VOL. XIX.

POETRY. THE COUNTRY GRAVEYARD.

BY MRS. ELLIE WATSON.

Where the leaves, at eve do rustle
In the breeze, that stealeth by,
Throwing moving shadows downward,
Where the grass grows thick and high;

Where the songsters pause at sunset. There an evening song to sing, While the floweret buds are bursting In the gentle air of spring.

There, in quiet beauty lying,
In a country graveyard lone;
O'er each mound tall grass is waving—
Waving round each snowy stone,

There, beneath a spreading walnut, With a marble at her head, Lieth one, the fair and gentle, Ranked among the early dead.

They have carved upon the tombstone,
In the marble, cold and fair,
A hand, ever pointing upward,
And the words, "No graves are there.";

To the hearts of those who mourn, For the tender ties that bound them, By Death's hand asunder torn!

Far above this world of sorrow, Dwelleth she, an angel fair She will die no more forever;
Blessed though, "no graves are there."

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The rapid progress of events in modern times quickly abdegates the statistics on which opinions are too frequently based. Thus in Canada the past few years have been so prolific in developments that, all our preconceived ideas of the status of that country has been essentially nullified. Progress the case in what pertains to educational matters. We have been taught to believe it a country almost without schools. has been alike rapid in its industrial and so-

country almost without schools, and its community a parcel of ignorant beings, the offscourings of Europe. How mistaken this assumption is, it needs but statistics to illustrate. But, nevertheless, though rapid progress has marked the advance of civilization, that progress has not been uniform in both sections of the Province; and still Lower Canada is far behind Upper Canada it its means and aptitude for the development of educational ability. It must be remembered, however, that Lower Canada is an old settled country, having inveterate prandicate to overcome ypper Canada, on the other hand, has neither traditions nor theocratic hindrances to contend against, and its inha bitants are a young and energetic people, France chiefly from Protestant countries—England, Lower Canada..... Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Germany, and the Protestant section of Ireland. The Holland..... Irish and other Catholic populations resort chiefly to the United States, where, in a few years they have built up a powerful hierarchy and a wide spread and influential priesthood. The greater portions of all persons immigrating to the British Provinces settle in the upper section, and hence Lower Caonly 169,497 Roman Catholics; while in Lower Canada, with a population of 890,261

tions, and both has received its liberal fostering care and support. The statistics applying to Upper Canada were laid before the Government in October, 1854, and apply to the years 1853-4, and previous years since 1844. From these we compile the following table, which will

Colleges, Tout County Grammar Schools and Acamies..... Private Schools..... Normal and Model Schools..... Common Schools.... Total

College Students.... Gram, Schools & Acada. Studt's Private Grammar Scholars.... Normal & Model School Sch'lrs 65,978 Common School Scholars..... 1853.

miesoty

Private Schools.....

Normal and Model Schools, Common Schools..... ans away lo Total College Students..... Grammar Schools and Academic and Academic Students.... 3,822 Private School Scholars..... Normal and Model School Scholars

Total..... 203,888 In 1842 the number of children between five and sixteen years of age, was 141,143, resignation of your rectory, and consequent and in 1853 the same class numbered 268,-957. Hence at the first period, only 491 scientious and scrupulous apprehension that per cent. of the children of school age were your declining health (too hastily deemed actually attending schools, while at the lat- immedicable) might impair your efficiency, sterling owing to the Income Tax.

Common School Scholars..... 194,736

ter period the ratio was 76 per cent; or in if not altogether prevent the discharge of the whole population, in 1842, the ratio of your duties. scholars was 14½ per cent,, and in 1853, 23 From the threatened and dreaded afficper cent. These figures certainly show an tion it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of immense improvement, and place Upper events to relieve you, and whilst we rejoice Canada in the first rank among educated countries. In any of the United States the highest ratio of scholars to population was in 1850, only one in three, or 33 per cent., (as in Maine), and in the whole United States, exclusive of slaves, the ratio was one in every five persons, or 20 per cent. The difference in favor of Upper Canada, in

latter, 3 per cent. The Statistics of Lower Canada refer only to the year 1853-4, and hence no comparison of periods is possible. In that year the condition of education was detailed in

the following summary	7:	The bary
Grade of Schools.	Number	Scholars.
Elementary Schools	2,144	92,275
Model Schools	67	3,524
Superior Girl's Sch'ls	53	3,041
Academies, &c.	19	1,109
Classiscal Colleges	14	2,110
Convents	44	2,786
Independent Schools	85	4,923
Total	2,396	108,284
In Honor Canada	about 28	per cent, of

hence the proportion attending schools to tion for the best welfare of my family and those who should be is only 43 per cent. In myself, could not fail to prove deeply grati-Upper Canada as before stated, it was 16 fying to me, as an old friend of all, and the per cent.—Of the whole population, only 12 old pastor of a majority of you. Such a per cent.—Of the whole population, only 12 of pastor of a majority of you. Such a per cent. were attending school; in Upper token of affectionate respect from members of one's former flock, also from former United States.

Thus when we may compare the educational interests of the United States and the signatures of men of different opinions

Scholars to whole Scholars to
Population. Children Sch'l age

- 4	20000	66	66
1	United States 22 "	66	1463
	The following interesting	table sh	owin
9	Il monotive state of educ	auou m	Trine
	rica and Europe, is from the	latest ret	turns
		e Scholar	r to
,	Duccos.		
ij	Maine	3.1 pe	rson
	Unner Canada	4.4	"
3	Denmark	4.6	
-	United States	4.9	66
(1)	Do (including slaves,)	5.6	66
d	Sweden	5.6	66
	~	0.2	
f		7.5	66
r	Do. (actually at School)	7.0	"
C	Norway	7.0	66
-	Beloium	8.3	66

Austria,

Ireland

Greece.....

Russia....

Spain

The comparison in the above instances are to the total population, and will therefore a population of 952,004, Upper Canada had proportion of persons at school age in the several countries. With all allowance, the ment. results are sufficiently remarkable; they no less than 746,866 were Catholics. These place Maine and Upper Canada at the head facts alone suffice to substantiate the preconceived opinion respecting education in the state in Europe. The Protestant States are far in advance of the Catholic states. two sections, without appealing to other authentic causes, which would go far towards Lower Canada, it will be remarked, has not kept pace with France, its mother country. an illustration of the resulting differences On the whole, we have much cause for re-So far as the government is concerned, no joicing that America has attained the highpreference has been extended to either secest branch of the tree of knowledge.

ADDRESS.

From the Brockville Recorder.

We have much pleasure in giving inserexhibit the progress made from the period tion, to the following. The Rev Mr Delast named to the end of the last school year roche has gone from Brockville, but his charities will long be remembered by the poor :---

TO THE REV. EDWARD DEN-ROCHE, A. M. &c.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, --- After so long a residence among us, in the sacred and endearing relation of Pastor and Friend. it would be unbecoming and ungrateful, were we to suffer you to depart from us. without our testimony to your conduct and worth---without our expression of regret at that departure, and an offer of our hearfelt sympathy for the melancholy cause of it.

We are proud and anxious to acknowledge, and wish it to be known to your future congregation and neighbors, reverend and dear sir, that the ministration of your holy calling was not a faint compliance with the forms and ceremonies of the ritual, but an earnest, energetic, zealous, and faithful 79 observance and performance of its solemn 174 obligations and duties; that your unfailing attention and unwearied kindness and charity to the poorer portion of your congregation were no simulated good will, but the pure offspring of a benevolent heart, aching to relieve human wretchedness, " to whom the supplicating eye was never raised in

> vain . We desire further to assure you that an intercourse of nearly a quarter of a century as pastor to so many, and as a kind and oblig ing friend and neighbor to so many mor orm ties and associations that are not sever ed without pain and sorrow; and this expres sion of our feelings will testify that the separation from us, arose from a too con

in your unexpected recovery, we offer up our thanks for His mercy, and our prayer that it may enlarge the sphere of your use-

And now, dear sir, in bidding you farewell, we have only further to offer our ardent hopes and wisher for the health, happiness, and prosperity of Mrs Denroche the first instance, is 10 per cent., and in the your family and yourself, and to trust to the (Signed) Sidney Jones, George Morton, W B Simpson, James Morris, David Wylie, and 144 other,

and 144 others, inhabitants of Brock-

Queenston, Sept. 19, 1855 " My beloved Brethren, and you my for-

8 per cent below the average of the friends and neighbors not of that flock,such a testimony, notwithstanding political and religious differences, (for I recognize 76 per cent. | welcome.

the present case your full appreciation.

Retiring from my ministerial charge in utter hopelessness of being ever able to resume professional labor, and considering that in all likelihood, I should continue during the remnant a farewell address might fairly be dispensed with, especially where the persquietty as possible into the retirement of pribeen correct), that your partiality would have led you, as I must say it has now most certainly done, to speak of me and my imperfect work in a strain far beyond that which will be warranted in the day when 'every man's work shall be tried.' You say you are 'proud' to hear testimony to my and the strain far beyond to hear testimony to my and the strain far beyond to hear testimony to my and including the duty of attacking the duty of at of their fellows, when, sooner or later, the induly exalted must be deeply humbled beoriginal Catholic majority. In 1852, out of be somewhat affected by the greater or less fore men and angels, by Him who is alone

Besides the foregoing dissuasives operating on my mind, there again be in a position of educated states, and America before any to need your testimony as letter of commendation from you to other brethern. But now, all thanks to him whose merciful intershould I decline this your most kind and perfectly voluntary tribute of esteem? If only for the sake of those over whom I may be sent to minister, it would be wrong to hesi-

While with all gratitude and thankfulness receive it, you must forgive me if I venture to point out one particular in which you have been led into an exaggeration of fact. purpose on God's own altar, and all that I did at any time was to dispense the fruit of the benevolence of the congregation. If fided to Gen M'Mahon (1st division of the ters.

himself possessed of it. mpressions regarding me in other particu- Guard Col Janian. ars, I now bid you farewell—a farewell that my tongue could not have compassed when leaving you. Be assured that a document, at once embracing the unsought testimony of so many estimable members of my late congregation, and the legitimately coveted voluntary and united testimony of those battalion of Chasscurs a pied of gard, combest qualified of human beings to know the mandant Cornulier de Lucinicere. Finally truth to the latest moment of residence among them, will ever be treasured by me,

and, I trust, by those that come after me. With every good wish for the temporal and eternal welfare of you all, in which I am heartily joined by my family, I remain, My dear brethren and friends, Ever faithfully and affectionately yours,

E. DENROCHE. The Revenue returns of Great Bri- teves and De Failly. tain shew an increase of nearly 82 million

EUROPEAN NEWS

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELIS-SIER.

Head-Quarters, Sebastopol, Sept. 14. M. le Marchal,-I have the honour to adress to your Excellency, as I promised in my despatch of the 11th, my report on the aking of Sebastopol by assault, The moment of this assault seemed to

Central Bastions. On the right, our approaches, pushed forward very actively unfire which had been opened since the 17th, were only 25 metres distant from the salient of the Malakoff and the Lesser Redan. ent of the Malakoff and the Lesser Redan.-The artillery had finished nearly 100 batteries, which were in a perfect state, comple-To Sidney Jones, W B Simpson, George tely provisioned, and having in all 350 can-

relcome.

True it is that, at one time, I dissuaded a True it is that, at one time, I dissuaded a True it is that, at one time, I dissuaded a True it is that, at one time, I dissuaded a stated whereby he was to retreat.

Single attack; and to make time way for the artification of the bridge lery.

In order to be ready fore very event, the 1st triumphed at first over the enemy's resisting the town, from which the bridge specting the town, from which the bridge specific the town, from which the bridge specting the town, from which the bridge specting the town, from which the bridge specting the town, from which the bridge specific the town, from which the bridge specific the town the bridge specific the bridge specific the town the bridge specific the town the bridge specific the town the bridge specific the bridge specific t True it is that, at one time, I assuated a special vestry from carrying out their resolution to honor me with a valedictory address. There is, however, such a force in ance of which had been offered to me by the homely old adage, 'circumstances alter General de la Marmora, was to attack the cases,' as seems to have gained for itself in town. In the centre the English were to

rangements.

It a farewell address might fairly not a farewell address might fairly left General Levaliants division. At length an attack in their turn by numerous Rusian columns compelled on the line, Lieut-Col. Willeret; 42nd of the line, Lieut-Col. de Mallet. Bridage of Kreutzen, which would be addressed in the retirement of prince of the line, Lieut-Col. Le Bandour the bridge of Kreutzen, which would be addressed in their turn by numerous Rusian columns compelled our troops to abandon the works they had our troops to abandon the works you are 'proud' to bear testimony to my ade Breton; 39th of the line, Col Comignan; been inclined to be made a desperate atworth as your friend and pastor. I also 74th of the line Col Guyot de Lespart), tempt to succour the place, it would have ion to advance, was preparing during thit own to a certain sort of pride, (would to God which was to penetrate in the track of Le-I harbored none more culpable ?) --- a pride vaillant's Division, and seize the george of that makes me dread being exalted in the the Flagstaff Bastion, and the batteries which that makes me dread being exalted in the the Flagstaff Bastion, and the batteries which of the day. In any case, whatever the reeyes of men, through the erring judgement had been raised there. The Sardinian Brig-sult of the day. In any case, whatever the release of the sult of the attack, we should have until the vance. ade of General Cialdini, stationed at the side of Gen d'Autemarre's Division, was to attack the right flank of the same bastion .-Finally, Gen Equat's Division (4th of the the 5th had kept up a violent fire, continureally competent to judge righteous judge- 1st Corps, Gen Lefevre; 10th Chasscurs a ed to crush the enemy with its projectiles Pied. Commander Guiomard; 18th of the At the right attack our batteries also fired line, Col Dantin; 79th of the line, Col Grenier. 2nd Brigade: Gen Roquette, 14th of foot, Col de Negrier; 43rd foot Col Broutta) tion of that which might take place. and Gen Pate's Division (3rd of the: 1st corps, Gen Beuret's Brigade; 6th Battal'on upon the Central Bastion two mines of proposition has in a good degree restored me to a capability of ministering His word and sacraments as in times past. Now, the circumstances of my case are altered. Why of Chasseurs a Pied, commander Fermier jection, each charged with a hundred kilocumstances of my case are altered. Why Lieut Col Marteriot de Cordous; 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion, Col de Chabrieres) tormed the reserve of Levaillant's division. Besides these, and in order to be tate in gladly receiving an offering at your and 35th regiments foot from Kamiesch and Gen. Simpso i that the English should not hands, so well suited to pave the way of ministerial usefulness.

placed them under the orders of Gen de Salles, who had posted them on the extreme given a signal that we were sure of the Ma-Nevertheless the two field batteries of remainisterial usefulness. be made in three directions; at the left on the | signal. Malakoff and its redoubt; at the right on the to private alms-giving on my part. Now, whatever good you may have traced after me in that way, is to be attributed, I might almost say earlies are almost say entirely to the food for that the private alms-giving on the poor, you specially and the points indicated, and the other arrangements had been punctually executed. Gen. De Salles was ready; Gen. Cosquet was at the fighting post which he had chosen in the 6th parallel than the poor, you specially and the poor of the Guard, who on this day covered themselves with glory, made you may have traced after most important point. Its capture must necessarily entail the ruin of the defences of the works was the poor, you specially and the poor, you specially and the other arrangements had been punctually executed. Gen. De Salles was ready; Gen. Cosquet was at the fighting post which he had chosen in the 6th parallel than the poor, you specially and you almost say, entirely to funds offered for that the place in succession, and I had added to

The left attack on the Malakoff was conthe trifling pittance that passed from my pri- 2nd corps) 1st brigade. Col Decaen; 1st vate purse into the pockets of the poor was Zouaves, Col Colineau; and 7th foot Col Desufficient to gain me the character of "chasufficient to gain me the character of "character of "character is of lamentable easy attainment, indeed. So easy, in fact, that the acquirer of such a good name might almost blush to find bigget processed of it. Col Rose, detached from Camou's division, Without reference to your over-charitable and the two battelions of the Zouaves of the

The attack on the right of the Redan was confided to Gen Dulac (brigade Saint Pol;) 17th Chasseurs and pied. commandant de Ferrussac; 57th foot Col Dupuis; 10th foot guern) commanded the attack in the centre at the Curtain, having in reserve the Voltigeurs, Col Montera et Douay, and Grenadiers of the Guard, Col Blanchard and Dalton, under the direct orders of Gen Millinet. having under him Brigadier Generals Pon-

HAMILTON, OCTOBER 26, 1855. were to be placed some in the old trenches, the divisions Dulac and de la Motterouge,

wanced places d'armes nad been examined of battle. I confided the command to Gen. but great care, and wherever they permitted the flag taff and in from 30 to 40 metres of the Flag taff and ted the enemy to see our men, the protecting ted the enemy tenement tenemen crosts were raised so to give sufficient cev- de Liniers, chief of the staff of the 2nd corps.

tack. The Sappers were to be ready with inforce the troops in the Malakoff. I gave cion of this, for I had seen long lines of auxiliaries of the advanced guard of each the signal agreed upon with Gen. Sin attack, to throw bridges, in the use of which for the attack on the Great Redan, and short- and reach the north bank, and the conflag-Morton, James Morris, David Wylie,

The English on their side although stapped nons in our left attacks and 250 most right they nad been expercised, and the inater also for which had been placed forward in als for which had been placed forward in der a heavy shower of grape. This space was soon strewed with dead; nevertheless, and all kinds of tools was soon strewed with dead; nevertheless, at every moment blowing up one or other Redan, and they had about 200 guns in their proper to spike or unspike guns as the case this did not step the march of the storm this did not step the march of the storm this did not step the march of the storm this did not step the march of the storm this did not step the march of the storm this did not step the march of the defences his powder magazines and Redan, and they had about 200 guns in their batteries. The Russians, improving the batteries. The Russians, improving the time, raised on the Malakoff side a second time, raised on the Malakoff side a second enceinte, which it was important not to allow them to finish. Finally, the army of relief

It was then agreed between General SimpIt was the green of t son and myself that we should deliver a decisive attack. The generals commanding the artillery and engineers of both armies were unanimously of opinion that this should be our next measure. The 8th of Setember was the day fixed for the purpose.

attacks a field battery was to be placed in a quarry, nesr the exceinte, with its horses attacked. Two other batteries, of the First acked. Two other batteries, of the First tacked. Two other batteries, of the First acked. Two other batteries, of the First tacked. Two other batteries, of the First acked. Two other batteries are decided on evacuating the Redan. They decided on evacuating the

been impossible for it to make a vigorous time a second and formidable attack; movement against our lines, before the end as we had secured the possession of the Ma-

morning to advise upon it.

On the morning of the 8th the artillery of our left attacks, which from daybreak on

By means of the batter. had adopted several days before, in expecta-

Towards eight o'clock the engineers threw

er galleries of the Russian miners. prepared on this side for any eventualities which might arise, I had ordered the 20th and 35th regiments foot from Kamiesch and and the English should not before a terrible fire of artillery and the before a te lakoff. In the same way Gen. De Salles was serve from the Laneaster battery descended left; thus strongly securing the possession of our lines on this side. Before Karabeln-not to attack with his troops until a moment at a trot, crossed the trenches and boldly aia, as I have already said, our attack was to which I was to indicate to him by another stationed themselves within half-range

A little before noon all the troops were in readiness, and in perfect order on the points two divisions, supported in this heroic strugdoubt; which I had chosen for my head quar- koff. This work, which is a sort of earthen

All our watches had been regulated.

noon, precisely all our batteries ceased to thunder, in order that they might be adjust-

lac, and De la Motterouge, left the trenches. The drums and the clarions beat and sounded the charge, and to the cry of " Vive l'Empereur!" a thousand times repeated along the whole line, our intrepid soldiers precipitated themselves upon the enemy's defencommandant de Lacontric; 61st foot Col de Taxis, having in reserve the brigade Marolies; 15th foot, Col Guerin. 96th foot, Col a Pied on its left, sprang to the left face and vision, by the Zouaves of the Guard, Gen beki, 4th Chasscurs a pied, commandant they gained the parapet, manned with Rus- last and desperate attempt. Formed in deep foot, Col Mathieu; 2nd brigade, Col Picard; whatever came to hand—mattocks, stones, 91st foot, Col Picard; 94th foot, Col Kerand and used them as weapons guern) commanded the attack in the central Then took place a hand—to-hand structure. one of those exciting combats in which nothimmepiately sprang into the work; they drove back the Russians who continued to which no longer did us much harm.

The ships then went over bombarded the place for which no longer did us much harm. resist, and, in a few seconds afterwards, the The detachments of the engineers and more effect. On the With reference to the situation of these troops, our trenches have been divided into

tain in its advanced part nearly the whole of the attacking division; and the reserves which were well adapted to hold them, and others in the Karabelnaia and Careenage day at the Careening Bay and also the Curday and Rossard, Niel instructed Gen Beuret and Frossard,

The engineers who accompanied the stor-At the left attacks, as well as at those of ming columns were already at work; they

Convents 44 2,786 Independent Schools 85 4,923 Independent Schools 85 4,92

At the right attack a reserve of 24 field division, commanded by Gens Couston and during which the army of relief has been

as to be able, with the aid of the patteries and redoubts existing in that direction to repulse any attempt which the enemy might make on the counterforts of Inkormann.

By means of the batteries from the maison

en croix, of the guns of his steamers, of field guns brought to favorable points, and of the batteries on the north side of the roadrapidly, but kept up the system which they stead, the enemy deluged us with grape. and projectiles of every kind, and committed great ravages in our ranks. The powder a powerful diversion. But it blew a heavy magazine of the Russian Postern Battery gale from the north east, which, while it an had just exploded, thereby increasing our noved us very much on land, rendered the loss, and causing the eagle of the 91st to dis- sea exceedingly rough, and prevented the chambers charged in all with 1500 kilogrammes of powder, in order to destroy the lownet, de Ponteves, and Bourbaki, had been and the various martime forts. As at all As the possession of the Malakoff works times the division of Dulac and de la Motte-They succeeded in driving away the enemy's ry, Niel of the Engineers, and Martimprey, of the right and the centre, the Russians rethe chief of my staff, was at the Brancion re- doubled their efforts to reconquer the Mala

citadel of 350 metres in length and 150 metres in width, armed with 32 guns of differ ent calibre, crowns a mamelon which commands the whole interior of the Karabelnais quarter, takes in reverse the Redan which serves of the enemy. At the words of their chiefs, the divisions of Gens. M'Mahon, Dulac and De la Metterone and De la Mettero ing for the ships, but the only means of retreat open to the Russiana, namely, the bridge thrown across the roadstead from one bank to the other.

Thus during the first hours of the strife of The first the two armies, the Russians constantly reces. It was a solemn moment. The first the two armies, the Russians constantly rebrigade of M'Mahon's division, the 1st Reginewed their attempts; but Gen M'Mahon, is good report of them that are without," the Malhe be of the division d'Aurelles, and the ness of the slore, rendered the ascent extremely difficult to our men; but finally repulsed. The Russians, however, made a sians, who, in default of muskets, picked up column, they thrice assailed the breast of

After this struggle which ended about five | bombarded the batteries of Dunamun ing but the intrepidity of our soldiers and in the evening, the enemy appeared resolvtheir chiefs can give them the victory. They ed to abandon the spot, and only his batteries day, without, however, doing

At the right and centre, with that same special work, quickly set about carrying out

It was of the first importance in order enciente that was being constructed. Every- the 2nd corps, to take all necessary steps to deceive the enemy, that the assembl ng of all these troop; should take place without observation, and for this purpose all the lines of communication leading to our adlarge splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, and he in necessary steps the take an fledesary steps for establishing ourselves firmly in the Malakoff, and on that part of the curtain which had near cost us very dear. Struck by a large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, and he in necessary steps for establishing ourselves firmly in the Malakoff, and on that part of the curtain which had near cost us very dear. Struck by a large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, and he in necessary steps for establishing ourselves firmly in the Malakoff, and on that part of the curtain which had near cost us very dear. Struck by a large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, and he in necessary steps for establishing ourselves firmly in the Malakoff, and on that part of the curtain which had near cost us very dear. Struck by a large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in his right side, large splinter from a bomb in hi vanced places d'armes had been examined Gen. Bosquet was compelled to quit the field and be in position to drive him the next day the Maison en Croix, and all that portion of his defences.

These arrangements became, however, unnecessary. The enemy, hopeless of retaking the Malakoff, took an important reso-The enemy, hopeless of relution-he evacuated the town.

Towards the close of the day I had suspiy after for the attack on the town.

The English had 200 metres to cross un-

and religious differences, (for I recognize the signatures of men of different opinions and prepossessions on those heads, attached and prepossessions on those heads, attached to your address), is in my estimation, most valuable, very seasonable, and altogether welcome.

As I have already had the honour to point to your Excellency, the proper course was out to your Excellency, the proper

repulse any attempt which the enemy might town. In the centre the English were to seize the Great Redan; and, lastly, on the right, Gen-Bosquet was to attack the Mariet, Gen-Bosquet was to attack the Malake first time and field pieces brought up to selake first time and field pieces are beind for the first time and field pieces f

deeply to be regretted, but yet they are less

deeply to be regretted, but you advance, was preparing during thit ime a second and formidable attack; but we had secured the possession of the Maakoff, I sent word to him not to let it advance.

Our possession of this work, however, was of the country. I shall have many remarks to make known to claim, and many names to make known to your Excellency. That would bea task that

would be out of place here. It had been arranged that the fleets of Admiral Lyons and Bruat should come and bring their broadsides to bear at the entrance wounded at the head of their troops. Three times, the sailors who had landed and the ship gunners were the worthy rivels of the

its habitual intrepidity. It prepared a se-cond attack, which, doubtless, would have triumphed over the unexpected obstacles which had met their first; but the possession of the Malakoff properly led to the countermanding of this second attack.

The Sardinian Brigade of Gen Cialdini, which Gen de la Marmora had placed at my disposition to reinforce the first corps, bore he terrible fire which cut up our trenches with the firmness of veteran troops. The Piedmontese burned with desire to come to blows with the enemy; but the attacks on the Flagstaff Bastion having been postponed, it was impossible to satisfy the ardour of these brave troops. As at all times, our wounded, and even those of the enemy, have been the objects of the most zealous, intelligent, and complete care. We owe to the good organization of all our hospital services, to the devotedness of those to whom they are committed, the satisfaction of being able to save a great number of the

I cannot terminate this report without bringing to the knowledge of your Excellency how much upon this occasion, as upon all others, I have had to praise conduct of Major General Hugh Rose and Licutenant George Foley, Commissioners of her Britan-nic Majesty to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, in the numerous commu-nications which I have had during the action with General James Simpson, the Commander-in-Chiet. - Accept, &c.

THE BALTIC.

three hours on the morning of the