

to remember with the deepest gratitude the unabated labors with which you and your predecessors, and the whole constituency, have accepted my endeavour to discharge the trust confided to me. To the fulfilment of that trust I claim to have brought nothing except watchfulness and labour—I may, perhaps, add, an adherence to those principles, which, as already set forth by me in my previous course in Parliament, originally induced the university, a quarter of a century ago, to place me where I have since continued to be.

The experience of this unexampled confidence, while it increases my gratitude to those who have conferred it, increases also my regret at my separation from them: and if I could have hoped hereafter to serve them, as in the long period of my previous engagement, I should not now have felt it necessary to place at the disposal of Convocation, the greatest honor and one of the greatest enjoyments of my life—my seat as one of their burgesses in the House of Commons—I have the honour to be, my dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with the highest respect, your most obliged and most grateful servant.

(Signed) ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.  
1, Bedford-square, Jan. 18, 1864.

FRANCOR.

**FRENCH SEAMEN.**—A letter from St. Malo says:—An order has arrived to make a levy of all the seamen of from twenty to forty years of age who have not passed through four years of service. The only exception to this measure is to be such men as have been dismissed from the service within the space of a year. The extraordinary levy of sailors has produced a considerable sensation among the maritime population. The Chambers of Commerce of Saint Brieuc, Granville, &c., are preparing memorials to be submitted to the Minister, setting forth that all these districts which send out vessels to the Newfoundland cod fisheries, will be in a deplorable condition if sufficient men are not left to carry on the trade which is the life and of a large part of the north-western coast.

**ACTIVE SERVICE.**—Some companies of the Gendarmes have received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This is a highly significant fact, as it indicates preparations for active service: a certain number of companies of Gendarmes always accompany an army of expedition to do the police duties. Either Marshal St. Arnaud or General Canrobert will take the command. It is understood that the English admiral takes the chief command of the fleet in the Black Sea, a corps of British troops will be put under the superior command of the French general directing the operations of the allied army—an arrangement calculated to remove ground of jealousy.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

SEAT OF WAR.

MESSAGE TO THE RUSSIANS AT SEBASTOPOL.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—Consistently with the orders of my Government, the British (French) squadron, in concert with that of France (England), is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to prevent the Ottoman territory from all aggression or hostilities. I apprise your excellency thereof with a view to prevent all collision tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our Governments, which I am desirous of preserving, and which, no doubt, your excellency is equally anxious to maintain. To this end, I should feel happy to learn that your excellency, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace.—REDCLIFFE. (BARAGREY D'HILLINGHAM.) The letters of both Ambassadors are presently in these terms, and with the last word underlined as above. The *Retribution* has conveyed them to Sebastopol, with a French officer in charge of his Excellency's despatch. There are, besides, the prisoners, British subjects—Two engineers of the *Victory*, an Egyptian steamer, captured by the Russians—whose extradition has been formally demanded by our Ambassador.

One of the first consequences of the presence of the combined fleets in the Black Sea, should be an ample supply—(from somebody)—of ammunition to the Circassians. After their long war with Russia—a war which will be ever memorable in the world's history—a world would have been a sad and terrible result had the Circassians been forced to succumb at last through want of ammunition in not keeping the Black Sea open for the passage of auxiliary vessels.

The Polish and Hungarian refugees, who had been waiting for months at Constantinople to be employed, must have been taken into service, and they were sent to the army of Asia in the Turkish vessels, which sailed on the 2nd. Three of their chiefs had been

created pachas, and nominated generals of brigade. General Klappa had declined to go to Asia, saying that he preferred serving in Europe.

The Czar seems not to have known exactly what to do with the young Poles whom he dared not leave in their own homes after the revolution of 1831. He sent Polish boys of ten or twelve years old by thousands into Georgia; and the Poles who have deserted from the Russians say that there are multitudes more now in Circassia. There are also large numbers of Russians who have deserted. If many of the Russian soldiers prefer death to military life on the shores of the Black Sea, there is reason to hope that the Circassian forces will be strengthened by more such recruits. They say that they are treated at home worse than the dogs of other nations, and the Circassians believe it. When the Czar was off one of their bays in 1837, and touched at one of his own forts to survey the preparations made by his magniloquent General Williamineff for the winter campaign, a fire broke out and consumed everything in the way of provisions and stores: everybody being aware that it was a case of arson, adventured to prevent the Czar seeing how horrible was the state of the bread, and how little there was of it.

The Czar having taken the Principality on the Danube, wants to make a corresponding advance on the Baltic. Helsingfors he covets, Bornholm, and the seizure of one from Turkey is being followed we are told, by negotiations for the cession of the other from Denmark. The news of this reach London from Berlin, and if confirmed, will form another proof of the grasping character of the autocrat. Bornholm, as all the world knows, is an island in the Baltic off the coast of Sweden, but belonging to Denmark, and in size not very much larger than the Isle of Wight. It has, according to the last accounts, less than 20,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly poor peasants and fishermen, there being but few manufactures amongst them. As more desirable than the kind of Bornholm could be of little value to Russia, but as an advanced post for operations on the coast of Europe, it will be far more important. Hence the likelihood of this new statement of the Czar's intentions is that quarter may be confirmed by results. Bornholm is very far south of Stockholm, and if held by a power that had a fleet, like that of Russia, it would be a very dangerous neighbour both for Sweden and Prussia, to say no thing about Copenhagen and the Sound.

**BREITENBURG, Jan. 17.**—In the engagements which took place near Kalafat, from the 6th to the 10th inclusive, the Russians suffered heavy losses. One whole regiment of Rifles, and, with the exception of 400 men, one regiment of Lanciers, were completely annihilated. When the Russian reinforcements arrived, the Turks retired to Kalafat. The Turks are entrenched in eight villages around Kalafat.

Despatches from Vienna and Berlin announced on Thursday that the Emperor of Russia had positively rejected the propositions of the Conference of Vienna. This news had produced a considerable fall on the Bourse.

At St. Petersburg, on the 12th inst., M. de Reizet had arrived with the French categorical note. It was presented simultaneously with the English note of the same character which Sir Hamilton Seymour had received some days previously. The Council of Ministers was in deliberation on these notes, but had not determined on their answer. There seemed little doubt that the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea would be regarded as an hostile act by the Emperor of Russia, and the state of public feeling manifested great irritation against France and England.

The Russians, with their usual fertility of invention, have contrived to extract the bulletin of a victory out of the severe reverse inflicted on their arms on the 6th of January; but they utterly fail to account for the fact acknowledged by themselves, that the Turkish army—which they pretend to have routed on the first day—should have attacked them on three following days with increased vigour and success. It is stated, indeed, that the Turkish commander received reinforcements from Sofia, consisting in part of the Egyptian contingent, and that the Russians were harassed during the action by several feigned attempts at another passage of the Danube. The truth seems to be that these engagements were warmly disputed on both sides, and that both Turks and Russians held, on the 9th or 10th, pretty nearly the same positions as they had on the 6th. The report that the bulk of the Russian army had been driven back in disorder on Krajova is not confirmed; but, on the other hand, the Russians have, as yet, entirely failed in making even so much as a demonstration against Kalafat.

The officer whom Prince Menschikov sent from Odessa to St. Petersburg with the despatches announcing the victory at Sinope, spared no exertion to ac-

complish his journey with unusual speed, and on arriving at the capital was, according to Russian custom, immediately ushered into the presence of the emperor, to whom he delivered his despatches, saying, "I bring your Majesty intelligence of the successful issue of a considerable action." On which the emperor, much gratified, took him into his cabinet and seated himself to peruse their contents. When he had finished and addressed himself to the welcome courier to express his delight at the tidings, he found that the officer, worn out with fatigue, had fallen asleep, nor was he to be roused by any ordinary means. With that quick appreciation of human nature peculiar to the Czar he called out roughly, "So and so! your horses are ready?" and the zealous courier at once started up to his supposed duty! The emperor then inquired of him what rank he had? "Kapitan." "Well, then [to an adjutant in attendance] bring me a pair of epaulettes. I promote you on the spot to be *Podpolkownik* [Lieutenant-Colonel.] Embrace me!" and when the astonished officer had availed himself of this rare distinction, the Czar kissed him on his cheek. Since then no ruthless razor has been allowed to profane the cheek bellowed by the superior's lips.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Parish of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, London, seems to have been and to continue to be wonderfully fruitful in conversions from the Roman Catholic faith. In addition to the numbers before announced, we see that no less than 97 Romanists have renounced their errors in the same locality since 30th Sept. last. Nearly 70 of his converts have recently presented him with an Address expressive of regard, and accompanied by the gift of a handsome gown.

We observe by the last *Church Witness* that our old friend and fellow worker for a season, the Rev. J. W. Dibrow, has just completed a Church for the annihilation of a poor district of his parish of Simon's. It is described as an "extremely neat" Building, 40 x 20, with a Chancel 14 x 12, a communion-table, and well proportioned spire. Much credit is given to Mr. D. and those concerned in its erection. The Bishop of Exeter consecrated it on the 25th Jan'y, and preached "a short but very appropriate sermon" on the occasion.

In the last *Exeter Gazette*, we see a number of money grants from the S. P. C. K. to various objects in the wide episcopal Dioceses, which are the field of their unceasing generosity. That of Natal, lately formed, has received large assistance. We observe two grants of £15 each, for finishing two Schoolhouses in the Mission of St. Margaret's Bay, in this Province—one at Dover, and the other at North Shore, both extremely poor Districts. Also one of £15 to a Church at Cow Bay, C. B.—also £8 towards a Lending Library at Dighton, all at the instance of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese. Donations to the Society of £150 were announced, including one of £500 from Miss Phoebe Ewings of Warrington.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Prov. Secretary on Saturday reported from Committee on Elective Franchise, a Bill on the subject, consisting of Mr. Johnston's original Bill with amendments. Considerable discussion on the subject ensued. Monday the 13th was named for taking up Mr. J's resolutions relative to a Union of the Colonies.

On Monday the House was occupied chiefly in receiving Petitions and Bills, and in passing the usual votes in Committee of Supply, including £1000 for the Provincial Exhibition. The Legislative Council has not met for a week, no country members having arrived. A cool deal of discussion arose on the presentation, by Mr. John Campbell, of a Petition from Liverpool, praying for an extra Grant to open up an important line of road.—The question seemed to be whether the House would depart from the late practice of leaving all roads to take their chance out of the usual county grants, or whether in special cases an additional grant should be made. The latter and the more reasonable course was happily resolved upon, so that the hope the improvement of the country will be no longer retarded by the narrow-minded policy alluded to above. We knew of one settlement within 18 miles of Halifax, which, though in existence for 30 years, is yet without a road for a portion of the way and much of the rest of it in a break neck condition, just for want of special aid. Among the petitions presented on Monday, was one by Mr. Zwicker, from Bridgewater, to complete the long talked of road from that place to Mills Village.

On Wednesday and Thursday the House was occupied with routine business, and with a debate on the Elective Franchise Bill.

On Wednesday the Legislative Council was in session, and Hon. Mr. Almon made enquiry of the Government on the state of the Fishery negotiations, expressing a hope that the question may come before the House this session. He adverted to the silence on the subject in the Speech of the Lt. Governor. Hon. Mr. Bell answered, that if there was any thing new on the subject, he would procure and submit it.