

this year by the "Tenth Annual Conference" of the Evangelical Alliance, the reports of whose proceedings may be read by those who think them important, at great length, in the Dissenting newspapers. Our Scottish friends, however, are being looked after by others as well as the Evangelical Alliance. The third of August, 1856, is proclaimed as a most memorable epoch," by the Roman Catholic organs, for their cause in the Scottish metropolis, as on that day they consecrated one of the largest edifices in that splendid city as a cathedral. They say that the great influx of converts from the Presbyterians has rendered this spacious building necessary. Dr. Gillis, the Vicar-apostolic of Edinburgh, purchased this once Protestant church for £4,500. The religious orders are also spreading themselves. The Franciscan nuns, who established themselves a few years since at Glasgow, have opened two dependent institutions of their order, —one on the banks of the Clyde, the other at Aberdeen. There are said to be 4,000 Romanists in Glasgow.—*Id.*

On the evening of Monday last the anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol was celebrated at Sheffield, by the preservation of a valuable pen and pocketknife to each of the 225 surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 4th Dragoon Guards (now principally stationed at Sheffield), who were with their regiment on its landing in the Crimea, and passed through the Crimean campaign. The knives are the gift of the proprietor of the Surrey Music-Hall, Sheffield. They each contain six blades, are extremely handsome in design, and are of the best material and workmanship, having cost about £100. On one side of each knife is the name of the recipient, with the words "Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol," as on the Crimean clasps; and the following inscription on the reverse side:—"Presented to the Crimean Heroes of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, by Thomas Yondan, Sheffield." They were presented by Mr. Overend, and the soldiers were afterwards addressed by Mr. Roebuck, who said to them:—

"It gives me pleasure to behold you now again in times of peace. Not that I am one of those who had the peace that has come with very great pleasure. But still you are here among your fellow countrymen. They have received you with that cordial sympathy which I know will cheer the British army in times to come, when difficulties may arise, and when they will have to face again the enemies of this country in the field. When that time comes you will be ready. When that time comes we will support you. (Cheers.) When that time comes you will do your duty, and we shall appreciate you for having done it. Be you assured that this is but a slight token of the feeling of the people of this country. (Cheers.) It is the straw which shows you which way the wind blows. (Loud Cheers.) The men of England respond to you. They are with you. They know the difficulties that you overcome; and they welcome your return from them. (Cheers.) Men of peace we are. We know full well the blessings of peace, and it is because we do so know them we appreciate you, who are men of war; for by your efforts these blessings are maintained. (Applause.) It is a great mistake to suppose that the English army is in any way opposed to Englishmen. They are the protectors of England; they are the protectors of our glory; they are the protectors of our freedom. And here now is one striking instance that your institution affords of the thorough confidence we have in you and in the institution to which you belong. We are not afraid of soldiers. We love you as brethren, and we know that you will protect us as such. (Applause.)"

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular, ordering the reduction of the army to the following status:—

"Seven battalions Foot Guards, each at an establishment of 10 companies, of 46 sergeants, exclusive of the schoolmaster, 17 drummers, including drum-major, 800 rank and file, with 50 supernumerary rank and file to each battalion until absorbed; with an addition of 1 pipe-major and 5 pipes to each battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

"Eighty-two regiments at home and in the colonies [the 12th Foot and the regiments in India are excepted], at an establishment of 11 companies, of 36 sergeants, exclusive of the schoolmaster, 21 drummers, including drum-major, 1,900 rank and file, with 50 supernumerary rank and file until absorbed, to be borne by the service companies when the regiment is at home."

The men retained are to be of the standard of 5 feet 6 inches; the others will be allowed to enlist in the

Land Transport Corps about to be organized under the title of the Military Train, with pay assimilated in all respects to the cavalry. The remainder are to be disposed of:—

"Firstly. Men to be invalided as totally unfit for service.

"Secondly. Such non-commissioned officers and men as may be considered by the medical officers as of weakly constitution, and not likely to become robust and efficient soldiers.

"Thirdly. Men of incorrigibly bad character whom it may be desirable to discharge, and who, being marked, will not be able to re-enlist, provided they are not entitled to pension or gratuity under any existing warrant. A special report of these cases is to be made for the decision of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"Lastly. And only, if necessary, after having disposed of the three classes above specified, a return of the remaining officers and men, without distinction as to the age or length of service, who may be disinclined to continue in the army, and are desirous of being relieved from their engagements; and such rank and file as will not volunteer to other corps."

Supernumerary non-commissioned officers will be allowed to remain; and medallists will have a preference in the arrangements.

Great efforts are making for a grand dinner to some 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers, with Crimean medals, at Dublin. Lord Gough hints that it is possible Marshal Duke of Malakhoff (Pelissier), whom he is expecting as a guest, may be present.

Last night's Gazette announces that the widows of Admirals Corry and Boxer, Major-Generals Estcourt and Adams, Brigadier-Generals Tylden and Fox Strangways, shall enjoy the titles and precedence they would have had supposing their husbands had survived to be decorated as Knight Commanders of the Bath.

The official revision of the sentences on the Nenagh Militia mutineers is as follows:—Four men sentenced by court martial to transportation for life commuted to twenty-one years, and two men sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation commuted to fourteen years each; two, sentenced to twelve years' transportation, commuted to four years' penal servitude. One of the prisoners tried was found "Not guilty." The sentence of death passed upon Pat'k. Burus, of the North Tipperary Militia, at the last Nenagh Assizes, for the murder of a soldier of the 41st Regiment, has also been commuted to transportation for life. The five men of the North Tipperary Militia who were sentenced at the same assizes to fifteen years' transportation each, have had their sentences commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

Mr. John Mitchell, the fanatical Irish rebel, has published a circular to the Irish in the United States, urging them to vote for Mr. Buchanan, for the Presidency. The chief reasons on which he founds his advice are, that Mr. Buchanan rests on the broad constitution, and will resist factions from within and the common enemy without. "I mean, of course, the British Government, my enemy, thy enemy, his enemy, our enemy, your enemy, their enemy, and the enemy of mankind."

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that at Arklow, last Friday, while three poor men were searching for grains in the old gold streams, they found a fine nugget of remarkable purity, weighing more than six ounces, troy weight. The piece of gold will be sold for £30.

SPAIN.—The dissolution of the Cortes has been declared and justified, without any intimation of any fresh Chambers being constituted in their place; a step without precedent in the many former revolutions of Spain. Gen. O'Donnell still remains master of the situation, but political writers are speculating, not as to his dismissal—that is certain—but as to whether he will be succeeded directly by Narvaez or an intervening Ministry. O'Donnell has carried a decree in the council, without, it is said, a dissentient voice, declaring the expulsion of Christina illegal, and restoring her to all her former possessions. He has been rewarded for his successful *coup d'etat* by the presentation of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor of the French. At a ball given on the night of the 29th ult., in honour of the marriage of the Infanta Amalia, "Gen. O'Donnell," says the *Epoca*, "remained the whole night by the Queen's side, receiving, as well as M. Rios Rosas, and the other Ministers, numerous marks of sympathy from all the political men present at the ball."

ITALY.—It is again reported that steps are being taken for a concurrent move between England, France, and Austria, against Naples, to compel King

Ferdinand to act upon their representations. In the meantime, the Court of St. James, to mark its displeasure, will not renew diplomatic intercourse by the appointment of a successor to Sir Wm. Temple. It is also stated despatches have been sent from London to Lord Normanby, conveying, in terms such as are rarely used towards an Ambassador, the great dissatisfaction of his Government at the manner in which he has misrepresented the views of England with regard to Italian affairs.

A letter from Bayonne gives the following account of the daily habits of the little Court of Biarritz:—

"The Empress enjoys her sea bathing with as much pleasure and with as little etiquette as when she was a comparatively obscure frequenter of this delightful watering-place. The Emperor and she walk on the beach, the heights, or the rocks, like any one else, without the least state. They have their little dinner parties and receptions, to which the local authorities and a few friends and relations of Mademoiselle Montijo (before Mademoiselle Montijo dreamt of being an Empress) are, of course, invited. Their life passes very simply and very agreeably, and, but for the greater number of visitors whom the presence of the Emperor in such a place naturally attracts, no other change is observable.—The Emperor and Empress may be met every day wandering among the highways and byways of the town and liberties of Biarritz. They and the Imperial infant are in excellent health, so far as appearances can be trusted."

The death at Rome is announced of Prince Charles Doria, who every year was accustomed to distribute a sum of 40,000*l.* in alms. He was a *saccone*, and, not content with what he gave himself, used to go, barefoot, dressed in coarse sackcloth, with a thick cord around his waist, about the streets, imploring charity from the passers-by for the poor.

UNITED STATES.

A public meeting was held at the City Hall, in Portland, on Monday Evening, Sept. 15, 1856, to take into consideration the expediency of celebrating the opening of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Toronto. The meeting was quite large. John Neal called the meeting to order, and John B. Brown was chosen Chairman, and E. M. Patten, Secretary.

After some remarks by the Chairman and Messrs. Poor and Neale, a committee was raised to select a large committee, to whom should be entrusted the whole matter.

The Grand Trunk Railway line is to be opened to Toronto at an early day in October. The length of this line is 333 miles, or 12 miles less than the former estimates of its distance.

The completion of this link makes a continuous line to 1372 miles from Portland, as follows:—

Portland to Montreal	292 miles.
Montreal to Toronto	333 "
Toronto to Hamilton	38 "
Hamilton to London	76 "
London to Detroit	111 "
Portland to Detroit on Broad gauge lines	850 "
Narrow gauge lines—	
Detroit to Chicago	284 "
Chicago to Mississippi River at Rock Island	183 "
Rock Island to Iowa City	58 "
	522 "

Total length of road from Portland to Iowa city, 1372 miles.

From Toronto west the Grand Trunk line is completed to St. Mary's, 91 miles, which is to be extended to London, 190 miles, the coming year, making a double line between Toronto and London.—From London a single line will be extended to Sarnia, operated for the use of the Great Western and Grand Trunk companies.

From Toronto north a line extends to Lake Huron at Collingwood, on the 5 1/2 gauge, a distance of 69 miles, so that the completion of the Railway to Toronto furnishes a perfect connection between the seaboard at Portland and the Far West. We hope to see at the proposed celebration at Portland, a full representation of the business men of Canada and the Western States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following telegraphic despatch was received on Monday last at the Exchange Reading Room:

The American Steamship —, arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

Consols were quoted (early) at opening, 93 3/4 to 93 7/8; market, however, closed at 94.

The money market was considered more stringent. Financial affairs are reported unchanged.

The market for Broadstuffs was considered more buoyant.

Wheat had advanced 2*d.* to 4*d.* a bushel, with a brisk demand.

Provision market in a quiet state.

Affairs in Naples are becoming more serious.