

European Intelligence

THE ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA.

October, 23rd.

The augurs who predicted the Russian attack warned us of the days from the 15th to the 20th of this month. These are now passed, and some days more, without bringing any Russians, so the apprehensions of an attack are growing fainter every day. But, as we could never keep out of extremes, the old story of the Russians retiring from the Crimea has been again revived. The foundation of it lies in the report of the deserters that several Russian divisions have gone northward, where, none of them can tell whether merely to watch Eupatoria, or to guard Pereskoi or Nicolai.

The preparations for the winter cantonment have at present absorbed all other ideas. All the final arrangements as to the disposition of the troops are made. The departure of the Turkish army has left a gap in our position towards Alsu and Vanutka. Osman Pasha, with all the remaining troops, moved on Sunday the 21st inst., down to Kamiesch, and all of them will probably leave before the end of the week. There are only about 2000 infantry, a battery of artillery, and 3000 cavalry, remaining for embarkation, which, as a number of vessels are expected back from Saclum Kaleh, will not require much time. The place which the Turks occupied will now be taken partly by the English and partly by the French troops. As long as the French hold their position on the heights of Baidar, the gorge of Vanutka and the lower road leading to it from Kamara are of minor importance, and can be guarded by a comparatively small force. The 1st Royals and the 71st, from Kertch, are destined for the purpose. The latter has not yet arrived, but the former has already in part taken up its position, and large fatigue parties are busy in carrying up the huts from the depot near the Highland camp at Kamara.

The position of the ford of Alsu will be occupied now by French. As it seems the intention to guard the heights above Baidar, this position will be occupied at Alsu, with the rest of our line on the Tchernaya. There is an old road from those heights to the ford of Alsu, and thence to Kamara; the French are now busy in repairing it, and they will throw a bridge over the Tchernaya, so that the left of the French, on that side, will be able to communicate with this side without taking the long circuit through the valleys of Baidar and Vanutka. It will shorten the distance at least by half, which, in winter, will be no small consideration. The French divisions encamped on the Fedakine height, give, every day, large fatigue parties for the purpose of constructing this road. They go down early in the morning, and they come back at night. In fact, wherever you go you see nothing but road-making; it seems to have taken the place of trench digging; and the sound of blasting has replaced the roar of guns and bursting of shells.

Yesterday the first reinforcements for the Sardinian army arrived at Balaklava. Each battalion is to receive 100 men, which will raise the Sardinian Contingent to more than its original strength. The French, who, like ourselves, have got a good number of recruits, or, rather, new troops, are continually drilling and unking *promenades militaires*. On Saturday last General McMahon, who is now General of a corps d'armee, inspected the Imperial Guard. It was one of the finest reviews imaginable. Of course, the bearskins and the long coats of the Voltigeurs, as connected with the glories of the first Empire, must make the greatest impression on the mind of every Frenchman; but, for any one not immediately influenced by those ideas, the Chasseurs and Zouaves de la Garde will be the chief point of attraction. One could rarely see a finer set of men together, looking so daring and soldier-like, just enough ornamented to set off to advantage the look of the men, without making them less serviceable by too much finery. Everything looks so compact, and yet so elastic, that it strikes me they have solved the problem how to combine strength and lightness in the recruitment of the infantry.

On Saturday last the Arabia took on board the remains of the English Light Cavalry Brigade destined for Eupatoria. At the same time, the village of Karanyl was cleared out of its native inhabitants, who were likewise embarked at Balaklava for Yalta. Notwithstanding the detachment of French gendarmes which occupied the village, it was a nest of spies. The most curious stories are told about it. Thus when the rumors of a Russian attack before and after the battle of the Tchernaya produced the order for the larger part of the army to turn out every morning at dawn, the men of the English battery of artillery, encamped in a hollow not far from the village, observed that a bright fire from the height above Karanyl invariably seemed to indicate to the Russians this circumstance, and immediately afterwards a bright fire was observed on the Mackenzie ridge, as in answer to others, and the consequence was that the Russians did so, there was no order for turning out; the fire did not burn; and the Russians came. However true this may be, it seems very strange that the French gendarmes, who are certainly not wanting in acuteness, should not have tried to find out the cause of these bonfires.

THE BALTIC.

KIEL, Nov. 2nd.

The arrivals of ships of war from the Gulf of Finland continue. Yesterday the Royal George, 120, Capt Codrington; and the Creasy, 80, Capt. Warren, anchored in this harbor, and they have been joined this morning by the Edinburgh, 60, Capt. Havelock; and the Nile, 90, Capt. Mundy. Most of the Russian cannon have now been removed from Bomarsund, and shipped by transports to England. Before shipping them an experiment was made for testing the strength of some of them. They were charged with 16 pounds of gunpowder and two shot, which was then rammed into them up

to the muzzle, and when discharged they showed no symptoms of being in any way injured. They have been cast from Swedish iron, which is exceedingly tough, and it is well known that the greater part of the heavy ordnance of Prussia and other nations is made from the material. As they will prove serviceable either in their present condition or still more so if they are cast into mortars for the campaign of the next season, it is well that they have now been secured.

The Daily News has published the following letter, dated, Nargan, Oct. 29.—On Sunday last the Amphion and Magreine arrived from Hogland, and have brought the following news:—Young Story, a midshipman of the Arragon, who was unfortunately killed some time since in one of the rocket boats, has been found and buried at Mysburg, with military honours. A large number of people followed him to the grave.—The Russians gave £10 for his coffin, called his grave mound, and placed a very handsome head and foot stone on it, which will be some consolation to the poor fellow's friends. The governor of Hogland has been imprisoned for stealing the glass out of Sommar Island Lighthouse, and saying the English had done it. On the 26th inst. a 90 gun screw vessel came out to Gullhooking Lighthouse, but when the Majestic made her appearance, the Russian vessel returned to Cronstadt.

HAMBURG, Nov. 5.

The ships of the line, Nile, 91, and Edinburgh, 58, with the Blenheim, 60, guns, arrived on Saturday last at Kiel, and the Hogland, 60, with the Ajax, of 58, and the Edinburgh, of 58 guns, sailed homeward yesterday morning. The Basisk steam ship, of six guns, Commander Tenner, sailed from Elsmore on the 1st inst. for England, with a Russian schooner as a prize in tow. According to the report from Copenhagen, the Danish Government has been informed that on his return from Sweden, General Carobert will pay the King and court a personal visit.

THE WHITE SEA.

The French Minister of Marine has received a despatch from Capt. Guilbert, of the frigate La Cleopatra, commander of the French blockading squadron of the ports of the White Sea, dated the 29th October. It states that the French and English commanders had made it a point to stop and destroy all Russian coasting vessels, but to allow boats that appeared merely to belong to the different localities to pass freely. Having afterwards learnt that the e boats had been employed to transport 2000 muskets to different points on the coast, almost under the eyes of the ships of war, it was resolved to forbid the navigation of the sea to every kind of vessel, however small—a determination that was afterwards rigorously carried out.

The commanders of the allied forces had resolved to attack the important villages of Soumet, Kerrot, and Kema, but understanding that all the government stores and vessels had been removed since last year, the plan was abandoned. The other villages, though they had been supplied with arms from Archangel, did not appear much disposed to use them; they were besides, utterly defenceless, and quite at the mercy of the allied squadrons. The inhabitants were at first willing to sell fresh provisions to the ships; but, on the appearance of an order from the government threatening with the punishment of death, or exile to Siberia, all who held any intercourse with the vessels of the allies, the people displayed a decided hostility. Besides these measures of terror, the Russian Government excited the religious fanaticism of the ignorant population against the allies, describing them as savage and impious race; medals were also distributed among the people, which they were told would preserve them from the bullets of the French and English; and they were promised a liberal indemnity for all losses they might sustain from the allies, provided they fired on them from ambuscades, or wherever they could surprise them.

A neutral vessel has attempted to enter the White Sea since the arrival of the blockading ships; but several Russian boats taking advantage of the thick fogs and the dark nights of autumn, have attempted to reach the Norwegian coast. Nearly all of them were stopped; sixty vessels have recently been captured.

The cold had continued to increase with intensity from the beginning of October, the land at the date of the despatch was covered with snow, and masses of ice were floating in the rivers. As the navigation of the White Sea would soon be suspended, the commanders resolved to quit it. The two squadrons, between which the best understanding has existed throughout the blockade, left on the same day.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Military Gazette of Vienna pretends to have received from Trebizonde the news that in his report of September 30, the Turkish commander of Kars, Vassit Pasha, declared that he could not hold more than three weeks unless he received reinforcements and supplies. On this Omar Pasha, immediately gave orders to send to Kars 12,000 horses, with provisions. It remains to be seen whether this re-victualing corps succeeded in reaching Kars. According to the same correspondence, Prince Boubouff had arrived before the place with 14,000 horses, and a fresh assault was thought imminent.

A letter from Saclum Kaleh gives a rather more encouraging description of the state of affairs at Kars than some of the previous accounts. Colonel Simmons arrived at the above place on the 11th of October from Balaklava in the Great Britain, with 1500 Turkish troops. He then met Omar Pasha, who had sent forward the advanced guard of his army with the intention of following with the main body on the 12th. Colonel Simmons, it appears, had been present at a council of Caucasian chiefs, the result of which had been a combination of plans between them and Omar Pasha. The letter further alludes to the continued investment of Kars, and the great risk there existed of its reduction with its garrison of 16,000 men and 192 pieces of artillery, and imputes to the commanders of the allies considerable remissness in neglecting so important a place. In conclusion, the writer of the letter expresses an opinion that the recent expedition to Kurland and also to Eupatoria are not likely to be attended with any important result at this season of the year.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

Fourth Division Camp, Oct. 25.

The inhabitants of the little village of Karani, situated about midway between Balaklava and the Monastery of St. George, who have remained tranquil in their habitations during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, received for a part, if not for the whole of the time, ratification from the allies to save them from starvation, expressed a wish since the fall of the place to be transferred to a point of the Crimea occupied by the Russians. Communications were made to the enemy and arrangements made to that effect and on Saturday last they were embarked for Kaffa. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe was in command of the vessel that took them, and was accompanied by Major Ross and some other officers who went as amateurs. It was not being yet forgotten, due precautions were, of course, taken, and strict formalities observed. Off Kaffa a Russian officer came on board to lunch, and, on its being intimated by some of the English that they did not expect to be allowed to land, he thought it possible they might, and, finally, they got on shore when they were surrounded by a crowd, including a number of Cossacks, who came down full speed. Each one of them was forthwith elevated upon a high Cossack saddle—rather an awkward seat for equestrians unaccustomed to such machines—and away they went at a scamper.—Everything was done Cossack fashion—full gallop. They were taken to the country house of Prince Gagarin, about two miles from shore, and were there courteously received by the Prince himself, a man of some 60 years of age, minus a leg, which he lost while campaigning in the Caucasus, and who went about on crutches. The Prince spoke French, and told them that he understood English. Chairs and a table were brought out of the country-house (over which the visitors were shown) and wine and fruit were placed before them, whereof they partook. The conversation was well sustained, and judging from the account given me by an officer present, almost cordial. Subjects connected with the war were not altogether excluded, and incidents of the siege were related. In the course of the conversation the Russian officer who had gone on board said something to Prince Gagarin, in which the English present distinguished the word "Kingdom." The Prince replied by a passionate exclamation, unintelligible to his foreign guests, and presently asked them what was the latest news. "Nothing from England," was the reply, "but in the Crimea the attack upon and capture of Kurland." The Prince appeared to feel the intelligence painfully, but merely shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it was "la fortune de la guerre." He informed them of rather a curious fact, which was, that by the great explosion of the French magazine in the Mamelon at the end of August, persons in Sebastopol were killed and wounded. When they returned on board he sent them a supply of wine and grapes, which they had expressed a wish to purchase before they knew that they would be allowed to land, and requested some tea to return. Tea, cheese, and other things that it was thought might be acceptable were sent to him, and thus terminated this friendly little episode to the war. The officers returned to Balaklava on Tuesday, much pleased with their trip. I omitted to mention that they were permitted to see and converse with two of the men of the 10th Hussars made prisoners at the late unfortunate skirmish at Kertch.

I remarked some two months ago on the very small number of chaplains in our army in the Crimea. The deficiency seems to have been made up. There are now 52 chaplains doing duty with this army, and more are expected out. The 52 include all denominations. There are 10 Roman Catholics, 3 Presbyterians, about 10 or 12 of the Church of England, sent out by the Government, and about 22 by the religious societies. All the officers with whom I converse on the subject declare the necessity under which Government finds, or considers itself placed, of filling up the gaps in our army in the East with recruits of tender age and no instruction, peculiarly liable to be struck down with disease, and comparatively inefficient in front of the enemy. Owing to the smallness of our army when the war began, and the heavy losses since suffered from sickness and the sword, some young and raw soldiers must inevitably be sent out, but it is thought that ought not to be the case to such an extent as at present is. It is asked why should not old soldiers be brought hither from the colonies, and replaced by recruits. We have seasoned and well-drilled troops all over the world—in Australia, Canada, &c. Manifestly in India I am assured that we have 30,000 British soldiers. Could not some of these be spared for next year's campaign against the Russ? They would certainly go much further and be used up much more slowly than recruits. It is well known and proven fact that some of the recruits lately sent out were ignorant, on their arrival here, how their musket or mine should be fired. They had been outstayed on one day and embarked the next. And of these some were sent to take the Redan!

Among other preparations for winter the Commissariat officers of divisions are getting up large supplies of stores, a useful service against the time when, notwithstanding the improved means of communication now in progress, transport will be infinitely more laborious and difficult than at present. Besides the contents of store-houses, one sees great masses of rations piled up in the open air, on spots from whence deep surrounding trenches will carry off the rain. Here are huge mountains of pressed hay, piles of barrels, heaps of sacks, telling of providence and promising abundance. Trunks and branches of trees (firewood) raise these provisions sufficiently from the ground to preserve them from its humidity, and many of the packages—such as casks of beef, rum, &c.—will not be injured by water pouring down upon them. For other descriptions of rations—such as hay, straw, and corn,—it appears to me that the amount of tarpaulin covering is insufficient. I am assured that this is in no way the fault of the Commissariat, but, on application being made some time ago for several thousand tarpaulins, the reply was that they were very expensive, and that shift must be made for the present with what were already provided—namely,

with about as many hundred as there had been thousands asked for!

Up to this date the weather is very fine, but the rains may begin any day, and can hardly be long deferred. The mornings are now very cold, and it is a severe water turning out at five o'clock, as the army continues to do. There is sharp frost. The water you wash in at an early hour numbs your hands. This morning at seven o'clock the heavy dew lay congealed into ice on the decks of the vessels in Balaklava harbor, and one could knock it off in cakes with his boot. As the sun ascends you have a temperature like that of summer, even on the heights, while in Balaklava and in the valley the heat is almost oppressive. These extreme contrasts are, of course, trying; and, if they continue, their effect will surely be felt, but up to this time the health of the army continues good.

Much comment and dissatisfaction have been caused by the rule that officers proceeding home on leave and taking passage in transports to England are to pay 15s. a day for their messing during the voyage. This regulation appears very unjust. Estimating the passage at 18 days, which will be found a very low average, especially in the season now commencing, the voyage out and home will cost the officer £27, or, in the case of a subaltern, about three months' pay, and this expense, in some instances, may act as a prohibition of absence. Colonel Tyler, commanding the 62nd Regiment, who was wounded on the 8th of September, is dead, but, as I understand, not from the effect of his wound.

SEASTOPOLE, Oct. 27, 1855. MY LORD.—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kurland, after having made a short reconnaissance.

As it has been decided that the French will garrison the fort, the English troops will return here, and I expect them here about the 3rd November.

I have to report the arrival, on the 25th instant, of a detachment of prisoners, to the number of 132, from Odessa, where the greatest part of them arrived on the 24th September.

Amongst them is Lieutenant James, of the Royal Engineers, who was taken on the night of the 2nd of July; he has been kept at Rezan, and reports having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Vorentz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and 51 deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the men.

The force from Eupatoria, under the command of General D'Altonville, made a reconnaissance on the 22nd inst. They fell in with a large force of the enemy, and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them, after an exchange of a few rounds with the Horse Artillery.

I beg to enclose a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, in command of the English Cavalry at that place.

I have the honor to report the departure of all the Turkish force that were here for Asia, with the exception of some artillery, which has been transferred to the contingent.

The weather continues magnificent, and the health of the troops all that can be desired.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, Genl. Commanding To Lord Palmerston.

THE LATEST.

The Globe says: It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that some of the senior generals of the Crimean army have resigned their commissions, because their junior, General Codrington, has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Campbell returns home on private affairs, and it has been said that professional jealousy is one of the causes of his resignation. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General Balfour and Lord Rokeby. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high promotion.—Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, also returns home. He is junior to Gen. Codrington, and of course has no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation at the staff at home.

The Invincible class contains additional telegraphic despatches from Nicolai in reference to the movements of the Allies, but they are of little interest.

Prince Gortschakoff has transmitted to St. Petersburg a despatch dated Crimea, October 29th which notices the return of the allied army to Eupatoria, and our outposts having taken their former position.

The Austrian Gazette states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria.

The Russian government have issued special instructions to its officials, ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 50.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a list of the gold medals awarded by the International jury of the universal exhibition, but the information is communicated in a somewhat unobliging form. Under the head of class 19 (the award is mentioned as follows:

Grand medals of honor.—The Manchester committee, the City of Glasgow; medal of honor—Holloway & Co. Class 22.—Grand medal of honor—the town of B. has; medal of honor—E. von Arb. ostl.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND. Constantinople, Oct. 29.

It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the spring, and it is made known his intention to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted black, to remain so for one month. If there were such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

The true religious man fears the arm of honor seems to be an ill action; the late, considers vice something beneath him, the former as something offensive to the Divine Being.

GIBRALTAR.

(From the Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from on board the U. S. Frigate Congress, gives the annexed interesting sketch of this wonderful town and fortress.)

The approach of Gibraltar, through the Straits of the most imposing character. The Straits themselves are in the narrowest part twelve miles wide, and extend from Cape Spartel to Gibraltar, about thirty six miles. A strong current never ceases to flow from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, and, through the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, and Asia and Europe pour their respective tribute into this same great ocean. The depth of the waters remain the same from age to age. The most reasonable explanation of this phenomenon, which I have seen, is that an ocean current discharges the waters into the Atlantic as fast as they are raised. In proof of this it is said that in the Straits water was found some twelve miles to the westward, which it could have drifted only by the force of the under current. The upper current is perfectly motionless, rolling on like the rapid Niagara in fearful billows, and being only you near the bold shores of Africa and Europe.

The last two named are the ancient Pillars of Hercules, and it is perhaps the association of the name with the word "herculean" that has given rise to the saying that it is a herculean task to visit the Straits that are so named. The Straits are so named because of our good ship, though her way be long. Her crew, three thousand years ago, came the vessels of the merchant men of Tyre on their way to Britain and the extreme west for tin and amber. Her crew began to think of Hanno and Carthage, and the Sepher and Reog. Her crew was so named because of the herculean war for many hundred years, and here finally was the battle of Trafalgar, where the immortal Nelson offered up his life amid the shouts of victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain. How sublime to us the primitive conception, here laid for the first time in its perfection as I looked upon the Straits and Gibraltar, that here Hercules ended his 12 labors by clearing the rocks and allowing the waters of the Atlantic to flow through the narrow channel into the Atlantic. These pillars stand here as an emulating monument of his power and influence. It was just in the vicinity thus to imbibe a personal deity on every distinct exhibition of power and wisdom in goodness. It was infinitely above the disgusting Pantheism of the German theologians of the present day, and their self-complacent imitations of a Parker theology in the United States. But how much more and more beautiful is the revealed idea of one glorious Father hanging the world upon nothing, girding the mountains with his arm, and gathering the water into seas, when he set up bars and doors and said, "Thither shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed!"

It has been said that the Rock of Gibraltar looks like a lion rearing in majesty to the gates of the Mediterranean, and I assure you it does not require much effort of the imagination to see the resemblance. His head lies resting on the outstretched paw, while his great proportions repose in conscious strength before you. It symbol at that mighty power which has been so long, and in my judgment so beneficently, exhibited in behalf of the great interests of humanity and civilization. The rock is 1,400 feet high, and its base is 1,500 feet wide, and its circumference is 1,500 feet. It is connected by a low isthmus of sand with Spain, and it is in fact, the termination of the Sierra Nevada, the great Southern range of mountains. The western foot of the rock is a gradual slope, interspersed with precipices while the eastern side, washed by the Mediterranean, is a perpendicular wall, and totally inaccessible. The town lies on its western slope, its narrow streets extending along the water more than a mile, and stretching up the hill to a considerable distance.

As seen from the deck of our frigate, the stone dwellings rising rapidly one above another, the Moorish castle, built more than a thousand years ago, now crowning with its venerable walls the north-western summit of the town, the Alameda, with its rich foliage of palm and fig trees, and along the sprinkled here and there with such English cottages embowered in vines, a gem of art in the midst of barren rocks; the solid walls sweeping entirely across the town and guarding with its countless batteries every point of access, and the "galleries" tumbling out of the solid stone and extending in ranges above range, entirely round the entire north western summit of the rock, bristling in every embrasure with cannon, and finally the signal tower, or overlooking all, where floats the British banner in defiance of the world, make up a picture of unique and picturesque beauty which once seen can never be forgotten.

Under the impression of such a vision you may well imagine the eagerness with which we hurried on shore and the pleasure which was in reserve for us after a month's confinement aboard ship. As we landed on the town from both the north and the south, a principal street, we found ourselves in a crowd of people representing all the nations bordering on the Mediterranean—Spanish, French, Italian, Moors, Jews, and Greeks, mingled with the English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans, all in their various costumes and speaking their different tongues. It really seemed for the moment as if it were a gala day gotten up for our special amusement.

It was like a grand World's Fair for the exhibition of the costumes, manners, and mores of all strange lands. The extremely narrow streets, the little donkeys, with burdens larger than themselves strapped to the sides; the bearded and filthy Jew, in his red cap and long coarse robe; bare legs and yellow slippers and nicely chiseled features; the Spanish scoria, with her olive complexion and sparkling eye, and light head-dress streaming in graceful folds down her neck and shoulders; the English soldier on guard at every corner, and presenting arms as we passed him, were some of the prominent objects that arrested my attention.

The whole town is one great fortification. The soldiers of different regiments meet you at every turn, and their barracks are scattered everywhere among the markets, the stores, the churches, and private residences of the citizens. The streets are laid out in the most singular manner, and most of them are too narrow for ordinary carriages to pass each other. They are, however, remarkably clean. The houses are solid plain structures, two and three stories high, and the public edifices, including the custom-house, the hotels, the post office, and the churches, are without any pretensions to beauty of architecture. The ideas at every point are of great strength, and the stranger feels at every step that he is in a mighty garrison, and omnipresent with batteries and guns and all the engines of war.

A few of us determined to make the most of our time, so we found a guide and ascended to the galleries or excavations on the summit.

Through the white aperture of our General Mr. Sprague, an order had been issued for the departure of the American officers from the town. As we approached the works our uniform was our passport, and a polite sergeant was immediately detailed to conduct us through the most wonderful parts of the fortress.

The strong gates yielded to his key, and for one hour we followed him from battery to battery, now climbing up the cliff by some steps cut out of solid rock, and now passing down a spiral staircase leading to hidden chambers of the fortress, which the eyes are ever permitted to see, and finally terminating our long walk in a spacious hall filled with ornaments of the largest size, and pointing through embrasures which looked out on the coast of Spain and the Mediterranean. This large apartment, as the sergeant told us, is sometimes splendidly illuminated by the officers of the garrison, and the beauty and civility of England and Spain are here gathered to relieve the gloom of the exile and the sadness of their duty by music and the dance. It was no small addition to the interest of the excursion to stop and occasionally upon the severe days of these stupendous heights, and look down upon the quiet bay, filled with vessels from every quarter of the globe; the adjoining coast of Spain, adorned with cultivated fields and gardens, the city of Algeiras, the scenes of so many combats in the days of the Moor, the comparatively modern town of St. Roque, whose Spanish customs and modes of life, even to billiard, may be seen to-day just as they appeared in the sixteenth century, and the general view of the opposite side of which the British and Spanish forts crown upon each other; the distant and desolate fields of Morocco, all in red mist, and more beautiful than all, the blue waters of the Mediterranean sparkling in the soft light of one of the most brilliant days of summer.

Diocese of Montreal (Dr. Fulford, Bishop).—This Diocese in extent is somewhat larger than England, but the gross population, according to the census of 1851, amounts only to 475,405. Of these, 385,787 are Roman Catholics, principally of French origin. The members of the Church of England are estimated at 30,000, but a much larger number occasionally attend her ministrations. What, however, can be stated with more accuracy, is the number of communicants, which, by the last returns, was 2,941. There were at the same time 54 clergymen serving cures. Considering how widely and thinly the English settlers are scattered among a population of different faith and language, and the consequent difficulties with which the English clergy have to contend, the condition of the Diocese is calculated to excite feelings of satisfaction rather than of disappointment. Since 1850 eleven churches have been consecrated, and ten others built, with marked improvements in the style and character of the architecture. The great symptom of improvement, and the best promise for the future, is to be found in the increased liberality of the people, and a growing feeling in favor of making the Church self-supporting. With regard to the amount and the sources of the funds out of which the clergy are maintained, there may be mentioned, first, a present annual allowance of £3,600 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. This payment, however, is to be reduced ten per cent in 1858. The next source of endowment is £205, hitherto received from the clergy reserve fund; but as the property which has supplied the fund is now alienated, nothing remains beyond a provision for the clergy now receiving any portion of it during their lives. It would be hardly worth while to add salaries to the amount of £500, now paid by the Imperial Government, but terminable on the lives of the present holders, were it not to show how very shortly the Diocese will be thrown for that amount on its own resources. The whole of the clergy reserves fund have consented to a commutation of their life interests, and so some portion of that property, though a portion altogether inadequate to the urgent needs of the Church, will be preserved as a permanent endowment. For the rest, the Diocese must depend mainly upon its own independent resources.

Diocese of Toronto (Dr. Strachan, Bishop).

—This Diocese has passed through a very critical period of its history, since the publication of the last report. The alienation of the clergy reserves would have destroyed the influence of the Church, had not the clergy sacrificed their own temporary interests to the permanent welfare of the Church. Instead of resting satisfied with the security of their own incomes, they determined to commute the aggregate of their life interests for a capital fund, which should be invested for the permanent endowment of the Church. The exact amount which would be thus secured for ever was not yet known, but the Bishop calculated it at £222,620 currency. This sum, it was reckoned, would produce in colonial investments, an annual interest of £12,244; but the amount of stipends actually payable to the clergy is £18,643, leaving a deficiency of £6,399. No effort will be spared by the Diocese itself to meet the great and unexpected difficulties into which it has been thrown by the act of the legislators; still the Bishop has made an earnest appeal to the society, which has determined in offering, in aid of the commutation, the following payments for the next three years: for 1856, £3,000; for 1857, £2,500; and for 1858, £2,000; after which, all liabilities for the Diocese of Toronto will cease. Large additional subscriptions have been raised for the endowment of two additional Bishops to be erected out of this see.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine

of New York, we continue to receive. An excellent exposition is given of the Tree of Life, Gen. ii. 3; and Rev. ii. 22, which is very interesting and instructive. A brief but very interesting scene in a Clergyman's life is described by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, entitled, "The Wanderer; or the life of a Clergyman, Anabel; or the discipline of life is continued, but much of the merit of this paper is lost by the unintentional omission of a few pages of the manuscript. We shall endeavor to find room in our columns for a useful article on the Maine Law, written in a very sensible and reasonable strain.

Diocese of Quebec (Dr. Mountain, Bishop).

—This Diocese, owing to the severity of the climate and the character and condition of the population (a few members still scattered over a vast territory, mainly occupied by French Roman Catholics) is

Diocese of Nova Scotia (Dr. Hibbert, Bishop).

—The Bishop, after very extensive tours of visitation, is able to make, upon the whole, a favorable report of the missions in his Diocese. More has been done of late for the endowment of the college and for the support of the clergy, by the voluntary offerings of the people, than at any previous time. The missionary reports which have always been sent by exemplarity regularity from the Diocese indicate, says the Bishop, "a steady progress, though, in some instances, slow." In a very few places it is otherwise, in consequence of the emigration to the United States, which carries off whole families from the congregations; still the Bishop has made an earnest appeal to the society, which has determined in offering, in aid of the commutation, the following payments for the next three years: for 1856, £3,000; for 1857, £2,500; and for 1858, £2,000; after which, all liabilities for the Diocese of Toronto will cease. Large additional subscriptions have been raised for the endowment of two additional Bishops to be erected out of this see.

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