

obstacles equal to those we encountered, and were obliged in consequence to abandon the attack.

"The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian artillery fire was in a great measure subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from the ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

"Whilst the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieut-General Sir R. England was directed to send one of the brigades of the Third Division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronow Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right; and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dock-yard Creek.

"I have not yet received their reports, and shall not be able to send them to your lordship to-day; but General Eyre was very seriously engaged, and he himself wounded, though I am happy to say not severely, and he possessed himself of a oburbyard, which the enemy had hitherto carefully watched, and some houses within the place; but as the town front was not attacked it became necessary to withdraw his brigade at night.

"I shall make a special report upon this by the next mail, and I shall avail myself of the same opportunity to name to you the officers who have been particularly mentioned to me.

"I am concerned to have to inform you that Lieut-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, whose services I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your lordship's notice, is very severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

"I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown for the manner in which he conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable assistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers.

"He received a wound from a grape shot in the forehead yesterday, which I trust will not prove serious.

"I brought up the 1st Division from the vicinity of Balaclava as a reserve, and I shall retain them on these heights.

"The Sardinian troops, under General La Marmora, and the Turkish troops, under Omar Pacha, crossed the Tchernaya on the 17th instant, and occupy positions in front of Chorgouna. They have not come in contact with any large body of the enemy.—I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN

"The Lord Penmore, &c.

"P.S. I enclose lists of casualties in the Naval Brigade to the 18th instant inclusive. I regret to say these are heavy."

Despatches to the Admiralty give the particulars of the gallant portion borne in the attack by the Naval Brigade, consisting of four companies of sixty men each, under the command of Capt. William Peel, of the *Leander*, who volunteered for the service:—

"I regret to say that the assault which took place at 3 a. m. was not successful; but our severe loss shows too plainly that the seamen and officers of the Naval Brigade did their duty most gallantly, and their leaders were at their places in spite of the most murderous fire I have witnessed.

"Capt. Peel led the party in the most gallant style, and Lieut. Cave led the other. The other two columns did not advance, and consequently the ladder parties, although exposed to a severe fire; as, indeed, was every one, did not suffer much.

"Capt. Peel was shot through the arm, but was enabled to continue his duty until the affair was over. I have to regret as well that Lieutenants Urmoston, Cave, and Dallyell, Messrs. Parsons, Maie, and Wood, midshipman, were all wounded.

"Lieut. Kidd and nine seamen were killed, and forty-one seamen wounded, and one missing; these men, I trust, will be got in to-night after dark. The party under Lieutenant Cave, with the loss of Lieutenant Kidd and five seamen killed, Lieutenant Cave and seven seamen wounded, equally performed the duty assigned. A heavy fire was kept up from our batteries with admirable precision, until the Commander-in-Chief ordered it to be slackened.

"I have also to report the bursting of one of the 95-wt. 68-pounders, which caused the death of four men and wounded three.

"The enemy's line of battle ships did not fire, but the steamers did. I have the honour to return a list of casualties for the last two days, and to inform you our sick list is forty-nine, and all doing well."

The following is the last telegraphic despatch of Lord Raglan. It was published on Friday:—

"The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries, to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part. We retain possession of the round Russian fort in the Cemetery, whence they were driven out on the 18th, and the Mamelon, at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the South Harbour."

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—As the account of the Bishop's Confirmation tour seems to have been interesting to our readers, I will endeavour to give you a brief statement of his Lordship's visit to Newport and Rawdon.

On Saturday afternoon, 30th June, the Revd. Mr. Spike met his Lordship about two miles from the Parsonage, to which he proceeded, and engaged in matters interesting to the Church. On Sunday morning service commenced at 10 o'clock at the Parish Church of St. James, where a crowded congregation had assembled. Rev. Mr. Spike read prayers, and after the second lesson the Bishop administered the sacrament of Holy Baptism to three females and one male adult. Before the Confirmation Service commenced he addressed the congregation on the present state of their Parish Church, and made a very earnest application on Hagai, 1 chap. 2 to 11 ver. He then addressed the 19 persons about to be confirmed, including the adults baptized, in the most feeling manner, showing how earnest they should be in daily seeking by diligent prayer, for that grace from above which is alone able to keep them in the path of duty. He spoke from the heart and to the hearts of these young persons, so that we trust it will prove a memorable day to them. His Lordship then gave a clear and searching discourse on the subject of prayer, from Eph. 6 chap. 18 verse.

In the afternoon Mr. Spike drove his Lordship to Rawdon, a distance of nine miles, where a large congregation had assembled. Mr. Spike read prayers, in consequence of Mr. Taylor's incapacity for performing duty. The Bishop baptized two female adults, and six others, in all eight persons were presented for Confirmation, some of whom had come from a distance of 10 miles; he pointed out the duty of dedicating themselves to God, and the danger of delay.

The Minister of Newport had, at the Bishop's request, visited Rawdon and Douglas, lectured on Confirmation in the Churches, and formed classes to instruct them on the subject.

On Monday morning they proceeded to Walton, where the Bishop baptized two children and confirmed two persons; one adult was here unavoidably prevented from being baptized, but has since that assumed her baptismal vows. In addressing the congregation at Walton, the Bishop particularly noticed that only two or three voices could be heard in the responses; and showed how much more the devotional feelings of a congregation might be raised, when the people worship audibly with the minister.

The most favourable impressions seem to have been made by his Lordship's visit to these parishes, and we trust his searching Sermons and Addresses will sink deep into the hearts of all.

Editorial Miscellany.

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Wednesday last, in 11 days from Liverpool. She brings the full particulars of all the news received by telegraph from New York. They are full of melancholy interest. The defeat of the allies in their assault upon the Malakoff and Redan forts, may be fairly attributed to a series of blunders, and was accelerated by the headstrong conduct of the French Commander-in-Chief, who however formidable in any enterprise that requires reckless daring, has by this last act shown that he has not capacity to estimate difficulties, nor judgment and prudence to successfully overcome them. A mistaken sense of honor, upon the failure of the French assault on the Malakoff, led the British general to assault the Redan which it commanded, and the natural consequence was the sacrifice of a thousand or two brave men, and the death of several of the best and ablest British commanders. It may easily be conceived that Lord Raglan could have no wish to live after such a calamity. Russian cannoning had impressed the allies with a notion that these forts had been already crushed by a superior fire—and they were miserably deceived when by the failure of their hurried combinations, they found them more terrible in means of destruction than at any previous period of the war. Nothing further had been attempted against them at the latest advices, and what we are to do next, is somewhat conjectural. A golden opportunity was lost of establishing a position in advance,

by the want of support to the attacking force, which had captured a battery and effected a lodgment in Sebastopol, and the brave fellows in consequence were obliged to sneak away from their conquest.—Our armies appear always too much inclined to dash at the imprugnable, while the really feasible, which would lead to greater results, is unattempted, or when attempted is deemed of too little importance as a basis of operations.

The death of Lord Raglan from disease and anxiety of mind, operating upon a frame of advanced age, is one of those sad events which appear at times in the history of mankind, as unfitting termination to a life devoted to a nation's service. Of his successor, General Simpson, but little is known, except the very favorable opinion, that he has won his present high position, not by aristocratic connection, or class interest, but by dint of talent and ability. If the name does not as yet figure in the *Peerage*, there is therefore a reasonable hope, that with many other good and able men hitherto obscured by the cloud of lordly favor, it will soon deserve a niche in the temple of fame, by the Nelsons and other heroes who have achieved rank and honor, and earned imperishable claims to their country's gratitude.

A telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War, dated Crimea, July 3, 4 p. m. states that "the last duties have been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies, with all the pomp circumstances permitted."

The telegraphic despatches which bring advices up to July 7, are silent as to any future operations against the enemy. The health of General Eyre has been re-established—and sickness was not so prevalent in the army as for some time previous.

Lord Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill, has been the occasion of much disturbance in London. A great multitude, chiefly of the class with whose occupation and amusement on Sunday the Bill would interfere, assembled in Hyde Park, as a demonstration against it, and were dispersed by the police with brutal violence. In consequence of this and similar manifestations of dislike, the Bill had been withdrawn from Parliament.

The anniversary festival of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on Thursday, Friday, and Monday, the 21st, 22d, and 25th June—the religious observances at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday—the meeting of the City of London Committee and the friends of the Association, on Friday in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the Chair—the Archbishop of Canterbury and many Bishops, clergy, and influential laymen, on the platform. The 154th anniversary meeting of the Society was held on Monday at Willis's rooms—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair—the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir John Beverley Robinson, Lord Robert Cecil, the Bishop of Colombe, and Mr. Justice Coleridge proposed and seconded Resolutions, bearing upon the work and welfare of the Society.

The French Legislative Chambers have voted the bill relative to the loan of £750,000,000.

The R. M. Steamship *America*, arrived on Friday morning from Boston. We find the following under date of Washington, July 11:—

"During the last three days long interviews have taken place at the State Department between the British Ministers and the Secretary of State, relative to the course to be pursued by the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity treaty. These interviews have been attended by Messrs. Cushman, the American Commissioner, and Perley, the British Commissioner. It has been agreed that the Commissioners shall forthwith proceed to the fishing grounds within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, embarking at Halifax in a British cutter, each being attended by a secretary, surveyor and marine hydrographer, to record the proceedings and make the requisite charts. An officer from the coast survey office will probably be detached to perform the latter duty for our Commissioner. When the season shall be so far advanced that they can no longer prosecute their labors in that gulf or on the coast of Nova Scotia, they will shift their ground to the coast of the United States, when a United States cutter will be provided, and operations concluded in the same manner as on the shores of the Provinces. All the arrangements were completed to-day in the most amicable and liberal manner, and the necessary instructions issued. The Commissioners were entertained at dinner yesterday by the President of the United States, and left Washington this afternoon for New York en route for Halifax."

Intelligence from all parts of the Union represents the grain crops, as much over the usual average; and there is a very confident expectation that the long price of flour in the Atlantic cities will be more than 80 per barrel.