

## Correspondence.

On Sunday last, the Revd. GEORGE W. HILL took leave of the Congregation of St. George by preaching to them a Farewell Sermon; and on the following day, Monday, at 4 P. M., the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry waited upon him and presented the following

## ADDRESS:

Vestry Room, St. George's Parish,  
Sept. 25th, 1854.

REVD. AND DEAR SIR,

Having been appointed a Committee at a general meeting of the Congregation of St. George's, to prepare and present an Address to you on the eve of your departure from among us; whilst we could have wished the day far distant which is to sever the sacred tie that has so long united us as Pastor and people; yet, as it is otherwise ordered, in the Providence of God, we cannot permit you to leave us without some expressions of our gratitude, love and esteem.

It is now nearly seven years since we witnessed the solemnities of the day of your Ordination, and with "a glad and ready mind," concurred in your appointment as Curate of this Parish. From that hour to the present our confidence has not diminished, and our fondest hopes of your usefulness have been fully realized. In all our intercourse with you, in public and private, in joy and sorrow, we have always experienced at your hands the kindness of the Christian, and the tender sympathy of a faithful and devoted pastor.

It has been your high and holy privilege to dispense to us the Word of life, to administer the comforts and consolations of religion, the Ordinances and Sacraments of our Church; and whilst we ascribe the praise to Him to whom alone it is due, we desire in our own and in the name of the whole congregation, to bear testimony to the faithful and disinterested manner in which you have performed the duties of your sacred office.

In taking leave of you, whilst we deeply regret the separation, we rejoice in your preferment, and pray that grace and strength may be given you from on High rightly and faithfully to discharge the responsible duties of your elevated position in the Church; preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, no man forbidding you, and that under your Pastoral guidance and care many faithful Ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ may be raised up to proclaim among us the "unsearchable riches" of the Gospel.

Your spiritual charge over us is about to be severed, but there are ties which unite the faithful Minister of Christ to his flock which can never be rent asunder; they are spiritual and eternal; they reach far beyond the changes of this fleeting world. In bidding you therefore "Farewell," we humbly hope that through the merits and sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, many of those to whom you have ministered will prove to you "a crown of rejoicing in Heaven;" where they "that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

With every expression of kind remembrance and affectionate regards to Mrs. Hill, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying token of our esteem, to be expended by yourself in the purchase of some lasting memorial of the affectionate remembrances of

Your Friends and Parishioners.

Signed by R. F. Uniacke, Rector, the Church Wardens, and Vestry of St. George's.

The Rev. G. W. HILL, Curate of St. George's.

## REPLY:

St. George's Parish, Sept. 25, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN.

With deep emotion and sincere gratitude I receive from you this more than kind address. To close my Ministry of nearly seven years amongst you, with so much love and esteem from the flock over which God had placed me, is an honorable distinction indeed. I wish to view it, however, not as a mere earthly honor, but as one conferred upon the Ambassador of Christ—an encouragement to go forward as a "good soldier of Jesus Christ," to "preach the Word," to "watch in all things," and "to do the work of an Evangelist."

The allusions which you have made to the discharge of my duties in public and in private, are expressed in terms so strong and affectionate, that I feel deeply humbled in myself, conscious that I am undeserving of any praise. Believe me, dear Brethren, that it is not the excitement of the moment, but a calm and searching review of the past which compels me to say that my failings and short comings cost me many a pang, and often drive me to the mercy seat. In those services, however, which God has enabled me to perform, I have experienced that aid, kindness, and sympathy which only an attached flock know how to bestow.

For your prayers at the throne of grace, that I may rightly and faithfully discharge the responsible duties of my new position, as I rejoice in their being offered now, so I ask a continuance of them for the future.

That men should go forth from our College to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ in its fullness and simplicity with hearts touched by grace, and filled with the Holy Ghost, is my own fervent supplication. Oh!

† The amount of the Parse... £70 4 7.

pray ye, that my future labors to this end may be abundantly blessed.

My Brethren, I leave this Parish,—the long known abode of fond associations,—as one leaves a beloved and familiar home. During my ministerial career, there have been days and weeks and events so marked by tokens of your good will, that they must ever stand out in bold relief upon the page of my life's history.

For this last noble memento of your love, let the *f. H.* hearts of Mrs. Hill and myself, rather than many words, express our deep felt gratitude. It shall procure some lasting monument on which we ourselves, and our children after us, may look with grateful satisfaction, and be an enduring record to which we can point, of the affection and generosity of the Parish of St. George.

Finally, Brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

That God may abundantly pour out his richest blessings on you and yours, is the prayer of

Your affectionate and grateful friend,

GEORGE W. HILL.

## News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Sept. 16.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.—THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.—Our last week's prognostications have since been verified by the unquestionable fact that the expedition has left Varna; and we are warranted in stating that there is every probability that our fleets are now before Sebastopol. The following despatch dated Vienna, Wednesday, though not yet confirmed, is entirely worthy of credit:—"The combined fleets, which had left Varna on the 4th, had appeared off Sebastopol on the 8th. A perfect cloud of transports, troop-ships, and steamers of all sizes, covered the sea in the vicinity of Balaklava." The number of troops composing the military portion of the expedition is variously stated; but we are within the truth in placing it at 80,000; with 25,000 sailors, and 3,000 cannon. With this overwhelming force we can scarcely be doubtful as to the ultimate result of the expedition; but a stout resistance will probably be offered by the Russians, who are concentrating large forces in such positions as to be available at any point near Sebastopol; in addition to which their naval forces are in complete readiness. Forts are being built four leagues from Sebastopol, and a mass of fire-ships are being prepared. There are 60,000 men in camp established near the town and the Russian fleet is armed. Prince Menschikoff directs the measures of defence. Marshal St. Arnaud has issued a somewhat grandiloquent address to the army in which he says:—"It is providence which calls us into the Crimea, a country as healthy as our own; and to Sebastopol, the seat of Russian power—in those walls, where we go seek together the pledge of peace and of our return to our homes.—The enterprise is grand and worthy of you. You will realize it by the aid of the most formidable military and naval force that has ever been collected." In forcible contrast to the General's drums and trumpets, Lord Raglan has issued a contemporary memorandum, requesting Mr. Commissary-General Fidler to take steps to insure that the troops shall all be provided with a ration of porter for the next few days.

ODESSA.—General Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes if the allies should attempt to take it, and then to return to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes—"Woe to those who remain behind or attempt to extinguish the fire." All means of extinguishing the fire, such as engines, &c., have been destroyed.

THE ROYAL INVALIDS.—The Duke of Cambridge had quite recovered from his recent illness before starting with the expedition; but Prince Napoleon was so seriously ill that the doctors held a council and declared that he was unfit to join the expedition. The Prince listened respectfully to the result of the consultation; and, after thanking his medical advisers, for the interest which they took in his health, immediately took his departure to join his division, which started on the 4th inst.

BUCHAREST.—The Russians are making great preparations for the defence of the left bank of the Danube in Bessarabia. All the supplies of corn and other provisions are to be destroyed "if the enemy should succeed in obtaining a footing in Bessarabia." The Turks continue to advance from the Danube towards the Buceu, and heavy artillery and French rocket batteries are moving in the direction of Braiлов. Pontoons and other materials for the construction of bridges are being collected at Matschin. The Austrians have entered Bucharest, and have made themselves particularly disagreeable towards Omar Pasha, who has been bored into dismissing his six

Hungarian aide-de-camps who were his most useful officers.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—LKD-STUND.—Beyond the fact that the French troops are on their way home and that the allied fleet will shortly follow, we have no news of importance from the Baltic. The feasibility of prolonging the operations for the present year by an attack on Swaborg, Helsingfors, or Cronstadt, is very questionable. The land forces are not sufficiently numerous to act with security; and to risk the safety of the fleet for the bare satisfaction of quarulous individuals, who, in snug armchairs, indifferently philippic about "the dilatory conduct of the war," would be a manifest absurdity. All the fortifications of Bomarsund, which cost six millions, have been reduced to shapeless masses of brick and stone. The marine authorities at Cherbourg have received orders to prepare for the reception of the entire Baltic fleet by the beginning of next month.

RUSSIAN RETREAT IN ASIA.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Trieste forwarded last night, of a sudden and hurried movement on the part of the Russian army corps which was lately operating under Prince Rebutoff against the Turks on the frontier of Georgia. The Ottoman Muahir ordered the advance of eight regiments of cavalry, desiring to draw on an engagement in the open field. The Turks approached nearer and nearer to the Russian camp, until they discovered that it had been abandoned as it in great haste. The Turks found in the enemy's camp ten spiked guns and ammunition; and a large number of waggons, besides mules, on the ground. It is ascertained that the enemy has retreated to the shelter of the walls of Gumri. The reason of this strange proceeding is not known; but it is supposed to be the presence of Schamyl with a large force near Tiflis; or it may be that Prince Rebutoff has heard that a large hostile force is embarked at Varna for some unknown destination, and fears an attack in Asia.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Therapia, stating that the French and Turks had joined the British fleet at Fidonisi, an island off the mouths of the Danube, opposite to Eupatoria, in the Crimea. The weather was fine. Troops and stores of every description continue to be shipped at Toulon and Marseilles for the East, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the epidemic in the ranks of the army, and to supply it with fresh provisions. Extensive preparations are also making in anticipation of a spring campaign. A newly-invented rocket is now being tried by a military commission; and siege guns, carrying a distance of upwards of five miles, destined to batter the granite walls of Cronstadt, are being cast in the Imperial foundry of Ruelle. They are all to be ready for next March. It is reported that the *Moniteur* will publish to-morrow or the day after an imperial decree calling out 60,000 recruits. A loan is now talked of, amounting to 400,000,000*fr.* It is even said to be concluded with three of the first banks of Paris, in Three per Cent. stock, at 70*fr.*

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.—We learn from Bucharest that Gen. Hess, at the moment of crossing the Wallachian frontier, addressed a proclamation of an equivocal character, that Omar Pasha interdicted the publication of it, and caused all the copies that had been printed to be seized.

VARNA.—A private letter states that the Russians have two large camps pitched on the very spot where we intend to land near Sebastopol. Fifteen thousand Russians got out of Odessa and landed at Sebastopol. This latter report requires confirmation.

The Russians are quitting Moldavia with all possible speed.

It is said that the Turks have entered Fokschay.

## THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The storm which has raged for some days in the Black Sea has ceased. On the 4th all the troops had embarked. The whole fleet consists of 600 sail.

On the 4th the first division of the fleet sailed in the direction of Sebastopol.

The strength of the army is 90,000 men. On the 4th Marshal St. Arnaud sailed on board the *Charmagne*.

THE EXPEDITIONARY ARMY.—VIENNA, Wednesday morning.—No accident happened during the embarkation of the expedition for the Crimea, and on the 3rd the greater part of the fleet weighed anchor.

Sebastopol was generally supposed to be the destined point of attack.

The whole army was in the highest spirits.