

the Allies, to use the words of the French Marshal, "encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians."

With respect to the Turks under Suleiman Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud thus speaks of them:—"The Ottoman division that marched to the support of the Boquet division in its flank movement, did wonders in speed to get into line, following the while the route along the border of the sea that I had traced out for them. It could not take an active part in the combat that was being fought before it; but these troops showed an ardor equal at least to our own, and I am happy at having to tell you all that I expect from the aid of these excellent auxiliaries." And now, after this well-deserved eulogy upon the Turkish division, it is impossible not to take equally special notice of the splendid manner in which Marshal St. Arnaud speaks of the English General and the British troops. Of the former he says, "The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity: in the midst of cannon and musket shot, he displayed a calmness which never left him." In an Order of the Day to his own soldiers, the Marshal says, "You have rivalled in courage your allies the English; and your bayonets have carried formidable and well-defended positions." No compliment to the British arms could possibly be greater nor more handsomely conveyed than this; and amidst the profound sense of bereavement which numerous British families of whatsoever grade, are doomed to experience as the results of the battle, it must nevertheless prove a relief and a satisfaction to know that those whose lives they have so painfully to deplore, conducted themselves so valiantly in the great fight of Alma. And while speaking of death as one of the inevitable consequences of scenes such as that, it were ungenerous to a degree not to express a syllable of sorrow at the demise of the chief who directed the proceedings of that memorable day. He lived long enough to behold a great victory won, and to write of it to his government: he lived long enough likewise to conduct his army to the vicinity of that great Russian stronghold, the capture of which was the aim and object of the expedition: he fell not by the hand of the enemy—but because the victim to an incurable disease to which he was long a martyr.

We can conceive the painful and anguished suspense with which the Gazettes containing the lists of killed and wounded have been awaited and perused by those who have only too deep an interest therein. It would seem that the actual loss of the allies at the battle of Alma consisted of 606 killed and 2,699 wounded. Of these the British had 353 killed, and 1,383 wounded and missing. Amongst the wounded there are doubtless many cases which have already terminated, or will yet terminate fatally. The loss sustained therefore at the battle of Alma was considerable in one sense—but in another comparatively small, when all the circumstances of the conflict are taken into account. The Russian loss must have been terrific—the dead probably amounting to 6,000; and according to recent intelligence, we find that the army of Prince Menschicoff, originally 50,000 strong, had melted down to 20,000, during his retreat upon Sebastopol. After the battle the allies remained for two or three days on the scene of the conflict, and thence proceeded to Balaklava—a position entirely to the south of Sebastopol, the theatre of the battle being upon the north.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1854.

THE VETO—CONVOCAION.

WE have commenced on our first page, the publication of Bishop Hopkins' pamphlet on the "Episcopal Veto." This is a subject which is very interesting at the present time to the Church in this Diocese, and any thing which has a tendency to place it in its proper light before the laity, will, we have no doubt, prove acceptable to them. Bishop Hopkins discusses the subject with much ability, and in a dispassionate manner—and his arguments must carry much weight, being those of an authority in the Church competent to speak from experience of the working of the system which he advocates. We do not intend at the present time to offer any opinion ourselves on so important a point of Church Government, it being one which will be all the better decided by the calm consideration both of clergy and laity. On the general principle of Synodical action however, we shall take care not to be mistaken. We know of no more perfect form of temporal government than that which legislates by three estates, and vests the executive authority in the chief or head of these estates. Nor can we conceive of any reason why this should not succeed in Ecclesiastical as well as in secular management. A Colonial Synod, giving to the Episcopate its full and scriptural authority, and claiming for its co-ordinate branches a similar authority, is very different indeed from a Convocation deprived of one essential feature, the lay element. It is the infusion of this element that will give consistency and stability to the Church, and without it Convocation or Synod must ever be an engine of weakness rather than of strength,—a cause of suspicion rather than of confidence, to all who are excluded from its deliberations. Nor is this primitive form of Church

Government less opposed than any other to the spiritual despotism of that erring system which claims to controul the consciences of men, and gives to the decrees of its head the character of infallibility. It is therefore a great advantage applicable to our circumstances—an object to be coveted rather than rejected,—which cannot be too soon secured when within our reach,—and which, if we be true to ourselves, we shall not only secure, but establish upon the true scriptural basis, without which our best efforts will only lead to discouragement and confusion. Who can tell how much of the acknowledged declension of the Church of England, may not have been owing to the apathy on the part of the laity, caused by their exclusion from all participation in the government of the Church, and by finding other systems around them growing into religious activity under a different state of things. Who can tell how much of her extraordinary revival in our day, may not be owing to the partial awakening of the laity to the necessity of being more fully represented in her councils. And may we not look forward to a further awakening, when the voice of her millions shall be added to the voice of her clergy, for a restoration of that self government which as a Church she ought unquestionably to possess, and which as the National Church she claims as her right. This is not a question of party, but is one which involving in one grand object diversities of doctrinal opinion, will go far to soften their acerbity, and to foster an unanimity which is essential to her prosperity at home, and her extension to the uttermost parts of the earth. We appear to have the glorious privilege of assisting to promote this crisis. The government of the Episcopal Church in the United States approaches in all its parts very nearly to the Apostolic model, and its working is not without an influence for good upon the Church of England. The Church in Canada, is making a decided effort at independence of all outward trammels. The initiative in Nova Scotia, is a promising one. The Australian and New Zealand Colonies are adopting the Synodical principle in its primitive excellence. With all these examples bringing the Church to what she is destined to become, a body united in exertion to promote the pure principles of Christianity, a holy brotherhood, a congregation of the faithful, "the glory of the whole earth," may it not be expected, that our brethren the Laity of England, will ask themselves what is their duty in this matter, and at last seeing the right way, will follow it with vigour to the end. Who shall guide and direct their councils? Who is on the Lord's side?

W. G.

THE R. M. Steamship *America*, which arrived early on Wednesday morning last, brought the exciting intelligence of a great battle in the Crimea, in which victory declared for the allies; and the subsequent advance upon Sebastopol of the French and English army—at the same time proving the falsity of the news of the taking of that city, which had found universal credence in France and England.

So speedy a beating up of his quarters was far from being anticipated by Prince Menschicoff, the Russian General. The disparity of force does not seem to have been great, but the Russians were strongly entrenched by nature and art, and nothing but the most energetic exertions of the best troops of the two first nations of the world could have commanded success. The carnage was horrible on both sides, and the British regiments, which were directed against the strongest part of the enemy's position, were terribly cut up both in officers and men. The gallant 23rd, formerly in this garrison suffered severely in that way—and many of them known in this city for their gentlemanly demeanor and high character, will while their achievement is gloried in, have the tear of sorrow shed for their memory. Among the wounded we notice the name of Ensign Bazalgette, son of Lieut. Col. Bazalgette of this city, who, was struck down while gallantly carrying the colours of his regiment.

We have published such an account of this sanguinary affair, as will enable our readers to appreciate the valour displayed on all sides, and to follow the Allies to Sebastopol. Our next account will we hope present to them a view of the interior of that strong place; Prince Menschicoff's situation being all but desperate in the field, and the allies with all their communications open, being in a condition to effectually reduce in a short time the strongest position of Russia in the Black Sea.

W. G.

COLLEGE CERTIFICATES.—Those interested are informed that the Country Certificates are now ready for delivery, on application to the Secretary at Maynard place.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last an Ordination was held at Sackville, by his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, when the Revd. Mr. Jarvis, of Guysborough, was admitted to Priest's Orders, and Mr. Clare, a gentleman lately arrived from England, was ordained Deacon. The latter is to proceed, we believe, to Digby Neck, in the mission of the Revd. Mr. Gray. Prayers were read by the Rector, the Revd. Mr. Maynard. After which his Lordship delivered to a numerous congregation a most earnest and impressive address, calculated to fill the minds of the candidates with a deep sense of the awful responsibility of their sacred office, and to warn the assembled people of the corresponding obligations imposed upon them. When the Ordination Service was over, the Holy Communion was, as usual on such occasions, administered to all those who were disposed to receive it.—*Com.*

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on Thursday 10th inst. A good deal of interest was manifested on the question of the Speakership Mr. Hannington was the only candidate, Mr. Fisher having refused to be put in nomination. The question turned upon the eligibility of Mr. Hannington, he being an office holder. Upon division there appeared 23 for and 13 against his election.

On Friday, His Excellency opened the Legislative Session. The principal topic of the Speech, is the Reciprocity treaty—to consider which appears to have been the cause of the Legislature being convened at an unusual season. His Excellency says:

"I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the despatch of business at an unusual period of the year, but I am confident that in the performance of public duties you do not regard personal convenience."

"I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America."

"A copy of this Treaty and of the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you."

"By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required, before its provisions can have full operation."

"You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurance afforded by the Treaty for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, open to the Trade and Industry of this Province, new sources of wealth, and the prospect of increasing prosperity."

"Should you entertain these views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing Laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty."

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.—Upon receipt of the intelligence of the glorious victory of the allied armies in the Crimea, the General ordered that a salute should be fired on Wednesday at noon, from the guns of the Citadel. The signal masts and flag staffs were also decorated with their gayest colors, the British and French flags flying lovingly together. The event closed as it is with melancholy associations, is nevertheless one of which every Briton feels proud, and the Provincial feeling upon the occasion, is we dare to say, not a whit less enthusiastic than that of the Mother State.

FIRE AT WEYMOUTH.—On Saturday the 30th ult two large barns and a shed, the property of Mr. W. R. Jones, were totally destroyed by fire. About 20 tons of hay, a fine crop of wheat and of oats, besides a large quantity of corn, and some farming implements, were consumed. A horse also perished in the flames. Mr. Jones's loss is estimated at £250. It was very providential that the wind, which blew violently, had not been in an opposite direction, also it would have been impossible to have saved the dwelling-house; and it required no little exertion to prevent the fire from spreading to the premises adjoining, owned by J. O. Vail, Esq. The fire is thought to have originated in a servant's smoking in, or about, the barns.

WE regret to see the following obituary notice of a gentleman, who we believe is son of Mr. Brown, of Truro, who lately gave us his name and address as one likely to contribute to the funds of King's College:—

"We record to day with feelings of sincere sympathy for his afflicted family, and sorrow for the loss of a useful citizen, the sudden death by apoplexy of Charles Brown, Esq. an active and enterprising merchant, whose successful pursuits enabled him to give employment to numerous operatives, and whose death is therefore a public loss. Our city, the county, the shipyard and the steam mill, all furnish proof of Mr. Brown's love and correct ideas of neatness and improvement."