

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCH AT LEEDS.

To the Editors of the Watchman. Leeds, August 11, 1864. GENTLEMEN,—It would no doubt be pleasing and surprising to your readers, to be informed of a work of God, which has lately taken place in connection with the Established Church in this town.

He breaks the power of concell'd sin, His blood can make the foulest clean, His blood can make the foulest clean, His blood can make the foulest clean.

which were sung kneeling, and with as much of voice and heart as the same lines had ever been attended by the same number of persons since they were given to the world.

The following day he heard that a clergyman, one of the most remarkable in Leeds for High Church notions and for insisting upon the mere formalism too common, had openly professed and recently received the forgiveness of his sins by faith in Jesus Christ; and he went to ask him if it were true.

As to the future of this work, nothing need be said, all persons acquainted with the history of the doctrine of justification by faith, as propounded and received by Luther and Wesley and their hearers, know that when it once takes hold of a community it is a most difficult matter to suppress.

As to the publication of these facts; they are occurrences remarkable in themselves, they will greatly interest the subjects of the Redeemer's kingdom, and I think their appearance in your journal will in various ways do good.

As one of their Prayer-meetings, a young clergyman, whose heart seemed full of love and zeal, spoke to a penitent in the following way, and paused for answers to his questions—'What makes you so unhappy? Do you believe that he died to save you? Do you believe that he is willing to save you now?'

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

We have news from Varna to the 26th instant, at which date the allied fleet had not weighed anchor, although everything was ready for them to sail at a moment's notice.

Why this striking word should be delayed till the 1st of September, is more than we can possibly divine. We must of course believe that there is some good reason for it; and since the sailing of the expedition has, from some cause which nobody in England can comprehend, been deferred so long beyond the period originally assigned to it, it may now perhaps be quite as well that it should not set out upon its enterprise until its commander has received information of the fall of Bomarsund.

Whilst the expedition to the Crimea has thus been hanging fire, Omar Pasha has made a triumphal entry into Bucharest, and has concluded arrangements with the military commissioners of the Court of Vienna for an Austrian occupation of the Principality.

To compensate himself for the loss of Bomarsund and the disaster of his army on the banks of the Danube, Nicholas has recently caused to be published throughout his dominions a flaming description of two great victories obtained by his Generals over the Turkish armies in the Trans-Caucasian provinces.

The true account of the affair appears to be this. The Turks, who had attacked the entrenched camp of Yoorouk-dere, drove in the right wing of the Russian army, but a general charge of the Mousovite cavalry afterwards obliged the Ottoman infantry to fall back.

It seems, after all, that the Allied Islands are not to be occupied by the Allies during the winter, and it is understood that instructions have already been given for the complete destruction of the whole of the works at Bomarsund.

As an instance of Chinese sagacity in business matters, the ship Potomac was sold in San Francisco, a few months since, for \$5000, to a Chinaman.

THE Czar's Mendacity.

There is no longer a doubt as to the entrance of the Austrian troops into the Principality. Official dispatches inform us that the movement commenced on the 26th instant. On that day the division of General Macchie, consisting of two brigades, entered from Hermannstadt by the pass of the Red Tower, whilst the corps under the command of Major General Burla advanced at the same time from Kronstadt.

Thus, then, one of the great objects of the long-protracted negotiations between the Western Powers and the Court of Vienna has been accomplished. Austria at length has moved; and if the slightest trust is to be placed in mere human appearances,—if the faintest confidence is to be reposed in the word of princes—this movement on the part of Austria has been made in the interests of civilization and humanity.

Into the wisdom or the soundness of that part of the policy of the Allies which has thus admitted Austria into the occupation of the Principality we shall not now stop to inquire. Much may unquestionably be urged on both sides. It is to be presumed, however, that as the point is one which the Western Powers had long earnestly laboured to attain, the conditions upon which it has been effected are such as will ultimately found to bear a strict accordance and consistency with the general policy by which these powers are governed, and to contribute more or less directly to the early attainment of the great ends which they have in view.

Looking to the circumstances under which this movement has been made, it is impossible to regard it in any other light than as a step taken in honest concert with the Allies, and in manly opposition to the audacious pretensions of the Czar.

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What must be the depth of depravity of a Prince who can utter such falsehoods to his own people? How is Nicholas to explain to the Emperor of Austria this abuse of address to his army and his people. What, indeed, must be the barbarous state of a nation which can be told such things? What must be the depth of depravity of a Prince who can utter such falsehoods to his own people?

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