

the Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York."

Funds enough are already collected to make a beginning. The trustees hope to commence a course of collegiate instruction the present year, and may perhaps lay the foundation of a public edifice, though on a scale adapted to present wants, and on a plan that may be enlarged, as circumstances require.

THE CRIMEAN STRONGHOLD DESTROYED.

The capture of the Malakoff, it is said, has cost the Allies thirty thousand lives; but to these must be added all that have been sacrificed since they first landed in the Crimea. The disasters of the Russians are terrific, and their losses beyond computation. Their stronghold in the Crimea is destroyed, and not a Russian ship is left afloat on the Euxine—not a Russian flag is seen in the Sea of Azoff or the Dardanelles. The destruction is fearful and complete. We can form no adequate idea of the tremendous operations which have resulted in the fall of this now world-renowned and immortal stronghold. If the victory is to be estimated by the magnitude of its cost, great should be the rejoicings of the Allies over the fall of the Malakoff. One effect of the news will be to relieve the public mind of an incubus which has weighed upon the thoughts of the whole world for the whole year past. In every part of the globe the fate of Sebastopol has been a subject of daily discussion; but the problem has at last been solved,—the mighty fortress is in ruins, and the world can dismiss the subject from its thoughts. Let the future conduct of the war be what it may, the attention of the nations of the earth can never again be centered upon a spot as it has been, with a strange fascination, upon that scene of carnage where the Tri-color of France, the Cross of St. George, and the Crescent of the Turks, now wave together in triumph. The culminating point of the great drama has been reached, and the final scene will be watched with abated interest.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE TAKING OF THE MALAKOFF

AND THE REASON WHY THE BRITISH FAILED AT THE REDAN.

The Malakoff Tower is, as is well known, the highest point of the fortifications which defended Sebastopol. It is flanked on either side by the grand Redan, the object of the English attack, and the Redan of Careening Bay. Now, behind these works the Russians had constructed a formidable second line of earth-work, heavily armed, which commanded all the works in front, with the exception of the Malakoff Tower, and this exception was due to the over care of the Russians, who, in their anxiety to strengthen the Malakoff, had built its works in three tiers, the one rising above the other, whereas the Redans were constructed with only one tier of guns. The consequence of this was, that when the French swarmed on to the first tier of the Malakoff, the second tier saved them from being hurt by the fire of the works in the rear of the tower, and, in a like manner when they attained the second tier, the third saved them in its turn. Consequently thousands of men thronged its ramparts, protected from the Russian fire. The combat raged on the flanks, where the enemy could only attack them with his musketry, and their own rifles and brilliant impetuosity were too much for him. Under the protection of a galling fire from the French, their supports slipped round the work threw up an entrenchment, and thus, effectually covered on all points, the whole work was theirs. Here, then, to brave men, success was as natural as their own enthusiastic cour-

age, but alas! upon other points courage availed not. The gallant assailants of the Redan and of the Central Bastion no sooner had carried these works, as they did triumphantly, then they found themselves exposed to a terrific close fire of grape which rendered life impossible. The forts, built in one exposed tier, were open to the full range of the second line of earth-works, and in vain our gallant men, in vain our chivalrous Allies tried to hold their position. They would not retreat, but were swept away by the pitiless storm of grape. The tenacity of our struggle may be easily conceived when it is known that in carrying and in endeavoring to hold that one Redan, our loss amounted to two thousand men. Our Allies, and we ourselves had therefore, to retire from these points; but the Malakoff was in the hands of the French, and that was everything. The proof of that is in the result. The Russians set to work, at once to burn and destroy.

THE SOURCE OF THE GANGES.

The glacier thickly studded with enormous loose rocks and earth is about a mile in width, and extends many miles towards an immense mountain covered with perpetual snow down to its base, and its glittering summit piercing the very skies, raising 21,000 feet above the level of the sea. The chasm in the glacier through which the sacred streams rushes forth to the light of day is named the Cow's Mouth, and is held in the deepest reverence by all Hindoos; and the regions of eternal frost in its vicinity are the scenes of many of their most sacred mysteries.—The Ganges enters the world no puny stream but bursts forth from its icy womb a river thirty or forty yards in breadth, of great depth, and very rapid. Extensive as my travels from this day have been these beautiful mountains amidst all the splendid scenery I have looked on, I can recall none so strikingly magnificent as the glacier of the Ganges—*Markham's Shooting in the Himalayas.*

WILL CRANBERRIES CURE ERYSIPELAS?—All we know about it is that the editor of the New Haven Palladium said they would. A lady visited our family a few days since and stated that her daughter had the erysipelas quite bad. We called to mind the remedy recommended by the New Haven editor. On returning home in the evening she found the disease was spreading rapidly, and had assumed a frightful appearance. She immediately applied a poultice made of cranberries, which seemed to arrest it at once, and the second poultice effected a complete cure.—*Niles Repub.*

The following interesting paragraph was received through the Toronto post office:—

THE CHURCH OF LAFARGEVILLE.

A Church was constituted in Lafargeville, N. Y., last November, as follows. *Whereas* the Church of Christ in any locality embraces all the Christians in the place, we hereby agree to unite together to enjoy the privileges and perform the duties of a Gospel Church. We heartily fellowship all Christians, and we invite all Christians to unite with us in church-fellowship. We take the Bible as our perfect standard of faith, doctrine, practice, and discipline. No person desiring membership shall be debarred from or deprived of membership, except for failing to give evidence that they are Christians. Our church is composed in part of members from the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Lutheran churches, while seventeen have been added by baptism. Our prospects are cheering. L. T. FORD.