

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, July 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JULY 6
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of Derby moved the second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, and explained the alterations that had been made by the select committee in the measure.—The Earl of Shaftesbury commented at considerable length upon the mutilations that the bill had undergone in committee, and stated his intention of employing every effort to prevent its passing in its present modified form.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Lord Brougham having spoken, the Earl of Derby withdrew his motion. The Earl of Shaftesbury also withdrew the measure introduced by him.

The Duke of Newcastle has sailed for the Crimea.

Charles John, first Viscount Canning, the now Governor of India, is the second son of the Right Hon. George Canning, by the third daughter of Major-General John Seait, of Balcomie, Fifeshire. He was born at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, in 1812, and he married in 1835 the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the first Lord Stuart de Rothesay. The new Governor-General was educated in Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1833 he took a first class in classics and second class in mathematics. He filled the office of Under-Secretary of State from 1841 to 1846. In the latter year he was appointed to the Chief Commissionership of Woods and Forests. He was one of the public men to whom the Earl of Derby applied when forming his first Cabinet, but declined the connection, and preserved his fidelity to the Peelite party. He was appointed to the Postmaster-Generalship in 1853, with the salary of £2,500.

The revenue returns for the quarter terminating Saturday evening show an increase of £1,005,575 over the corresponding quarter of last year. The increase on the whole year ending 30th of June is to an extent still larger in proportion; it amounts to no less a sum than £7,741,588 as compared with the returns for the preceding year.

Paragraphs have been going the round of the press to the effect that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and the widow of Rear-Admiral Boxer, had sustained enormous losses by the failure of Messrs. Strahan's bank, and in connection with Messrs. Halford and Co. We need hardly tell our professional friends that the reports have no foundation in fact.—*United Service Gazette.*

Miss Nightingale is about to return home.—Miss Stanley has already arrived.—*Times.*

The following appears in the *Times* as an advertisement:—Extract of a letter dated Balaklava, June 7, addressed by a gentleman who was present at the deathbed of the late Admiral Boxer to his friend in London:—"The Admiral's last request to his Secretary was, 'Go, thank Sir James Graham for his straightforward defence of my character, and prove to the world that I am innocent of the calumnies set forth in the papers; expose the correspondence that has fettered me, and prove to the people that I have done my duty, to clear away any stigma that may rest on my family, and that the country may learn a truth, that the abused Admiral did his duty.'"

FRANCE.

The following is an address from the Throne on the opening of the Chambers on Monday:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs—Messieurs les Députés—The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conference of Vienna has failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

"One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the submission of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

"In that situation, the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat, upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, in 1855, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

"Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

"We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

"We demanded, in the interests of Austria and Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against those repeated invasions of the North.

"We demanded, in the interest of humanity, and of justice the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

"In the interest of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

"Well, all these propositions, which I may call unanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Contretemps.

"Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval force, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

"Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

"To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia: and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

"The war had to follow its course. The admirable devotion of the army and navy, will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

"The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

"Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000f. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

"I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them: but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

"My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a Recruitment Bill.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

"So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

"Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as it you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its geographical mission, it must then show its support at times the trials which alone can re-temper it, and restore it to the rank which it is due.

"Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

RUSSIA.

The death of Lord Raglan gives a melancholy interest to the despatch that has just arrived, giving an account of the reverses of the 18th of June, as being probably the last he wrote. We give it at length:—

"Before Sebastopol, June 18, 1855.

"My Lord—I informed your lordship, on the 16th, that new batteries had been completed, and that in consequence the allies would be enabled to resume the offensive against Sebastopol with the utmost vigour.

"Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day, and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakoff works the next morning, and that the English should assail the Rodan as soon after as I might consider it desirable.

"It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening passages through the abatis that covered the Rodan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three the following morning.

"The French, therefore, commenced their operations as day broke, and, as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns of the works, which had been silenced the previous evening, and, observing this, I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Rodan.

"It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions; which I placed for the occasion under command of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Rodan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work; the first and last preceding the centre column.

"The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders and the soldiers carrying wheelbarrows; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed. I never before witnessed such a heavy and continued fire of grape combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column.

"I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkermann till the arrival very recently of Lieutenant-General Bentinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any intermission, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all. I most deeply lament our loss.

"Colonel Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command, and Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them.

"I shall not be able to read your lordship correct lists of the killed and wounded by this opportunity, but I will forward them by telegraph as soon as they are made out.

"I have not any definite information upon the movements of the French columns, and the atmosphere became so obscured by the smoke from the guns and musketry that it was not possible by personal observation to ascertain their progress, though I was particularly well situated for the purpose; but I understand that their left column, under General Applegate, passed the advanced work of the enemy, and threatened the gorge of the Malakoff Trench, and that the two other columns, under Generals Mayran and Brozet, who both, I regret to say, were killed, met with