

DETAILS BY THE "ASIA." THE WAR. DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

Though there has, as yet, no report been received from the Generals commanding in Kars, the subjoined narratives leave no doubt of the heroic and successful defence of the garrison. The English officers headed the Turks with great bravery.

ERZERUM, Oct. 5. Yesterday evening there arrived here an express with letters of the 30th September from Kars. The letters were written in the evening, and contained the intelligence that on the morning of that day the Russians invested Kars on all sides in full force. The batteries at Kars opened a murderous fire on the besiegers. Three times did the Russians gain a footing in the Turkish intrenchments—and three times were they driven out by the Turks at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Lake distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his courage, but by his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the Inglis Tabia. Eight hundred Russians were slain before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks. The firing lasted seven hours and a half, when the Russians took to flight. The Turks performed prodigies of valor, and the European officers—Colonel Lake and Capt. Teesdale and Thompson—distinguished themselves. Mr. Churchill, formerly attached to our embassy to Persia, and now Secretary to General Williams, commanded one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman. A postscript of a letter of the 1st instant adds, that the loss of the Russians is estimated at about eight or nine thousand killed or wounded. About four thousand corpses lie under the walls of Kars. The Turks have been busy in burying them. The enemy lost besides this a great quantity of stores, and about three hundred prisoners were taken, amongst whom were many officers. Four guns were said to have been taken. The loss of the Turks is estimated at seven hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The great battle, which had so fortunate a termination—thanks to the skill of the commander Gen. Williams—shown clearly enough that the Turkish soldier, when well led, is not only brave, but able to distinguish himself like the soldier of any other nation. At the same time it must convince Europe in general, and the Turkish government in particular, that the latter has no good native officers, since, from the commencement of hostilities in Asia until the present moment, this is the only victory the Turks have gained, and this is owing to General Williams. When the Turks were under native commanders they experienced nothing but defeats.

This evening I saw a letter written by a Bey of Livana (Turkish Georgia). He says that Omar Pasha having concentrated his troops in Chirchuk, had marched on Urzigbet, and that he had made himself master of the place without much difficulty. He received there a deputation from the Georgian nobility, who made their submission to the Porte, in the name of the inhabitants of the district. According to this letter Omar Pasha was marching towards Akaltzik, for the purpose of immediately dividing in favor of that city. This last news tallies with that contained in letters received the day before yesterday, which says that Omar Pasha has communicated with the Muechims Kars, telling him to maintain his position for twenty days, at the expiration of which he would be at Kars with his army. He must be near there by this time; and it would be most fortunate if he should arrive in time to cut off the retreat of General Mouravieff, and be able to invest Alexandropol.

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

KARS, Oct. 1. Here I am on the Karadagh again, none the worse for my late illness. Last night the Russians attacked us in force, and (between you and me and the post) very nearly took Kars. The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted seven hours and a half, without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of two thousand men dead on the field; and their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners must have exceeded 6000 men. What do you think of us Kars chaps after that? I was not actively engaged, as they knew better than to attack my almost impregnable battery: a second time: but I did great service with my heavy guns, and twice drove them out of a battery they had taken and turned upon us. It was a nasty sight—the field—afterwards. It was completely covered with dead bodies, mostly Russians, as our men did not lose more than five or six hundred altogether. The defence was commanded by dear old General Kmetz; and when our general thanked him, in the name of Queen Victoria, for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open—he was so proud. The Turks fought—not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea what a desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon General Kmetz's division, which, with the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not amount to 8000 men. The reports have just come in, and there are more than 3000 killed on the side of the enemy.

TREBIZOND, Oct. PARIS, Oct. 25.

The official Report of the victory of the Turks at Kars, on the 29th September has arrived here. The defence was most heroic. No English officers were wounded.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.

[From the Invalid's Review of Oct. 18.] General Mouravieff announces, under date of September 30th, that, having been informed that the Turkish troops had received reinforcements in the neighbourhood of Batoum, and that the enemy purposed effecting a movement by simultaneously advancing from Erzerum on Kars, he resolved to attack the latter fortress on the 29th. Three

columns were told off for this purpose. They were also formed intermediate by columns, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Prince Gagarin, and also a general reserve; lastly, a special detachment was to act according to special arrangements. The columns advanced to the assault in the greatest order, and with the greatest intrepidity. The attack of Major-General Bazine was crowned with success; but unfortunately, almost at the commencement of the onslaught several of the principal chiefs and commanders under their orders were killed or wounded. The result of this was that the unity of the operations were broken, and the most brilliant efforts during a sanguinary combat lasting several hours could not re-establish it. General Mouravieff having convinced himself of this caused the reserve to advance, and under its protection ordered the assaulting columns to effect their retreat. The obstinacy with which our troops fought is beyond all praise. During the combat they took from the Turks fourteen different flags and pennons, and either spiked or dismounted several of their guns. Our loss is not yet exactly known, but it is very considerable. The enemy must also have sustained heavy loss. Amongst our generals three are grievously wounded, and one less dangerously. The blockade of Kars is re-established as before.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY.

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA. Tuesday, Oct. 9.—On the Sebastopol side of our line [for now there is no more front and rear as when the siege was going on] everything remains in statu quo. The Russians are still busy throwing up intrenchments on every available spot of the north side of the harbor. The ground is, as all over this neighborhood, particularly fit for a display of engineering. From Fort Constantine there is a succession of promontories extending towards the head of the harbor, which have been all taken advantage of to construct works upon, notwithstanding our fire; but this firing seems only intended to impede the construction of those works, and not to prevent it altogether, as the large batteries commenced some time ago have again been countermanded, and you can see the Russians working in spite of the occasional short or shell pitching among them, and scattering them for a moment. They are likewise modest enough in replying by and occasional shot from Fort Constantine, from a little earthwork a *leur d'etat* with eight embrasures, between the second casemated fort and some buildings, evidently store, and some rather frequent ones from the Little Redoubt in front of the Telegraph Battery and an earthwork on the eastern promontory of the Soukhtava Creek. Lately, however, they have begun to fire more frequently from the Inkermann batteries towards the French redoubts there. Most of their shots from the harbor are directed against the town, rather than against the French works behind Fort Nicholas. The regularity of the town rather invites this measure, the streets running parallel towards the harbour, and thus showing plainly all those who pass through them. The siege guns have nearly all been removed from both our and the French lines, as well as the heavy batteries. The French have begun to throw down again their old trenches, in order to facilitate the communications. What with these works and road making, the soldiers are kept busy enough, but, I am sorry to say, the old idea that labor is the best preservative from temptation seems not to be confirmed by experience in this instance, for wherever you pass you see individuals peering about in heavy marching order over a limited space of ground during a limited space of time, or going about in circle lifting up stones and putting them down again at a certain distance, as a punishment for drunkenness. But, in spite of this, the road-making is progressing favourably. On the Tchernaya line drilling is the order of the day and target shooting. Yesterday two French divisions were going through some manoeuvres on a larger scale in the Balaklava Valley and the Cavalry Valley so named from the light cavalry charge last year. In the presence of four different armies it is rather interesting to observe the difference in the style of movement between them. You have all the gradations between the minutely regular movements of English troops, the less stiff but still very regular manoeuvres of the Piedmontese, the loose order in which the French troops perform their revolutions, and the rather more loose movements of the Turks. Not less striking is the difference between the dead silence of an English line, where not a sound is heard except the word of command and the regular step of the soldier, the comparative silence in a Piedmontese body of men, the amusing observations and commentaries in a French column, and the noise in a Turkish battalion. The practice with the new Minies ought to be more general than it is. With the exception of the Highlanders I saw no English troops doing it, and yet there are many new soldiers, and the use of the new rifle requires, from its precision, rather more practice in firing than old Brown Bess. The general introduction of the beautiful Minie musket, that most perfect and most formidable weapon with which any army was armed, will naturally lead to an alteration. It will no longer be the confused mass of the fire of a line, but the precision in the aim of the soldier which will tell most formidably. It is this precision of which the new weapons admit, which constitutes their best quality rather than their long range, which is not so applicable on a battle field as it may be thought at target shooting. It seems the Highlanders are to winter in the spot where they are. The material for their huts have arrived, and they have set to work. The Turkish artillery, which hitherto has occupied the spot where these huts are to be erected, have been removed a little further, and the digging has now begun. The two battalions of the 1st Royals, who are destined to form part of the second brigade of the Highland division, have come up likewise, and are encamped a little below Kanara. The Sardinians are likewise still busy with hitting, and every day you see tents disapparing and huts arise: they are all underground, with only the gable roof showing. Similar ones are now in construction for the cavalry and artillery horses. They will afford excellent shelter,

only the labour is rather great. Besides these underground huts, the ruins of the houses of Kanara are repaired, and made again fit to receive stores. Another Turkish regiment has left in the Great Britain for Asia. Part of the English medical staff went likewise in her to Souchem Kaleh, whence they must find their way to Sinope. I went the other day over the French position beyond Baidar. The road leading up from Ourkoussa is near finished. You can overlook from the heights the banks of the Upper Belbek. The Russians have abandoned a kind of entrenched camp, which they had constructed on this side of it, but they sent occasionally cavalry over, and while I was there I could see plainly about four squadrons in a field near the river side, and some suspicious looking objects which looked very like guns, although it was impossible to make them out clearly with my glass. The French nearly every day make reconnaissances in the direction of Aitodor, and towards the river, but without meeting with any considerable force of the enemy. Yesterday three regiments of light cavalry were sent down to Baidar, so that the Russian cavalry will probably not long remain on this side of the Belbek. The French keep excellent order in the villages they occupy—no soldier is allowed to go into a house, to the great satisfaction of the people, who, like all Oriental people, are very particular about their domestic privacy. The light cavalry brigade, although under orders for embarkations, have not yet done so, but a battery of horse artillery, Capt. Thomas's, went on board yesterday at Balaklava.

CAMP, Sebastopol, Oct. 12.

The French are still pushing on to the right, and are now reaching the upper part of the Belbek river. The Russians are retiring before them. From every side you hear that the enemy is falling back by detachments upon Porokop, and the gradually diminishing extent of the encampment, which can be observed over the Inkermann heights, appears to give support to those assertions. There is no diminution of fire however, from the forts and batteries on the north side of the harbor, and the contrary, it has been kept up with much more activity during the last two or three days. It has been especially directed against the Malakoff, and the part of Sebastopol held by the French on the west side of the south harbor. The English have not constructed any works to act against the north side; the battery commenced on the former site of Fort Paul, but afterwards abandoned, has not again been prosecuted with the same vigour, and completed another large work near Fort Alexander, destined more particularly to act against Fort Constantine. It is to contain an armory of mortars.

A story is afloat that a few nights ago three boats, taking advantage of the darkness, quietly crossed from the north side, and entering the Karadoban port, proceeded toward some of the sheds on the Dockyard side of the harbor, and there they saw some Russians landed, and finding they were unobserved, removed a certain amount of stores, with which they got back safely to their own side of the roadstead. This feat might be accomplished with the greatest ease, unless the sentries were on the alert. The guard, which previous to this occurrence was a subaltern's has been since increased to a captain's guard, and the sentries are now not unfrequently met in some of the regiments, with little more than a couple of muskets, and a few bayonets, and a few cartridges, and a few more articles in years, are much more likely to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such a feat, and especially so concerning an enemy as the one to whom we are opposed; is a matter for the consideration of military authorities.

No tidings have yet reached us of the fate of the expedition which left for the north of the Black Sea. Some anxiety has been felt respecting the ships, on account of the gales which prevailed on the 10th instant. It was expected to effect a landing on that or the following day. The troops continue remarkably healthy. Their duties are comparatively light. Excepting the guards for the divisional staff establishments, the usual regimental guards, and those in the part of Sebastopol occupied by the British, they are chiefly employed on fatigue duties, such as making the military roads, collecting stores, and the like. The brigades will move about a mile further in the direction of Baidar, and other regiments will take up positions though not so far from the site of their present encampments, towards the same point. In consequence of the departure of the Ottoman troops for Asia, the greater part of the outpost duties, which were formerly performed by them, will now devolve upon the men of the Highland Division.

CAMP ON THE TCHERNAYA, Oct. 13.

After I last wrote to you a considerable change took place all along our line. It is one of those changes which, without materially altering the relative position of the two parties, serves to determine more distinctly their respective situations, and thus puts an end to the vagueness and uncertainty which must have struck every looker-on as the characteristic feature of the epoch which has elapsed since the fall of Sebastopol. First of all on the line of Sebastopol itself we seem evidently to have become, from an attacking, the attacked party. In the last few days the time of the siege seems to be again revived, and the sound of the siegework, which, since the 8th of September, only at long intervals interrupted the silence by continuing again to fire the ear with its monotony. The Russians have constructed and armed a series of new batteries, and have opened a brisk fire from them against the two French batteries which have been thrown up to annoy them while they were working. On the Tchernaya and on the Baidar line on the contrary, our position has changed by an advance of the Sardinians and the French. The Sardinians who hitherto only held a small outpost on the north side of the Tchernaya, have since Wednesday last, the 10th instant, taken up a position on the plateau running along the left bank of the Tchouliou river, as high up as Upu. The next day, a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry went up to Ozombash, and made the round over the plateau leading down towards Aitodor.

There is very little to be seen of the Russians in that neighborhood. They have entirely left the left bank of the Tchouliou, and their most advanced Cosack videttes are down on the road where it approaches the gorge formed by the Mackaze plateau, or Akkar, and the rocky eminence of Manqou Kaleh.

On the 22nd the allies, 20,000 to 40,000 strong, a ransel from Euzatoria on Toustant. The arrival on the 22nd at the heights of Ashaga Jamin; but seeing the movement of the Russian Lancers on their left flank, they retired behind Akatich. Between Kintan and Nicolaid nothing new has occurred.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.

The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march to reinforce the army of the South under Gen. Goussard. The Car is at present at Elzabetszoiz. The following is from Marselles:—The embarkation for the East continues here. Within a few days about 10,000 men have left our port, and the local journals announce that from 3000 to 4000 of the 82nd Regiment, the artillery and the siege train, arrived from the 13th to the 17th for the same destination.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

It is reported here that Prince Gortschakoff has proposed to the Emperor Alexander that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has thereupon sent Generals Bunkendorf and Haeckelberg to the Crimea to make a personal inspection, and upon their report to return to the Emperor. Rumor adds that the Emperor has ordered his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep to his room.

The Monitor? says:—General Bouquet, Molliet, and Trechu, whose wounds are in a fair way of being healed, embarked on the 18th of October, in order to return to France. Their state of health is satisfactory.

It is confidently affirmed that Porokop will be besieged by a corps of 30,000 men, it is stated to be disembarked to the north of Porokop, while another corps is to be placed before the fortress, to invest it on the other side.

According to a letter from St. Petersburg the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming afflicted. He has grown exceedingly religious since his troops have been very severely beaten, and he prays that he will cure his Providence to accord to him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

A REMEDY FOR LOW SPIRITS.

In spite of all the gaiety and the cheerfulness which appears on the surface of things, there are not a few persons who, without any special cause to cause it, are frequently in what are termed low spirits. Old men and young men, and middle-aged persons, as well as, by turns, afflicted with this disease. They would willingly run away from themselves, and are dissatisfied with themselves. They see time passing away, and old faces and familiar names disappear, and they do not like to think about what has been, or what will be. They make a desperate effort to get rid of everything but the present moment, and they go to and fro to find persons or things whereby they may shut out thought and care, and give all their attention to the present moment. They have much time and much money at their command; and yet they cannot keep up their spirits. They get a small supply, which lasts for an hour or so, but in the course of the day, or the night, they are all gone, and a week of low spirits! Sometimes death will come to their friends or relatives, and they will say, "I wish I were low spirit!" they are too false a term to apply to them; they are in misery, and dread to be left alone for a single hour.

Under such circumstances, a rich man, who has lived for himself alone, with few relatives, and those utterly incapable of penetrating, guiding, and healing his feelings, is of all men the most miserable; and we have known one who, when he was in low spirits, nothing but a life of sorrow and that which he had led. He has lived for himself alone. He must live for God and his neighbor, for those whom he employs, and for the poor around him. If he is past exertion, his money must supply its place as fast as possible. He must have no over-worked and under-paid dependents; he must not have any of his own weight on him, and by sympathizing kindness, and judicious inquiries, remove pressing anxieties and reward faithful services. In every heart that has thus made glad, he will find a new source of gladness for his own heart, if he gives cheerfully and not grudgingly, with a desire to do what is acceptable in God's sight, who has given him the stewardship, and will one day demand of him an account of that stewardship.

But there are many persons, some rich and others having only enough for their wants, who are in full possession of health and strength, of body and mind, and yet are subject to great depression of spirits. They get up in the morning, and they lie down at night, without being able to read a single hour of rest work for the day, and especially for the poor. They are in fact, leading a life which God never intended that any healthy man or woman should live. They are living chiefly, if not wholly, for themselves, for the gratification of their own tastes, and inclinations. They may perform certain routine and trifling services for their own families, but they feel that they are living to very little purpose, as regards both God and man; and this, whether consciously or not, causes their low spirits, and well it is that should be so. Low spirits are God's call to a more useful and Christian life, in such cases; and no other remedy will prove successful. Let this remedy be prescribed and applied in the halls and homes of the wealthy and affluent. Then, when we see the unemployed and the down-trodden coming forth to seek and perform the work which God has provided for them, among the poor, the ignorant, and the afflicted, in every town and village, we shall hear them confess that they have found the only permanent and infallible remedy for low spirits.

RAILROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It may not have occurred to every one that the modern invention of railroads figures in pages of ancient prophecy. But if not, what is the meaning of the passage, which, in our good old version, is rendered, "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broadways they shall burn like torches, they shall run like lightning." That description is not particularly applicable, as we perceive, to a stage-coach in a comb, but it is a picture to the life of an express train raging along the broadways of railroad travel.

A LAKE OF PITCH.

The last number of *Silliman's Journal* contains an account of that remarkable curiosity, the pitch lake of Trinidad, W. I. It is situated on the western shore of the island, near the village of La Brava, which is built on a foundation of hard pitch. The lake stands about 90 feet on a plateau above this village, in circular, and half a mile in diameter, surrounded on all sides with a dense forest. Its face is intersected with a network of water channels, which gives it the appearance of marbled paper. The surface of the pitch is very hard, and when the water channels are dry, it can be passed over on foot. In the centre of the lake the pitch appears to be constantly and silently rising up *en masse*, and what is very singular, numerous pieces of wood are constantly coming up the surface from below. These are from one to several feet in length, and are forced by the peculiar pressure to assume an upright position, so as to appear all over the lake like stumps of trees protruding through it. It is believed that this pitch lake is boiling slowly below. Steam of sulphurated hot hydrogen gas frequently issues from beneath, temperature of which is 95 deg. Fah. The centre of the lake is somewhat plastic, but around the sides the pitch is very hard. The water in the streams and small pools is pure and soft; fish are numerous in them, and alligators make their abode in them. The springs of petroleum are in its vicinity, and about a mile northward there is a bed of brown sand 20 feet thick, and appears from its dip as if it passed under the lake. The pitch is of great depth, for it has been dug into 18 ft in many places. It is believed to be a submerged bed of vegetable matter, undergoing slow distillation by volcanic action underground. This sort of distillation appears to be inexhaustible. It is used with wood for fuel by the American steamers plying on the Orinoco river. Mixed with pitch and sand it makes excellent pavement, and ground floors of houses. With ten per cent of resin oil, it makes a good pitch for ships. The Earl of Dundonald has purchased a tract of 20 acres of it, and has instituted experiments to discover, if possible, some means of making it a substitute for India rubber and gutta percha water-proof or vulcanized fabrics; and he has already had some vulcanized cloth, which, from appearances, bids fair of victory success. It is such a result crown his efforts—and every person must wish him success—such an inexhaustible supply of cheap material as this lake furnishes will soon bring down the price of such goods in our country, and the comfort and uncalculable benefits upon our people.—*Scientific American*.

UNITED STATES.

OF the number of the *New York Herald* containing the announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, more than 200,000 copies were sold. DIMINUTION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—It is mentioned as a fact worthy of notice that the naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns the whole naval force of the United States. An extraordinary decrease has taken place in the number of German emigrants to America during the present year. In 1854, no less than 76,000 passed by way of Bremen a number which has been reduced in the present year to less than 20,000.

TO KEEP SILK.

Silk articles should not be kept folded in white paper; as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth India paper is best of all. Silks intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before they are made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum. Thread lace veils are very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight above them; if the nap of a thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease and it cannot be repaired. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet pins around the shelves on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry, the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat-iron on the wrong side.—*Scientific American*.

BARNUM ON ADVERTISING.

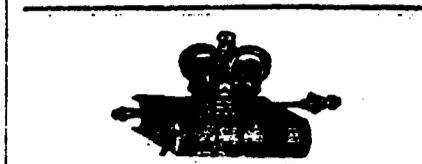
In a speech lately delivered at Burlington, Vt., among other things, he advised every one to take a newspaper and to advertise their business, and to keep posted up in the general affairs of the world. He scarcely knew of any occupation that would not be greatly benefited by advertising.

BIDDING THE TONGUE.

Resolved, by the grace of God, never to speak much. I often speak too much; and not to speak at all, rather than to no purpose: always to make my tongue and heart go together, so as never to speak with the one what I do not think in the other: always to speak of other men's sins only before their faces, and of their virtues only behind their backs.

WINDING UP.—The Ordnance department advertises for sale an enormous amount of artillery, shot and shell, now lying at the Island of St. Helens, opposite this city. The condition of the guns we do not know, but previous to delivery, they are to be rendered unserviceable, by knocking off the trunnions. Similar sales will take place at the different depots and the accumulated military stores of a century's occupation of Canada, the cost of which must foot up some millions, will soon be scattered and applied to more peaceful purposes than those for which they were intended.

"SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENT."—A correspondent of the *Paris Presse*:—"There is a suspicious movement throughout Italy. The Pope, it is reported, declines to trust himself in Rome, where he was to return this week, and proposes to remain for the present at Castle Guadolo. Beacon fires, as in 1820 and 1848, have been seen occasionally at night on the mountain near Radicefani, communicating with others near Monte Fiascone and Viterbo, and on the Appenines above Lucca and Massa, northward. The withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Tuscany, the junction of the Sardinian army with the Allies, and the sight of the Italian tricolor on the Mediterranean waters, in honored alliance with the two great nations, France and England, have assuredly given an impulse to those who desire to follow the example of Constitutional Sardinia."



The Church.

Her foundations are upon the holy hills.

Hamilton, Friday, November 18th. 1855

ST. JAMES'S ENDOWMENT.

A Churchman lives for the Church and in the Church, it is the home of his heart's dearest affections, he feels that it is well nigh the only reality in life, the only fact which tinges the shadows of time with the glowing hue of eternal verities. Hence it is a trial of his confidence, humility and patient hope when his lot is cast where he is deprived of the privilege of partaking very frequently, if not daily, of the sacred ordinances. And, perhaps he may be pardoned, if this feeling should amount to indignation, when on his visits to the Capital of the Province and the Episcopal city of the Diocese, he finds that his privileges of worship, thanksgiving, and the communion of saints are no greater than in his own far-away village.

These thoughts are suggested by the painful thought, alas, as respects this Diocese, the ordinary fact that during our recent visit of several days to Toronto, we heard the sound of no church-gong bell, nor saw the doors of one single holy sanctuary open for prayer and praise, either public or private. This might possibly have found some excuse five-and-twenty years ago; but surely it is now monstrous that this entire Diocese cannot maintain the lamp of devotion constantly burning in even one solitary Church.

We arrived in one of those gorgeous floating palaces which are so justly the pride of our merchant princes, having previously travelled on one of our own Canadian Railroads, which is positively groaning under the pressure of traffic, the vast amount of which it is quite unable to accomplish; in the city itself we found the most unmistakable evidences of unexampled prosperity, enormous rents, splendid buildings, teeming land sales, every thing in short betokening the rushing energy of a people almost drunk with the rapid increase of their wealth. The Church alone seems unaffected by this unwonted stir of life; the Clergy, when dependent on their people, miserably supported, left to feel that they alone, of all the liberal professions, are bitter sufferers by the very prosperity that is enriching their flocks; Her debts unpaid; Her very towers unfinished; and above all, Her doors closed six days out of seven, because Her lukewarm children feel no desire to thank the author of their abundance, or to pray that their riches may not be the means of shutting for ever the gates of heaven against them. Or because, it is the truth, that amidst all this brilliant affluence, money cannot be afforded to keep open the doors of the Church for the poor who might value the consolations of Christ and His Church! Or to maintain the warmth and beauty of our noble service either to honor God, or to cheer his people!

But, let us not forget to be thoughtful, that amidst these causes of despondency, we learned one fact, at last, that is calculated to cheer our hearts, it was this,—that, as we hope by the overruling of a gracious Providence, who cares for his people infinitely more than they do for themselves, the revenue arising from the endowments of the Rectory of St. James's Church, Toronto, is rapidly increasing. Thus there is every hope, that a large surplus will shortly remain after giving that liberal income to the Rector, which an individual holding his prominent position in the Church of Christ ought to possess, both for the honor of Him whose priesthood he shares, and also to enable him to exercise that generous hospitality and that practical care for the poor which his holy calling demands; and all this is required from that dignity of station which their abounding wealth enables no small portion of the members of the Church in this Diocese themselves to hold.

Now our satisfaction arises from the fact that this surplus will afford a legitimate means of establishing the DAILY SERVICE with that dignity which it becomes Diocese that has been so highly favored as ours, to celebrate the worship of their Incarnate God in at least one of its Churches. Upon a Church, the revenue of which is so great, as we understand that of St. James's will soon become, we also think that the Diocese at

large has a claim. When the Clergy or Laity come up to Toronto from the country, they have often an hour at their command, which they could not so easily have at home, had they even the opportunity of daily service there, which, alas, they have not; hence they look for an opportunity of worshipping God even on the week day in the chief city of the Diocese. They also care to do so with an order and sobriety, and a sublimity which they cannot of course expect to enjoy in our country Churches. In Toronto we find handsome mansions, splendid shops, elegant equipages, *et cetera*, in abundance; why have we not then a right to look for opportunities and a style of worship far exceeding our ordinary privileges?

But St. James's has for the present, the honor of being the Cathedral Church of the Diocese; hence, on this account also, the majesty of Almighty God requires that in this the Church, the mother Church, for the time being, of the Diocese, His worship, should, as soon as practicable, be held daily, morning and evening as His Church, and especially the Anglican portion thereof, has ever enjoyed, not to do so would seem to us to imply something like marked contempt, and this we well know, the earnest minded Rector of St. James's would shudder to contemplate. Hence our hopes! But its position as a cathedral, gives the Diocese at large a peculiar right to look for such daily services as soon as possible, because the people have an inalienable right to worship whosoever their Chief Pastor's Chair is found. And, notwithstanding the painful occupation of St. James's by pews held as vested rights,—an evil which has been almost hereditarily entailed upon her,—happily it is one which scarcely interferes with the privilege which the Diocese chiefly requires in its Cathedral, namely, Daily Service, as those are services at which it is to be feared, a small portion only of its regular occupants would attend.

Our readers will perceive that we do not agree with those who have thought a division of St. James's endowment desirable. The first object of all worship should be the Divine Glory; the second the Church's profit. Now we feel assured that both of these objects are best answered by securing at least, in the chief Church in the Diocese the constant worship of the Most High with all those circumstances of dignity, beauty, and taste which God and His Church have sanctioned, such as the noble building; illuminated windows, and chastely, yet richly ornamented interior, with the constant accompaniment *whenever* the voice of prayer and praise is heard, of the solemn organ, and the full and well instructed choir. But all this cannot be accomplished without a very large annual outlay, and since our merchant princes cannot spare, from the cost of their own insignificant social establishments, sufficient revenue thus in some humble degree due to honor God and comfort His people, we have the greater cause to be thankful that there is an endowment sufficiently large to do it without them. Indeed, the great advantages resulting from the establishment of such a full and comely daily service in our Diocesan city, can scarcely be over-estimated. If properly sustained; it would tend to place us in our proper position as regards the Romish Schism in Toronto; it would teach the people the duty of honoring God, it would increase that invaluable feature of the Communion of Saints which consists in United supplication and prayer; it would lead the sincere in our country parishes to the Church by the holy glory of its Diocesan centre, while it would greatly strengthen the hands of the rural clergy, in their efforts to lead their people to more constant worship and thus to elevate the tone of their piety. This then we esteem the true use of the St. James's large endowment.

May it therefore be so arranged as to be able to carry out this most desirable arrangement at once; to bless the Church beyond all calculation, and secure to himself the glorious fulfilment of the promise, "Them that honor me, I will honor," and again, "Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, I will confess also before my Father which is in Heaven."

BISHOPS.—A NEW ARTICLE OF IMPORT.

Our attention has been called to an article in a late number of the *Canadian Manufacturer* under the above caption:—"We republish it as it contains much that deserves the serious consideration of our readers. We coincide with our cotemporary in the equity and expediency of filling the place of honor and profit in the Church from the Clergy laboring in the Colony, when *able men can be found*;—but we would remind our brethren of the laity, before this privilege can be fairly claimed, they ought to provide the greater part, if not the whole of the endowment.

In one instance however, our zealous fellow laborer has fallen into an error.

We are not aware that any of the students at Trinity College who have entered on the Divinity Course have been induced "to turn their studies into other channels"; but we are happy to be able to state, on the best authority, that the number of young men holding Divinity Scholarships and other declared Theological Students in that excellent and prosperous institution, at present amounts to Twenty-eight. That so large a number of promising young men should devote themselves to the service of the