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 there to, 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's Cathedral, have totally disregarded the respect due to my outraged feelings and the spirit in which I be came a subscriber to the rebuilding of the Parish Church, and have determined in a merely mercenary spirit to take what the law in strictness calls theirs, I was resolved that by the law alone should they extort it from me, leaving them to derive what benefit they may from the possession, through the bailiff, of their unhalowed gains. I now beg to refer to the accompanying affidavit of William Wakefield, Esq. the persual 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 in-

fancy I was taught by that parent whose sacred remains have been so rudely treated, not to say anything worse than the ten commandments, in of which we are told to "Honour thy father and mother," and in having done so I have but

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 | fell mostly by the bayonet." land-mark.'

Your ob't servant,

F. H. HEWARD. Toronto, June 19 1855.

"I, William Wakefield, of the city of Toronto. in the said city of Toronto, was consumed by stitute therefor,

parish church, and not to exceed £10,000 in

"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 to aid in rebuilding the church; and I therefore carried round a subscription list to various par ies, 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 intermed-dled with; and the said Francis H. Heward then wrote his name to the said list, adding thereto Parish Church only,' upon the said understandng and condition.

"I further say, that after the aforesaid meeting of the congregation had taken place, 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 the day in the camp, the soldiers having all father and other relatives were raised and removed, which information I believe to be true, and that the same if true is contrary to the stipulations and conditions of his subscription afore- was not heavier than that. Cathcart's hill was said, and the said subscription ought not, in soon reached by many very anxious spectators, onscience, to be enforced.

recovery of the said amount, if effected, will be were heard on this side were the challenge of a

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

Colonial.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE COMMUTATION TRICK. From the Globe.

Parliament was elected with a particular view to terminate the agitations on this vexed ques-

have, nevertheless, acquiesced in the reservation and in the musketry to begin. They did not know the made in their favor by the Imperial Act, as a object of the attack. I shall be able to learn sort of compromise, trusting that the evil would more to-morrow.

und derived originally from the State.

Resolved,—5. That the position of the volunce over if they still hold it.

taries of this province is at best a humiliating one; after many years of sacrifice in a just be complied with, to be compelled to witness has four regiments of Highlanders this time. the recipients of State patronage obtaining a Since the Sardinians have been here another much larger share of public spoils than they item has been added to the few amusements of an adjustment years ago.

successful steps may speedily be taken by the come in crowds to hear the music. amutation clause from our Statute books.

European Mems.

Further by the "Atlantic." DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Moniteur publishes two dispatches from eneral Pelissier, dated the 23rd and 24th inst In the first the General thus expresses himself The enemy had formed between the Central they proposed assembling considerable forces to that the cart ever reaches the top of the hill. nake important sorties against us. In the night between the 22nd and 23rd we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly the whole of the garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted during the whole night. We carried and occupied half of the works. I hope to be announce to you to-morrow that the remainder will have been carried on the follow-

ing night. In the other despatch General Pelissier says: "We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make o stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less. The allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday of her Majesty.'

Prince Gortschakoff, writing on the 23rd, says Last night we were attacked, in a thick fog, by seventeen battalions of the allies. The battle lasted all night. Our loss is 2,500 men. They

A SORTIE REPULSED.

state that the Russians having made a sortie perial Guard. during the day to retake two redoubts near the Careening ravine, captured by Gen. Pelissier, were observed by a frigate stationed at the in the county of York, Esquire, make oath and say, that on or about the 7th day of April, was given, and Gen. Pate advanced with his 1849, the Church called St. James' Church, situate at the intersection of Church and King Streets, debouched from the side of the Quarantine Fort along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of fre, 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 dowe caused the dis arbance of the graves that their attacks were much less determined

meeting firstly above mentioned, that the new | that General Canrobert would take the command church should be built on the foundations of the of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while General Pelissier to the mere architectural design thereof, as re- would press the town on the south. The divispected certain buttresses, which would project a little beyond the old site; such church to be a 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 o 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 turn 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 Kaffa to Arabat. The whole of the munications between the Crimea and the Sen of Azoff to the eastward, the supplies from l'aganrog, and the reinforcements from the ucasian army, &c., would then be completely cut off by the roads to Simpheropol, Karasu-Bazar, or Bakshiserai.

May 23, 11 p. m.—About two hours ago, i. e. at nine o'clock, which is the most quiet part of gone to bed, the camp was disturbed by the heaviest cannonade which has been heard since and then it was seen that the firing was from "Ifurther say, that the said Francis H. Heward | the very extreme left of the French batteries. sent me a letter immediately after the raising of and was returned by the Flagstaff, the Garden the said remains, desiring that his name, for and the battery in the middle of the town. It the reasons aforesaid, might be struck off the was an extraordinary sight, and one that many said list; but I have during the present week of our friends in England would give a great aspected the said list, and found the name of deal to see. Looking from Cathcart's hill over the said F. H. Heward still there; and I have the camps you see a wide expanse of country, been informed that proceedings at law are now dotted with white tents, which shone out clearly been informed that proceedings at law are now pending for the recovery of the amount, which and conspicuously in the bright moon-light. All information I believe to be true, and that the looked quiet and calm. The only sounds that contrary to the conditions under which the same | sentry or the neigh of a horse; but on turning around and gazing 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 flashes of fire gleamed through this smoke every second, as guns were fired or shells exploded. There was no cessation in the firing for an hour, when there was a slight lull and immediately volleys of mosketry were heard, which continued without intermission From the Globe.

At the recent annual meeting of the Bay of plosion in the Russian Batteries. It seemed as Quinte Conference of this church, the following if there had been a train of powder loose on the esolutions were reported by a committee (con- ground, as there was suddenly a long bright sisting of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, David Wilson sheet of flame seen lighting up the wall of aed Daniel Pomeroy), and adopted by the Con- smoke. About 10.30 there was another similar explosion. The number of shells that were Resolved,-1. That this Conference desires to fired from both sides was enormous. There re-assert the position it has taken in former were generally five or six in the air at one time, years relative to the scrious evils growing out of and once I counted nine. The French fired a the existence of the Clergy Reserves in this great many "bouquets"—not the bouquets Province, believing that such appropriations that are popular among young ladies, but a have a tendency to corrupt those branches of flight of shells, which separate in the air and

he Church receiving them, and to promote dis-ord and strife throughout the commonwealth. 11.30 p. m.—The firing continues as fierce Resolved, -2. That the present Provincial as ever; the surmises about the cause of this tion, by some judicious measure of complete cover of it; others that the Russians were cularization.

Resolved,—3. That while we have looked up
making a sortie, and were repulsed by the French. I have just seen some French officers,

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 the Reserves independent of their people, by upwards of 1,200 men, and the Russians many ensioning them, in all time to come, upon a more. I believe the French got possession of the position, but I have not been able to dis-

The expedition sailed this morning-it is supposed to Kertch; the English part of it under ause, and their demands apparently about to Sir George Brown, as on the first occasion. He

would themselves have demanded as the price that are procurable in the Crimea. They are encamped at the village of Karanyi, and every Resolved,-6. That we enter our indignant evening a very fine band assembles in the mid protest against the fraud recently perpetrated die of the plain, and plays very sweetly for against the rights of the people of Upper Can-about two hours. This is greative enjoyed by ada in relation to this question, and trust that the officers, both English and French, and they proper authorities to remove the obnoxious also a very good restaurant, established in the village, which is generally crowded about five o'clock by the three nations, English, French, and Sardinian. The Sardinians are very fine Salles. active looking troops. Their uniforms are excessively pretty, and look well suited for cam-

The cavalry are well mounted, and appear to take great care of their horses, which are very fine indeed. They have brought their own transport, which I think is not very well adapted for this country. The carts are built very high, so that when they have a load in them they are top heavy, and in going up hill they dastion and the sea a large place d'armes, where almost lift the unfortunate mule off his legs,

May 25 .- Yesterday being the Queen's birthlay, Lord Raglan gave an order that the troops hould receive a double ration of porter to drink her Majesty's health. There was also a review in the plain of Balaklava of the whole of our cavalry, now amounting to between 1,600 and 1,700 sabres. The Horse Artillery was also reviewed. The Infantry were excused, on acount of the work they have to do in the trenches. The cavalry both men and horses looked very well, and as if they were ready for other dash at the Russians.

This morning the French moved across the Tchernaya in great force; some say 20,000 and some 35,000; I should think between that num-They have established camps at Tchorgoun, Kamara, and about all the intervening intry. I believe they took twenty or thirty Cos sacks prisoners, and in so doing lost about four or five men. At any rate they have established and I suppose this is only the commencement of an extended movement. I have just learned that the French troops which were most cut up Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult., on the night of the 23rd were some of the Im

> The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War. It is an account of the actions on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May:-

" Head Quarters before Sebastopol,

May 26.
"Monsieur le Marechal—Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2nd of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our ing, 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, which purpose, if it had been carried into effect, which purpose, if it had been carried into effect, against it. In fact it was generally remarked the formed the plan by connecting by a They formed the plan by connecting gabionade the ambuscades at the extremity of of the persons there buried, and of the remains of such persons; and said proposition therefore met with much opposition; and it was, as a subproposed and agreed at a The Piedmontese contingent was landed at night between the 21st and 22nd, by an enormeeting of the said congregation, held in the mous effort of labor, skilfully concealed, they month of March, 1850, and subsequently to the mous effort of labor, skilfully concealed, they bay in front of the Quarantine battery, skirting the mous effort of labor, skilfully concealed, they bay in front of the Quarantine battery, skirting the mous effort of labor, skilfully concealed, they bay in front of the Quarantine battery, skirting the mous effort of labor, skilfully concealed, they be a subsiding, and prices underwent a bay in front of the Quarantine battery, skirting the mous effort of labor, skilfully concealed, they be a subsiding, and prices underwent a bay in front of the commenced laying out that vast place d'ormes,

venient for enabling 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 of Division Pate was charged

with the operation. Two attacks were organise one on the ambuscades at the bottom of the bay the other on the ambuscades 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 between the 22nd and 23rd of May; it com-

menced at nine o'clock in the evening.'
"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted 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

"The right attack, intrusted to General de la Molterough, consisted of picked 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

Pate should need reinforcements. "The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of com-pleting their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against 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. by General Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades 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 front of 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 accordance of the Percent Court of disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times for the Straits of Yenikale. She was a low the most distant ambuscades were taken and schooner-rigged craft, like a man-of-war, and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet melees were terrible. Two other battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs a pied, and the 8th of the Line were asset to have the state of the st to carry off the killed and wounded-all did also. At the same moment a fine roomy schooner

struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's which pursued her. The gunboat flew on and works, so as to prevent them from holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had the trenches, leaving the ground covered with As the man-of-war schooner bowled down towceased fighting and our battalions returned to

the enemy's slain. carried with the same impetuosity. There also the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. made at the point of the bayonet, but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became defini-

on the existing incumbents upon these Reserves, as having no just right to what they receive, we who say that the attack was premeditated, that the cannon were to fire for an hour, and then I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from the opposite land a great number from this new effort of our brave infantry.

of General Couston, were charged to cover our left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake the right of the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cometers, to leave the regret of the complete the c cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitely our own.

98th, 24th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and carried; the enemy, driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased.— lowed their example. The gunboats kept up a The engineers immediately set to work, despite running fight along the coast till it was dark. a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with as much blew up their works and abandoned the town.

"These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have six o'clock this morning, but their advanced paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General de the road towards Kertch, going northward, and

Gen. Osten-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 field of slaughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely side of us, but they are only small 50 or 70 ton "According to the number of dead given un

to the enemy, and the results ascertained from 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 battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters. "Our artillery, under the direction of General Le Bœuf, gave proof of extraordinary vigor and the allied troops are now visible, advancing over

ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses, each time they tered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the coup d'ail and coolness of General

may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserv-

"The Commander-in-Chief. "PELISSIER

Arrival of the "Asia." Halifax, June 20.

arrived at this port early this morning. She left Liverpool at — P. M. of Saturday, 9th inst. Her advices are therefore three days later than those received by the St. Louis. The news is of an exciting character.

lan, dated June 8th, 6 P. M., announcing, that were found strewn with 1,200 Russian dead, and after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked | the total loss of the enemy in killed and woundand carried the Mamelon and the White Tower. ed must have exceeded 6,000 men. The greatest gallantry was displayed on both sides. The loss of the Russians and French was killed and nearly 2,000 wounded, among whom gave great buoyancy to public feeling, and claim at once the heaviest amount of casualties caused a slight rise in consols.

so threatening for our left attack, and so con- 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

eases a slight advance had been established. The London money market is still easier, and nother great increase had taken place in the pullion in the bank of England. Consols ciosed at 93 dull.

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

The Times contains a long letter from its special correspondent who has accompanied the Kertch expedition, describing some of the earlier perations. On approaching Kara Burnu it was evident

that our vessels were engaged with the forts and earthworks at Pavlovskaya, which guards the entrance to Kertch and Yenikale. Frequent own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be expected in the action—one of battle and one of labour. The combat took place on the night between the 22nd and 23rd of May: it combat took place on the night between the 22nd and 23rd of May: it combat took place on the night about the second of the combat took place on the night about the combat took place of the combat took plac 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 15 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 25; a tremendous explosion, which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about 3 o'clock, and at 3 30 three several columns of smoke blending in one, and as many explosions, the echoes of which roared and thundered away 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 Kertch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced disembarking at once, and the boats of the fleet were ordered out and landed them on the beach between the Salt Lake, north of Cape Kamusch Bornu, and the cliff of Ambalaki, a hamlet on the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had attack and defeat. According to prisoners here were twenty-six battalions.

"The action commenced, on a signal given to General Pata with income, and signal given to the fill of Ambaiakt, a hamlet on the hill side in the little bay between Kamusch and Pavlovskaya battery. The heavy steamers lay outside. The transports were anchored off the Salt Lake to the south, and the gunboats and lighter steamers lay off the smoking ruins of the Russian earthworks. We passed slowly through the fleet.
Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Steward were on

board the Vesuvius, and Sir George Brown, after seeing the troops landed, went on board and held run out of the Bay of Kertch, which was conostinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the attalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Pavlovskaya and the battery of Cape Bornu are called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some men slipped out and made towards Yenikale eir duty.

"In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious Came bowling down with a fair breeze from Yenikale, evidently intending to aid her consort passed the first merchantman, at which she fired a shot by way of making her bring to. The forts at Kertch instantly opened, and shot after shot splashed up the water near the gunboat, which still kept intrepidly on her ards the Russian steamer the latter seemed to "On the left attack the ambuscades were gain courage, slackened her speed, and lay to, flying over the Russian tossed up a pillar of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of her opponent's quality, and by the sudden inti-mation of her tremendous armament, the Russian at once took to flight, and the schooner tively our conquest.

"On the following night it was necessary to complete whet we had a might be sensoner bore away for Yenikale again, with the gun-boat after both of them. Off the narrow straits beof gun-boats and small craft were visible, and "General of Division Levaillant was entrusted as the English gunboat ran up towards them a with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 Russian battery opened on her from the spit on battalions, of which two of the Voltageurs of the which the town is situate. One of her consorts, however, which had followed her early in the Garde acted as a reserve.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders chase, was now close at hand, and the gunboats dashed at their enemies, which tacked, wore conquest of the preceding night on the extreme and ran in all directions, while the gunboats The action commenced at the same hour as off the light steamer and disposable gunboats on the previous evening. The impetnosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, their magazines, and the fort at Yenikale fol lowed their example. The gunboats kept up a At about half-past six o'clock the batteries in the bay of Kertch ceased firing, the Russians

Friday Morning, May 25. The French moved off from the bivouac at "Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of consisting of the 42nd, 79th, 93rd, and 71st regiments, Barker's battery, and 50 of the 8th hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel de Salis, preceded them on the right in the same direct and the Turks seemed to form the rear and left of the line. Sir George Brown commanded.

Several prizes have been towed down alongschooners. One large vessel north of the Joujnaya bank has been burning all night. The shore batteries are silent, and from one great explosion which took place about half-past ten o'clock A M. on the bank, it may be inferred that the Russians have abandoned them and blown up their magazines. There is no sign of an enemy in any direction now.

Half-past twelve o'clock.—The columns of

the hill on which Yenikale is situate. Kertch has therefore fallen without a blow. now masters of the sea of Azoff, and Anapa and Taganrog must fall when we please.

LATEST OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

Le Bœuf.

'The service of the ambulances was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who already been repaired, and the first message already been repaired already been rep took part in this r. ugh iffair. I shall afterwards received by the government announces the im-have the honor of making known to you the portant fact that the bombardment of Sebastonames of the brave men who distinguished pol recommenced on the 5th inst. In this inter-themselves among the brave. The country val of time, however, the ordinary mails have brought us dispatches of the highest interest with reference to the action fought by the French on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May, the advance of the army to the Tchernaya, and the Kertch expedition.

The assault made by the French upon the Russian lines of counter-approach in front of the left attack was, without doubt, one of the The R. M. steamship Asia, Captain Lott, of an immense range of guns in position, and the obscurity of the fight added to the gloom The bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced and horror of this tremendous contest. on the 6th instant; and on the day of the Asia's the cessation of the fire on the second morning sailing a dispatch was received from Lord Rag- the works which had been thus firmly disputed very great, but no figures are given. This event the Voltigeurs and the Imperial guard may aused a slight rise in consols.

The news other than the above, presents no The Russian engineers had endeavored to form features of striking importance.

The buoyancy which prevailed in the LiverFrench by lines starting from the bottom of the