PENHAGEN.

The Paris correspondent of the Austrian

Gazette of Vienna, in one of his recent let-

ters, affirms, on what he represents to be

the very best authority, that the Emperor

Napoleon, on returning to the Tuileries from the closing of the Universal Exhibition, spoke as follows to some personages of dis-

God! My conscience to-day testifies that

I was right in following the policy I adopted in the Eastern question. Since the com-

have often asked myself if the eclat of the

not prevent me from recognising at the de-

THE GERMAN POWERS.

more determined to meet the sacrifices de-manded, should any real danger threaten

conviction imposes on me the duty of firmly maintaining our former declarations, that

"The attitude assumed by Prussia.

tria, and the general agreement of the Con-

federation, is indeed a powerful guarantee

INDIA AND THE EAST.

lauded in the Kurile Islands, occupied by

the Russians, and have hoisted the French

The Chinese insurgents have defeated :

body of the Imperial troops in the province

of Tang. The Dowager Empress of China

Despatches from Bombay, of the 2nd, an-

ounce that the insurrection of the Santals

has broken out again with increased violence,

bay presidency had mitigated the appre-bensions of a famine, which were previously

Advices from Hong Kong, of the 15th

Her Majesty's Ship Nankin has captured

" A rider arrived in this town yes-

The account that I send you has been con-

with great anxiety .-- St. Louis Dem.

John Little, a fugitive slave, who went

the Breman Brig Greta, with 280 Russians

on board, in the Sea of Ochotsk.

rendezvous at Lecompton.

Murder is meritorious here."

October, state that the imperialists had

been defeated by the rebels in several en-

and English flags there.

entertained.

gagement -.

Lawrence.

clearly defined and foreseen.

nconle better

bers this day. We subjoin a summary the royal address:

CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

CAMP. Sebastopol, Nov. 17. Shortly after three o'clock on Thursday rnoon, the whole camp, from Inkermani to far beyond Cathcart's Hill, was literally shaken throughout every square foot of its area, by the most tremendous explosion that has ever echoed through these Crimean hills
—many as they have listened to during the past twelve thundering months. Several versions of the origin of the misfortune are current through the camp, but that which appears to be the best lauthenticated, attributes it to the careless curiosity of a French soldier, who sought to improve an idle moment by investigating the contents of a Russian 13-inch shell. It appears that the inquisitive Frenchman had taken one from a pile of live shells, and was hard at : course of experimental probing of the fuse with his bayonet, when the shell exploded, and igniting a quantity of loose powder that was lying about the tent, communicated ed the ground in pell-mell confusion when I with the pile outside, the explosion of which again set fire to the magazine in its neigh-

bourhood across the way.

Immediately after the first great explosion when it was ascertained that the windmill explosion, and saw groups of French gatheritself-which forms our main magazine in this part of the camp, and contains some hundred and eighty tons of powder—had escaped, General Straubenzee, who commands the brigade, hurried up to the tents of the 7th Fusiliers and asked if any of the men would volunteer to mount the wall of the mill and cover the roof with wet tarpaulins and blankets as a protection against the thickly flying sparks and burning wood. Now, the concussion has literally thrown the roof off the old building, there it stood in the very centre of the spreading flames, exposed every minute to a thousand chances of almost instantaneous destruction. Hardly anything could exceed the danger attending such a labour as the general proposed, but notwithstanding, Lieutenant Hope (senior) and twenty-five men at once responded to the brigadier's appeal and proceeded to the powder crammed building. A sergeant with some men of the rifles, with crossed one branch fo the river about two also a party of the 34th Regiment, were in- miles lower down without opnosition. We duced to accompany them; and within ten minutes from the first great blow-up, Mr. Hope was on the walls of the mill piling the wet covering over the exposed powder boxes -exploding shells and burning wood flying through the air in perfect storms the while. Whilst the officer and some half dozen men were thus employed, the remainder carried water to throw upon the blankets and bare rafters of the mill, and in little more than half an hour this vast pile of powder was as well protected from the thickly flying sparks and rockets as it could be, short of entire removal from the scene of confingration. The danger, however, was still great, for a shell might at any moment ponetrate the textile poverings and send the whole into the have been as nothing. The troops were, advanced to the support of the rines in the when it had so expended its fury as to give less ground for apprehension. For the most perilous service which he had so bravely and so efficiently rendered, Lientenant Hope was publicly thanked by General giment on Thursday morning on parade; and wounded by tens, but by hundreds, for experienced engineer officers declare that bardly a living thing in the whole Light Di-

vision could have escaped destruction. As it is, our casualties are heavy enough. No official account of them has as yet been the former make nearly a third. In the found, one in the 7th Fusiliers, three in the giments now named, as well as the 34th have the point of the bayonet, and completely those nearest to the scene of the explosion. between the camps of the first and second train eight men are still missing, and that the woods to die that it is difficult to form were picked up in the camp of nearly every one of the surrounding regiments after the Our own loss amounts to 100 killed and wound first explosion. Some of these, however, ded, of which about a 100 were killed. The may have been French, as they were past rifles alone had 26 men killed, and 76 wounrecognition .-- Of the artillery officers of the ded. The English officers concerned in (Lieut. Watson) who had only come out five attached to the army, three had horses very recently from England has lost his foot. shot under them, and one was killed .-Some of the escapes were, as may be imagined, indeed hair-breadth; but that of Major exercise a most important influence upon the Strange, who had only just stepped out of the door of his hut, when two thirteen inch of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians ahells dropped through the roof and burst on the very chair he had been occupying, is one and when they find that the victory has deof the most remarkable. Every board of that little dwelling was seen flying in the air, as was the case with the hut next it, and yet out of this tornado of wooden splinters he escaped without a scratch. Another, which ly less so. A shell passed through the roof of the canteen knocked a bottle out of the band of the canteen man's wife, and rolling which 4000 were Mingrelians and the rest the Russians on the other side resemble mole on a yard or two, burst and destroyed the regular troops. The Russian army is now hills. It is astonishing with what activity whole concern, without seriously wounding in full retreat upon Kutais, whether I trust they dig the ground. We often ask ourany of the eight or ten people in the place that we may speedily follow them. This selves if this is not a phantasmagoria, and at the time. To these I might add other victory has put our troops in excellent spirits what can be the utility of those immense instances, not a few in which the escapes and made them more confident than ever works, which add nothing to the security of were hardly less marvellous. Of all the (if that were possible) in the lucky star of the main army. On our side numerous batdeaths, however, that of poor Mr. Yellon of their general. We have just heard from teries are being erected, particularly around the Commissary Department appears to Skendar Pacha, who was left in charge of Fort St. Nicholas. We daily expect our have been attended with circumstances the the batteries opposite to the fortress of Ruchi floating batteries from Kinburn, and with most painful. This valuable and much rest that the Russians have abandoned their po- their co-operation we hope to silence the posted officer was standing in the yard of sition there, and that the troops under his Russian batteries which prevent us from the siege train with an artillery officer, at sommand have crossed.

splinter of a shell thrown from our allies were found, with every appearance of his his skull was burnt through, exposing the brain, as was the whole of his face and the greater portion of his body, while the hands were fixed as if in a clutching grasp at his breast, made under the spasmodic contrac-tions of acute agony. Close by him a poor sergeant was found, of whom every particle

of his legs were burnt off up to the trunk. Whilst our loss, however has been what I state, that of the French, both in men and material, far transcends it. I can draw no adequate sketch of the picture of ruin exhi bited by their camp in the neighborhood of the accident. Of their large hospital, which I have already mentioned, and its adjacent of the Russians, they crossed the stream of huts, not one stick is left standing on another. They confess to have lost 130 men. but the general impression is that this figure may be fairly trobled. Dead horses, dead men, and shattered stables and tents, strewwalked over it on Thursday morning about

7 o'clock. With their usual activity the Russian batteries beyond the ravine of the tain of artillery and ten men of our allies. They kept up a lively cannonade for sometime after, but with no effect that I have heard

PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR BY THE TURKS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 7.

under his orders, and promises that he will "Long live France!" It was a perfect The energy with which Omar Pasha has pushed forward operations has met with a send a more complete report." glorious reward, in the utter defeat of the Russians and the successful passage of the river Ingour, yesterday evening, after a short but bloody battle. In the morning, an order came for the troops to get under arms mann, 30th ult. immediately, and at cloven o'clock, a. m. we now found ourselves upon an Island five or six miles long, and about two miles broad, as definitively closed, owing to the immoacross which the troops marched. Three battations of ritles under Colonel Ballard, were sent forward to line the woods through | circulate, and disturbed the dearly-acquired which we advanced by a narrow bath. About one o'clock we reached a large field of Indian corn, and heard the rifles hotly engaged with the enemy, in a thick wood in our front. The Russians were soon driven from this across the river, and opened a tremend. | convince us that the Russians are about to ous fire from behind a battery behind the wood, of which the rifles had taken posses- late reinforced their bridge equipages and ed in the Exhibition palace, has given me sion. Meantine as the leading columns collected on certain points the materiel ne- the most confident conviction that our cause presented themselves upon the plain, a bat- cessary to convey their artillery accross is just and sacred, and I am determined to tery consisting of five guns opened upon them, which was speedily replied to by our may have two objects in view-either to therefore kept as far as possible from the wood, who had been sustaining and replying admissible. Be this as it may, there is one access of the fire till late in the evening, in the most determined manner to the tremendous fire which the enemy had been concentring upon them. Sufficient credit cannot be given to the gallantry of Colonel Ballard, whose stendiness and courage were infused into those under his command, and maintain and defend with advantage the happily the asylum. May she long remain Stranbenzee and the Colonel of his own re- contributed largely to the successful issue of long line of entreuchments occupied by them, in this position, and safely guard the honor the affair. While this was the position of from the northern fort to the plateaux of the of Prussia and ber position as a power withand I for one of many, sincerely hope that affairs opposite the battery, Omar Pasha de- Upper Belbek. Nothing even obliged them out imposing on her citizens the heavy burhis daring meritorious conduct will not be tached Osman Pasha with six battalions to to rotain their position to the north of the deus of a war expenditure. allowed to pass without further reward. a ford which had been discovered about a roadstead. There is consequently every "I am proud to say, should that calamity half a mile lower down the river. Here I reason to believe that the reinforcements re-1 be inevitable, that there is no we should not now be reckoning our killed they found themselves warmly received by ceived by the Russian Generalissimo will in- prepared for the struggle than mine; none the enemy, drawn up in force upon the oppesite bank. Notwithstanding the velocity tige of his arms by some desperate attempt. of the current and the depth of the water, the This resolution of the enemy is the more the honor and interests of our country. That Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed probable as the fears he must have enteracross the river in the face of the cruel fire, I tained for Kherson and Nicholaieff, since the and in splendid style drove the Russians into capture of Kinburn, which must sooner or made public; but the telegraph will in all the woods behind at the point of the bayo- later bring to the banks of the Dnieper and the political and military bearing was not you long resided near my native spot in probability, aprise you of the numbers, long net. At almost the same moment, Colonel the Bug a large portion of his contingents, before these lines reach London. So far, Simmonds at the head of two battalions of impose to a certain degree on Prince Simmonds, at the head of two buttalions of impose to a certain degree on Prince infantry and three companies of rifles, crosbowever, as I can come, at any approxi- infantry and three companies of rifles, crosmate knowledge of the figure, it rises to sed the village in front of the fort, and as- the obligation of offering battle to his adabout eighty killed and wounded, of whom saulted it under a murderous fire. Here his versaries. Thus the project attributed to for the preservation of thet independent poaide-de-camp, Captain Dymock, was killed the Russians of directing a new attack upon sition, which, coupled with sincere sympasiege train itself nino dead bodies have been while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column which at-33rd, and, I believe, two in the 23rd. Be- tacked them in the flank was promptly mot sides these cases of actually dead, all the re- by the column under Colonel Simmonds at certainly cannot indulge the hope of driving suffered considerably in wounded, being routed. This decided the day. The Rus- tingencies have not been overlooked by our sians evacuted the battery in the utmost con-A large working party in the next ravine, susion, leaving five guns and ammunation standing our anxiety to see the Russians at from India, we learn that the Allies have convicted. waggons in our hands, besides about 50 pribrigades, also shared heavily in the resultant soners. The ground was strowed with kil- is taken to guard the army against a surprise injuries, nearly thirty of them, I believe, be- led and wounded ; their loss must have been Our intrenched lines from Balaklava to luing either killed or wounded. In the siege very great, though so many escaped into kermann are carefully inspected and conthere is but too much reason to fear that any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have Engineers. The points easily accessible they will remain so, as arms, legs, heads and already been found, among which were the have been defended by new works, and on is dead other portions of poor destroyed humanity, bodies of eight officers and two colonels.— overy point their armament is truly formitrain only two were injured, but of these one this affair all behaved most gallantly : of the heights, commanding the only passage There can be no doubt but this victory will population of Mingrelia. A great portion clared for the Turks, and that the power of resistance of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse to their brush with the enemy. The English conhomes, if they do not actually change their time to occupy in great force the neighoccurred in the S8th Regiment, distant colors. Of the force which was opposed to bourhood of Balaklava. There is nothing nearly half a mile from the spot, was scarce- us a very correct estimate cannot be formed new at Sebastopol. The Russians and Albut from the accounts we have received it lies cannonade each other across the port, cannot have been very short of 10,000, of but with little or no effect. The cannot of

THE TURKISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. camp. The artilleryman obeyed the first instinct of nature, and fled, and the next following bulletin respecting the victory morning the charred remains of poor Yellon gained by Omar Pasha on the Ingour: -- A Minister of War, gives the following account of a successful coup de main effected on the 3rd November by the expeditionary corps of Eupatoria, under the orders of previous publication announced that his having been at first only wounded, and Highness Omar Pasha had quitted Souchumafterwards burned to death...- A portion of Kaleh with the troops under his orders, and General d'Allonville having received informat on that large flocks, destined for the use of the Russian army, were collected near had advanced into the interior at one hour's El-Toch, eight leagues north of Eupatoria, distance in the direction of Anaklia, on this side of the river Ingone. On the other attempted to capture them by a coup de main, which perfectly succeeded. With Bank the Russians were stationed --- they were from 15,000 to 16,000 in number, and this object in view, he sent in the direction of El-Toch G General Ali Pasha, commanwere fortified by means of redoubts and other works. Their position was formidable. On der of the Ottoman cavalry with the irreguthe 35th of the month of Sefer (7th Nov.) lars and some Turkish squadrons, as well as the imperial troops advanced holdly towards two French and two English squadrons. At the river for the purpose of crossing it, and the same time he left the town with the reattacking the enemy. Arrived on the bank they were received by a violent cannonode, mainder of the French and English troops. to support the operation. The English cato which they replied .-- Carried on by their valry brigade advanced on Djollach, the ardour and their patriotism, braving the grape French cavalry brigade on Tionmen. De-Failty's division, formerly the reserve, took two points at the same time, and fell on the up a position between Orta-Mamai and Schiban. Meantime General Ali Pasha enemy with the bayonet. The enemy opposed an obstinute resistance, but they conadvanced on El-Toch, meeting only a few cluded by being shamefully dispersed. Cossacks, who fled on his approach, altho-Russians fled on every side, leaving p. m. Ali-Pasha sent word to Gen. d'Al power of our troops seven guns, seven carlonville that his operation had succeeded, riages, a great number of muskets, a considerable amount of booty, and from 30 to 40 and at 9 o'clock he returned to Eupatoria. prisoners. The Sirda-Ekrem writes that. bringing with him 270 exem, 3,450 sheep, Tchernayn, as soon as their men heard the at the moment of closing his despatch 50 horses, 10 camels, and 20 wagons, capthey had not yet finished burying their dead, tured from the Russians. ing along the Inkermann heights to gaze but that 400 had already been counted .upon the ruins it had occasioned, opened a After the battle the general-in-chief threw brisk fire, and in a few minutes killed a cap- forward a corps of cavalry, and it was known that a great number of Russians dead or dying, were scattered in the neigh-bourhood. Their loss must be considera-A letter from Copenhagen in the Moniteur dated November 24, says: of beyond the death of these eleven men, and ble. The imperial troops have only 68 kil-General Canrobert, on his arrival here severe wounds to about double the number led, and a few wounded. Thanks to the was saluted by the people with the most Most High, we have wen a glorious victory for the arms of His Imperial Majesty. Our rapturous cheering. On quitting Sweden,

troops are still on the advance. In the first

praise the gallant conduct of the troops "Long live the Emperor Napoleon!"

ovation.

LETTER FROM THE CAMP. The Courrier de Marseilles publishes the following letter, dated Camp of Inker-While the Allied armies were only bent on preparing for themselves winter canton- tinction who accompanied him: "Thank ments, and every one regarded the campaign veability of the Russians, the report of a proximate attack of the enemy began to mencement of the war against Russia, I repose enjoyed by our soldiers. This is not throne or the insinuations of self-love would a vague rumor. The advices received by not prevent me from recognising at the de-our Generals, the accounts given by the cisive moment if I am in the right path or deserters, and the reconnaissances effected close to the very lines of the enemy, fully this day met with in the heart not only of make a forward movement. They have of of all nations in the world who were collectstreams and ravines. Those preparations assure the triumph of it." serve for a retreat or an offensive moveby all---namely, that fresh troops and divisions of the Imperial Guard have lately be able to say that war had terminated; joined the army of Prince Gortschakoff. The nevertheless, Prussia did not cease to cher-Russians were hitherto sufficiently strong to ish hopes of peace, of which she was yet spire him with a desire to retrieve the pres-

our lines of the Tchernaya does not indicate thy and an imperial appreciation of events, the same, for the honor of your weight of that they will not evacuate the Crimea. It is a mere point of honor with them, for they peace, without injury or injustice to either us out of our position. Those different conchiefs, as you may suppose, and, notwithlast descend into the plain, every precaution stantly extended and improved by our every point their armament is truly formidable. This will not prevent us from going to meet the enemy, if he affords us the opportunity, but, as I have aircau, precaution is neglected. The armament of law.

The considerable fall of rain in the Bomportunity, but, as I have already stated, no through which the Russians can dehough or the Tchernaya, has fixed the particular attention of our officers of engineers. The French divisions are coustantly kept on the quivive. At every moment some engagement between the outposts induces a belief that the Russians are about to attack us but hitherto none of their movements have indicated such an intention on their part. The Sardinian army is perfectly well installed an our left, and equally desirous to have another

Guropean Intelligence the french blow up, and was THE PASSAGE OF THE INCOUR. CAPTURE or RUSSIAN SUPPLIES. ONE OF GENERAL JACKSON'S struck down at his campanion's elbow by a soldiers of a shall thrown from our alliant. Marshal Pelissier, in his last report to the FOR MURDER.

HIS SPEECH REFORE SENTENCE.

An interesting murder trial took place in Burlington, Iowa, in November last. The accused was a man named John J. Jones, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under General Jackson, and was with the old hero in several compaigns against the Indiana.

Jones was charged with murdering Horatio W McCardle, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his oscape, and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment laving been a bolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

Jones, through his attornoy, when asked if be had anything to say why sentance should not be propounced, submitted the following statement :---

"I am an old man, fast tottering to the grave. The frost of seventy-three winters -- hough they have not whitened my brow have wrinkled my face, and chilled my heart with many sorrows. Mine has been a chequered life. And now, when about to be separated from my fellows, I may give a truthful version of the past.

I" had a family and a home-a rude house it is true, and a plain and humble familybut they were my all. The deceased robbed me of the one and invaded the sanctity of the other. Two small sons—a lovely daugh-

GENERAL CANROBERT AT CO- ter, and a wite—a cherished wife.

PENHAGEN. "On returning to that home, the day of the fatal deed. Hearn ed the certainty of the maddening truth, and hastened to the field, my rifle still in hand. I know not why I wont. Thed no fixed design. He met me with a club—I shot at him. And though I claim not to have acted in defence, I assert that there w s mutua combat. You know during the journey of five days from Stock- the rest: I fled-iny family followed. But for the fifteen years I have lived allockland holm to Helsingborg, General Canrobert I made no secret of the decd I had done. report, the general mentions with great was everywhere greeted with the cries of Now the time has done its work. The government it-elf has changed. New laws have passed and old ones repealed—and those who then surrounded me have mostly

passod away. A different people are in the land-a dif ferent code of morals now provails. I drank iquor, it is said and true it is I drank it .-Not to have done so then would have been the objection. Men in high station leaned upon the dram-shop for support. To treat one's fellow to the poisoning cup was doom ed proof positive of genteel training.

may not be held responsible alone for the vices of society—it is enough that I have been their victim. Those days are past, and that loved one is gone-horn down rouble, she sank into an oarly grave. That lovely daughter is now a helpless cripple, wearing a haggard face. Of those two boys -who should have been the prop of my old not. But the echo which my words have witness against the dead destroyer of their poaco-the other-and my heart sinks with in me when I say it-lives-but not to memy own people, but of the representatives with an oar doaf to my calamity, he come

not near mo! But I forgive.
"I have never been a criminal of choice but rather the creature of circumstances, be neath the weight of which far better mor than me have sunk. I may have been too jealous of mine honor, but never have but my country's rights were invaded, I answer-I battled for my country and its laws. At the fast in the wilderness I was there . . "His Majesty regrets that he should not the last of acorns I was there; at Enmata and Talegeda I was there; and when the shouts of victory drawned the cries of the dying at the battle of Horse Shoe, in the front ranks of my country, I was there; and the name of whom we now call John J. Jones

was another word for deeds of daring.

'These are of the past. A long life is nearly spont—the scene has changed; but further than the formal soutence of the law Herchmer. The satisfactory man

"The court cannot accept your statement as a valid or sufficient reason in law to arrost the uplifted arm of justice, and there fore it remains for the court to perform the last crowning act of your trial by proclaiming

the sentance of the law. Your great age, having outlived your we would accept no engagement of which three-score and ten years the fact that Thio, and the still more important that you have honorably served your country, as I am informed, in the capacity of a soldier under General Jackson, make the porformance of the duty one of great poig-nance and severity on the part of this court. And we would willingly have been spared will aid to pave the way to a just and lasting years-for the honor of that patriotism, as whose altars you have bravely served in the flower of your manhood; and still more for the greater honor of that common humanity, which in latter life you should have observed towards that inoffensive neighbor of yours, for whose murder you now stand

> "It is painful to reflect, in reviewing the ovidence for and against you, the mind can rest upon no one fact or circumstance that would seem to offer the slightest apology or palliation for you offence. The story of your crime is a short one, and may be briefly told thus: You set up some kind of a claim to land occupied by Mr. McCardle, upon which be had raised a crop, and was engaged in gathering the same for him

Instead of testing your claims in the peaceful mode prescribed by law, you insisted up-on reaping where you had not sown. And you said to McCardle that if he should take any more corn from his field that you would shoot him. McCardle, believing himself entitled to the fruits of his own labor, per-You, brooding over that fatal me nace a few days, walked deliberately into his field with your gun, and executed your fell purpose, by sending a bullet to his hear

in the presence of his son.

"McCardle went down to his grave, and you a guilty felon, to parts unknown. Fifteen yours have since rolled away, and a mysterious l'rovidence turns vou up, and and brings you within the jurisdiction of that law, whose majesty you have outrag od.

terday, with intelligence that four hundred armed men had marched from Westport for zuilty of the highest grade of homicide. And Another gentleman arrived in the evening to grant you immunity under these circum and informed me that he had met fifty men stances, from the legal consequences of your on horseback, and fifty in waggons, going to crime, would cause McCardio to turn in his grave. The law under which you committed the deed, visits your crime with the penalty of death. Since which, the logisfirmed by other men from Lawrence. You lature has materially changed the law o will see that Coleman is to be made a hero. murder-which fact, taken in connection with the peculiar construction given this law In all probability; before this time an atby the supreme Court, makes it more than tack has been made. We wait further news doubtful whether this court has the power. under the indictment and from the verdict, to claum life as the forfiet of your crime and therefore giving you the benefit of this I shall limit your punishment to hard lainto the Canadian woods without a do'lar, has raised crops this year that will bring bor in the pentiuntiary during the remain-him \$2,000.

A LITTLE BIRD I AM.

A little bird I am, Shut from the field of air; And in my cage 1 so and sing.
To Him who placed me there.--Well pleased a prisoner to be. Because, my God, it pleases Thee

Nought have I else to do ; I sing the whole day long And He whom most I love to please, Doth listen to my song. But still be bends to hear meeing.

Than hast an ear to hear, A heart to love and bless,
And though my notes were ever so rade,
Tho : would'st not hear the tess:
Because Thou knowest, as they fall, that love, sweet love, inspires them all.

My cage confines me round, Abroad I cannot fly;
But though my wing is closely bound,
My heart's at liberty;
My prison wall cannot control
The flight, the free-loss of my son!.

Oh! it is good to soar
These boits and bare above,
To Him whose purpose I adore,
Whose providence I love;
And in Thy mighty will to find
The joy, the freedom of the mind



Wer foundations are upon the boly til s.

Hamilton. Friday, December 21.1855 DEATH OF THE REV. WM. GREIG OF KINGSTON.

We briefly noticed in a late issue th decease of this much lamented divine, and now insert with pleasure the following comnunication.

It is our painful duty to record the remo-

val by death of a most worthy labourer in this Diocese .- The Rev. William Greig-Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst. at Drynock near Toronto, the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. McLeod, in the 40th year of his age. The Rev. gentleman had been in delicate health for some time, but his decease was hastened by exposure in once proved faithless to my trust. When travelling last winter, whilst soliciting aid towards rebuilding his Church, which had understand that Mr. Creig was educated at Marischal College, N. B., and after admission to holy orders in the branch of the Church in Scotland, he for several years had charge of a congregation in the Isle of Skye, N. B. On arriving in this Diocese about ten years ago, he acted as assistant minister to St, George's Kingston, during taught concorning the means of grace, and He above, who reads the human heart, is the temporary absence of the Rev. Mr. which he discharged his onerous duties, induced the Venerable, the Archdeacon of through Jesus Christ our Lord. Kingston to secure his services for that neighborhood by procuring his appointment to St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Pope. On the completion of St. Paul's Church. Kingston, he was appointed thereto, and by his assiduity and diligence won the respect and affection of the respectable congregation he had been instrumental in gathering. Indeed his devotion to his sacred office and his affable and gentlemanly deportment engaged the esteem of all classes of the community. But by none will his loss be more severely felt, than the clergy who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, to whom he was indeed "a brother beloved."

> His remains were deposited in Drynock Church yard and were followed to the grave by a respectable concourse of connexions and friends, several of whom testified their esteem for the deceased by coming from a considerable distance. and among them we were gratified to perceive our Venerable Bishop .--- Communicated.

> THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF NEW YORK.

The December number has been received, containing a well executed engraving of the Church of the Ascension, New York: this number completes Volume 2. The lively and able papers Anabel, or the Discipline of Life and Experiences of Life are concluded; they have been read, we are sure, by every reader with most pleasing interest, and we hope not without great profit, lieve the Messiah and practice His laws the Church's principles being so well set forth and maintained against the religion of the world's children, which is but that of "Sounding brass and tinkling symbol."

While we commend the general contents of the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, its ability and usefulness to the Church, we must at the same time make strong objection to the Editor's table in the present number, in which we fined some opinions expressed on the War with Russia. The writer has order and destroy all good Christian society indeed allowed, (as he says is possible in this and set them at defiance. Should Infidelicase.) his feelings to warp his judgement. We should advise him not to let his " feelings" so predominate, as to condemn what will be likely to become as bad as it was he evidently is not fully acquainted with, as before the flood, and hasten its second de-

his statement and analogy sufficiently testifies. The Editor thus argues: If a neighbour of mine, that has always been peacea-Guyon, during her imprisonment. Leous XIV., bour of mine, that has always been peacea-who had revoked the Ellet of Nunter, and broken up the assemblies of Protestants by force of arms, was afraid that, through the agency of large accession to his family, a larger adble and friendly, is in the way of having a this accomplished lady snother Protestantism dition to his farm, greater facilities of trade might threaten the peace of France. He accordingry, in the exercise of arbitrary power, ordered and so in case a quarrel should arise, more her to be confined in a small room in the Conyear of St. Marie] son why I and the rest of my neighbours should attack him, and burn his house, and kill his children ! Most surely not." The Editor should rather have stated: if a robber (as Russia has been for many years from Poland in the north, to the Crimea in the south) take forcible possession of my friend's house, and eject him, depriving him of his many enjoyments, should I suffer the robber, and allow him peaceable possession, which is in defiance of all law and order. Most emphatically not in this case; and in such light do the allies view Russia in the

"THE CHILDREN'S PAPER."

Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh and Toronto.

Three specimen numbers of a tastefully got un broad-sheet, designed as "The Paper" for the nursery readers, now lie before us. It is to be issued monthly; and while the charge is only 15 cents or 9d currency per annum, this juvenile periodical is illustrated in a style not often to be seen in works of greater pretension and of a high price. The object aimed at is to supply reading of a moral and religious character, in an attractive form. Specially, the enterprising publishers undertake to furnish pleasant and attractive Sunday reading for the young; and to furnish both to parents and teachers, a means of blending amusement with instruction, so as to make reading, learning and study, a pleasure instead of a task.

These very desirable objects we think the children's paper well calculated to accomplish. The stories in the numbers before us are pleasantly written, and very tastefully illustrated; while the "Bible Lesson," which is introduced in each number. has this recommendation, in addition to others, that it suggests the subject, and supplies the theme, while it leaves to the parent or teacher, to give to the lesson such direction as his experience may suggest to be most suited for the circumstances of his pupil.

Poetry, well selected, and music seemingly both good and new, along with brief but pointed extracts, and simple anecdotes, all add to the varied attractions of the page; which we feel sure will be cordially welcomed in many a Canadian home circle both by old and young.

We regret the absence in the specimen to the Sacraments which Christ has instituted and are generally necessary to salvation but we hope the deficiency will not be neglected. The institution and beauty of the Church also are not referred to; the Divine nature of the Church should not be overlooked, but treated upon. The young can be directed to admire with gratitude the merciful and wonderful provision which God has made for us men and our salvation in and

> To the Editor of the Church. GRAND RIVER, Dec. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR .- Seeing you often give a piece of excellent morality or admonition to your numerous readers to remind them of the scenes constantly passing in review before them in this world of uncertainty and Death, you may give a corner to the few following lines if you please. Why are the rising generations taught so much usaless learning in our Common Schools and not taught the Ten Commandments, the beautiful prayer of our Great Messiah and the Apostles Creed at least? for you know the Bible is virtually concentrated in the plain Testament, altho' that is not in the Bible, but both these books seem to be thought so little of in these days, to what they were in the schools of the last century, how those who got up this Law and carry it into exccution, may feel when they come before our GreatJudge to see an account of their transactions, I cannot tell, us there seems to be neither Christianity nor justice in it. The great founder of Christianity bid us fear God, honor the King and our Parents. Parents may well complain that they are not honored or respected by their children when they are brought up Infidels instead of being brought up Christians or taught it in these Schools. You are aware Mr. Editor, that if the rising generations are not taught Christianity when they are young, no human being can prevail on many to beafterwards, although many may assume the name of Christian or standing under its banner, but still we see so many fighting for Satan all the time, (whose motto is divide and conquer,) that we are led to doubt their simplicity, and Honour is not binding now. It is alledged and complained of, that there is a mine of Infidelity growing up in Hamilton and other towns, that may soon explode and blow up all just laws and good ty increase as much in the next forty years as it has in the last forty years, the world