

acceptance with God, for he who keeps the whole law, and yet offends in one point, is guilty of all, neither may we join anything else with the obedience of Christ to obtain reconciliation. To suppose that anything of our own can be accepted, in the way of satisfaction, is to make Christ's atonement imperfect and insufficient. If we insist on paying part of the price, we must pay the whole. Salvation must be sought as the free gift of God, or we shall never obtain it.

"And here is the real fundamental difference between us and the Church of Rome. Her various corruptions, especially her doctrines of penance, of indulgences, of purgatory, may be traced to error on this point, and the great feature of the Reformation was the restoration to light of the doctrine, of justification by faith only, so prominently set forth by our Church in all her formularies. This doctrine has been perverted to their own destruction by those who turn the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and that it may be so perverted confirms our belief that this was the very doctrine taught by the Apostle, for this was urged against it as an objection in his day, and he fully meets the Antinomian inferences and refutes the pernicious conclusions, which have been drawn from it. "What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound? God forbid. How shall we that are dead to sin live any longer therein?" And again, "What then? Shall we sin because we are not under the law but under grace? God forbid."

"Do not then allow yourselves to be influenced in your preaching, to keep back this great doctrine by any fear of possible consequences, but preach it fully and constantly, preserving your congregations from error on either side with reference to it, by clearly distinguishing between our justification and our sanctification, and pointing out that whilst our works must be absolutely excluded from our justification, they are absolutely essential to our sanctification, that the former is complete at once, whilst the latter is progressive and continuous, the one implying reconciliation with God, the other the gift of holiness."

"We do not say that the two things are separable, or that God ever pardons without implanting the seeds of holiness, and commencing the work of sanctification in the heart. On the contrary we believe that the one gift invariably accompanies the other, but it is not the less important clearly to distinguish what is the actual ground of our acceptance with Him."

"This can only be learned from the revelation of God's will. His word alone can enlighten us, and any teaching which is not in strict accordance with its doctrines must be erroneous."

(To be continued.)

## News Department.

### Latest News from the Seat of War.

#### LORD RAGLAN'S DISPATCH.

The following is a condensed report of Lord Raglan's despatch, dated Nov. 8:—The Russians made a vigorous attack on our position overlooking the ruins at Inkerman, morning of November the 5. Assisted by the French, under Gen. Bosquet, the enemy was repulsed and defeated. The enemy had largely increased his force in the valley of Tchernaya. Considerable bodies of troops had joined the enemy, conveyed in carriages from Moldavia.—The enemy attacked our advanced pickets before daylight. These defended the ground foot by foot, against overwhelming numbers, until the 2nd Div. under Maj.-Gen. Pennesfather came up with its field guns. The Light Div. under Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Brown was also brought to the front; the 1st brigade, under Maj.-Gen. Colclough, occupied the long slopes towards Sebastopol, protecting our right battery, and the 2nd brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Buller, formed on the left of the 2nd division, with the 88th regt., under Lt.-Col. Jeffreys, in advance. The brigade of Guards, under H.R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and Maj.-Gen. Bentinck, went to the front, taking important ground on the extreme right alignment of the 2nd division, but separated from it by a deep ravine, and posting its guns with three of the 2nd division. The 4th div., under Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Cathcart, came from encampment, and advanced to the point and right of the attack; the 1st brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of Tchernaya. The 3rd div., under Lt.-Gen. Sir R. England, occupied ground vacated by 4th div., and supported the light div., by two regts. under Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, while Brig.-Gen. Eyre held command of the troops in the trenches.

The enemy advanced numerous batteries of heavy calibre, under cover of a cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, to the high ground on the left and front of the 2nd div. While strong masses of infantry vigorously attacked the brigade of guards. He also placed batteries of heavy guns on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field amounting in the whole to 30 pieces, independent of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol. The Russian columns advanced in force, under cover of a fire of shot, shell, and grape requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them. At this time two battalions of Fr. infantry, sent by Gen. Bosquet joined our right, and greatly contributed to the successful resistance of the attack, charging with our men and clearing down the hill with loss. An attack on our left was made about this time, and the enemy for a time possessed himself of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 88th, and the fourth by the 77th, under Lt.-Col. Egerton. The guards, under the Duke of Cambridge, in an opposite direction, were engaged in severe conflict. The enemy, under cover of brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted a redoubt, constructed for two guns, but not armed. The combat was arduous, and the guards were obliged to retire, until supported by a wing of the 20th, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt. The ground was afterwards occupied by French troops.

Meanwhile Lt. Gen. Cathcart, with part of 68th regt., descended into the valley, took the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding he was engaged with a superior force, in the attempt of withdrawing the men he received a mortal wound, shortly previous to which Brig.-Gen. Torrens was also severely wounded. The battle subsequently continued with unabated vigor and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line the fire of field batteries, the works of the place, and the ship's guns, till afternoon, when the fire slackened; and soon after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, over the Inkerman bridge, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field some five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. Such a spectacle as the field presented I never before witnessed.

I have still two duties to discharge—the one most gratifying, the last most painful. The allied troops behaved in the most brilliant manner. The troops have daily for several weeks constantly labored, and many of them had passed the previous night in the trenches. I am proud to bear testimony to the valor and energetic services of the French troops. I am under very great obligations to Genls. Canrobert and Bosquet, both of whom were on the ground, and in constant communication with me. Gen. Canrobert was again wounded on the 5th. In a subsequent despatch I will name the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Gen. Sir G. Brown, who was shot in the arm, but is doing well; the Duke of Cambridge, Major Gen. Colclough; Brig. Genls. Adams and Torrens, both severely wounded; Brig. Gen. Buller, also wounded, but not severely; Sir R. England, Brig. Genls. Sir John Campbell and Eyre. Lt. Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, who was ill on board ship, as soon as he heard of the attack, left his bed and was promptly at his post, but though owing to illness he did not take the command from Maj. Gen. Pennesfather, he gave me his best advice. It is deeply distressing to give a list of the killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's losses brought into the field not less than 60,000 men. They lost 5000 killed, and their casualties altogether are about 15,000. The number of British actually engaged did not exceed 2000 men. The French only amounted to 6000, the remainder on the spot being kept in reserve. While the enemy was attacking our right they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries, but were driven out in the most gallant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very gates of Sebastopol.

#### BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.—Cleveland, 17th Dragoons; Strangways, Townsend, Artillery; Sir G. Cathcart, Goldie, Seymour, Buckley, Aitch.—Staff; Packham, Newman, Neville, Gr. Guards, Dawson, Elliot, Ramsden, McKinnon, Bouvier, Grenville, Disborne, Coldstream Guards; Col. Blair, Fel. Guards, Conolly, Gibson, 80th Ft.; Col. Carpenter, Richards, Taylor, Seabey, Sterling, 41st Ft.; Dashwood, 50th Ft., Dalton, Armstrong, 49th Ft.; Dowling, 20th; Hunt, 21st; Stanley, Bland, 57th; Smyth, Curtis, Clutterbuck, 63d; Wyane, Barker, 68th; Cartwright, Rifles; Thorold,

Kerr, 19th; Nicolson, 17th, Malcolm, Rifles.

Wounded.—Garbutt, Beckett, Tucker, Ingley, Andrews.—Artillery; Bentinck, Clifton.—Staff; Hamilton, Bradford, Tipping, Fennell, Stuart.—Grand Guards; Hackett, Fitzroy, Upton, Fielding, Amherst, Coldstream Guards; Walker, Seymour, Shuckburgh, Gippe, Baring, Bland, Drummond, Edington, Esch Guards; Adams, Gabbins, Adams, McDonald, Harding.—Staff; Mantiver, Ross, Dickson, Bayley, Lawton, 30th Foot; Meredith, Rowlands, Bigh, Bush, Fitzroy, Johnstone, 41st; Halsey, Wadsworth, 47th, Warren, Daubigny, Hunter, Harrow, Morgan, 65th, Champion, Hume, Vialla, Nonington, 85th; Torrens, Maitland, Torrens.—Staff; Horn, Crofton, Sharpe, Wood, Butler, Bonnett, Paulsell, Tr. & W. 20th; Crumlie, Bickers, Templeton, King, Kelson, Stephens, 21st; Hogue, Venable, 47th, Harrie, Fairclough, Johns, Newingham, Twyden, Morgan, Bennett, 63d; Smith, Cater, 68th; Hardy, Hillyar, 46th; Rooper, Buller, Flower, 2d Lt.; Sir G. Brown, Staff; Threlkeld, Shipley, Butler, Ross, Jones, 7th; Vane, Duff, 23d, Corlett, Owen, 53d; Cicer, Baynes, Jefferys, 88th; Newdegate, Rifles; March, Marines.

Negotiations are actively continued between the German powers. It is stated that the Prussian government has made a draft of a motion, which it is willing to make in the German Diet, it to be approved of by Austria. The essential points are:—

1. The German Bund, in accord with Austria and Prussia, recognizes the four points as the basis of the future treaty of peace.
2. The German Confederation approves the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrian troops.
3. After the four conditions have been accepted by Russia, Austria will make no other demands on that power.
4. Austria will pledge herself not to take any further steps in the Eastern question, without having previously come to an agreement on the subject with Prussia and the Federation.
5. Austria, Prussia and the Confederation shall address a collective summons to Russia of the four conditions.

6. Should Russia not reply favourably to this summons, the military committee of the Bund will immediately take all necessary measures to put the contingents of the Federal States on a war footing.

7. All future resolutions respecting the Eastern question shall be taken by the Bund.

8. Prussia and the Bund declare that they will give Austria their full support in her own territories and in the Principalities, if she should be exposed to an attack from Russia.

To this the Austrian government is understood to have replied, that she freely accepted the propositions respecting the four conditions, but, as to paragraphs 4, 7 and 8, Austria would not bind herself to remain wholly on the defensive, nor abandon her right to form her own resolutions. The Austrian Cabinet would, however, explain its views further in the form of a note on the treaty of April.

The two following statements—opposite as are the inference drawn—constitute the latest to hand on the subject.

The Vienna Oct Correspondenz of the 26th states that, on that day, Count Buol and Count Arnim, by order of their respective courts, Austria and Prussia, signed an additional article to the treaty of April 20.

As a consequence of the complete understanding (says the Correspondenz) thus established between the two great German powers, it is certain that the motion about to be made in the Diet will be carried by a majority almost amounting to unanimity. Thus the influence of the whole of Germany will be secured on the great question now pending.

A Vienna despatch of the 25th to the London Times states that the Austrian government has accepted without modification the proposition contained in the Prussian note of the 16th. If this refers to the motion to be made in the German Diet, Austria and Prussia are less likely than ever to side with the allies.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to General Canrobert, expressing his entire satisfaction with the courage the army displayed in the battle of the Inkerman, and added:—

"The English and French governments direct their serious attention to their armies in the East. Already steamboats are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. The increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful diversion is about to take place