

latter proposed the "Officers of the army in the Crimea;" after which, General Proctor proposed the "health of General Mouravieff," which was drunk with extraordinary enthusiasm. General Williams replied like a gallant soldier, bearing honourable testimony to his opponents. He said:—"In rising to return thanks for the honour which you have done to my friend, General Mouravieff, I can assure you that I never performed a duty more grateful to my heart. I believe that, in the military profession—and I will not except any country on the face of the earth—there is not one who adorns that profession more highly than General Mouravieff. (Cheers.) He is a 'man of the olden time.' (Loud cheers.) He is one of the most upright, honest, brave, and kind men in existence. From the very moment that we entered his camp, although we had inflicted very severe losses on his army, we were received with a charm, a frankness, and a delight which all gentlemen feel when they receive a friend. He received us in his camp as comrades, and from that time till the time we quitted the Russian dominions, we were treated with the greatest kindness. It may be said that, to be sure such chivalry was to be expected from such high quarters; but when I tell you that he was equally kind and humane to the Turk—to the Turkish soldier—to the suffering, starving host, who went out to deliver themselves up that day, then I think you will give a cheer for General Mouravieff. (Great cheering.) From that moment every arrangement which humanity could suggest, and which the most extensive commissariat could execute was carried out. They clothed and reclothed the Turks. As children of the Desert some of these Turks sold their clothes, not to buy drink, but to buy sugar or anything in that way. They acted and were treated like children of the Desert. [Cheers.] I wish to say also a word respecting the army of General Mouravieff, that splendid army—that army of polished steel. I assure you it was magnificent. It was with the greatest devotion to the Sovereign that they came down upon us, from daydawn to sunset, for seven mortal hours; although they sustained the most severe losses, there was not a single moment of hesitation in the efforts and movements of that fine army. They came forward, attack after attack, in a manner which would have gladdened the heart of every soldier to have seen. When they were assailed by a fire as well directed, as beautifully directed as ever came from a position, they never wavered until the moment when they were ordered to do so; and when the game was up they treated us like friends and brothers. Before we delivered ourselves up to them, they sacrificed themselves in the most splendid, most beautiful manner; they detached themselves from the flanks of the columns, and came forward and made walls of themselves in front of their batteries. When we came to mix among them, only two months after this terrible infliction, as the Turks would say, there was not an evil eye among them; there was the eye of friendship and the hand of a comrade from one end of Russia to another. [Cheers.] That was the feeling as we went along through the country. Of the Sovereign of that empire, I speak in the same strain, and, in fact, higher. I can assure you it would be quite impossible to exceed the kindness and consideration which I received from the Emperor. Here again you may say this would be expected from so high a quarter; but when I tell you that he is considered by his subjects, from one end of his country to the other, as being really the spirit of benevolence, then I am sure you will give a cheer for the Emperor of Russia. [Cheers.] In returning thanks for the honour you have done General Mouravieff, as I said at the commencement, I shall say at the end, that I never felt more proud in my life, and again I have the pleasure of returning you a thousand thanks."

Capt. Murray here shouted out, "We have not had half enough of cheering; let us have one cheer more for Mouravieff. (Laughter and renewed cheers.)—Another officer immediately called for one cheer more for the Emperor of Russia, a call which was heartily responded to by the company."

After the toast of "Our Neighbourly Meeting," the company separated.

The Record of Friday says—"It is with heartfelt thankfulness to Him who has all hearts at His disposal, that we are enabled to announce to our readers that the Rev. Charles Baring yesterday accepted the vacant See of Gloucester and Bristol." The new Bishop is, we believe, a younger brother of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Francis Baring, and graduated B. A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829, as a double first class. He officiated for some time as

Curate of St. Ebbe's Church, in Oxford, and was appointed to the Rectory of All Souls, Langham-place, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chiochester. The new Bishop was born in 1807, and is married to a daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., M.P. for Lower. His sister was the first wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. The Daily News says—

"It is somewhat remarkable that Lord Palmerston has taken his new Bishop from a school with which he himself can hardly be supposed to have any very great sympathy, and that in Mr. Baring he has chosen perhaps, the strictest disciple of that most strict sect of our religion. Our selection might have been from a more liberal school, and from among men who have already earned to themselves the approval and the confidence of the public. Nevertheless, now that it is certain that Mr. Baring is the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, we repeat our acquiescence in the appointment which Lord Palmerston has made. Mr. Baring is a man of the deepest yet of the most simple piety. He has learning, too, quite adequate to the genuine demands of his profession, and such as may justly enable him to take his place with confidence among his Episcopal brethren. He has inherited with his name much of the shrewdness and honest vigour of his race. In his own diocese he will, we are therefore confident, have the firmness to remedy the miserable mischiefs which owe their origin to the weakness and ignoble partialities of his predecessor. In the councils of the Episcopate he will, we anticipate, have the courage to withstand its almost universal obsequiousness to the Bishop of Oxford. He is not likely to be beguiled by empty plausibilities, or to be deceived by the sycophant amenities and protestations of High Churchmen. What he utters will be without equivocation; what he does will be without guile. He will give strength and purpose to whatever the existing Bishops can be hoped to entertain of what is wise or liberal. He will maintain steadily, in all ecclesiastical polity, the principles of the Reformation, and, scarcely less important, of the Revolution. In these personal qualifications of Mr. Baring consolation may be found that Lord Palmerston betook himself to the extreme section of the evangelical school for his Bishop."

Speaking of the retirement of the Bishops of London and Durham, the Daily News says the retiring pension proposed to be given to Dr. Blomfield is reported to be £6,000 a year; that intended for Dr. Maltby, £4,500 a year:—

"Now, the retiring stipend of Dr. Blomfield must, in justice to him, be calculated and fixed—first, on the length of his incumbency; secondly, on his past income. Well, he has been Bishop of London since 1828, or just; it will be found, on the principles on which the superannuations of judges and diplomatists are fixed, that Dr. Blomfield will be entitled to his £6,000 a year; it is far too much, no doubt, but it is too much because the income of the see has been inordinate. In justice, however, to Dr. Blomfield, it should be stated that, despite his enormous income, he is understood not to be rich. Selfish economy has not been among the number of his faults; on the contrary, his pecuniary liberality has been great; and in arranging for his retirement, it will be only just that our diocesan should be enabled to keep up those payments on which an adequate provision for his family is believed to depend."

"Dr. Maltby was translated to Durham in 1836, and the income designed for him by the Legislature was about £8,000 a year. How to his own advantage, this astute prelate contrived, in Lord Eldon's phrase, to drive a coach and six through the statute, need not be repeated here. The country knows and appreciates the transaction. His gross receipts during the last septennial period were—

1844	£2458	2	4
1845	2266	2	11
1846	2731	6	7
1847	3908	2	8
1848	3524	13	4
1849	2045	3	1
1850	3819	8	7

"From these amounts are to be deducted about £14,000 a year for fixed charges, (inclusive of the £11,200 a year he is bound to pay to the Ecclesiastical Commission. But the same elements of calculating Bishop Blomfield's retirement are not applicable to Dr. Maltby's superannuation stipend, because, while the act of 1836 could not apply to the Bishop of London, who was elected before it passed, the Bishop of Durham is legally come within its purview, though practically he escaped from its full operation. Now by the act Dr. Maltby's income as Bishop ought not to exceed £8,000 a year, and any calculations to pension must start from these figures, and from the excessive sums he has extracted from the diocese. If then, Dr. Blomfield, after 28 years' incumbency, and on an average income of at least £11,000 a year, is only entitled to a pension of £6,000, Dr. Maltby, after twenty years' service, is hardly to be

entitled to a superannuation of £4,500 on the legal income of £8,000 a year."—Guardian.

The Under-Secretaryship of State for the Foreign office remains vacant; but we have no hesitation in reiterating our former statement, that Mr. Layard, M.P., will be appointed.—Morn. Chron.

So, we have a new AMERICAN DIFFICULTY. The story is thus told in the morning papers of Thursday—"An attaché of the American Ambassador presented himself at the levee, on Wednesday, in a frock coat, black neckcloth, and yellow waistcoat. The master of the ceremonies, as his duty was, refused to admit him. The American Ambassador was appealed to, who declared that he was not prepared to give an opinion on this important question of etiquette, though he understood that court dress or uniform was dispensed with on the part of the American embassy on such occasions—but he could not appear in diplomatic circles without his attaché. The master of the ceremonies was inexorable, and Mr. Dallas was not present at the levee." Upon this statement of the case it seemed impossible to acquit the attaché of vulgar and presumptuous unpertinence, and the Ambassador of something worse than indiscretion in countenancing it. Yesterday, however, an explanation appears which puts the matter in a far more favourable light. We are told that the attaché is "a Professor of military science in one of the United States Professional establishments," that "he wore his ordinary and proper military uniform consisting of a military frock coat, white waistcoat, and black stock, such as he presents himself in before his military superiors; and that he especially selected this as the proper costume in which to appear at her Majesty's levee, for presentation by the Minister of his Government." We hope this is all true, for our American friends must recollect that if they desire to be admitted in to English society, they must show at least a decent respect for its usages.

Correspondence.

Halifax, July 10, 1850.

MR. EDITOR,

As I have had many years experience in this Diocese, I feel bound to refute the charge made against our Bishop in a late number of the New Brunswick Church Witness. A writer over the signature of Clericus, and professing to be a Clergyman, charges the Bishop with introducing a new oath for his own purposes. Passing over the unwarranted abuse contained in that letter as unworthy of notice, I will content myself with informing you that from the year 1788 the oath of canonical obedience has been regularly taken and signed in a Book by the applicants for License, and that during the episcopacy of the late Bishop the Book was for many years much under my care, and that it was my duty to see that in each copy of the Book the receipt of the Bishop before the taking of the oath of canonical obedience was duly recorded. I am informed that there are now 3 Clergymen in the Province, whose signatures do not appear in the Register, and I cannot understand how this has happened, but I can positively testify to the ordinary practice from my own knowledge and from the Records dating from the foundation of the Bishopric. I may add for the information of any of the laity who may have been misled by Clericus, that the writer on Ecclesiastical law and practice states, as was stated by the Bishop in his letter to the Parishioners of St. Paul's, that the oath of canonical obedience is to be administered to every Clergyman when about to be admitted to a new Cure either by License or Institution.

Your obedient servt.

ROBERT WILLIS.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Fancy Sale was held at Chester on Wednesday the 9th inst., to raise funds for purposes connected with the Church.

In November last, a number of Ladies formed a Benevolent Society, with the respected Lady of our worthy Rector, as President, and met together once a fortnight to work for the object named. A portion of some interesting book, was (after singing and prayer) read by the Rector or Curate, which was to the evening's pleasure. As the time fixed for the Sale drew near, the Meetings were held weekly.

The Sale took place in the Church School House, which had been tastefully decorated. The weather proved highly favourable, and several strangers were present. The fancy tables were filled with the handiwork of the Members of the Society, and donations from friends. The refreshment tables were also well stocked, and among other good things were ice-creams, and an abundance of strawberries.

Visitors were admitted at ten o'clock, and it soon became evident by the rapid sale of the various articles, that the efforts of the Ladies were duly appreciated.

Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and in the evening the handsome sum of fifty pounds was placed in the hands of the Rector.

From the organization of the Society, the Ladies have been indefatigable in their exertions, and are entitled to the thanks of every Churchman in the place.

May a good cause never want such willing helpers, and in all their benevolent labours may the Ladies of Chester feel the truth of the words declared by the Apostle, that "charity never faileth."

Chester, July 15.