

man confined to those of his own household of faith, but extended to all without distinction of creed, and, among others, to many members of the Church of Rome, by whom his kind offices were received with heartfelt gratitude: and, in this connection, it would be wrong to omit the name of the Rev. Mr. Dalzel, now rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ga., but then residing in Savannah, where he was affording noble assistance to the Bishop in his charitable and praiseworthy labours.

These eulogies, therefore, can deceive no one; while they have had the effect of proclaiming good and faithful services of our own Clergy, which, but for them, might never have been known beyond the sphere of their performance.—*Churchman.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, July 21.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Early in the evening of Tuesday, July 17, Mr. Layard asked whether it was true that a committee was now sitting at Vienna, to form a constitution for the Danubian Principalities; Austria taking it for granted that the first two points were absolutely settled with Russia; and whether any protest had been received at the Foreign-office from Wallachian and Moldavian gentlemen against such an arrangement?—

“*Lord Palmerston*—I have not seen the papers to which the hon. member refers, but I think I can answer his question. Certain arrangements were provisionally agreed to at the Vienna Conference, with the clear understanding that they were parts of the whole, and her Majesty's Government consider themselves free as regards the parts until the whole shall be settled, although, of course, we shall adhere to the principles on which the Four Points were founded.—The treaty arrangements were only provisionally agreed to, and the two Governments of France and England must be free when they come to enter again into negotiations with regard to any arrangements to be made on those points. With respect to the intentions of Austria with regard to the occupation of the Principalities, the hon. member and the house know that Austria has engaged by treaty with Turkey to defend the Principalities from any attack by Russia; therefore the occupation, whatever it be, can only be for the purpose of preventing any new invasion of the Principalities by Russia. As to any commission sitting at Vienna, I am wholly ignorant of it. It is obvious that no commission can be sitting with authority at Vienna, because the parties between whom arrangements for a peace should be made are the parties who would have to contract a treaty of peace—Turkey, England, and France, on the one hand, with Austria, so far as she has entered into engagements, and Russia, on the other. As to any protest against arrangements provisionally entered into, I am not aware that any has been made.”

The *Times* and *Daily News* of Saturday announced the resignation of Lord John Russell, at that time not formally communicated to Her Majesty. According to the former, “his lordship was still hesitating between the numerous conflicting considerations that presented themselves, and had even accepted with all seriousness the invitation of his colleagues to remain where he was, when a very remarkable incident determined, or rather compelled, a contrary decision. The members of the Government in the House of Commons not included in the Cabinet, represented by Mr. Bouverie, are reported to have informed him that they were not prepared to vote against Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion. This removed all doubt as to the result of the impending division, and, as Lord John could no longer hope to save himself, even at the cost of the whole of his colleagues, he wisely preferred to do with something like grace what he would otherwise have had to do with no grace at all.” The *Daily News* says that he was ready to stand the brunt of the assault, but not so those by whom he was surrounded. “Scared at the sound of the rising storm of popular indignation, and solicitous only for the retention of power, men who six weeks ago were ready to acquiesce without hesitation in the proposal of compromise with Russia suggested by Count Buol, have not been ashamed to join in forcing Lord John to tender his resignation to the head of the Government. Through every rank and grade of the party, efforts have been made to further this design. The pride of the Secretary for the Colonies having been stung in making the offer we have mentioned, zealot was had to the respectable and high-spirited device of a round robin addressed to Lord Palmerston, urging him to accept the resignation. This document was actually hawked about the precincts and passages of the House of Commons

for signature during the sitting of the House yesterday, and while the two noble lords continued to occupy their usual seats, side by side, upon the Treasury bench.” On Monday the same paper tells us that the declaration of fourteen members of the Government not in the Cabinet, that they should support Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion, originated either with Sir R. Bethell, Sir D. Hall, or Mr. Bouverie; the round robin, signed by some dozen Whig members, with Sir John Shelley.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which Lord John Russell and all the members of the Cabinet were present. They sat for three hours and a half. On breaking up, Lord John left town for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond. Viscount Palmerston did not leave town, but dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

Sir W. Molesworth is designated very generally as Lord John's successor at the Colonial Office, (since confirmed,) Sir Benjamin Hall succeeds to the Board of Works; but other resignations are talked of, most probably followed by a dissolution.

We thought we had printed the last despatch of the late Lord Raglan, announcing the defeat of the 18th of June, but a later one has come to hand dated the 25th of June, officially announcing the death of Major-General Estcourt, deeply lamenting “the loss of so estimable a man, and of an officer so anxious to perform his duty.” Lord Raglan strongly recommends the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Pakenham as his successor, on the ground that—

“He has done the duty of Deputy Adjutant-General since the army was formed; he is an excellent man of business, and well acquainted with the service in all its branches,” adding, as if in anticipation of his own fate, “and his appointment would not alone be agreeable to me, but would be equally so to General Simpson, who entertains a very high opinion of his qualifications, and reposes every confidence in him.”

The next despatch is from General Simpson, announcing the death of Lord Raglan, a little before nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 28th of June. “His lordship expired without any suffering, in the midst of the officers composing his personal staff, Lord Burghersh, Lieut.-Col. Somerset, Major Kingscote, and Lieut. Calthorpe. A military correspondent of the daily papers, however, gives the following particulars:—

“At four o'clock of the day of Lord Raglan's decease, as his staff was about to go for their usual ride, they were informed that he was much worse. They immediately repaired to where he was lying. He seemed surprised to see them all, and inquired the reason, which they stated as delicately as they could, when, with a most amiable smile, he assured them they were mistaken, for he was much better, and in a day or two would be about again. They felt their anxiety relieved, and went for a ride, leaving him in peace. He afterwards raised himself in bed, and called twice or thrice, ‘Frank, Frank!’ (meaning Lord Burghersh) turned round, and so died, with a most beautiful calm and quiet expression on his face.”

A letter in the *Sinaphore* of Marseilles gives the following details of his lordship's illness:—“His lordship was several days labouring under the influence of that singular malady which nearly resembles cholera without having all the symptoms of it, but the physicians, on the morning of his death, had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength, he had been able to eat, and during the whole of the day hopes were entertained that all vestige of his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord Raglan himself said that he felt nearly well, but about half-past six in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness, and, without suffering the slightest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours after this crisis resigned his soul to God with calmness and a tranquillity which it is impossible to describe.”

The body after a magnificent military procession, from head quarters to Kazatch-bay, was placed on board the *Caradoc*, which arrived at Malta on her way home on the 20th. The vessel was painted black in every part, and everything done to denote the deepest mourning. On the body being embarked at Kamiesch the French lined the road for six miles, and the funeral procession was conducted with the greatest respect and decorum, and was received by Admiral Stewart and a large number of boats, forming a funeral procession. The respect shown by the French was something beautiful, and adorned them to the friends of Lord Raglan. At Constantinople Lord de Redcliffe and suite paid a visit of ceremony to the vessel, and on

her arrival at Malta the Union-Jack was hoisted half mast high, and every demonstration of mourning made. Commander Derriman takes her home, having been in close attendance on Lord Raglan since he had been in the East, and, on his promotion for his personal gallantry at Alma, he was kept in command of the *Caradoc* at Lord Raglan's particular request. He lately greatly distinguished himself in joining the French in their assault on the Alamo, and was so far ahead that the French took him for a Russian, and he was sent to the rear as a Russian prisoner.

The *Caradoc* is expected daily at Bristol, where the present Lord Raglan has proceeded in anticipation of its arrival. The mayor has issued a proclamation, which, there is no doubt, will be generally attended to, in the shutting of shops, tolling of bells, and other demonstrations of public mourning. It is expected that the body will lie in state for two or three days in the great hall of Badminton House, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, previous to interment in the family vault.

The Ordnance are just now preparing artillery more especially mortars, upon a prodigious scale, some to carry shells as large as the huge stone balls used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes. As we are informed, the mortar monster, which by two discharges, or three at most, reduced the previously impregnable citadel of Antwerp, was a tube to these of which we speak; their range is calculated at five miles. We presume that Cronstadt is to have the benefit of the first experiments.—*Standard.*

Ensign Carl von Blucher, grandson of the late Marshal Blucher, has volunteered to serve in the Foreign Legion. He was brought over from Heligoland by the *Horatio*, and landed at Folkestone, with 185 other volunteers, nearly all of whom are perfect in their manual drill. It is stated that the Duke of Cambridge is to be appointed Generalissimo of the Legion.

RUSSIA.

* The despatches of the week from the Crimea, whether French, English, or Russian, report nothing new. On the 9th General Simpson telegraphed, “To-morrow I intend to open a heavy fire on the Redan” which raised expectations that some active operation was in immediate contemplation. But two days' patience simply brought the intelligence, “Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan.” General Pelissier, indeed, after stating that the fire had been very brisk, adds, “This evening that work (the Redan) is very silent, consequently our allies will be able to advance their works.” Both generals agree in reporting a decrease of cholera, and that the health of the army is now satisfactory. A deserter reports to Pelissier, that on the 11th Admiral Nachimoff was killed by a ball in the forehead while in central bastion. On the night of the 14th a Russian sortie was gallantly repulsed by the French. The following is the despatch giving the particulars:—

“Crimea, July 15, 6 p. m.

“The night has been a successful one on the side of the Malakoff Tower. About one o'clock the Russians made a sortie with three or four battalions, and made vain efforts to carry an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff Tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they retreated, carrying away a number of killed and wounded.

“The ground in front of the ambuscade was found covered with muskets in the morning; there were also five dead bodies on the ground, one of which was that of an officer.

“The combat was obstinate, and does honour to General Ulrich, who was on duty in the trenches, and to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 86th.

* “Our loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded. Among the latter is Captain Catel, of the Zouaves of the Guards.”

A chivalrous incident on the part of the Russians is not of such frequent occurrence that we can afford to pass it unnoticed:—

“About noon (on the 20th June) a flag of truce was hoisted from Fort Constantine, and a boat sent out under it, to the *Royal Albert*, carrying the swords of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Yess, who were killed in the attack on the Redan. On the day of that affair, the bodies of both these officers were treated with considerable respect by the Russian soldiers during the process of rifling, nothing being taken from their persons but their money, papers, and arms—the last of which were now restored in the spirit of delicate chivalry mentioned.”

The *Press* (London) states that the Prussian Government has received positive information from St. Peter-