

the humility of stewardship, the waiting for the recompense of reward, these are sacrificed for the present arguments of excited feelings, exaggerated appeal, quick returns, and immediate results. The satisfaction is not heavenward. "Laying up treasure," but the joy of harvest; and as they rejoice who "divide the spoil." Success, measured by our worldly standard,—figured in its arithmetic, and paid for in its coin,—is the main aim, and if this fail, of some marked degree, promptly to spring forth, we are, perhaps, made untrusting of the whole cause of Christ and His Church.—*Sermon of the Bishop of Illinois, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Africa, April 14.

ENGLAND.

Among the innumerable questions asked in the House of Commons, one deserves notice. Mr. Danlop on Friday inquired—

"Whether—considering that by the Clergy Reserves Act recently passed by the Legislature of Canada, and assented to by the Governor-General in the name of Her Majesty, it is declared in the preamble to certain of its enactments, that 'it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State'—it is the intention of the Government to cease to maintain that connection in Canada, by no longer advising Her Majesty to nominate to vacant bishoprics in that colony?"

"Sir G. Grey replied that no vacancy in any bishopric in Canada had occurred since the act passed. He was not aware that any decision of the Government had been come to as to any alteration in the practice now pursued."

Sir G. Grey evades a direct answer. Now, what are the facts? The whole property of the Canadian Church has been confiscated with the permission of the Home Government, which will not give, and is not asked to give, a penny to its support. Thrown entirely on its own resources, the Church in that colony is now making vigorous efforts to raise funds for the subdivision of the vast diocese of Toronto. The people come forward liberally, but they desire—we quote a recent letter from the venerable Bishop—"they desire an assurance that the power of electing their own Bishops by the respective Synods, composed of the clergy and lay delegates, shall be granted before proceeding any further." It is this reasonable desire which is met in Parliament by a cool and contemptible shuffle.—*Guardian.*

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, will arrive in this country on Monday, April 16, and will immediately proceed on a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

On Wednesday there will be a grand installation of the Garter held at Windsor Castle, when the Queen will confer that order on the Emperor of the French. In the evening a grand banquet will be given by Her Majesty in St. George's-hall, as is usual on such occasions, and it is understood that a concert will afterwards take place.

It is generally understood that the freedom of the City of London will be conferred on the French Emperor, and that His Imperial Majesty will be invited on the occasion to partake of the civic hospitality; in which case, no doubt, the Emperor of the French will appoint some day most convenient for the purpose, which may in a degree modify these arrangements.

The *Herald* says that Lord Palmerston's friends are putting it about that in July next it is his intention to dissolve Parliament, on the cry of the restoration of Poland. The *Herald* argues in favour of the probability of the rumour from the Premier's antecedents; the admission of Lord Harrowby, the successor to Lord Dudley Stuart as the friend of the Poles, to the Cabinet; Sir Robert Peel's speech at Tamworth; and Lord Palmerston's patronage of Mr. Phipps's recent motion in favour of the restored nationality.

The Rev. Mr. Weeks, first a catechist and afterwards a missionary in Western Africa, has been nominated Bishop of Sierra Leone. Mr. Weeks has the character of being a man whose heart is in his work. For the last ten years he has had a district church in London.

Eight persons left Jersey last week by the Sir Francis Drake steamer, on their way to the Great Salt Lake, to increase the stock of Brigham Young.

The Emperor of Russia remitted thro' the Swedish Embassy a sum sufficient to give every prisoner in the Lewis Gao' Gd. each for hot cross buns.—*Suez Express.*

Last year the revenue derived from newspaper stamps, at one penny duty, was £464,000 1s. 7d. The number issued was 111,362,179.

One hundred and thirty-two children and adults were baptised on Easter Sunday at Christ Church, Watney-street, St. George's-in-the-East.

SCOTLAND.

The installation of the Duke of Argyll as Lord Rector of Glasgow took place on Thursday sennight in the hall

of the University in the presence of the Lord Rector, the Very Rev. the Principal and Professors, the Rector's assessors, the students of the University, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

Thursday was the Spring Sacramental Fast in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the day being fine, the number of pleasure seekers was almost beyond precedent. It is estimated that as many as 42,466 passengers were carried to and from Glasgow by rail and river.

The installation of Mr. Layard as Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen took place on Thursday. Mr. Layard, in his installation speech dwelt much on the subject of education, condemning the present system as one that overcharges the memory instead of cultivating the intellect and subjecting the mind to discipline.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has offended the Protestants of Dublin by first appointing Dr. Stanford one of his chaplains, on the score of his having married the daughter of Sir Guy Campbell, an old friend of Lord Carlisle's, and then, on his Lordship's arrival in Dublin, cancelling the appointment on receiving a representation that the appointment would be objectionable to the Roman Catholics, the reverend doctor having been dismissed from the chaplaincy of the North Dublin Union workhouse, for alleged proselytising, and made himself otherwise conspicuous in controversy as a Protestant champion.

The Belfast papers state that "the three large stones placed on the rails of the railway at Trillick for the destruction of the Protestants are to be preserved as mementos of that awful affair, when so many were providentially delivered. One stone is to be fixed prominently in the Protestant Hall of Derry, another in the Protestant Hall of Enniskillen, and the third in the Protestant Hall of Belfast."

Mr. John Ball, M. P. for Carlow county, is appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Ball was formerly the Assistant Commissioner of Poor-law in Ireland, which permanent office he resigned for the purpose of becoming eligible for a seat in Parliament. This appointment does not cause Mr. Ball to vacate his seat.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from Lord Raglan, of the 20th, is published in last night's *Gazette*, relating the particulars "with deep concern" of the death of Surgeon LeBlanc, of the 9th Foot, shot dead by a French sentry, on the eventful night of the 17th, in the manner thus related by General Canrobert:

"Last night, whilst the troops were kept perpetually on the alert, an English officer presented himself before the line of the 18th Foot, established near the watch-tower behind our trenches of the left attack.—Although summoned three times by the *qui vive*, the officer did not reply; the sentinel fired, and he was killed on the spot.

"I can hardly understand how this unhappy officer found himself at such an hour so far from the English camp. I believe that his death can only be attributed to his own imprudence; but I do not the less deplore this event, which must also be attributed to the natural emotion of a young soldier, who, in the midst of the events which marked last night, rigorously executed the military regulation.

Lord Raglan adds the following particulars:—

"This officer, Surgeon LeBlanc, of the 9th Foot, occupied a tent near the hospital huts of his regiment, situated at some distance from the encampment of the regiment itself. He was a gentleman of most temperate habits, and was occupied in reading, when suddenly, upon the alarm sounding, he rose from his seat, leaving his candle lighted and his book open, and walked out. He was never seen alive afterwards.

"It should be explained that shortly after the close of day on the 17th, there was a very heavy fire on the left of the French right, which was maintained several hours. None of the English posts were attacked, but it was considered prudent to get the greater portion of our troops under arms. Mr. LeBlanc was short sighted, and probably mistook his way from the first, the night being excessively dark, for he was found far distant to the left, and must have wandered from our position without knowing the direction in which he was going."

We are in receipt of the particulars of the great sortie on the night of the 22nd-23rd, and we have nothing else important from the Crimea to communicate. First, we give the official despatches of the English and French Commanders:—

"Before Sebastopol, March 24, 1855.

"My Lord—On the morning of the 22nd the French troops in the advanced parallel moved forward, and drove the enemy out of the rifle pits in their immediate front, but nothing of any importance occurred during the day.

"Early in the night, however, a serious attack was made upon the works of our allies in front of the Victoria Redoubt, opposite the Malakhoff Tower.

"The night was very dark, and the wind so high that the firing which took place, and which was very heavy, could scarcely be heard in the British camp; it is, therefore, difficult to speak with certainty of what occurred from anything that could be heard or observed at the moment.

"It appears, however, that the Russians, after attacking the head of the sap which the French are car-

rying on towards the Mamelon, fell with two heavy masses on their new parallel, to the rear of which they succeeded in penetrating and momentarily possessing themselves of, after a gallant resistance on the part of our allies.

"Having broken through, they passed along the parallel, and in rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in our advanced parallel extending into the ravine, from the right of our advance, where it connects with the French trench.

"The enemy was here met by detachments of the 77th and 97th Regiments, forming part of the guard of trenches, who, although thus taken suddenly both in flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness.

"The detachment of the 97th, which was on the extreme right, and which consequently first came in contact with the enemy, repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet.

"They were led by Captain Vicars, who, unfortunately, lost his life on the occasion; and I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command.

"The conduct of the detachment of the 77th was equally distinguished; and the firmness and promptitude with which the attack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment.

"These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who was wounded on the occasion so severely as for some time I fear to deprive the army of the benefit of his valuable services.

"The attention of the troops in our advanced works having been by these transactions drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into, the left front of our right attack, near the battery where two 10-inch mortars have recently been placed. They advanced along the works until they were met by a detachment of the 7th and 34th Regiments, which had been at work in the neighbourhood, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with the greatest determination and steadiness against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works and fairly pitched over the parapet, with but little or no firing on our part.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops on this occasion, and particularly of that of Lieutenant Marsh, Acting-Adjutant of the 33rd Regiment, whose services and activity throughout the night were very useful to him.

"Captain the Hon. Cavendish Broome, of the 7th, and Lieutenant Jordan, of the 34th Regiment, were unfortunately killed in this attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry, and Lieutenant McFlury, of the former regiment, was wounded, but I hope not very severely. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 34th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches, is, I regret to have to add, missing.

"The French, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, rallied, and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon, that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the "ambuscades" or "rifle concealments" erected along their front.

"I fear, however, that this success has not been accomplished without considerable loss on their part, although that of the enemy is much greater.

"Yesterday the whole of the ground between the posts of the two armies was covered with their dead, amounting to several hundreds, besides those which they had undoubtedly carried off before daylight.

"In the meanwhile, the enemy in great numbers found their way into the advanced batteries on our extreme left, which are not yet armed, and momentarily got possession of them.

"The working parties were, however, speedily collected and re-formed by Captain Chapman, of the 20th Regiment, Acting-Engineer, and they at once drove the enemy out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry.

"Captain Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was superintending the works, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy.

"I enclose the return of casualties to the 22nd inclusive.

"The wind is excessively high, but the weather is in other respects fine.—I have, &c., "RAGLAN.

"The Lord Panmure, &c."

The following is General Canrobert's despatch to the French Minister of War:—

"Monsieur le Marechal—We had last night an action of a very spirited nature, and in its results glorious for our troops, on our right attack before the Malakhoff Tower. The enemy attempted on that point, towards eleven at night, a general sortie, with, it appears no fewer than fifteen battalions, each of which, according to the statement of the Russian prisoners, consisted of 1,000. These troops, divided into two columns, attacked en masse the head of the entrenchment which he had undertaken in advance of our parallel to reach the ambuscades previously occupied by the enemy—ambuscades which it was our intention to render more secure and to occupy as a place of arms.—Three times repulsed, and three times rallied to the attack by their officers, the Russians were at last compelled to abandon this point, which was defended by some companies of the 3rd regiment of Zouaves, under the orders of the Chef de Battalion Bacon. An obstinate combat took place here which cost us dear, but