

In Russia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us."

The following are the latest Russian accounts:—
Varna, Monday.—Advices from Warsaw of the 25th announce that Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 18th, reports that there had been constant storms since the 14th, and that the allied fleets had suffered more than was first supposed. The total number of vessels of war and transports wrecked amount to about 25, besides which some vessels of war were reported to have suffered severe damage.

The siege works were suspended, and the bombardment, which had been gradually slackening, had almost entirely ceased on the 18th.

Odessa, Nov. 22.—Nothing of importance had taken place before Sebastopol to the 17th. The weather is bitterly cold.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—"As there are more than 700 sail engaged together in connection with the expedition, and some of these are small merchantmen, casualties on such an occasion were inevitable, but no account has been received of any loss of life, although among those forced upon the coast was the French ship of war *Henriette*, and the steamer *Pluton*. The reported sinking of an Egyptian frigate, with an admiral and 500 men, seems however to have been confirmed, and probably the diminution of the fire before Sebastopol may have arisen from the loss of expected supplies of ammunition."

It is stated that the blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying it, both towards the sea and the land. At present it is unlikely that the allies will divide the force.

A Bucharest letter of the 9th says:—"The greater portion of the Turkish troops hitherto stationed here, are now under orders for the banks of the Pruth. The cavalry have already left, the infantry and artillery as the point of starting, and the head quarters of the army of the Danube are expected to follow in a few days. This order, or rather the request which has caused this unexpected movement has, it is currently reported and credited, emanated from Paris, and is singularly ill-timed in the period of its arrival."

It is melancholy to think that the very movements now being carried into effect were urged by Omar Pacha upwards of two months ago, when he had the certainty of good weather before him, and when his presence with a large force on the Pruth, must have checked the despatch from Bessarabia, of Russian reinforcements to the Crimea. The pasha was then notoriously thwarted in his plans by the intervention of the Austrians, who obtained the support, if not confidence of the Ottoman government. Military leaders will be able to judge of the expediency of now leaving central military positions, and taking up others on the banks of a river on which the enemy has secured the means of crossing where and when he likes.

A subsequent letter of the 18th, says the Turkish advance has been countermanded. This seems to be the only diversion which has been made, and if it is the one promised by Louis Napoleon in his letter to General Canrobert, it will hardly afford much aid and comfort to the army in the Crimea.

With the following extract from the camp correspondence of the *London Times*, we conclude our war summary:—

"And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war entered the earth. It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy could stand our charge with the bayonet; but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier with his favorite weapon, and that at Malak alone did the enemy ever cry bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkermann not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist bayonets to bayonets, the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination."

The fall of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of fearful deeds of daring, of sanguinary battles, in which the bayonet was used in place of the sword, and the hand of the conqueror, Russian or British, raised only to engage fresh foes, all old bravado, as it were, was utterly abandoned, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our courage, and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day; for the vapors, fog and drizzling mist, obscured the ground where the struggle took place to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of a few yards.

Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill towards Inkermann, where the fiercest fighting took place, would have prevented one under the most favorable circumstances seeing more

than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below."

The following is the official report of the casualties in the British army in the battle of the Inkermann:—
Total—45 officers, 82 sergeants, 4 drummers, 533 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,110 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 101 rank and file missing.

Killed	462
Wounded	1,352
Missing	121
Total	2,605

THE SLAIN AT ALMA.—Our officers have distinguished themselves in the first engagement with the Russians by the ardour with which they threw themselves into the front of the battle; and they have fallen in numbers which show their daring and their eagerness to carry the flag of England to victory. Not a life that has been lost on that field will be wasted; the hand that is now powerless has done its work for the future as well as it will be done by those who still live to save it against the enemy. The reward of these brave men will be rendered it the morning of their friends and the sympathy of the whole empire. In saying the whole empire, we do not by the expression mean only the United Kingdom; they will have the sympathy of all inhabiting those dominions upon which the sun never sets. To the furthest plains of Australia, in the hills and valleys of the Cape, in the deepest recesses of the Canadian woods, the names of those who fell will be read, and tears will stand in the eyes wherever English blood throbbed in the heart. Seeing how many pass from this life leaving no record of themselves behind, we may envy the fate of those men who have nailed their names on entablatures of brass upon the history of their country.—*Globe*.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid of Nov. 21st, states that Espartero has intimated to the Cortes that the ministry is about to resign in order to leave the Queen full liberty of choice of her responsible advisers.

UNITED STATES.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—In addition to assisting at the consecration of the Provisional Bishop of this diocese, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by Archdeacon Lowe, on Friday inspected the Theological Seminary, and addressed the Students in affecting terms. On Saturday his Lordship accompanied the Provisional Bishop to the consecration of St. Michael's Church, Blomington. On Sunday he preached to overflowing congregations at Grace Church in the morning, and at St. Paul's in the evening. He also visited the Church for the Deaf Mutes, and delivered an address to them, which was interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Gallwey. The Bishop during his visit was the guest of the Rev. Dr. Haught.—*New York Churchman*, Dec. 2.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.—We have seen a statement, which is claimed to be upon the authority of persons deeply interested, that during the past twelve months more than four thousand American vessels, including those on the lakes and rivers, have been lost. During the same length of time, the number of vessels lost throughout the world was ten thousand? Up to the year of 1850, the average number of vessels lost all over the world was three thousand a year. The amount of insurance paid by the Marine Insurance Companies of New York last year, amounted to twelve millions. The loss on land, by railroad and otherwise, amounted to about eighteen millions—making the total loss, by sea and land, to be thirty millions in dollars.

CANADA.

PRaiseworthy.—The new cavalry corps have tendered their services for the ensuing spring to the Home Government. His Excellency the Earl of Elgin will take the offer on his departure; and will, preparatory to doing so, assemble the corps for muster at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the Durham walk. By the time they can be shipped, much improvement may be effected in their drill and appearance. They are well officered, and are sure of distinguishing themselves amongst the armies of the East.—*Quebec Gaz.*, Dec. 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—During the severe gale of Monday week the scho. *Arrow*, Capt. Rice, from Smith's Cove, near Digby, for this port with a load of produce, was lost, together it is feared with all on board. The *Arrow* left the night previous, and it is supposed she was captured in the gale which soon after arose. The vessel, bottom up, drifted ashore near Digby harbour. We learn that there were six persons on board besides the master, viz: Mr. J. Smith, mate, two men named Walsh, two named Sullivan, and a Mr. Hardwick. All the unfortunate persons belonged to Smith's Cove and vicinity, and leave large families and relatives to mourn their sudden bereavement. Captain Rice has left a wife and six children.

Since writing the above, we learn that some persons who left here on Saturday last, have returned from the wreck, which, it appears, brought up, on Little Dipper Harbour ledge, where the anchors and chains remain. Part of the materials and of the cargo has been washed ashore. There is no doubt but all on board have perished.—*N.B.*

CARP BRETON.

Having received our information from a source we can depend on, we are warranted in stating, that the operations of the Mining Association, at Sydney and Lingan Mines, in Cape Breton, next season, will be fully equal to the expected increased demand for Coal. Already, at Pictou, large contracts for the building

of the Workmen's House, and the reconstruction of Wharves, have been, or are about to be entered into; and by an advertisement in this Journal, it will be seen that Tenders are to be received on Friday week next for the construction in all, of forty four houses, at the above named Mines in this Island. A similar delay to that experienced during the season, now drawing to its close, in the shipment of Coal, will not have to be encountered by Freighters and Ship owners next year; the prevention of which inconvenience and detention, will have the effect of giving a fresh impetus to the already rapidly increasing demand abroad for Coal from this quarter; a branch of business that will also be greatly extended, under the operation of free Reciprocal trade with the United States.—*News*, Dec. 2.

Editorial Miscellany.

BEFORE our next is another Christmas will have passed. We have much reason to be grateful in this quarter of the globe, for the many mercies with which a beneficent Providence has crowned our seasons during the last year—for the blessings of health, plenty and peace which we have enjoyed. Other parts of the earth have been convulsed with war, and our beloved Mother Land has had to mourn the loss of many of her brave children, who fighting her battles against a desperate enemy, have mingled their blood with a foreign soil,—while here we remain calm spectators of these events, unaffected, except as our earnest sympathies are excited, by the burdens which the war imposes, or by either victory or defeat. Honor to the brave! May we never forget, in our happy exemptions, the duty we owe to the defenders of our common country. While we remember them in our prayers, let us, who live securely under the British flag, show our sense of its protection, by a more active sympathy in their behalf—by engaging in a public contribution, throughout the Province, to alleviate the distress of those who may be left widowed and fatherless, in this national struggle against Russian arrogance and despotic ambition. Our readers will find that some excellent Ladies in this City, have originated a Bazaar in aid of the Patriotic Fund, which is to be held on the 9th of January, and which will no doubt serve the object well; but there is plenty of room for other exertion, and we feel sure that if a public subscription to swell the Fund be not too long delayed, its projectors will be in no wise disappointed at the result. Who would not give cheerfully, contrasting his domestic comforts with the privations which in too many instances must be the lot of the families of the fallen, or of the brave fellows who may be spending a cheerless Christmas, in the intrenchments before Sebastopol.

The R. M. Steamship *America* is hourly expected from England, and there is considerable anxiety in the public mind with reference to the news she may bring. We trust it will prove more favourable to the allies, than that recently received through United States channels, and which we have transferred from the City papers. We have kept back our paper, in the hope to be able to lay the latest intelligence before our readers—but up to this time (Saturday, at 10 a. m.) there is no sign of the Steamer.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

December 15th, 1854.

The Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek for the present year has been adjudged to Mr. RANDALL, *Cogswell Scholar*. Mr. Cress proximo accessit. The Subjects for examination were the book of *Genesis* in the Original and in the Septuagint version, with the references to it and the quotations from it in the Old and New Testaments. The I. and II. Kings and I. and II. Chronicles, Sept. vers. and St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon. Revd. Prof. Hill, M. A. and Prof. Hensley, B. A., examiners.

The terminal examinations have taken place as usual. In Classical Literature and Mathematical Sciences the ordinary course has been pursued throughout the Term.

The Professor of Mathematics has devoted some attention to the adjustment and correct setting of the Azimuth and Azimuth, and Transit Instruments, to the use of the Sextant and theodolite, and to the Solution of Problems in Practical Astronomy.

The Revd. Professor of Theology has lectured on the Greek Testament, on Grotius and Barner, and on Homiletics.

The Examination Papers and Term Exercises have been in general read and in some instances carefully exact. Several matriculations have taken place at the close of this Term. Last Term will commence on the Monday after the 18th January.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY, President.