

ly as to affirm that a worthy and sacred motive did not influence the gathering: we witnessed, and that it was produced by the paltry desire to gratify a prurient curiosity. Sure we are that the most thoughtless did not go away unaffected; and if any came to scoff, we believe that the awful solemnity of the ceremonial, if it did not hurry the mind along in spite of itself to devotion, must have at least driven far away the lighter feelings which the sly impertinence of irreverence is apt to call forth in the vulgar breast."

A Commission, composed of English and French officers, for dividing the booty found in Sebastopol, met on the 15th of September. An inventory in detail was ordered to be made, and sub-committees appointed to explore the various forts. At its second sitting on the 25th, the presidents of the sub-committee laid on the table a detailed statement of everything found in Sebastopol:—

* The number of cannon in bronze (brass) is 128; that of iron guns, 3,711; total, 3,839. It was unanimously agreed that the guns should be divided into two equal parts, and one half sent to France and the other to Great Britain, with the exception of two field brass pieces, which would be offered to General de la Marmora. The effective strength of the Anglo-Sardinian army on the 8th of September was 63,715 men, and that of the French army on the same day was 126,705 men. The commission, therefore, decided that France should have two-thirds, and Great Britain one-third, of the value of the booties and trophies. The commission divided the following into three parts, two for France and one-third for England, with the understanding that they are to remain for the supply of the defence:—417,314 round shot; shell, 101,755; canister cases, 24,080; gunpowder, 325,000lb.; ball cartridges, 470,000 in good condition, and 160,000 damaged; waggons, 80; yards, 6; logs of *lignum vitæ*, 500; anchors of port moorings, 400; anchors of different sizes, 90; grapplings and small anchors, 50; chains for anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000lb.; old ropes 100,000lb.; water casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 50,000lb.; pulleys 460; spars, 60; tools, 300; bar iron and steel, 1,400,000lb.; iron wire, 400lb.; iron checks, 320lb.; sheet iron, 16,000lb.; tin plate, 14,000lb.; red copper, 129,000lb.; nails, 6,000lb.; firewood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 200 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers, weighing 6,000lb.; the remains of a steam engine of 220-horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians; large copper boilers, weighing 100,000lb.; old copper, 100,000lb.; copper screws, 10,000lb.; old iron, 160,000lb.; bells, 16; hospital beds, 359; iron forges in great numbers; main tackles, 12; coal, 2,000 tons; steam-engines, of 20 horse-power, for the basins, 2; large pumps, for the basins, 3; iron boilers, 3; 1 high-pressure engine of 16-horse power, for the basins; iron cranes, 18; an engine of 12-horse power in the military bakery; 2 dredging-machines of 30-horse power, unserviceable; a still, a clock, six marble statues, two Sphinxes, a large basso-relievo; biscuit, 500 tons; flour, 150; barley, 9; buckwheat, 117; oats, 18; millet, 51; wheat, 20; peas, 1½; salt meat, 60; wheat in the granaries, 500 quarters, &c."

The breadstuffs were declared unfit for the use of the allied armies, and sent to Eupatoria for the support of the Tartars, to whom the allies furnish subsistence. The commission decided further that the few objects of art found in the place should be placed at the disposal of the General-in-Chief.

At the third sitting, on the 30th of September, the subject was the valuation of the guns, and it was decided that they should only take count of the value of the metal. One of the members observed that among the brass guns there were two Turkish field-pieces; these were placed at the disposal of the Ottoman Porte. A high-pressure engine of 20 horse power, a distilling machine, and a clock, were comprised in the French list, and in the English list were comprised a high pressure engine of 16-horse power and a furnace. As it would be impossible to decide the wood of the houses and buildings to be demolished, the city itself was divided, and to the English was allotted the east and to the French the western portion. The Karabelnars, or English portion, contained the largest and most valuable portion of the articles captured.

Novo Scotia butter is quoted in the St. John's N. F. Dec. 13. Price. Current, at 1s. 2d per lb. Sovereigns at £1 4, and duty 3s. per cwt. Here during the same week it was selling by the tub in our country markets at 1s. 5d and 1s. 6d. Sovereigns at £1 5s.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

CHRISTMAS, 1855.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

1. The B. A. examination has been held as usual, and Mr. Rupert J. Uniacke received his Certificate, *satisfacti*.
2. The first Responsions under the new Statute have taken place, and the names of the following Gentlemen have been recorded as having passed them with credit:

BRASS,
HILL,
GRINDON.

3. The Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek has been adjudged to Mr. T. Crisp, Scholar. No proximo accessit, as on former occasions, has been awarded.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS.

	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>
	Grail.	Trat.	Varit.	Theologic.	Mathematics & Physics.
	Myers Hill Lawson Smith Stems R. F. Uniacke Moren Ruggles	Myers Stems Grindon Branno Bliss Hill Green Tays	Tays Branno Stems Grindon Bliss Gray Hill Smith W. H. Hill Almon, sq.	Crisp Gray Almon Grindon Hill Stems Tays W. H. Hill Bliss R. F. Uniacke Lawson Green Ruggles Moren	Branno Almon Smith Gray Almon, sq. Bliss Tays Grindon Hill Green Stems W. H. Hill Lawson Ruggles R. F. Uniacke Moren Green Tays

THEOLOGY.

1. The subjects in this department have been copious, including portions of the Old Testament in Hebrew compared with the Septuagint and Vulgate, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles to the Ephesians and to Titus in the Greek Testament, Ecclesiastical History, Liturgies, Evidences, with Butler's Analogy, and composition of Sermons. At the Examination Mr. Gray distinguished himself by the promptitude and precision of his answers on the three first centuries, from Meheim. The Professor reports of the majority of his pupils that their attendance has been punctual and their preparation satisfactory, while some have evinced a very marked interest in their work.

CLASSES.

2. Some of the dramas of Sophocles and Euripides have been studied, as also the *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis* of Xenophon and the *Iliad* of Homer.—the *Annals* of Tacitus, the *Satires* of Juvenal and Horace.—*Cicero de Officiis* and *Virgil*. Themes, Essays, and other exercises in composition have been written. In this department the general comparative merit of the Second Class ranks highest.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

3. Here the Studies have been in Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy. The Professor after expressing his pleasure in testifying to the diligence and attention of his pupils, adds, "with some few exceptions the general behaviour of the Students is exactly what we desire."

NATURAL SCIENCE.

4. Instruction has been given in the Chemistry of the non-metallic Elements, their nature and modes of occurrence, their uses to man in the simple state, the character of the compounds they form, and the laws which regulate their union among themselves, and the manner of the distribution of such substances in the organic and inorganic kingdoms; together with the numerous and important applications they admit of. The Professor submitted a series of Essays written weekly by his class, which together with

the actual examination papers, indicate their knowledge of such general topics as ozone of the air, bleaching and disinfecting powers of chlorine and charcoal, laxative effects of Iodine, of Sulphur, the extended use of Phosphorus, the wonderful relations of the atmosphere, &c., the manufacture of Gas, sulphuric and nitric acids, of glass, &c. The report in this branch is commendatory, with very rare exception, of the whole class for extreme regularity, interested attention and desire to profit by their opportunities.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

5. In the French Class there has been a general repetition of the regular and irregular verbs, translation from dictation including the niceties of the language and verbal exercises on the principal points of Syntax. In German in three divisions, the Grammar has been thoroughly studied in the difficulty connected with the separate, passive, reflexive and irregular verbs and the construction of sentences. The senior class read with intelligence portions of the *Paraphrase* of Herder and the *Parabeln* of Krummacher. The proficiency had been on the whole satisfactory to the Professor and to the Examiners.

6. In closing the examinations the President took occasion in his address to advert to some points in which the Collegio Board confidently look for a decided improvement in the ensuing term, while he felt happy in finding so large a proportion of the Students enjoying the full commendation of all the Professors.

7. Mr. Albert Mitchell from the Chester Grammar School, under the Revd. R. Payne, was examined and matriculated.

8. A satisfactory examination of the Collegiate School under the Rev. D. W. Pickett, B. A., completed the Academical business of Michaelmas Term.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
President.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

By the subjoined general remarks I would like to draw attention to certain circumstances connected with the celebration of the Holy Communion. At the very commencement of the office, a rubric says, "The table, at the Communion time, having a fair white linen cloth upon it, shall stand in the *body* of the Church, or in the Chancel, &c."

Immediately previous to the prayer of Consecration, the rubric again says, "When the priest standing before the Table, hath so ordered the Bread and Wine, that he may with the more readiness and decency break the Bread before the People, and take the Cup into his hands, he shall say, &c."

Now the practice usually observed in our Churches is to arrange these two rubrics—in the first place, the Table is usually placed against the chancel wall, so that when a Clergyman is about to consecrate the elements, he only follows half the rubrics, and places himself certainly in one sense (in my opinion the wrong sense) before the table, with his back to the Communicants, excluding their view from the act of Consecration; and in so doing forgetting the other half of the same rubric which directs him to stand before the Table only, that he may with more readiness and decency break the Bread before the people.

A remedy for this at once suggests itself; let us remove our Communion tables from the wall, and place them more in the centre of the chancel, so as to leave a clear space between the Table and the wall, in order that when the Priest places himself as the rubric directs, before the Table, he can face the worshippers, and break the Bread and take the Cup before them. The great advantage of this would be, that it would be in compliance with, and tend to harmonize, the rubrics of the Prayer Book, which all are bound to observe; and would doubtless be moreover in accordance with the practice of our Saviour, at His first institution of this Sacrament: for it is against all reason to suppose that when He blessed the Bread, and took the Cup, He turned away from his disciples, for whose benefit alone He performed that gracious act.

Again: before the Gloria in Excelsis in the post Communion, the rubric says, "there shall be said or sung." As far as my observation extends, and as far as I have been able to learn, this practice exists throughout the diocese, for the Communicants to remain kneeling during this hymn of praise. Is this posture the right one? I think not:—it is usual to perform all songs of praise, standing; and the Communicants ought to rise when this is "said or sung," instead of continuing to kneel. The rubric in the American Prayer Book has the addition "all standing." Yarmouth, 10th Decr. J. W. H. R.