DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS BY FRENCH SHELLS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

At ten o'clock, having previously exploded some fougasses, as before, the French re-opened a fire, if possible, more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigor till twelve o'clock at noon, by which time the Russians had only a few guns in the Flagstaff-road and Garden Batteries in a position to reply. We could see them in great agitation sending men and carts to and fro across the bridge, and at 9 o'clock a powerful column of infantry crossed over to resist our assault, while a movement towards Inkermann was made by the army of the Belbek. Soon after our fire began, as early as six o'clock, the working parties which go over to the north side every morning, seemed to be recalled, and were marched back again across the bridge to the south, no doubt to be in readiness for an expected assault. From 12 to 5 o'clock p. m., the fire was slack; the French then resumed their cannonade with the same astounding vigor as at dawn and at ten o'clock, and never ceased their volleys of shot and shell against the place till half-past seven, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English as well as French, opened with shell against the whole line of defences. A description of this scene is now impossible. There was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air—not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise. Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks, of the Redan, Malakoff, and of all their batteries, were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shells. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply. At five o'clock it was observed that a frigate in the second line near the north side was smoking, and as it grew darker flames were seen bursting from her sides. Men and officers rushed to the front in the greatest delight and excitement, and as night came on the whole vessel broke into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Cathcart's Hill was intense. 'Well this is a sight!—to see one of these confounded ships touched at last!' These and many different and stronger expressions were audible on all sides; but there were some who thought the Russians had set the ship on fire, or that incendiaries and malcontents were at work, and one gentleman even went so far as to say he "thought it merely a signal—maybe to recall their cavalry from Eupatoria.' It is not precisely known how the thing was done. Some say it was done by the French—others by ourselves—and bombs, red-hot shot, and rockets have been variously named as the agency by which the fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread, and soon issued out of the ports and quarter gallery. At eight o'clock the light was so great that the houses of the city and the forts on the other side could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like great pillars of fire; but one after the other yielded; the decks fell in about ten o'clock, and at midnight the frigate was burnt to the water's edge.

ILLUMINATION IN FRANCE.

On Thursday night, the 13th, Paris was illuminated in a more general manner than has been seen for many years. Unfortunately, at about half-past eight o'clock, just as the whole capital was lit up, a heavy shower of rain came down, and somewhat impaired the general effect. Whenever, however, gas was employed, the brilliant light remained with all its *eclat*. The Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Elysee Bourbon, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, the various ministries and embassies, the Bank, the Bourse, the various mairies, the theatres, and in fact, all the public establishments, were one blaze of illumination. Long lines of light ran along the upper part of the Tuileries, and displayed every portion of the architecture of the building. The Hotel de Ville was exceedingly fine, square stands of light being arranged all along the edifice in front, while above were the names of Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, and the Tchernaya, in gas, with a grand transparency in the centre, representing the fall of Sebastopol. The towers of Notre Dame were most conspicuous objects during the night, all the upper part of them being encircled with lines of colored lights. The hotel of the minister of the interior was one blaze of light, jets of gas being made to run up the pillars and principal angles of the building, producing a very happy effect. The hotel of foreign affairs and that of the president of the legislative corps also presented a most brilliant appearance, their light piercing through the thick foliage of the trees by which they are in part surrounded. The embassy of England was very tastefully lit up, the letters N and V being marked out in gas at each each side, under an imperial and royal crown. The embassies of Austria and Prussia were both illuminated with lampions on the old pyramidal stands, which from time immemorial have served in France in times of public rejoicing. The Arc du Triomphe stood out on the western side of the metropolis with its summit in lines of fire, as Notre Dame did at the east. But its brilliancy was soon impaired by the rain, which continued to fall at intervals during the evening. It is worthy of remark that the poorest parts of Paris were in general more brilliant than the more aristocratic quarters, and the Fauborg St. Antoine was more generally and more tastefully lit up than the Faubourg St. Germain or the Faubourg St. Honore. Everything was so well arranged during the whole proceedings of the day, that I have not heard of a single accident occurring. The house occupied by M. Thiers in the Rue St. George was also brilliantly lighted up. A most tasteful illumination was seen in one of the obscurest streets in Paris, in the Faubuorg St. Antoine, viz., the Rue du Lapps, which is chiefly inhabited by tinkers and persons of the poorest class. The inhabitants made a collection among themselves, amounting to 500f., which defrayed the expenses of the lamps and gas.

A solemn service of thanksgiving for the capture of Sebastopol was celebrated yesterday in the Jewish synagogues. The The news of the taking of Sebastopol was received on the 11th at Strasbourg with extraordinary enthusiasm. The houses were adorned with flags, and the town illuminated in the evening.

FUTURE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday evening, says:

'It is expected that a portion of the army will be left in Sebastopol, to prepare it for the winter quarters of the whole of the besieging forces. Before the winter sets in, it is stated that the enemy will be vigorously attacked in the field; the troops encamped on the Tchernaya attacking the Russians in front, while an army of some sixty thousand men, to be encamped at Kamiesch or Balaklava, and landed a little north of the Belbek, will simultaneously act against their flank. The enemy will thus be caught, as it were, between two fires, and no doubt is entertained as to the result. Such is, in two words, the plan reported to have been adopted; but although to non-professionls it appears extremely plausible. Marshal Pelissier and General Simpson are so well aware of the necessity of keeping all their future movements secret, that one cannot but feel inclined to question the authenticity of this repart. But although the mode in which hostilities will be carried on may not be known, that the enemy is to be vigorously attacked, and that without loss of time, is beyond all doubt, and the nature of the preparations here leads one to suppose that the allied generals do not entertain the idea of another siege, but of operations in the field. The siege pieces, mortars, shells, &c., which were in course af shipment at Marseilles, are ordered to be replaced in store, and field pieces of six, eight, and twelve pounders embarked in their stead; while orders have been given forthwith to despatch to the seat of war 10,000 horses.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA AT LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday a public demonstration took place in this town, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Alma, and the other victories obtained by the allies in the Crimea. In the early part of the morning the bells of the parish churches sent forth their merry music, and their peals were continued at intervals throughout the day. On the Town Hall, the Custom House, and the other public buildings, the royal standard was hoisted, and similar demonstrations was made at the various churches throughout the town. There was a pretty general exhibition of patriotic feeling, so far as regarded the show of flags in the principal streets. This was more particularly the case inCastle-street, Lord-street and Bold-street. In several instances a very brilliant effect was produced by flags, streamers, &c., being extended from one side of the street to the other. In passing up Chapel-street we noticed that the Mersey Hotel, corner of Union-street and Lancelot's-hey, was splendidly decorated with numerous elegantly arranged flags, which attracted great attention, and were the admiration of all who passed this locality. The vessels in the docks and those lying in the river also made an unparalleled display of bunting, almost every mast being decorated with flags and pennants. In some cases the day was observed as a holiday. In the afternoon many of the shops in the leading thoroughfares were closed, and business was partially suspended.

Amongst the more interesting proceedings of the day were two performances on the organ, at St. George's Hall, by Mr. W. T. Best, the newly-appointed organist. The first took place at one o'clock, and was attended by one of the largest audiences ever yet brought together within the building. The national English and French melodies were, at the request of the audience, played during the performance as well as at the the conclusion. In the evening at seven o'clock, Mr. Best repeated his performance on the organ to a very large audience.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Alfred Falkenberg as Consul at Quebec for the King of Sweden and Norway.

It is said that a railway between Boulogne and Calais is in contemplation, and that all the preliminary surveys have been completed.

A colossal statue of the celebrated archæologist, Count Carlo Castiglione, has just been inaugurated in the court of the Palazzo Brera, at Milan.

The venerable Alexander Humboldt celebrates his 86th birthday on the 14th, and this in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual powers.

Berlin is just now one large hospital for every shade and variety of gastric affection, from the mildest form of diarrhœ up to the most virulent cholera.

The *Piemonte* of Turin states that the Neapolitan Government has made an apology to the British Ambassador for the annoyance given to Mr. Fagan.

The Senate of the Brazilian Government at Rio has approved of a bill making provision for the payment of the prize money so long due to Admiral the Earl of Dundonald.

M. Meyerbeer, who has been rather seriously ill since his return to Paris, has now quite recovered. He intends leaving Paris towards the end of the present month.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 5th July inclusive speak of a general improvement being everywhere visible, and business in the local markets is rapidly extending.

The Piedmontes papers continue to speak of the illuminations and other rejoicings with which the towns of Piedmont have celebrated the fall of Sebastopol. The same feeling has been strongly evinced in Spain.

In the beginning of the month of October, the King of Prussia will proceed to Cologne, to lay the foundation-stone of a permanent bridge across the Rhine,which is to supersede the present rickety bridge of boats.

Experiments were made at Vienna on the 12th inst., as to the possibility of forwarding telegraphic messages in opposite directions by means of the same telegraphic wire. They are said to have been completely successful.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary

War Department, Sept. 22.

Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon arrived this morning, with a despatch from General Simpson to Lord Panmure, of which the following is a copy:

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 9.

I had the honor to apprize your lordship in my despatch of the 4th instant, that the Engineer and Artillery officers of the Allied armies had held, before General Pelissier and myself,a council recommending that that the assault should be given on the 8th instant, after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days. This arrangement was agreed to; and I have to congratulate your lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the capture or sinking of these must speedily follow.

It was arranged that, at 12 o'clock in the day, the French columns of attack were to leave their trenches and take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assailed by the English.

The Central Bastion and Quarantine Fort on the left were simultaneously to be attacked by the French

At the hour appointed our allies quitted the trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakoff with that impetuous valor which characterizes the French attack, and having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged The tri-color planted on the parapet was the signal for the troops to advance.

The arrangements for the attack I had entrusted to Lieutenant-General Markham. I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honor of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir Wm. Codrington and Lieut. General Markham that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions; the column of the Light Division to lead, that of the second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan,and penetrated into the salient angle.

A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and though the greatest bravery was displayed it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself called upon to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops though their devotion was not rewarded by a success which they well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Wyndham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate enough in entering and remaining with the troops during the contest. The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders under General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the Third Division, under Major-General Eyre. I therefore sent for these officers and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trench during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan found the work abandoned. He did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight.

Evacution of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night, and fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side, by means of the raft bridges recently constructed and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the admirals to fulfil their intentions of bringing the broadsides An excellent effect was produced by the animated and well directed fire of their mortar vessels, those of Her Majesty being under the direction of Capt. Wilcott, of the Odin, and Capt. Digby, of the Royal Marine artillery.

This terminates the details of the affair of the 8th. The remainder of the despatch consist of acknowledgements of a general character of the services rendered by the army and navy, and of the army especially, since it has been under General Simpson's command. A particular compliment is paid to General Sir Harry Jones for his exertions on the 8th. General Simpson says —For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but the eventful hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches, to witness the completion of his arduous undertaking. The General adds, I must reserve to myself, for the subject of a future despatch,bringing before your lordship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of this army whom I shall recommend to your notice —Major Curzon is referred to as being able to give more minute details than the limits of a dispatch will allow. The despatch only gives the list of officers killed and wounded.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The Paris journal *Pays*, of Monday, has a despatch from Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia notified the fall of Sebastopol to the King of Prussia by a private telegraphic despatch. The Emperor states that he was firmly resolved on accepting no conditions of peace whatever, which should be derogatory to Russia as a great power.

A letter in the *Debats* repeats the report of this despatch, and says that it contains textually the following words: 'Russia never makes peace.'

THE CRIMEA.

The following article from the New York *Tribune*, coming as it does from a paper which has been all along hostile to the Allies, and laudatory of Russia, shows pretty clearly that the prospects of its protege are not now considered very brilliant.

Contrary to our expectation, the *Pacific* brings no confirmation of that rumor which the previous steamer had reported from Paris, according to which the allied commanders had no sooner occupied the abandoned Russian works at Sevastopol, than they began to send an army to Eupatoria to take the Russians in the flank, and compel them to fight a battle in the field, or at once abandon the Crimea. If any such movement has taken place, it is carefully concealed not only from the European public but from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, whose despatches came down to the 17th ult., and who states that no change had taken place at Sevastopol. As far as all our advices from the allied camp go, it would seem that the generals were so overwhelmed with their sudden and unexpected success, that they had not the slightest idea of following it up; while the important business of classing the cannon and counting the shot found in Sevastopol would appear to leave them no time for ulterior operations: in fact, Pelissier seems to have nothing better to do than to imitate Marius on the ruins of Carthage.

It is possible, however, but not probable, that under this silence of the telegraph, and in spite of the ignorance of Gortschakoff, one of the two movements which alone seem to promise a rapid termination of the campaign, may have been set forward. In that case the next steamer must bring the report of a sudden attack upon the line of communications on which the Russian army in the North Fort and on the the Mackenzie Hights depends for its supplies. But as we say, such a demonstration is not probable. Had it really been undertaken, we could hardly have failed to be informed of it. It may well be called impossible to move 50,000 or 70,000 troops without the knowledge of an opposing general, encamped upon a commanding hight within eyeshot of one port of embarkation, and with his outposts in view of the other. It is then a reasonable conclusion, that entire inaction prevailed in the allied lines from the 9th to the 17th ult., and this is a great military error on the part of the generals.

Here is an army of some 240,000 men, amply provided with cavalry and field artillery, flushed by victory, having obtained a success which they had no right whatever to expect so suddenly, opposed to an army six times beaten, inferior in numbers, moral character, and tactical mobility—and yet this superior and victorious army confines itself to the small spot of ground to which it clung when it was the weaker party!—True enough, the late Crimean correspondent of the London *Herald* gives us a formidable description of the Russian position on the Mackenzie Hights, and maintains that there is no other way of turning it, on account of the want of roads: but even if that were the case, Epatoria is there, a base head by which the Allies can debouch with 60,000 or even 100,000 men on the Russian rear. Besides, what is alledged about the impracticability of the ground about Yalta, is all derived from horosay, as no allied officer ever reconnoitered that ground, and the existing maps show plenty of foot prints and sheep tracks. Besides, the Crimean chalk hills, so nothing like the Alps or Pyrenees with respect to impracticability. The long, lazy, drowsy siege seems to have produced, particularly in the English camp, a sort of sleepiness and immobility which would make generals and subalterns loathe a campaign in the field. Whenever an advance is spoken of hundreds of difficulties are raised, and the plainest movement is made to look almost impossible. The slow coach system, so inherent in the British army, seems to have got the upper hand completely, and even to have infected the French. The courage spent in the attack of Sevastopol seems to have drawn so largely on the moral resources of the Allies that the instinctive sense which to everybody suggests an immediate following up of the victory, appears to have been completely wanting in the councils of war. Is it the case that they have so long and so stubbornly stuck to one object that, this object once attained, they have lost all power of initiative, and do not appreciate their own position?

Meanwhile the Czar declares in a letter to the King of Prussia—of which we elsewhere publish a summary—that Russia will not make peace after defeat; and all the remainder of her disposable troops are ordered to the South. The first army corps will very likely continue to occupy Poland; but the Guards are by this time on the march, and it is even said that the Emperor Alexander and his two brothers will now go to the seat of war. But on the other hand, the French are busy embarking troops at Marseilles and Toulon; regiment after regiment is sent off as soon as the steamers arrive, and the hurry is such that they are ordered to go straight to Kamiesh without touching at Constantinople. There is, besides, a great French cavalry reserve to be formed at that capital, while the English cavalry reserves are to concentrate at Scutaris. The attention paid to this arm looks as if a campaign in Bessarabia were in contemplation for next year.

As for the Crimea itself, the intelligence by this steamer exhibits its entire loss to the Russians as less certain than it appeared before. They have suffered a terrible blow not only as regards honor and other points sneered at by Falstaff, but as regards both military strength and exchangeable value. The danger of further calamity to them is also imminent, but yet it is possible that they may escape it. In a couple of weeks things may greatly change. The moral depression of the Russians may cease when they see that their opponents have not the quickness of resolution which alone assures the fruits of victory. The provisions which have perhaps failed for a time may after all be forthcoming, and with them the Grenadiers and the rest of the second corps will not fail to make their appearance. In war affairs change often and rapidly, and whoever loses the propitious moment may lose a campaign or at least the results of a victory. As the Russian position is unassailable in front, and the allies must always be under the necessity of maintaining their communications with the plateau of Sevastopol, their base of operations, the Russians have the advantage of the central position. The Allies, to turn them, must divide themselves and yet keep a strong army in reserve for the defence of the long line from Inkermann to Balaklava; so that this line being opposed to the unassailable Russian front, about 80,000 or more of the allied troops will remain almost useless until the Mackenzie Hights are abandoned by the Russians.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon left town for Woolwich, where the Prince embarked, at noon, in the French government steam-yacht Ariel, on his return to France.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

The Rev. Edward St. John Parry, Balliol College, Oxon, has been unanimously elected resident warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

There are no less than sixteen lighthouses to be built forthwith in the Hebrides—one in Islay, one in Mull, and one in South Uist, one on Isleornsey, one at Kylakin, and one at Ronay.

Her Majesty has sent a certain number of handkerchiefs, embroidered by herself, or some of the members of the Royal Family, to be distributed as presents to the most deserving among the wounded soldiers in the Crimea.

On the 14th ult. a fire occurred at the naptha and creosote oil works of Messrs. Booth and Co., Wolverhampton, by which three persons have been killed, about seven or eight others seriously injured, and property worth several hundred pounds destroyed.

Thomas Tutton, the young man charged with attempting to poison his father at Bath, was finally examined on the 14th ult. The presence of arsenic in the food given to the father was clearly proved. The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was sent for trial.

A small gold coin of the time of the Emperor Nero has been found in the neighborhood of Stirling. It is very heavy, and has a representation of the Emperor on the one side, while the reverse displays a figure seated in a chair, as in the act of addressing some one.

A waterspout of a destructive character occurred near Massling, in Germany, on Sept., 5. Bridges, mills and houses were destroyed. There are from 70 to 80 persons missing, and 40 persons have already been found drowned.

The venerable Alexander Humboldt celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday on the 14th, and this in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual powers.

The Duchess of Genoa has sent 1000f. to the committee for the Piedmontese army in the Crimea.

Russia and Turkey.—Among the medals struck during the Congress of Verona, in 1822, is one in honour of the Emperor Nicholas. Surrounding the bust is "Emperor of Verona, Oct., 1822," and on the reverse these significant words, "I should like Constantinople."—*Notes and Queries.*

The Church.

Her Foundations are upon the holy Hills.

Hamilton, Friday, October 12th, 1855

FALSE SENTIMENTS.

Our position as religious journalists, we are willing to believe, relieves us from all necessity of expressing our opinion as to the character of the war, in which we have now for upwards of twelve months been unhappily engaged with Russia. But it is very different with those false and unscriptural principles by which we so frequently see our present political relations vindicated; these it is our special province to denounce, and we are bound to do so only the more determinately, from the favour with which they are likely to be received, on account of the support they give to our national prejudices and wishes.

We can scarcely lay hold of any of the popular publications of the day, but what this error is most palpably evident,—our own derelictions of duty are vindicated; the serious moral and religious evils of our allies are smiled at, as being comparatively innocent foibles; the interests of the Church of Christ as involved in the present struggle are treated as not being worthy of a thought, while on the contrary any social virtues which our opponents may possess, however thoroughly learned from Holy Scripture, are spoken of as being base degradation; and their undeniable reverence for Christ, His Gospel, and His Church, are treated with scornful indifference; and that by publications from which we have a right to expect much better things.

We have been, immediately, led to these reflections by the articles which have recently appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, on "The Imporial Policy of Russia." Of their political character it is not our intention to speak, though we cannot but observe in passing that their *animus* seems much more to partake of the character of "Abbot's Napoleon" which so long disgraced the pages of *Harper's Magazine*, than of that gentlemanly and Christian candor which used to be so distinguishing a feature of *Blackwood*. It is however their want of Christian correctness with which we have now to do. The writer thus lampoon's the Russians for their, we grant most uncommon, exercise of the *rare* Christian virtues, especially in these latter days, of *forgiveness and submission*. "We cannot sympathise with them in their maltreatment, *for they love it*. They love Ivan the Terrible because he decapitates, impales, and breaks them on the wheel." And then this *Christian* writer gives the following evidence of what he deems their *meanness* of spirit! "One poor wretch that he fixed on the stake in the presence of his wife and children, is said to have exclaimed nothing but 'God bless the Czar' through his twenty-four hours' agony; and that very son Ivan, whom he slew, died with prayers and blessings in his mouth for his father!" And what is only the comment, do our readers think, which this worse than coldhearted politician makes upon conduct the almost unparelled sublimity of which, angels might envy? It is this—"a conduct" he says "we should think heroic and Christian did we not suspect that its source was an *innate and fanatical servility!*" Most sincerely do we hope that slander like this, so thoroughly unchristian,so deeply degrading to those who make it,—is not necessary to vindicate our present quarrel with the Russians; but truly our adversaries will be in danger of thinking so

Our sorrowful indignation at an attack upon the noblest features of our common Christianity, is generally increased by its coming from a quarter so little expected, and one from which sentiments opposed to the Gospel will find so much readier an admittance amongst our educated and Christian community than if they came from publications of a less established reputation. We live in an age unhappily distinguished by its *self-individualism*; a vice which necessarily leads men to a proud and impotent dislike of all those precepts of the Gospel which requires us to "love our enemies," "to bless them that curse us, and to do good to them that despitefully use us" And sentiments like those we have quoted, most distinctly convey the impression that in the writer's opinion such teaching is worthy of regard by none but the mean spirited and slaves. Here then, as it appears to us, the writer in *Blackwood* and the Gospel are at issue; and we must either, in defiance of his bitter disparagement, admit that the victim of the cruelty of Ivan the Terrible, and his unfortunate son, Ivan, exhibited, in their earnest prayers of forgiving love for their murderer, The noblest efforts of the grace of Him whose last prayer also for His murderers, was "Forgive them Father for they know not what they do"; or to be consistent, we must at once throw the Bible aside, with merited contempt, as "a cunningly devised fable," and ceasing to love and reverence the martyrs of the primitive Church, whose dying prayers were for their blood-stained Emperors and other ruthless persecutors, rather scorn them as men whose gentle forgiveness, according to the enlightened and noble judgement of the writer in *Blackwood*, *had its source in an innate and fanatical servility!* Yea, if we are to be guided by him, how can we escape holding the sound opinion of Him who as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He opened not His mouth," save to bless, and *died* to save His murderers! Was this also "innate and fanatical servitude?"

The error, however, into which this writer has so grossly fallen is by no means a singular one, We were conversing the other day with a lady whose husband had received a most unwarrantable insult, and we fear we scarcely succeeded in convincing her, that it would not be exactly in accordance with her husband's duty as a Christian to horse-whip the offender! Yet both are habitual partakers of the memorials of their Divine Saviour's forgiving love to the death! It is quite evident that even the members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church have but their consciousness of the grounds upon which forgiveness and love to enemies are enjoyed. Our moral degradation has become so complete that we are ready to suppose that if men forgive an insult or an injury it must be from callousness of feeling or a truckling wish to obtain some benefit. Where as even a sound philosophy might teach us that there is nothing so truly god-like as forgiveness, though we readily admit that it is grace only which can enable us habitually to carry the theory into practice. But there is another fact which makes the revenge of an injury, on the part of a Christian, an act of *intense meanness*! It is this,—That we only hope for deliverance from perdition, by ourselves receiving forgiveness for the most unparalelled injuries and on the very ground that we extend similar forgiveness to others.

We must therefore believe that any one possessing true nobility of soul, which, however, a genuine identification with Christ our head alone can give, is incapable of revenging an injury, however deep or bitter. But this is an elevation of principle, which no mere earthly sense of honor, and much less any baser feeling can impart. The supposition therefore that men, dying, with every hope of or for this life for ever gone, and dying under the severest disappointment, or the most cruel agony, could emulate the sublime dignity of loving their intensely cruel murderer, from a principle of "innate and fanatical servility"; betrays a baseness of philosophy, or ignorance of human nature,and an apparent incapability of appreciating the lofty character of Christianity worthy only of the besotted impiety of a Paine; and such as we had hoped never to have seen manifested in *Blackwood*.

But this is not the only false sentiment too plainly set forth in the articles we are alluding to; there are throughout contemptuous allusions to that well known *obedience of character* by which the Russians are distinguished; not however, without the occasional admission of fears lest that very obedience should prove the salvation of Russia! Thus the writer says,—"It is this *monomania* for submission in the Russian character that makes them so formidable in war. If acting in obedience to orders, he is much more dangerous than a wild beast."

What are we to expect when we find some of the ablest, and those reputed the most conservative, writers in England, thus sneering at those principles of submission to authority, by which alone any nation can long hope to be preserved from anarchy; more especially a nation like Great Britain, abounding with a needy, and even a pauper population? It is little less than political insanity at a juncture like the present, when the only hope of the Empire is, that the masses will submit to a ponderous taxation, and o beholding their sons driven by tens of thousands to almost certain death, to laugh therefore at these principles of holy obedience from which alone we can rationally hope this submission will continue, is intellectual and social idiocy.

But our business is principally with the anti-christian character of such sneering. Little as such doctrines are loved in these days, an honest man must shut his eyes to stop his ears before he can be ignorant that the teaching of Holy Scripture is that of absolute submission to our superiors. We behold it in the obedience required by Eliezer of Damascus, by his master the Patriarch Abraham; and we find its principle enjoined in the ages all along, in every portion of the Word of God down to the ministering of the Baprist, when he required soldiers to be "content with their wages," or, to that of the King of Saints Himself who commanded the *conquered* Jews to render unto their *tyrant* Caesar! "the things that were Caesar's?" teaching fully expanded and enforced by His Holy Apostles, of singular clearness in their varied instructions to the Primitive Church to "obey them that have the rule over them;" "to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake;" and that "not only to the good and gentle but also to the froward." And finally, we see the very same principle upheld and unflinchingly carried out both in doctrine and practice by the Primitive Church in the days of Her greatest simplicity, purity, and love. Aye, in those days when the blood of the martys was the seed of the Church! And let it be remembered that the doctrines of absolute submission were not founded upon modern notion of obedience because we *approve* the law; very far otherwise. Scriptural and Apostolic teaching require obedience to law *because it is the will of a superior.*

The modern principles of personal independance and its supposed right of insubordination are doubtless founded in the depravity of human nature; supported by the mistaken idea of the necessity of self-preservation; and defended in a manner really unphilosophical as it is unscriptural from a total misconception of the ground upon which this absolute submission is required from Christian men. They are simply those,—That all authority comes from God; that it is therefore to Him that rulers are responsible for their use or nical or unholy government; that as all are the workmanship of His hands, He a perfect right to establish what principle of earthly relatives Ho, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, sees will be most to own glory and the benefit of His creatures two facts which are always coincident. The difference between heathen and Christian ideas of government is not so much in form, as in its principles. The former regarded subjects as existing for the gratification of their rulers; whereas Christian teach us rulers are altogether instituted God for the benefit of those they govern.

But there is another important truth strangely forgotten in these days by most those who dogmatize upon the principles of government; namely, that, *the Church of God is a* Theocracy *more real and permanent than that which existed amongst the Israelites previous to the days of Saul.* Hence when the Church is faithful, there is a direct interference on the part of the Most High on behhlf of the temporal interests of His members, which makes perfectly safe the entire submission to rulers which He requires, however unholy and oppressive they may be. For let it be remembered that for a time He appears to forget His own Elect there is "a new heaven and a new earth" in which He will make them amends; and at which time He will assuredly abundantly avenge them. Very many of our own readers, we fear, will esteem us visionary; but we have long since settled to be the truest wisdom humbly, fully, and fearlessly to follow where Christ, through His Word and Church leads; and verily Christianity be not a fable it must be the soundest philosophy also.

If we may dare to turn from a "thus saith the Lord," to strengthen our argument by the *lesson of experience*, how plainly, in all ages, have they taught the miseries of insubordination? While, at this very moment, our long protracted agony before Sebastopol is admitted, on all hands, to be occasioned by that very principle of holy obedience and reverent loyalty and love which we are wicked enough to sneer at and fools enough to endeavour to undermine amongst our own people, the effects of which we have already witnessed in the national disgrace recently experienced in Hyde Park; and which God of His mercy grant we may not see more awfully developed elsewhere!

UNITED STATES.

New York.—On Thursday, the 7th September, the convention of the Diocese of New York, resumed its session, and continued till Friday evening. There were three subjects which chiefly occupied the time:—The proposed amendment of the Constitution respecting the right of Clergymen to seats in convention; the support of the clergy; and the support of the Provisional Bishop.

"The last subject,—the support of the Provisional Bishop says the N. Y. Church journal, was unpleasantly complicated with two other matters, which furnished the greater part of the ammunition of the debate. These were, the appropriation already made from the Episcopal Fund for the moderate and decent support of the Bishop of New York; and the opinion of members of Convention as to what "Trinity Church ought to do." The introduction of the former subject was utterly uncalled for: but the Convention has happily effected a compromise in regard to questions that have been a cause of uneasiness—a compromise which must meet the approval of every right-minded man, as it received the unanimous approval of the Convention. And the quiet power with which the revival of old strife was put down,shows not only the prevalence of a sound mind, but likewise that the angry soreness of old quarrels has been almost altogether healed over.

In regard to Trinity Church, there as was heard before, in any Convention of the Diocese, so great a preponderance of candor over courtesy. Many expressions were used in the heat of debate, which have doubtless been regretted since. But we refer our readers to the report of the debate itself."