

Russia, would all have fallen into our hands almost without a blow. Now our chances have gone, and gone for ever. The Cossacks from the heights saw us, and watched and communicated the destination to the enemy, and in a few days all its details will have transpired; the Russians are sure to take proper precautions against another attack—the rear of Kertch will be made to bristle with earth-works, like another Sebastopol; all chance of a *coup de main* is out of the question, and a general siege, almost equally so. And all this because the allied commanders did not know their minds in due time, because their messages are mistranslated. I do not exaggerate when I say that the failure and abandonment of the expedition has produced an expression in the allied troops which I could hardly have believed that even a defeat would have caused."

Speaking of the sortie, the same writer says—"Although we have not assaulted the town nor taken any portion, or mined and blown up no portion, the Russians have not had very cheering successes from their repeated sorties and at empty upon us. On the contrary, they have been beaten, and that with fearful loss, on all occasions. These attacks have cost us a great number of men—say 500 killed and wounded since the 9th inst. (English only.) The enemy must have counted in that space of time their loss by thousands. They have attacked both the French and English by night, and the French by day, and the latter with less success than their night attacks. The French will not allow them the chance of nearing their lines, but now throw down, if I may use the term, by hundreds, and drive them back in confusion into the town."

The *Daily News* correspondent says the Sebastopol front is the "forbidden subject" in the camp. "Every one wishes to forget that the siege is being carried on—no one dares to speak of it. There is a prevailing opinion that we are carrying on a profitless struggle; that much useful energy and streams of precious blood are wasted without the slightest chance of success, if the siege is carried on in the manner in which it is now proceeding. Men and officers in the Sebastopol front do their duty, and their merit is the greater because they do it without the slightest hope of success—not that the army despairs of taking Sebastopol; it only despairs of taking it by putting our engines against those of the Russians, and staking the lives of our troops upon the result. The work in the trenches is deadly, more especially at night, when, amidst the din of the siege, the round shot comes among us unlearned and unseen. The gallant line regiments that support the batteries are giving proof of the highest courage that human nature is capable of. It is not a battle, not the movement, the excitement, the fury of a conflict, which probes a man to the heart, but this standing or crouching in utter darkness to be shot at; awaiting death, which may come at any moment and in any shape, without moving a hand or an arm, without being able to do aught in self-defence. And yet that is the condition of the officers and many of the men that do duty in the trenches. It is a necessary duty, but in most sieges the Generals are sufficiently prudent and humane to make this time of severe probation as short as possible. Our troops, and those of our allies, have nearly six months borne with the ordeal, and unless the Emperor's arrival produces a decided change in the operations, there is no saying when this evil time will end."

Neckerchiefs have been issued to the men gratis, which they are to wear in lieu of stocks. This proceeding has built Sir G. Brown in his orders about the "ch-kers." Sir George, true to his faith, has not the blemish of a hair on his features, and the moustache is foreign to his lip. A keen razor passes over his chin daily, I am sure.

The weather in the morning is now oppressively hot from seven to about ten, when the wind rises and blows strongly from the east. This brings a kind of languor and sleepiness, which, unless very actively employed, is sure to overcome one. The wind has been in the same direction these last ten days, and it rises to almost a hurricane towards midday. At night it is remarkably still.

Lord Lansdowne said the other evening in the house of Peers, that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war had been 217,000 men. The following are further details:—

"In the month of January last a report was presented to the Emperor Nicholas, stating the loss of the army at 187,000 men, including those who died under the severity of the long marches and of sickness. A new report was presented to the Emperor Alexander in April, fixing the total loss of the army to March 31, at 250,000. In this report special stress was laid upon the effect of the marches, and some disastrous incidents were particularized. It was stated that an entire company had perished under the snows between Odessa and Perikop, and another between St. Petersburg and the south. An entire battery had been lost in the same manner, with the men and horses. The guns were found after the thaw, and are again in use.

The English fleet in the Baltic have reconnoitred Revel and Swaborg, and the former is, it is said, shortly to be bombarded. Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured off Danamünde. The Imperieuse and Tartar have been damaged by a collision, and sent home for repairs.

The *Herald* and *Standard* print a statement that Count Nesselrode has resigned his office of Chancellor in the Russian Ministry, and that he has been succeeded by Prince Yarmakoff. It has not, however, been confirmed.

A telegraphic despatch received yesterday from Vi-

enna states that Austria has submitted to France and England, proposals for adoption on the Third Point.

A French private despatch, published in the *Paris* of last night, announces that, on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May the French, aided by assault the intrenched Russian camp near the Quarantine Bastion, which was defended by the whole garrison of Sebastopol. The same despatch states that the expedition against Kertch had again sailed.

PARIS, Saturday, May 26th.—A despatch to the following effect has been received from Gen. Pelissier:—

SEBASTOPOL, May 24.—A very lively combat, directed against our important position, has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous and ours sensible.

INDIA.

The Indian Mail, with news to the 11th of April, brings the intelligence that a treaty was signed with Hyder Khan at Peshawar, on the 30th March, by Mr. Lawrence, containing three articles:—

"1. Perpetual peace between Dost Mahomed and the English.

"2. The English to respect the territories of Dost Mahomed.

"3. Dost Mahomed to recognise the territories of the East India Company."

There are rumours of hostile preparations at Ava against the English. There has been fighting between Gholab Singh and his nephew. The Afghans have been chased by Colonel Craige. Lord Dalhousie's health at Ootacamund has greatly improved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are glad to be able to publish the following proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointing Thursday, the 14th June, as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer on account of the war. The tone of this document is excellent:—

By His Excellency the Honourable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

Believing that the destinies of Nations are under the guidance and control of Divine Providence, and being impressed with the justice of the War in which Her Majesty is now engaged, I do, by and with the advice of my Executive Council, appoint Thursday the fourteenth day of June next, a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed in the Province, so that we and all her Majesty's subjects, in the most humble and devout manner, may implore the Almighty God to grant His heavenly benediction and aid to our Arms, and to restore to our Nation the blessing of Peace.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ON Wednesday the 15th of May, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Henry Owen and Rev. Henry Snyder, arrived at Bridgewater, whence he proceeded immediately to hold Service in the Lutheran Church. Although political excitement tended much to keep many people away, still a large and attentive congregation had assembled together. The Prayers having been read by the Rev. Henry L. Owen, and the Lessons by the Rev. Henry Snyder, his Lordship addressed the Candidates for Confirmation in an affectionate, yet earnest and solemn manner, and few I imagine of those who came forward to receive that holy rite, were not made deeply to feel the responsibility they then took upon themselves. The number of Candidates had originally been thirty, but owing to some of them having withdrawn from conscientious scruples, and others (being Lutherans, from the fact that a "Clergyman of their own persuasion was shortly expected) the number was reduced to fourteen. Among them were two persons who had lately joined our Communion, and now had an actual realization of one of the most important ceremonies of the Church. This the first Confirmation ever held at Bridgewater, filled the hearts of every true resident Churchman with feelings of joy, for in that youthful land he beheld the future pillars of the Church, who by God's help were to fight under Christ's banner against the world, the flesh and the devil, and be faithful soldiers of the cross even unto their lives end. His Lordship's Discourse after the Confirmation was pregnant with sound doctrine and good practical advice, so that many who came either from motives of curiosity or to make light of what they really knew nothing about, remained to reverence and admire what they had before contemned.

At two o'clock, P. M. his Lordship was waited upon by the Wardens and Vestry, when the minutes of the last Easter Meeting having been read, his Lordship kindly entered into their plans and wishes for the future, and particularly in their laudable desire to erect a Parish Church. The present business having been satisfactorily arranged, his Lordship proceeded to visit the two sites recently offered for Church purposes.

In the evening his Lordship, accompanied by his amiable Lady and Clergy, walked round the environs and admired the scenery of our truly picturesque and beautiful river. Early on the next day, attended by the Rev. Henry Snyder and Rev. Henry DeBlois, his Lordship left for New Dublin, leaving behind him (from his Visitation) much good effects, as I hope by the blessing of God will not speedily be obliterated.

G. D. S.

Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg.

*The Clergyman at Bridgewater having hitherto made use of the Lutheran Church, now feels that a strong necessity exists, since the arrival of an English Lutheran Minister at that place, for the erection of a Parish Church, wherein he may be enabled to assemble his congregation on such occasions as may be deemed necessary for the public worship of God. The people poor and scattered, have come nobly forward and done their utmost,—their Pastor therefore confidently appeals to all true lovers of the Church, to give their mite for this important and pressing object. The sum needed is £100. To those who have assisted him he tenderly his warmest thanks, and any donations forwarded to his address will be thankfully received.

HENRY DEBLOIS,

Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg.

He begs leave to acknowledge the following subscriptions:

Mr. Rayner	-	-	£1 0 0
A Friend	-	-	12 10 0
Moiney of £25.			
Wm. Pryor & Sons	-	-	1 0 0
James Tremain, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Mr. Feney (baker)	-	-	1 0 0
Hon. S. B. Robie	-	-	2 0 0
Hon. M. B. Almon	-	-	5 0 0
John Whitman, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Thomas Whitman, Esq.	-	-	2 0 0
James Croighton, Esq.	-	-	1 12 6
Aylwin Croighton, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
James Moxel, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Miss Cogswell	-	-	1 0 0
James Cogswell, Esq.	-	-	10 0 0
Mr. Tully	-	-	0 12 6
C. Allison, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Thomas Adams, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Joseph Jennings, Esq.	-	-	0 12 6
T. C. Kinnear & Co.	-	-	0 12 6
James Allen, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Messrs. Bessonet & Brown	-	-	1 0 0
Edward Albro, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
William Sterns, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0

(To be Continued next week.)

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE BISHOP AT NEW DUBLIN.

After the Bishop's visit to Lunenburg and Bridgewater, as the Church Times lately informed its readers, his Lordship, accompanied by Mrs. Binney, drove down the La Havo from Bridgewater to St. Peter's, New Dublin, on the morning of Thursday May 17th. The Rev. W. H. Snyder and Lady, and the Rev. H. De Blois also accompanied his Lordship. At the house of Mrs. Weeks the party were met by the Rev. J. Ambrose, Rector of the parish, who conducted them to the Church, where a large congregation had already assembled. Morning service having been led by the Rev. Mr. Snyder, assisted by the Rev. Mr. De Blois, the Bishop in his usual solemn and impressive manner addressed the candidates for Confirmation, taking occasion to remind the people not only of the importance and solemnity of the Baptismal covenant, but also of the necessity of that covenant even at the earliest period of life. Having confirmed the candidates, including an adult person whom he had baptised at the second lesson, his Lordship preached in his accustomed earnest style. The Holy Eucharist was then celebrated and the services concluded, after which the Bishop and Mrs. Binney proceeded to Petit Riviere.

On Friday morning, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. J. Ambrose, went to Conquerall—a thriving settlement about nine miles to the northward of Petit Riviere, where the people are about building a church. After service his Lordship preached to a large and attentive congregation, and in the course of his remarks expressed his gratification at the very laudable exertions now making by the people in the erection of the church. On visiting the site of the church he also gave them some very valuable advice as to the proper ecclesiastical proportions and architectural style of such a building, much approving of the vertical boarding and battening with the same finish, as being suitable to the climate, and also to the means of a rural population.

At Antigonish, with an appreciation of the scenery of our own province, highly worthy of imitation, Mrs. Binney climbed the Parsonage hill celebrated by Judge Halliburton, and enjoyed a bird-eye view of the far-famed loveliness of Petit Riviere, and also visited the rugged beauties of Dublin Shore.

On Saturday morning, the Bishop held a Confirmation and preached at Broad Cove, and in the afternoon proceeded to Liverpool, thus terminating a visitation which we have reason to hope will prove of much spiritual benefit to the parish of New Dublin.

A.