mere acknowledgment.

The Earl of Derby concurred in the remarks which had fallen from the Hight Rev. Prelate. waich had fallen from the Right Rev. Prelate. He certainly did feel that the address and the proceedings connected with the address formed a not uninstructive lesson, and he was only surprised that the Right Rev. Prelate had not con-

prised that the Right Rev. Preside has not con-sidered the consequences of the measure to which he had given his cordial support, which had the effect of separating the Church from the State, by giving the Legislature the power of withdrawing the endowments. For his own part, he (Lord Derby) felt that, at all events, he was not responsible for having sanctioned and approved that violation of the endowments ch was the first great step towards a sepa-

The Bishop of Oxford said that any future notice he might take of the subject would, of course, depend upon the answer that might be returned to the address. In reply to the courtoous remark of the noble earl, whose agreemen with him (the Bishop of Oxford) on this occasion was to him a matter of great satisfaction, he would point out to the House whee, in his judgment, the noble earl had misconceived wha (the Bishop of Oxford) had agreed to, and what he had not agreed to, on the occasion to which reference had been made. What he had agreed to, and what he was still prepared to agree to, was this, that Canada and this country should keep their terms, and that this country should not make engagements with its colonies and then break them. (Hear, hear.) He had not given any assent, direct or indirect, to the not given any assent, direct or hadred, to the Clergy Reserves being taken from the Church. Ou the contrary, he had stated in his place in Parliament that he conceived that such a spoliation of the Church, if it was ever effected by the Canadian Legislature, would not only be unlawful for them to effect, but would be an act of the grossest folly. (Hear, bear.) As this Canada School Act of 1850," and the focustry lad intrusted to the colonies the power section of "the Upper Canada Supplement of legislating for themselves, that power and its responsibilities ought to be wholly left in their hands. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Derby said, there was an inaccu-

racy in the statement of the Right Roy. Prelate. It was true that we had committed ourselves by giving the colony the power of legislating for itself; but that power was subject to certain reservations, which bore directly on claims pre-ferred by the body of which the Right Rev. Prelate was a member. The Act to which the Right Rev. Prelate referred broke down those ervations, and enabled the Legislature Canada to deal with the endowments of the Church. (Honr, hour.)
The Bishop of Oxford remarked that the whole

question turned upon whether this was a reserved point or not. His belief was, that it was a point concluded already by l'arliament. The Earl of Darby .- If there were no Heserves, where was the necessity of an Act of Parliament

COLONIAL.

Seventh Annual Report of the St. Jumes's Paroch

On Thursday, the 14th of June, 1855, th Annual Meeting was held of the St. James's Parochial Branch of the Church Society. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, R.D., Rector, in the Chair, when the following Report was read :--

The committee, in presenting a report of their proceedings during the past year, have no striking or remarkable incidents to record: never theless they deeply feel and would gratefull acknowledge that maise is justly due to a gra clous God, the nuther and giver of every god and perfect gift; who has combled them pe tiently to carry forward the work for which they are associated, and has, they trust, not with held his blessing upon their efforts.

Foremost among the objects which claim their

attention is the maintenance and efficiency of the Parochial schools, a labor of love, which in these days of "false doctrine, heresy and scoms to call aspecially for the pathy of avory member of our pure and apos-tothe Church. It is melancholy to reflect that in this large and populous city, this is the only school for assisting in the elementary instruction of the poor where religion ecouples it proper place, where the mind is trained, and character formed and the soul disciplined i citizonship for this life and for the premised inheritance of a better. The daily average attendance of boys is about seventy, and of girls sixty; a public examination of the pupils took rediately before the Christ tion, which was attended by several mombers o the Cathedral congregation, and the manner is which the children acquitted themselves was highly satisfactory, and reflected much credit or upon the most deserving of the pupils by the Lord Bishop, who was present during the whole examination, and took a lively interest in the

proceedings.

The necessity of making a more adequate provision for the proper maintenance of these shools induced the rector to make an appeal to the congregation for a stated annual tion in aid of their funds. Two sealous ladies of the congregation cheerfully undertook the task of personally bringing this appeal before cach pew-holder and regular attendant at the Cathodral, and a gratifying measure of success attended their exertions. The amount subscribed for this important object amounts to £126 to 7d., as will be seen by the return furnished in the appendix to this report marked B. committee feel deeply sensible of the obligations they are under to these ladies, and for their valuable services they desire to tender their grateful acknowledgments; their are also due to the congregation at large for having so liberally responded to the call, and having so liberally responded to the call, and who have thus proved by their generous donetions that they are fully alive to the great im-portance of securing for their poorer brethren the inestimable advantages of a religious and

scriptural education.

The Sunday Schools continue to be well at tended, and the classes efficiently taught by the praiseworthy exertions of the voluntary teachers. The girls School takes the lead in numbers, as it has always done, under the direction f its indefatigable superintendent Mrs. 8 Ridout. Contributions are weekly offered by the teachers and pupils, towards the library attached to the School, which continues to be an object of great interest with the children, and a Missionary box has recently been placed on the table, from the proceeds of which the sum of £1 16s. Od., has this year been remitted to aid the funds of the Church Missionary Society.

The Parochial Library has been curied the addition of a few valuable works purchased by the grant made last year from your funds, a donation of books from Mrs. S Ridout and Mrs. John Ridout. It is hoped that as the congregation becomes better acquainted with the advantages this Library affords, its importance as an auxiliary for diffusing scriptural and useful information will be more ger erally acknowledged and appreciated.

Some delay has unavoidably occurred in collecting the subscriptions for the present year. Collector's return exhibits a total of £124 17s. 6d., (see appendix A.), but his work is not yet completed, and when the whole is gathered in, it is believed that the smount will compare favourably with former years. Your aittoe recommend that after the payment of the usual proportion to the Parent Society, the balance applicable under the constitution of the Church Society to l'arochial purposes may be distributed in the same manner as before, to aid the Parochial and Sunday Schools, and the Parish Library.

In conclusion, your committee desire to express the ferrent hope and prayer that the Lord of all power and mercy may abundantly bless this and every undertaking for the culargement of his Kingdom, and the promotion of His glory, and that he will be pleased to impart to people here and everywhere an increase of faith and fear, and love, that they "pleuteously bringing forth the fruit of good works, may of Aim be pleateously rewarded, through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Josus Christ." Toronto, June, 1855.

BRSOLUTIONS.

Prelate. No answer had yet been sent-only a coordings of the meeting, and that 359 copies of the Report be printed for circulation.

That the sum of £10 be appropriated towards

the Parochial Library.

That the sum of £5 be appropriated towards he Sunday School fund. That the balance in the Treasurer's hands be appropriated towards the salaries of the Muster and Mistress of the Parochiat School, att. chest

to the Parish Church.

And that the Committee for the ensuing year lo consist of Messis T. W. Birchall, P. Paterson, E. H. Rutherford, W. L. Perrin, H. Mortimer, E. Goldsmith, J. H. Richey, A. K. Boomer, G. B. Wyllie, H. Thompson, F. W. Jarvis and J. E. Bennett.

And that Charles Magrath, Esq., be Secre-tary, and Thomas S. Shortt, Esq., Treasurer.

Colonial.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS BELATING TO SE

PARATE SCHOOLS IN CPPER CANADA Whereas it is expedient to smend the law clating to separate schools in Upper Canada, so far as they affect the Roman Catholic inhabitants thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an acdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitule 'An Act to re-unite the Province of Upper an Lower Canada, and for the Government of Car ada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:
1. The fineteenth section of "the Uppe

section of "the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853," and all other provisions of the said acts or of any other act inconsisten with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-pealed, so far only as they soverally relate to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

11. Any number of persons not less than five iolders resident within any school section of any township, or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring establish a separate school for Roman Catholic in such school section or ward, for the election at transfers for the management thereof.

III. A majority of persons present, not less than ten in number, being freeholders or house-holders, and being Roman Catholics, at any mich meeting may cleat three persons residen within such section to not as trustees for the management of such separate schools, and an person, being a British subject, may be elected as such trustee whether he be a frecholder, o

householder, or not.
IV. A notice addressed to the Reeve, or the chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the township, city or town in which uch section in situate, may be given by all per ons resident within such section, being free holders or householders, and being Roman Ca tholies, invorable to the establishment of such oparate school, whether they were present at such meeting or not, declaring that they desire to establish a separate school in such school ection, and designated by their names, profes ions and places of abode, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid as trustees for the n the man anagement thereof.

V. Every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer reaciving the same to endured thereon the date of the reception thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same, so emborsed and duly certified by ilm, to such trustee.

VI. From the day of the date of the receptio of every such notice, the trustees therein named hall be a body corporate under the time of The Trustees of the Roman Catholic separate school for the section number -----, in the township, (city or town, as the case may be,

the county of _____.
VII. If a separate school or separate school shall have been established in more than one ward of any city or town, the trustees of such separate schools may, if they think lit, form at union of such separate schools, and from th day of the date of the notice in any public newspaper published in such city or town an nonnoing such union, the trustees of the severa wards shall together form a body corporate of "The Board of Trustees of under the title the Roman Catholic united Separate Schools for the city (or town) of ---in the count

VIII. All trustees elected and forming a body orporate under this act shall have the power to impose, levy and collect school rates, and subscriptions upon and from persons send-ing children to or subscribing towards the support of suparate schools, and all other powe in respect of separate schools, as the trustees of common schools have and possess under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore cited in respect of common schools; and they shall also be bound to perform all duties required of, and be subject to all penalties provided against

toachers of common schools. IX. All trustees elected under this act shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in each year an annual mooting shall be hold, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of trustees for separate schools theretofore established; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any such meeting without his consent, un-less after the expiration of four years from the time when he went out of office.

X. All trustees elected under this act shall allow children from other school sections to be received into any separate school under their management, at the request of the parents of lawful guardians of such children, provided such children or their parents or guardians are Roman Catholies; and no children attending such school shall be included in the return here after provided to be made to the chief superin-tendout of schools unless they should be Roman Catholic.

XI. A majority of the trustees in any town ship or village, or of the board of trustees in any town or village elected under this act, shall have nower to grant certificates of qualification separate schools under their management, and to dispose of all school funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

XII. Every person paying rates, whether a proprietor or tenant, who, on or b day of February of any year, shall have given notice to the clerk of the municipality in which any separate school is situated that he is a Ro man Catholic and a supporter of such separate school, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed within such ward or school section for the support of common schools and libraries for the year the f common scho next following; and every clerk of a munici pality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving the same to the effect that such notice has been given, and shewing the date of such notice; but any person who shall fraudulently give any such notice, or shall wilfuily make any false statement therein, shall not secure any be liable to a penalty of ten pounds currency recoverable, with costs, before any justice the peace at the suit of the municipality interested, provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt any such person from paying any rate for the support of common schools or common school libraries, or for the erection of a school house or school houses which shall have been imposed before such reparate school was established.

XIII. Every separate school established under this act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of schools, and in any fund arising from any other source whatsoever set apart for common school purposes, according to It was then Resolved, That the Report be schools during the twelve next preceding months, solopted and published, tegether with the prothe average number of pupils attending such

average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village, or township: Provided always, that no separate school shall be Roman Catholic fellow subjects in the entitled to a share in any such finel unless the United Province are wont to treat us! average number of pupils so attending the rame be fifteen or more (periods of epidemic or con-tagons diseases excepted). Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall cuttile any such or township to any part or portion of subood monies arising or accruing from local assessment union of counties, within which such town. village, or township is situate. Provided also that if any separate school shall not have been in operation for a whole year at the time of the apportionment, it shall not claim the sum to

XIV. The trustees of each separate school shall on or before the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year transmit to the chief superintendent of scho for Upper Canada a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open; and the chief superintendent shall thereupon deter mine the proportion which the tru-tees of such separato school will be entitled to receive out o such Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such trustees, and every suc statement shall be verified under oath before any justice of the peace for the county or union of counties within which such separate school is situate, by at least one of the trustees making

the same.

XV. But the election of any trustee or trustee with the election of any trustee or trustee. tees made under this act shall become void unless a separate school be established under his or their management within two month from the election of such trustee or trustees. XVI. And no person subscribing towards the support of a separate school, or sending children e allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a common school in the city town, village, or township in which such sept rate school is situate.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IS PORT Hore .- Thurs day, 6 o'clock, p.m.-It is with deep regret we stop the press to announce a most destructive and calamitous fire that took place here this afternoon. About 3 o'clock, p.m., the building occupied as a store-house and counting-house by the Harbor Master was discovered to be of fire, the flames issuing from the roof of the building, where there was a sail loft. The burning element soon communicated with the adjacent store-houses, where upwards of 3,000 barrels of flour stowed ready for shipping were all destroyed, with the exception of about 200 barrels that were saved. There is also from 150,000 to 200,000 feet of sawed lumber con sumed in the conflagration. Mr. Sager's Canada House' and a whole row of cottages were a no time in imminent danger of being destroye also; but through the great exertions of the fire companies and other inhabitants they happily escaped. Besides the flour and lumber burnt there were three large store-houses and various articles of merchandise, &c., all consumed. The Harbor Master's books, papers, &c., were all burnt up. The estimated loss of this most calamitous and disastrous fire cannot at a rough calculation be less than £9,000 Messrs, Cluxton, Nicholls, Burnham and Coleman are the principal sufferers in the flour. We have not ascertained whether any of the property was insured .-- Port Hope Pilot.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 20. Mrs. Col. C., Bath.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT. Builiff's Sale.

The Church.

TORONIO, THERSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

THE RECENT SCHOOL ACT. It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we find we were too sanguine with espect to the impartial justice of the las Common School Act; but it is with yet more painful emotions of bitter shame that we learn that both the Church and Protestant Christianity generally were defrauded of one of their holiest privilegesthe right to educate ther own children according to the dictates of their own consciences, by the miserable unfaithfulness of individuals, some of whom consider themselves leading Churchmen, and who are still permitted, we blush as we write. to retain certain official relations as such, If the Bible were not a book far too much behind the age to be quoted as of any authority in these enlightened days, we would remind those gentlemon that Christian are there told to " Hear the Church," and " to submit themselves to those that have the rule over them, for that they watch for their souls as they that must give account"; and that the Church in this Dro. ceso has repeatedly, as with one voice, demanded from the legislature that she should not be prevented from exercising the sacred right of educating her own children in " the nurture and admonition of the Lord," after that manner that she horself considers the most consonent with Divine wisdom and example. To this argent claim of the church these her sons have set themselves in open opposition; may their unhallowed self-sufficiency, or their cowardly truckling to the madness of the people, be forgiven, or ever its fearful consequences are visited upon them. selves and their children.

We are not going to argue the question of Chri tian Education now; not one of the outworks even, of that citadel of reason, St. James's, Toronto, 1 -monte religion and scripture in which it rests, i will only observe, therefore, that no right; minded Christian parent would let his? child go to spend one single day, even of pleasure, without a sufficient guarantee for Balance of Rev. R. Mitchele, annual the religious tendencies of that day; in the Jos. Beckett, Esq., XIII. year name of God then, are we not acting as something worse than idots to suffer our? youth to go for the most important portion of five or six days every week, and that for the express purpose of education (!); without any such guarantee.

Once more, however, we urge upon all too indifferent in religion and too craven, with interest the 3rd, 5th and 6th,

separate school, as compared with the whole deserve the theory and contempt, and the the following subjects-1. The Length of legislative supercitionsness with which our Human Life; 2. Zudec, a romance, part Roman Catholic fellow subjects in this VI; 3. Poetry of the war-reviewed be-

We contess if ever we were disposed Roman Catholic Churc's might be so reseparate school within any city, town, village, formed of her manerous abuses and delivered from her retermatical position, that earnest minded Christians for common school purposes within any such earn, that earnest minded Christians aty, town, village, or township, or the county could seek rest within her fold, it is when it we behold her united EARNESTNESS, as manifested both in her determination to educate her children in what she holds to be the faith of Christ, and her religious apportionment, it shall not claim the sum to which it would have been entitled for a whole efforts to maintain the continued DAILY. year, but only an amount proportional to the not weekly merely, public worship to the time during which it has been kept open. honour of Almiohic God, and the second honour of Almighty God, and the great parts of these well-written and pleasing comfort of the sincere-maded portion of her own people! Now our readers need not to suppose that we are on the high way to Rome; we have seen the light of a purer faith, and dare not therefore, in the impatient and vain hope of acquiring rest, before it shall please our Father to bring us to it, shut our eyes to errors and schismwhich, in their practical effects, would probably be more destructive even to our peace on earth than our present difficulties and, in such case, having wilfully shut our eyes to the light would certainly be awfully injurious, if not absolutely fatal alike to our present growth in grace, and to our everlasting happiness.

Nevertheless we have no sympathy with those who attribute this carnestness of the Roman Catholics to evil motives; we would not willingly slander even an infidel; but the earnestness of the Romanists "We hast night very successfully carried the is blessedly right and it is by their fruits remainder of the works we had attacked on the we must know them; their motives rest with God. But in conclusion, we solemuly state our deep conviction, that until our own reformed branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church evinces more of the same earnestness, manifested by the laity as well as the clergy amongst the Romanists,more of their outword renerance for God. more of their high sense of the value of the ordinances of Christ and His Church never shall we be allowed to heal even the schism which she has undoubtedly caused in Britain and the United States, and to purge her from her Christ-dishonouring, soul-endangering errors by bringing her priests and people within her own purer and more legitimate, would to God we could say, more "carnest" fold. Till then, rely upon it, Rome will stand as a damning witness against our Laodicean lukewarmness; nay, dare we pray that it should be otherwise, until we ourselves, priests and people, have returned to our first love I A. T.

In another column will be found a repor of a conversation between the B-shop of Oxford and the Earl of Derby on the Clergy Reserves question. We so entirely coincide with the remarks made on the subject by our sound and we'l informed contemporary 6 The English Churchman" that we cannot do better than copy the paragraph relating to it. We await the B shop of Oxford's reply to the query which concludes it, and it we does not con descend to give one, we shall for him.

" In our report of the proceedings of the House conversation between the Lishop of Oxford and the Earl of Derby, on the Clergy Reserves in Canada. After all that we have said moon this ubject, we need secreely say that we are no at all surprised at the result of the most an fortunate legislation upon this subject, and that we can see no sufficient reason for the course pursued by the Bishop of Oxford. The faith of England was solemnly pledged to the Camidian is no instification whatever to plend that in transferring the power to deal with them, we also transferred the responsibility. Even supposing we had the power to make such a trans-fer—which we had not—it was our bounden duty to see that it was made to those who would feel the responsibility equally with ourselves; was notoric were only waiting for the power, and did not care a rush for the responsibility, of applying the property of the church to secular purposes One plain question we would most respectfully put to the Bishop of Oxford— "What pledge or obligation had England contracted towards the Canadian Legislature, which, in point of ime or importance, had a prior claim to fulfilment over that made to the Canadian Church, in regard to these Reserves!"

In another column will be found the School Act as amended during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH BOCISTY OF THE PROCESS OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS NADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL STEDENTS' FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL

Previously announced . Charleston, per Rev. F. Tremayne 0 12 0 146 collections, amounting to 215-19-4 GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND. Charleston, per Rev. F. Tremayne 1 0 0 PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Markham additional, per Rev. G. 0 7 collected...... 13 6 3 per T.Shortt, Esq. Treas. -- 37 1

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. 1 5 0 T. S. KENNEUY, Secretary.

Reviews. Books and Publications.

We have received from H. Rowsell the cumd-hearted. Protestant. Christians of April number of the London Quarterly gen, where the fleet was lying when she left, whatever denomination, to trample under Review, and also the May number of foot the fearful insuft they have received. Beackwood, both reprinted by Leonard & and tel the Legislature that they value Scott of N. York. We have not yet had time Trices. their destinctive principles as Churchmen. to read them through, but the articles which Presbyterians, Mothodisis, &c., &c., as we have read would induce us to purchase in the Integrating Ridge, says in highly as do the Romanists; and that they these numbers. The first named contains in It was reported at Dantine on the 20rd that highly as do the Romanists; and that they these numbers. The first named contains demand, therefore, the same legal right to papers on the following subjects:-1. The demand, therefore, the same legal ugon to papers on the first and Despatches; at Savasag, and more a more maintain those opinions in distinct denom. Crystal Palace; 2. Venetian Despatches; the opposite coast of the Guif, in the direction of instrumal schools inhards inhards inhards inhards inhards inhards in the direction of Maintenon; 4. The Right Important events must ere long occur so. It we are as people-like the Pro- Forester; 5. Food and its adulteration; testant legislators who have again betrayed 6. The Emperor Nicholas; 7. Sir Richard Attained Dundas to Rear-Admiral Penaud to the denominations to which they belong,— Steele ; S. Public affairs. We have read Finland with the French Squadren confirms us

have elapsed from the establishment of a new im politics to make this demand, then we Blackwood for May contains papers on fore Sebastopol; 4. The Campaign of a French Hussar; 5. Modern Methodists, earnestly to pray to Almagity God that the great and small; 6. Notes on Canada and the North-west States of America, part 11. Royal Scottish Academy; 8. The Cold Shade; 9. The story of the Campaign written in a tent in the Crimea, part VI. chapter XVIII; Progress of the Seige XIX. Burial Truce; XX. View of the works We can only say that number 6, of which we purpose giving extracts in a fiture number, and S would tempt us to sub-cribe for this review, and to purchase the back numbers containing the previous

European News.

Further by the "Atlantic."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS. The Moniteur publishes two dispatches fron General Pelissier, dated the 23rd and 24th inst In the first the General thus expresses himself. "The enemy had formed between the Centra Bustion and the sea a large place d'armes, wher they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties against us. In the night between the 22nd and 23rd we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly th 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 b able to announce to you to-morrow that the remainder will have been carried on the follow ing night." In the other despatch General Pelissier says

previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though con-siderable, were much less. The aired armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthda of her Majesty."
Prince Gortschakoff, writing on the 23rd, says

Last night we were attacked, in a thick tog, by seventeen battalions of the allies. The battl basted all night. Our loss is 2,500 men. They fell mostly by the bayonet."

A SORTIE BERRIERO

Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult state that the Russians having made a sortic during the day to retake two redoubts near th Careening ravine, captured by Gen. Pelissier were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol; an alara was given, and Gen. Pate advanced with hi livision to meet the Russians. The enemy, wh Ichanched from the side of the Quarantine Fo along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion, leaving about 1000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel had been completed and firmly connected with the other works. No apprehension was enter tained for any attempt the Russians might mak against it. In fact it was generally remarked that their attacks were much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Muslak had arrived in excellent condition, an were lettled in front of the flay of Kazatch The Picdmontese contingent was landed at Balaklayn. Omar Pacha was expected with Somet men from Enpatoria. It was believe that Govern Cantobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Schastopel, while General Pelissies would present the terror on the south. The divi sion under Courabert, to be formed into three columns, will have murched on the Tchermys and taken possession of the defiles in the moun ams, which are considered to be the keys of Simpleropol, and thus all communication be cut of between the Russian army and the Sea of Azoff. The plan had been arranged be tween the generals commanding the British French, Turkish, and Piedmontese armies.

CANBOBERT'S PAREWELL The following is General Caurobert's address

o the army on giving up the command to General Pelissier :

"Soldiers-General Pelissier, Commander of First Carns, assumes from he chief command of the army in the East.

"The Emperor, by placing at your head ieneral accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to ive you an additional proof of his solicitude. and to prepare still more the successes which believe me, shortly await your energetic perse

"In leaving the exalted position where cir cumstances and the will of the Sovereign had laced me, and where you maintained me in the idst of severe trials by your warlike virtue and that confiding devotion never ceased to honor me, I do not separate myself from you; the happiness of taking t closer share in your glorious fatigues and you noble labours has been granted to me, and it is together, under the skilful and firm guidance of the new Commander-in-Chief, that we will con tinue to fight for France and for the Emperor

" Headquarters before Selastopol, May 9th, 1854

TERRIBLE MISTARE.

A private letter from the camp, dated May ntains the following: We have had terrible work here. Last night the 18th Regiment fired on the 68th by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries and were repelled by the 68th and Rifles; the Russians returned in a short time with reinforcement. again attacked the batteries, and a fearful truggle then took place. The reserves wer sent up-the 19th, 18th, and 44th-and when they got into the advanced trench both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserve pened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not till a goo many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. poor fellows who are wounded in advance of the trench are obliged to lie there all day till dark, is the Russians are on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded mig me ver if brought in, but they lie and ble.d to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as, since General Jones came up, we are pushing the works close up to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest. THE BALTIC.

Copenhagen, May 26. This morning her Majesty's steamer Driver. o, Captain Gardiner, arrived from the fleet with despatches from Rear-Admiral Dundas Mr. Buchanan, her Majesty's envoy accredited to the Danish court. She only stopped an hour to land the despatches, together with some of her officers on leave, and then proceeded to Essuere, where she will fill up her coal-bunkers and take in provisions, and then return to Narcalling in here on the rold to take on board los officers and Mr. Buchaman's despatches for the admiral. The Driver has not yet taken any

A letter from Hamburg, of the 20th instant, the first division of Russian gunboats stationed The invitation addressed along that coast. more and more in that opinion. In the early

part of this month considerable reinforcements last October. Why, every one knows that the part of this month considerate. As and Helsing arrived by land at Sweakerg, Abo and Helsing water was a mass of ours and nith of all kinds for, where the General-in-Chief has his head-fore. The Isles of Aland continue to be abandoned, and nothing indicates an intention on handless whose testing and nothing indicates an intention on hose and nothing indicates an intention of all kinds. arrived by land at Sweaberg. Abo and Helsing-fors, where the General-in-Chief has his headthe part of the English admiral to carry on now have been at Leander Bay, and by the

THE WHITE SEA.

Accounts of the 15th May, from Archangel, state that the ice in the White Sen has broken up sooner than usual this season, and that this had necessitated great caution on the part of the authorities in preparing against an assault. The old fortresses were being put in a state of defence, and the batteries restored considerably augmented.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

The active operations of the siege are su

Camp Before Sebastopol, Tuesday, May 15.

pended for n time; our batteries are complete, our works finished, but the armament of them is not yet accomplished. Even the French are tired of a useless cannonade, and there has not been much firing for the last two nights. When the third bombardment may begin it is impossi ble for me to say, but at present no one pretends to indicate the period of its occurrence. It is rumored that another expedition may be expect ed shortly, inasmuch as the Sardinians are impatient to do something, and orders have been issued to our officers to provide themselve with the regulation number of bat animals which will be furnished to them by the Land Transcript Corps. The Sardinians are accumulating at Balaklava daily. Two or three steamers arrive every four and twenty hours, laden with those excellent and soldier-like They land all ready for the field, with horse, carts, &c. Their transport cars are simple strongly made, covered vehicles, not unlike London bread-cart, painted blue, with the words · Armata Sarda" in black letters, and the name of the regiment to the service of which it be longs. The officers are well mounted, and every one admires the air and carriage of the troops, more especially of the "Bersaglieri" (Chasseurs,) and the eye is attracted by their melodramatic head dress, a bandit-looking hat, with a large plume of cock's feathers in the side. The officers of the corps wear a plume of green ostrich feathers. General della Marmira and his staff have arrived, and Lord Raglan has received him with marked consideration, there nre two fine Sardinian steam frigates in Balaklava harbour, which came full of troops; and the Europa, Cleopatra, Ottawa, Pedestrian, Tumar, &c., have also arrived, so that there must be at least 10,000 Sardinians in the Crime: at present. Omar Pasha has recently been a requent visitor at Lord Raglan's quarters, and Lordship rode out with his Excellency on Friday, accompanied by the gastronomic regene rator, M. Soyer. On Saturday and Sunday the Generals had long conferences. Yesterday General Canrobert, General della Marmora, and Omar Pacha were also visited at head quarters and the Turkish Generalissimo went over Lord Raglan at an early hour this morning. All these interviews betoken, it is supposed, some movement on the part of the large army which s concentrated here, and there is a story going that the Sardinians are to move out into the

plain, and occupy the old Turkish redoubts in front of Balaklava.

Those nocturnal fights which went on briskly last week have ceased for the present. Although our losses were not heavy we were generally deprived of the services of the bes ion. The old soldiers would go to the from ard were knocked over, and in that respect our o-ses were serious. The Russians lately adopted various "dodges" to get our men into thei ands, and to draw them over the parapet, such as justing their caps on the muzzles of their ficelocks and holding them just over the trenches, &c., or showing their bayonets above the earthworks, and keeping men ready to fire at any soldiers who came forward to seize them. On Friday night a Russian bugler, a mero lad leaped on the top of the trench, and was killed by numerous balls in the very act of sounding the charge. His dead body fell into our trench On Friday there was a flag of truce in front of the lines where the fight took place, and we handed over 19 and Russians found in our renches to the enemy's burying party. Lieut. Rochfort, of the 47th was wounded, not by one of his own men but by leaping down on a bayonet fixed on a firelock which was lying up against the parapet. He is getting on favourably. The energy are repairing and strengthennew works inside the town itself. It is not correct to say that there are any earthworks about Schastopol with tiers of guns in them indeed, it would not be possible to construct carthworks with guns placed one above the other in them. The expression applies rather to the fact that there are some betterio ormed on the slopes of hills, and that the intrenchments rise up one inside the other, so that the inner one is higher up on the hillside than that in front of it. The camp of the enemy short time back, but there do not appear to b many troops in the teuts, and some people think that the tents have been nitched as another ruse order to deceive us as to their strength.

I regret to say that the cholera has commence its ravages. It is reported that 20 men died o that terrible disease last night. The 71st are about to shift their encampment to the high ground on the left of Third Division. Both the Buffs and the 71st were in a miserable pligh during the rain. Their campaign ground be came a slough, and illness rapidly increased in a few days—no doubt, because of the wet ground on which the men lay. Omar Pacha, after visiting Lord Ragian this

morning, proceeded to Kamiesch, and embarked for Eupatoria. Several officers of the Turkish Contingent have arrived, and Major-General Cunynghame proceeds to Eupatoria to-morrow er on the discharge of his new duties Miss Nightingale is suffering from an attack

of Crimean fever. She has been staying on board the London transport at Balaklava for the last few days, together with Mr. Bracebridge, but the day before yesterday she was taken ill and vesterlay it was considered advisable to bring her up to the Sanitarium, where she is under the care of Dr. Jephson, assisted by Dr Sutherland and Dr. Anterson. The poor lady most probably owes her illness to exposure to the sun on Friday last, when she visited the hospitals, and even went down to the Mortal Battery, whence she had a good view of Sebas. topol. She is something better to-day. M. Soyer has been inspecting the hospitals and kitchens, and it is hoped he may effect some change for the better in our present abominable mode of regimental cooking. He had an interview with Lord Ragian again vesterday. Numbers of amateurs are arriving. The Royal Yacht Squadron Yacht Stella came in on Sunday. Mrs. Estcourt, wife of the Adjutant-General and another lady, have come out from England, and are at head-quarters. Mrs. Duberly, who spring of 1854, is going with him on a visit to Omar l'acha at Engatoria. Amateurs have not much to expect in the way of comforts here, unless they have friends in the camp, nor is Baiaklava the most agreeable residence in the world during this hot weather. The harbour i now clean and in excellent order.

Admiral Boxer (to whom exclusively is due the credit of filling up the waste of filth at the head of the harbour, and of creating in its stead a spacious quay and landing places is certainly He is affoat all day long, from an early hour in the morning, looking after the ressels, and nothing escapes his notice. He has mature, in consideration that the negotiat instituted an admirable harbour police—the men have bandsome uniforms, and are provided with a fast pulling cutter, and at night the silence which prevails on board the ships is a great contrast to the noise and riot which existed a short time age. A wire cable is drawn across the mouth of the harbor every night, and boats row guard as usual inside. These who remember what the harbor was till very recently were 204 in the second shock. astonished at reading Captain Dacres' evidence
Menschikoff has returned to St. Peter
before the Committee on the state of the harbour
and was well received by the Emperor.

the part of the English section of in the Gulf the landing-place at Leanuer Day, and by the fillites in that quarter or further on in the Gulf the landing-place at Leanuer Day, and by the of Bothnia. It was stated vesterday at Lubec powder magazine, there may be seen at this that the French squadron had reached the moment portions of corpses protrading through the sand, where they were buried after the storm; and it was only resterday that I was storm; and it was built covered one of them fluttering above ground in the breeze. As to the part of Captain Dacres' evidence relating to poor Captain Christie, and to the loss of the Resolute and Prince, all I can say is, that it is in complete contradiction to everything we have heard out here on the subject for the last four or five months, and I doubt if the matter will be

or his months, and a doubt it the matter will be allowed to drop there. Captain Christie, is on board her Majesty's steamer Triton, Lieut. Fletcher commanding, and keepe his office there it is very active in the discharge of his duties, which are by no means light, but a man-of-war transpar is rather a coatly temperate for the steamer is rather a costly tenement for the use of a captain superintending the transport service.

THE WAR.

The news is of the utmost importance and The news is of the utmost importance and exciting character, conveying as it does, three distinct successes by the allies. By the last arrival we have a brief account that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22nd and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair, the place heige defended. a most sanguinary affair, the place being dese most sangularly shall, the place being de-fended by nearly the whole garrison. The losses on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8,000. Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, but much less. The French reained their position.

Prince Gortschakoff's account is thus : Yester. day evening 17 battalions of the French, with day evening 11 outumous of the French, wing reserves, attacked our trench of counter ap-proach, commenced the day before, in front of Bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole night. Our 12 battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving

back the enemy.
Pelissier telegraphs under date of 25th, 1 P.M. To day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance, and retreated into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed on for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses; they must be about five or six thousand killed and wounded.

May 26 .- The enemy has made no demonstration either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamieach are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good. MAY 27, 9 A. M.—The expedition to Kertsch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fied at the approach of the

allies. They blew up the powder magazines, destroyed their batteries and steamers. The Sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied sauadron.

It is supposed in Paris that Pelissier had ntracked and routed Liprandi's forces.
Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed. This rumour was regarded as

rry doubtidi. Lord Ragian telegraphs as follows:—"May 27th. "We are masters of the Sea of Azof, without any ensualties. The troops landed at Kertch on her Majesty's birthday (24th), and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the strait, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels, and fifty guns, have fallen into the hands of the allies."

Lord Ragian further telegraphs that on the oth General Sir George Brown had resched Yenikale, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot and shell and linie i alls were manufactured.

In advance, the French were on the right, he English on the left, and the Turks in reserve A despatch from Raglan of Soth, says-Letters from General Brown and Admiral yous, to the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four war steamers and large

depots of corn."

The allies' ships have succeeded in blesing up a magazine at Arabat, and destroying about

100 merchant vessels. Only one Russian war steamer remained in the Sen of Azoff. Advices from Sir George Brown, of the 28th

state that the troops continued healthy.

Five vessels laden with corn had run into ing the hatteries, and are busy throwing up Kertsch, not knowing the place was taken, and The number of guns found by the allies ex-

model 100

A French account save, the Russians bursed thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 34,000 sacks of core 160.000 sacks of onts, and 100,000 sacks of flour. Fourteen allied steamers entered Azoff. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Contantinople.

The occupation of Galaiz, and an attack of Ismael and Reni were confidently spoken of.
The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of heir supplies from Kertsch. Its capture, there fore will exercise a speedy influence on the siege.
Fifty cases, and twenty deaths, of cholers were reported among the British forces, and some cases among the French before Schastopel. The Sardinian contingent had been landed

plendid condition, and fully supplied with a he materials of war.
Heat had succeeded the rain. Large coursys had entered Sebastopol free the north side, and the Russians were working igorously on that side, erecting earthworks, &c. The allies had completed their fourth paralle and the British are moving all their heavy mor tars into the advanced parallel.

Two descriers from Sebastopol reported th garrison very strong.

The hot weather was causing sickness.

THE BALTIC. It was reported at Dantzic on the 23rd, the the division of Russian gunboats stati Sveahorg have made a movement towards the

The Russians are making a land cou tion at Torres, at the extremity of the Gulf Bothnia. The French squadron under the comman Admiral Renaud sailed for Kiel on the good !

opposite coast of the Gulf in the direction

oin the English fleet, which was last report beyond Nargen. Letters from Erzeroum report that Gen Williams was busy fortifying the city

earthworks. Kurdistan is not vet quiet. The Russians had recently manifested see intention of attacking Kars. The Russian Minister for Foreign affairs b ssued a circular respecting a blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says that England

departed from the principle that the flag core the cargo; and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance. The expected resumption of the Vienns Co ference had not taken place, and it was do fully reported that the new Austrian prof

sitions were peremptorily negatived by Engis and France. Austrian negotiation is more active than et with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet

Vienna a supremacy in Germany.

Count Buol, in a circular to the Austra representatives at the German Courts regard the publication of the protocols of the Visco Conference by the British Government as pr for peace could not be regarded as terminate Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has go

orders for the construction of a railroad acre the isthmus of Suez. (84 miles).

The contract is said to have been entered in for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt. Official accounts state that in the earthqui t Broussa 445 lives were lost in the first, s

Menschikoff has returned to St. Petersburg