

Minister, Sir Wm. Molesworth, with all his liberal views, is not liberal enough to give up his ecclesiastical control over the Colonies. A friend writes, that those who have lately conversed with members of the Imperial Executive on the subject have come to the conclusion, that we should find it difficult to get this privilege into our hands. They see that they must surrender the same privilege to all other Colonies; and then the English Dioceses would get up a cry for equal rights; and it must thus become a wedge, for the separation of Church and State.

Thus we are in a very peculiar and unpleasant position. We have the difficulties and hardships which accompany State connection, without a participation in its benefits. Surely, if it can be helped, it ought not so to be. If our sister Church is in chains, they are fetters of gold; while we are bound down with links of rusty iron. These points ought to be discussed in every parish, and clergy and lay delegates should be prepared for energetic and decisive action at the next meeting of Synod, which, we trust, will be called next month, at the latest.

We should have Bishops enough to visit every Parish once every year, and spend some days in each visit. And we also want a number of Deacons in every Parish, to act as Local Preachers do in other denominations; but this latter point calls for a column to itself.—*The Echo, Toronto.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Africa. October 13.

RUSSIA.

The telegraph news from the Crimea is scanty, the following despatch of General Pelissier being the sum total furnished by the allied Generals:—

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September at Koughill, five leagues north-east of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, was defeated by that of General d'Altonville.

"Six guns, twelve caissons, and field forges, with their carriages, fell into our hands, with 100 prisoners and 250 horses of the Uhlans.

"The enemy left fifty dead upon the field of battle, among whom is Colonel Andracawski. Our loss is small, consisting of 6 killed and 27 wounded."

Prince Gortschakoff remains on the north side of Sebastopol; but, judging from his despatches—the only means we have of judging—the Russian army is menaced on both sides:—

"Sept. 25.—The enemy, after having repulsed the Cossack advanced posts from the crest of the mountain separating the valley of Baidar from the left flank of our positions, and from the valley of Upper Belbek, is working at the construction of a road on that side of the declivity. At the same time he is erecting quarters and redoubts at the mountain pass. He has landed about 30,000 men at Eupatoria."

"Sebastopol, Sept. 30.—The enemy's batteries are exchanging a sharp fire with 20 mortars placed in position by the allies.

"Oct. 3.—Eight o'clock yesterday evening the enemy made a movement against our left flank, but soon afterwards retired. Our advanced posts are still on the same line. The allies have not yet undertaken anything against the north side of Sebastopol.

"Oct. 4.—in the evening.—Yesterday and to-day the enemy showed himself in the valley of the Upper Belbek, but towards night retired upon the heights of Baidar. No movement is visible among the allied ships anchored along the coast by Eupatoria. The fire of the enemy against the northern forts of Sebastopol continues as before.

"Oct. 6.—The enemy's fleet is in motion in different directions. His gunboats are considerably increased in number. The camp between the Tchernaya and Balaelava has been partially broken up. Some of the enemy's forces descended the valley of the Belbek again to-day."

"Oct. 7.—The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, and twenty-seven steamers, with other vessels, weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to the north-west."

According to the *Invalide Russe*, the total loss sustained by the garrison of Sebastopol, on the 8th ult., was 362 officers, and 11,328 rank and file. Generals Lyssenko, Rousseau, and Jons Croff were killed.

A despatch from Marseilles, in anticipation of news by the *Thabor* from Constantinople to the 27th ultimo, states that—

"On the 24th Marshal Pelissier was operating on the plain of Baidar. The 1st and 3rd Corps of army were echeloned between the Tchernaya and Baidar, with their advanced posts beyond that village. The English, Sardinians, and twelve Turkish battalions, were ready to co-operate.

"General Bosquet, who had completely recovered from his wound, was shortly to resume his command.

"The heavy rain, which had fallen for some time, had not paralysed the preparations making by the allies on an immense scale. Field-pieces had reached the Crimea from the Turkish arsenal, with thousands of waggons, mostly supplied from Sicope."

"The Sultan has sent to Marshal Pelissier a magnificent sabre, and conferred upon him the title of Sirdir, with a pension of 200,000*l.* (£8,000) annually. Other Generals have been appointed Pachas, and a few colonels elevated to the dignity of Beys.

"Six steamers closely blockaded Odessa."

A letter from Vienna of the 21st instant, in the German Journal of Frankfort, says:—

"It is known by telegraph that the allied fleets left Kamisch on the 27th ult., and proceeded to the northward. Detailed reports announce that the vessels are abundantly supplied with guns and ammunition, and have on board a considerable body of troops. It is supposed that the expedition will land between Cherson and Nicolauff, and threaten on one side the great naval arsenal of Russia, and on the other Perekop.—Every one asks whether something will not be also attempted against Odessa and Oichakoff."

The *Post Ample Gazette of Vienna* has the following:—"Information has reached the French camp that the Russian army had been reduced to 120,000 men by the losses in the late combats; that General Gortschakoff was endeavouring to concentrate his forces as much as possible, in order to be able to maintain himself against an attack from the allied army until the reinforcement of 20,000 men, which he had ordered up from Perekop, should have arrived. They were expected about the end of the month, and it was thought that the General would then retire into the interior of the Crimea. General Gortschakoff begins by degrees to direct his ambulances towards the north."

The Polish journal *Czar* thus describes the position of the Russian army in the Crimea, on the 23rd ult.:—

"The Russian forces occupy a line, fortified by art and nature, forming a semi-circle round the position of the allies, and extending from the Telegraph and Fort Constantine, situate at the extremity of a small promontory, to the impenetrable chain of mountains of Tchahir Dagh. The main force of the Russians, consisting of three divisions, is posted behind that line, on the plateau of Belbek, and facing the south. The right wing is composed of a considerable corps, occupying (on the north side of Sebastopol) the citadel of Siver-naya, and the Forts Catherine, Constantine, and Telegraph. The left wing hold the fortified defiles of Aitodor and the chain of the Teberkas-Kerman, as far as the source of the Belbek and the mountains of Yalta. The army of reserve is stationed at Bakshi-Serai and Simpheropol. Other troops maintain the communications between the principal army and three other corps—namely, the one before Kertch, with its right wing at Kassa and its left at Arabat; another in observation before Eupatoria; and the third, consisting of at least 40,000 men, which protects Perekop. The Russian troops in the Crimea still possess two roads by which they can communicate with Russia, the one passing by the Isthmus of Perekop, and the other by the bridge of Tchongar, across the Putrid Sea."

The *Presse d'Orient* informs us that the division of General Salles has taken up a position in front of Baidar, and that of General d'Mahon in the valley of the Tchernaya.

The Empress of Russia and the Grand-Duchess and their children have returned from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Emperor was at Odessa on the 4th, having spent three days at Nicolaieff.

On the 20th, at noon, the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by the Grand Prince Michael, left Moscow, and set out for Nicolaieff, after issuing the following rescript to the military Governor-General and A.D.C. General Count Zekrevski, for the citizens of Moscow:—

"Count Arsenius Andreivitch—From the time that I ascended the throne of my ancestors, it has been my heartfelt wish to visit the dear and trusted ancient capital of my empire—the city in which I was born and received baptism under the protection and relics of the workers of miracles, St. Alexis of Moscow. Having now fulfilled this wish, I have experienced from the inhabitants of Moscow a reception which has caused great gladness to myself and my whole house—a reception such as Russia has at all times given to her Sovereigns. I commission you to express my heartiest acknowledgements to all classes in Russia. My happiness would have been complete had not preceding events clouded these fortunate moments. It is already

known, by my order of the day addressed to the Russian armies, that the garrison of Sebastopol, after an unexampled siege of eleven months, after deeds of prowess previously unheard of, after a self-denial, and the repulse of six obstinate attacks, has passed over to the north-side of the town, leaving the enemy only bloody ruins. Sebastopol's heroic defenders have achieved all that human strength could perform. Past and present events I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, who chastens Russia with heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials were once far heavier, and God the Lord sent down to her His all-bountiful and invisible aid. Wherefore let us also now put our trust in Him: He will defend Russia, the orthodox, who has drawn the sword for the just cause of Christianity. The incessant proofs of all and every one's readiness to sacrifice property, family, and the last drop of their blood for maintaining the integrity of the empire and the national honour, delight me. It is precisely in these national feelings and efforts that I find consolation and strength, and from my whole heart, indissolubly blended with my loyal and gallant people, I, with trust in God's help and grace, repeat the words of Alexander I., 'Where truth is, there also is God'—I remain unalterably well inclined towards you.

"Moscow, Sept. 20."

"ALEXANDER.

On the 20th the *Times* reporter describes the daily proceedings of the Russians as altogether inscrutable

"They were assuredly very busy in removing, by means of military waggons and store-carts, large quantities of provisions and stores from the large magazine by the water's edge, which is nearly opposite Fort Nicholas, and conveying them over the ridge towards the Belbek, but then, as if to demonstrate that these movements are by no means indicative of an intention to leave, they are forming a prodigious depot to the north-east of Sebastopol, in the direction of the Belbek also, and not far from a strong earthwork deserving the name of a redoubt or fort. The piles of sacks and bags, stacked up in a pyramidal form, are plainly discernible with the naked eye, but it is not ascertained that the carts which are removing the stores from the north side unload at this new depot. On the contrary, it seems as if carts from the interior came down from Simpheropol, and deposited stores at this locality, which must be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kamischli. The carts from the north side, which are now apparently occupied in carrying away provisions, keep along the road which passes the caudal, and winds along the top of the ridge near the sea, and when they descend that ridge they are lost to sight, and do not reappear. If they were going to the new depot they would keep far more away to our right, and take the road which is nearly parallel to the northern side of the roadstead of Sebastopol. These carts are to be seen not only at the great storehouse between Fort Catherine and Hollandia, but at the citadel and at Fort Constantine, and it would seem as if they came empty and went away heavily laden. The number of them is endless. They are not creaking lumbering arabas drawn by oxen, but light well-appointed military carriages driven by soldiers, and excellently horsed, as is rendered quite apparent by the speed with which they travel when a rocket or a bomb is pitched at them from the south side. In addition to the main stream of carts, there are always many divergent currents and small streams of vehicles proceeding between various stations on the north side and Mackenzie's Farm, by different paths through the brushwood, and communicating with the detached camps spread all over the face of the slopes between Inkermann and the Belbek."

As a specimen of the daily work of the allies, we take the following from the *Daily News*, dated September 24:—

"The Russians have sunk some guns on the north side, and have succeeded in getting the range of the town and Karabelnaya suburb, on the south side. They have also kept up a frequent fire from Fort Constantine and from the large square stone-work, generally spoken of in camp as Fort Michael, but marked in plans as Fort Sakais. From this latter fort howitzer shells have been discharged against the west side of the south harbour, but they have done little harm. The principal French mortar battery is congested by the long range of building comprising Fort Nicholas, and the shot and shells discharged from the opposite side, with the intention of impeding and silencing the fire of this powerful battery, fall very wide of their mark. A few of the French artillerymen on the right, in the battery close to the water of the roadstead near Careening Bay, have suffered, but on the whole very few casualties have occurred. On our side one man only of the 3rd Buffs, which regiment was sent to garrison