

European Intelligence

DETAILS BY THE "AMERICA."

THE WAR &c.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, Nov. 6. Sir.—The accompanying copy of a letter from Capt. Sherard Osborn, will place the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in possession of detailed account of the active and energetic proceedings of the squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the command of that valuable officer. The enterprise, which was undertaken and so successfully carried out by Commander J. C. Comberrell, of the Weaver, in crossing the Isthmus of Arabat, and in destroying a large quantity of forage on the Crimean shores of the Sivash, reflects great credit on that officer, and adds still further proof of his having deserved that promotion which their Lordships have lately been pleased to confer upon him.

EDMUND LYONS, Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief. To the Secretary of the Admiralty Her Majesty's ship Veurvius, at Sea, OCTOBER 26.

Sir.—I am returning westward towards Genioli, having been employed with her Majesty's ships named in the margin "stoon coast of this sea as Taganrog. On Cooked Spit, as well as Biolosari or White-house Spit, the enemy had established a large force in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of rifle-pits and breastworks, from which they opened fire upon any of our vessels taking shelter under those points, and as the enemy had number of boats with them with which they could easily board a vessel in distress I thought it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men. The Recruit, Lieutenant George F. Day, came in collision with them on the 15th instant, and although he could not dislodge the riflemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in the spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Lieutenant Day, in a sorry way, received a severe injury of the foot, by accidental explosion of an eight inch gun, but he speaks in high terms of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. W. Parker second master of the Recruit, executed the service intrusted to him. On the 20th of October the Arcton, Lieutenant Hubert Campion, drove in a large force of cavalry which attempted to prevent him from approaching Crooked Spit, and on the 24th of October the weather was sufficiently favourable to enable me to get the Veurvius also on to the Besolzar Spit, at 1 p.m. the small arm men and marines of this ship landed, under Lieutenant Choblin H. Strode, Mr. R. B. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. D. R. Farquharson, clerk, and supported by the ship's boats. Directed by the enemy they escaped the landing, they beat a rapid retreat though fully 150 in number, and effected their escape by a superior knowledge of the paths through the swamps. Lieutenant Strode then destroyed their posts which had been recently reconstructed by them, and he also destroyed 11 of the boats and an extensive store of fire-arms; near the town of Alti. The Recruit, Lieutenant Day, at the same time destroyed, in the neighborhood of Marlapou, two large fisheries and some fine, launches, mounted on regular travelling land-carriages, and in the evening we were complete masters of the only portion of the coast the enemy have attempted to re-establish themselves upon, and as the frosts have already set in, I am in hopes that they will not be able to recover their ground before next spring. The extraordinary efforts made by the enemy to prosecute their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their importance. They sometimes move down 200 or 300 soldiers, who escort large launches placed in the sea, and are drawn by oxen laden with nets and gear, as well as fishermen to work them. The fish directly they are caught are carried off to the interior; and when it has been remembered that we have destroyed a hundred launches upon the Spit alone, some idea can be formed of the immense quantity of fish consumed on this coast, and in proof of this I enclose a large quantity of forage and corn at the entrance of the Salghir and Kara-Su-Rivers. The zeal and enterprise displayed by Lieutenant Comberrell on this occasion, as well as whenever any service has to be performed, are most conspicuous; and his judgement in seizing the only good opportunity that has occurred for some time to cross Arabat Spit, and reverse the Turkish Sea, deserves to be particularly mentioned to your notice. The Quartermaster, William Richard, behaved so lightly by Lieutenant Comberrell, was one of my boat's crew. I fully concur in the high character given of him.

I have, &c. SHERARD OSBORNE, Captain, and Senior Officer in the Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., &c. G. C. B.

Her Majesty's steam gun-ressel Weaver, GENIOLI, OCT. 12.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 10th instant I determined, in obedience to your discretionary orders, to launch a boat across the Spit of Arabat and destroy large quantities of corn and forage stored on the banks of Kara-Su and Salghir rivers, on the Crimean Sivash. The proximity of a guard-house and signal station, also the distance the corn lay from the beach, rendered anything but a night attempt impracticable. Having left the Weaver in charge of Mr. Haswell, second master, and accompanied by Mr. Lillingston mate, a quartermaster, and two seamen, assisted by a party, we hauled a small prize boat across the Spit embarked in her, and at half-past four a.m. reached the opposite side, landing with the party officer and one man, I forced the above mentioned river, and at a distance of about 2 1/2 miles

from the boat arrived at the corn and forage were in search of stacked on the banks of the Salghir river, evidently for transmission by water, as the river was perfectly navigable for barges, the sides being cut, and towing paths on either bank. In a short time the forage and corn, amounting to about 400 tons, were totally destroyed, not however, without alarming the guard, and from 20 to 30 mounted Cossacks, who were encamped in a village close at hand. On our retreating we were so hard pressed by them that but for the circumstance of the last 200 yards being mud, and the cover of rifles from Mr. Lillingston and a man who remained in the boat, we could hardly have escaped capture. Having recovered the Spit, we returned to the Weaver by 8 a.m. I must bring to your notice the excellent behaviour of the small party who accompanied me, more especially that of William Richard, quartermaster, who, though much fatigued himself, remained to assist the other seaman, who, from exhaustion, had fallen in the mud. Trusting my proceedings will meet with your approval.

I have, &c. J. E. COMBERRELL, Lieut. Commanding. Captain Sherard Osborn, Senior Officer.

Her Majesty's ship Recruit, OFF BERDIANSK, OCT. 13.

Sir.—I have the honor to forward you a report of my proceedings since leaving her Majesty's ship Curlew at this place on the 15th. According to my orders, I steered for my cruising ground between the Dolga Band and Whitehouse Spit. When off the latter place, observing a number of men and boats engaged in fishing, and also that many large fishing storerooms had been built since my last visit here on the 14th of last month, I hauled close to the shore, anchoring the Recruit about 700 yards off, with the intention of landing with my boats and destroying all I could, as soon as I had driven back the troops, who were coming down in great numbers, both cavalry and infantry, to prevent us; the former we soon disposed of, but the latter scattering themselves about in two and threes, throw themselves on the ground, creeping along so that we could not see them to stop their advance with our shells from the ship; I, therefore, resolved to land at once, in hopes, by the quickness of our movements, to get our work over before they would close on us. Unfortunately for me, I regret to say that while directed by a 6 inch gun to where I believed some of these riflemen to be (just as I was on the point of going into the boat to land), the gun, from some unaccountable cause, went off, and, in recoiling, the whole weight of the gun and carriage came down on my left foot, injuring it very severely, and breaking several bones which I fear will lay me up for some time. I was thus rendered incapable of landing, so I sent Mr. Parker, second master of the ship, on shore in charge of the boats and landing party, who succeeded in carrying out my instructions as to the destruction of all the boats there (seven in number), many now fishing nets of great length, five large fishing establishments, full of quantities of fishing tackle and other gear. This service he performed in a most gallant manner, and much to my satisfaction as they were the whole time exposed to a constant fire of rifles from the light-house, in which they had succeeded in lodging themselves upon the boats, and then upon the ship, which we returned with rifles only, and I think to some purpose, until we weighed anchor and shifted further out. Not a man was hit, though ship and boat were many times hit. I did not wish to injure the light-house, I did not attempt to fire, as to dislodge them with shot or shell from the guns. On the 17th I stood along the Spit to see if any more boats or nets could be found along the shore where I could destroy them, as also to drive away a number of troops I saw hidden behind some banks, and at the same time to try and get the fire to increase to a number of the boats, but to no effect. I did not wish to injure the light-house, I did not attempt to fire, as to dislodge them with shot or shell from the guns. On the 17th I stood along the Spit to see if any more boats or nets could be found along the shore where I could destroy them, as also to drive away a number of troops I saw hidden behind some banks, and at the same time to try and get the fire to increase to a number of the boats, but to no effect.

I have, &c. GEORGE F. DAY, Lieut. Commanding. Captain Osborn, Senior Officer.

In consideration of the services mentioned in the above dispatches— Lieutenant George Flott Day has been promoted to the rank of commander; Mr. William H. Parker will be promoted to the rank of master, as soon as he shall be qualified; and A medal and £15 gratuity, for conspicuous gallantry, have been awarded to William Richard, quartermaster of her Majesty's ship Weaver.

THE LATE MILITARY AFFRAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is from a French letter, dated Constantinople, November 5th:—"For some time past it had been remarked that there assembled, in the neighbourhood of St. Sophia, groups of Tunisiens and Sofas, who had looked with an evil eye on the strangers who were in the habit of visiting the innoques. For some days past their attitude had become more aggressive, and several persons among whom was a French priest, were insulted and otherwise ill-treated. About five o'clock on Sunday evening a corporal of Sappers, who happened to be going from the hospital of the University, was suddenly surrounded by Tunisian soldiers. One of them began his insults by catching hold of the beard of the sapper, and pulling it. The corporal at first thought it was a mere pleasantry, and took it so; but he was soon undeceived, when he beheld one of those fanatics attack him with his fists, and another attempt to throw him to the ground. Another drew his sabre, but, in spite of the assistance of his comrades, the corporal disarmed him, and called out for succour. A commissariat officer brought up some soldiers, and the Tunisiens at once made off, excepting the man who had drawn his sabre, and who was conducted to the neighboring French post, at the hospital of the University. A few minutes afterwards the Tunisiens, who had gone to their barracks, returned with from 100 to 120 of their comrades, all armed with sabres, pistols, and clubs. They demanded the release of their companion to the cry of 'Death to the French'; and, without waiting for a reply, commenced

flinging stones at the windows, and rashed like madmen to the assault of the hospital. It was clear that an energetic repression of the disturbance had become necessary. Some officers of the commissariat, two gentlemen, the 23 soldiers that constituted the post, and the hospital attendants, charged the Tunisiens with the bayonet or sword. There were no other means of bringing these barbarians to reason, and they had to retire carrying such of their comrades as were wounded. Among the latter were a few of the Sofas, and these had not been the least forward at flinging stones at the windows. The Tunisiens, having returned to the barracks, again issued forth completely armed, in defiance of the Turkish officer who commanded the post of the barracks, and who was himself maltreated in his efforts to appease their violence. It was then that from the angles of the streets and the houses near the University that the Tunisiens opened a vigorous and well-sustained fire on the windows of the halls where the sick and wounded were lying. The hospital attendants to whom arms were issued for their protection, replied; the soldiers of the post and the gendarmes who guarded the principal entrance to the hospital also fired on the Tunisiens, who had to beat a retreat again, leaving on the ground several of their comrades *hors de combat*. One fact excited great indignation. Two hospital attendants who were quietly returning to the hospital were assassinated, and their dead bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. You can hardly form an idea of what was beheld except by recalling the exposure in the Paris Morgue of the unhappy victims who perished in the accident of the Versailles Railway in 1842. M. Blaise, lieutenant in the navy, and two commissariat officers, were attacked in front of the Tunisian artillery barracks. The former who had no weapon but a walking stick, received a sabre cut which cut his head open. He staggered on to the gate of the hospital, where every attention was administered to him. The two commissariat officers took refuge in the house of a Turk, the door of which was opened, and they remained there until the following morning. M. Blaise had also tried to take refuge in a Turkish guardhouse, but the officer exhibited the greatest pusillanimity, and made no attempt to protect the three Frenchmen, who were thus exposed unarmed to the midst of these miscreants. Another French soldier who was passing near the Sublime Porte was, in a most cowardly manner killed by a pistol-shot fired by two Tunisian soldiers. Great dismay spread throughout the whole quarter of the city, and couriers were sent off to the French authorities at Pera. Gen. Larchey and Gen. Parizales, sub-lieutenant Missi, and M. Boutier, Commandant of Gendarmerie, at once proceeded to Constantinople with a detachment of troops from the posts of Galata and Pera; but all was over by the time they arrived. Mehmet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine, also proceeded to the hospital of the University. The hospital attendants of Gulhane, who had been sent for, were not needed. This misfortunate affair has cost us three men assassinated; a naval officer an apothecary, and three commissariat officers have been more or less severely wounded, as also four hospital orderlies and two gendarmes. The very same evening the Seraskier left the Tunisiens, to the number of 200, disarmed, and conducted to the Seraskier, where they are in custody. Complete satisfaction has been promised to M. de Thouvenel, who has exhibited on this occasion the tact and energy of which he has given more than one proof since his arrival at Constantinople. A mixed commission has been formed for the purpose of inquiring into the affair."

Later advices state that a considerable number of the Tunisiens have been condemned to death. The Tunisian troops will be sent to Batoum and Soukhoum Kaleh.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE PRUTH.

A rumour has oozed out at Constantinople in the Galata suburb, where most of the emigrants reside, that the English, French, and Turkish military authorities now at the Tcheranaya have drawn up and settled their plan of campaign for the year 1856. All the cavalry of the allies, two Anglo-French army corps, the Turkish Ordus in Silistria, and the reserve at Shumla mustering 60,000 strong, are to advance on the Pruth in the month of March or April next, and transfer the seat of war to Besarabia. In the Crimea the allies mean to act strictly on the defensive, and it will only be at Eupatoria that a force will be kept in readiness, to act in case of need. This plan is decidedly no Utopian dream of the emigrants, since the Pontic general cannot possibly think of again limiting the contest to the Crimea for the year 1856. On the contrary, they must be devising how to commence their operations, so as to occupy with the least loss of time the most important line of attack and defence possessed by the Russians, the right bank of the Pruth. Whether the Russians will be able in the course of this winter to bring up fresh forces to Kishineff remains to be seen. In the winter ending 1852 and ushering in 1853, they most certainly did bring up troops while the ground was covered with ice and snow.—Augsburg Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

The Times city article, dated Friday evening, says:—"The English funds opened with firmness this morning at the final quotation of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. The occurrence of sales, in the absence of any announcement, tended to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two, of new and important political arrangements, coupled with a less favorable appearance of the continental exchanges." The mercantile advices from Paris continue to describe great steadiness. At Hamburg the pressure for money appears to have slightly diminished, but the rate is still 6 1/2 per cent. St. Petersburg letters are to the 13th, and quote the Exchange at 35. Since the departure of the advanced portion of the Allied fleets, a number of small vessels had been in communication with the eastern coast of Finland, and the lot destined to convey munitions of war, &c., to Sweaborg, was understood to be waiting its opportunity.

THE BALTIC.

AN AMERICAN CLIPPER SUSPECTED.

Admirals Dundas and Pausd, with their flag-ships and part of the fleet, are in the Bay of Kiel. A steamer is detailed to watch for an American clipper supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLAND.—The Minister of the Colonies has been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch dominions in the East Indies.—M. Meyer, member of the Council of the Indies, will succeed to the office of Colonial Minister.

The Duke of Modena has just issued a decree, published in the *Messaggeri di Modena* of the 12th, in which, after declaring that his object is to cause every vestige of marriage as a civil contract to disappear, he enacts that henceforward marriages must be celebrated by the priest before being previously registered by the civil authorities.

Major-General Collingwood Dixon, R.A. who behaved so nobly at Alma and Inkermann, has left London, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Lyons, R.A., and other officers of his suite en route for Kertch, to take command of the artillery of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent. The appointment of this distinguished officer to so important a post cannot fail to give satisfaction to the whole army.

THE OVERLAND TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—The letters from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the facilities of transport during frost, it is contemplated this winter to export considerable quantities of linseed oil. It was also thought that the general exports after the commencement of December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of exchange. According to the reports of the trade of the Prussian port of Memel, it appears that great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war continue to be sent over the frontier to Russia. The parties engaged in the traffic undertake for a very small premium to ensure the delivery of the goods on the Russian soil.—Times.

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—At Coblenz there is published a newspaper, called the *Rhine and Moselle Herald*.—The conductors of this paper, in their issue of the 14th instant, inform their subscribers that the government had caused to be intimated to them its decided disapproval of the tone they had taken in discussing the events of the day and had threatened them with strong measures. The committee of the paper announced that, as they cannot believe their principles, the journal will, on the 31st of Dec. next, cease to appear. A similar threat on the part of the government, not long since, destroyed the independence of the most influential newspaper published on the Rhine.

Admiral Seymour is still suffering from the effects of the concussion he received while examining the infernal machine which exploded on the poop of the *Exmouth*, in the Baltic. Lieutenant Geneste, R.N., made prisoner by the Russians in a disgraceful attack on the boat of the *Cossack*, at Hango, reached England on Tuesday, in the steam transport *Orinoco*.

It is stated that there are 200 iron gun and mortar boats building, or ordered to be built, by contract, for the Crown by British and Scotch shipbuilders. They will be all steamers, and the mortar boats will be so built as to form pontoon bridges.

The *Gazette* announces that the deserving conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Goodwin, commanding the 41st regiment, in the assault on the Redan on the 8th September, has been mentioned by General Simpson, the mention having been previously omitted.

The appeal of the English consul at Cologne against his sentence (for illegally enlisting for the Foreign Legion) has been unfortunate. The court has condemned him to six months' imprisonment instead of three; and his secretary, who was acquitted, has been now sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Gladstone is not to be allowed to walk over the course at the next election for the University of Oxford. A movement has for some time past been on foot to obtain a suitable candidate who will oppose, and it is supposed that either Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., of Oriel College, or Dr. Bullock Marsham, warden of Merton College, will be the Champion of the opposition party.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—It is understood that the King of Sardinia will arrive in England in the first week in December. His Majesty's visit is, however, unavoidably limited. He will only be able to spend five days in England. The Queen will receive the King at Windsor, where preparations are being made for his Majesty's accommodation. The King, who is especially desirous of becoming familiar with the English people, will pass through London, through the streets and parks, by the same route that the Emperor Napoleon followed. The details of the visit have not yet been completely settled, but arrangements have been made for a visit to the city of London, to the Crystal Palace and Woodwich. When the King leaves our shores he will be conveyed to Belgium by an English vessel of war. His Majesty will arrive at Dover in a French ship.

THE PURLOINED RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.—The Prussian couriers from whom copies of private despatches from Russia have been clandestinely abstracted at Berlin are M. Niebulur and M. de Garlach, aide-de-camp of the King. These two personages, admitted to the closest confidence of his Prussian Majesty, were naturally in the fullest intimacy with the Russian court. They were in the habit of receiving from M. Munster, military commissioner of Prussia at St. Petersburg, hints and outlines of the plans of the Russian generals, and it is surmised at the Russian court that the recent warning of an attack sent by Lord Panmure to the Crimea owed its origin, by some circuitous channel, to these indications. A Berlin correspondent of *Le Nord* mentions the probability that the persons suspected of perusing these St. Petersburg despatches, and revealing their secrets, are to be tried for high treason; and truly to talk Russia of a victory is about the highest offence of which a Prussian could be guilty against his sovereign.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER IN SOUTHWARK.—We are glad to see that Sir Charles Napier has been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Southwark, in place of Sir William Molesworth. Between the present and the late member for this metropolitan constituency the difference is very marked; but the presence of the old Admiral in Parliament will please the nation and gratify himself. In his speech from the hustings Sir Charles threw out some very excellent suggestions relative to the war, and his presence on the opposition benches can hardly fail to give an impetus to the Admiralty, for his criticisms on naval matters will be searching and damaging, if inertness prevail in that department of the service. The public will look for a good amount of "fun" when the national council meets, and as the Senate laughs immoderately at the drolleries and absurdities of Sir Sibthorp, the set-off in the person of "fighting Charley," notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to tarnish his well-earned laurels,—will at least impart more variety to this species of senatorial amusement.

The reappearance of Sir Colin Campbell at the United Service Club on Saturday created quite a sensation amongst those who were present on his arrival. Many of his old companions in arms in the Peninsular and Indian campaigns congregated about the gallant veteran, and welcomed his return with a cordial warmth and enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to the brave old soldier.

It is announced from Berlin that the Russian loan has been concluded. The war seems destined, says the *Stratford Examiner*, to give names to many new villages in Canada.—Already we have Inker man, Balaklava, Varna, Alma and Raglan, and there is no telling how many others we may have, as the war progresses and new names are made historic. The latest instance is the naming of a new village, in the township of Elma, after General Windham, whose heroic conduct at the attack on the Redan, has rendered him famous.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.—The question of freedom or slavery which has now been agitating political parties for upwards of two years has about reached its climax. All accounts agree in stating that there is the greatest imminence of a civil war. The pro-Slavery men of the neighboring State of Missouri considering they had the best right to judge, have left no violence untried to effect their object, whilst bands of free settlers from the East have poured in, all armed for resistance.

We have had to chronicle several private outrages, but the question is now coming to be decided by bands of hundreds on each side, and bloody war ere long will most probably take place. If it should, it cannot fail to lead to such an excitement as has not been witnessed yet on that question, and we think will be very likely to end in the dissolution of the Union. Slavery is bringing its own fruits and must tell at last with crushing weight upon the peace and prosperity of the American Union.

THE U. S. POST OFFICE.—Mr. Pliny Miles of New York in an able work on Postal reform, advocates the following as essential points: 1st.—The abolition of Franking, or the payment of all Government postages out of the treasury. 2nd.—A Uniform rate of letter postage, of two cents, on all single letters, without regard to distance. 3rd.—A Uniform method of weighing and rating all letters. 4th.—A Simplification of the rates of postage on books, pamphlets and other printed matter. 5th.—Letter-Carriers and Receiving-Houses in all cities and large towns. 6th.—A method of remitting money by Post-office Money Orders. 7th.—A prompt return of all Dead Letters to the writers. 8th.—The Law of compulsory prepayment abolished. 9th.—All postages charged double that are not prepaid.

EFFECT OF THE RECIPROCALITY TREATY.—The Nova Scotia fishermen have been reaping great advantages from this treaty, a correspondent of the *Halifax Sun* estimating their gains this season at \$200,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—There has been most extraordinary weather in New Orleans this season. There has been no frost as yet, a thing unknown to the oldest inhabitant, and the floral Kingdom is reveling in vegetation. What is also most singular is that the health of that fever producing city was never better than lately.

A LARGE SUGAR REFINERY.—Redpath's refinery in Montreal has in eight months of this year refined eight million pounds of sugar and 59,000 gallons of molasses. It will turn out 40,000 barrels a year, the coöperation also costing £4,000. An establishment like this is something for Canada to be proud of.

DEATH OF GENERAL MAREHAM.—We much regret by the last mail to hear of the decease in England of General Mareham. He had just returned from the Crimea, where his health had suffered severely. He was formerly stationed as Captain in the 32nd Regiment in Toronto, where he was much liked, and the news of his death will be received with deep regret by many old acquaintances.

THE RECRUITING AFFAIR.—Lord Clarendon's dispatches by the Atlantic leave the question of Mr. Crampton's withdrawal still in abeyance. There is a plausible effort to attenuate the conduct of the recruiting officer, which will require time and reflection for an answer; consequently the correspondence on this subject cannot be submitted to Congress, it being imperfect. The object of the British Government is to gain delay.—N. Y. Tribune.

A LUCKY PURCHASER.—A few days since a Mr. Platt of Guelph, purchased for a trifling sum a small house in the outskirts of Guelph, and on taking down the chimney for the purpose of removing the building, found snugly stowed away in a tin box in the brick work, 150 sovereigns.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

That soft autumnal time Is gone, that sheds upon the scene Charms only known in this our northern clime. Bright seasons far between.

The woodland foliage now Is gathered by the wild November blast; Even the thick leaves upon the osier bough, Are fallen, to the last.

The mighty vines that round The forest trunks their slender branches bind Their crimson foliage shaken to the ground, Strung naked to the wind,

Some living green remains. By the clear brook that bubbles along the lawn But the war grass wands white o'er all the plains. And the bright flowers are gone,

But there, these are thy charms— Mild airs, and tempered light upon the sea, And the year holds no time within his arms. That doth resemble these.

The sunny noon is thine, Soft, golden, unobscured as the dead of night, And hues that in the flushed horizon shine At eve and early light.

The year's last, loveliest smile, The com'nt to fill with hope the human heart. And strengthens it to bear the storms awhile, Till Winter's frowns depart,

O'er the wide plains that lie A desolate scene, the frown of Autumn spread And on the blue wash of the starry sky A strange wild glimmer shed

Far in a sheltered nook, I meet, in these calm days, a smiling flower. A lonely aster trembling by a brook, At noon's warm quiet hour.

And something told my mind That should old age to childhood call me. Some sunny days and flowers I still might find Along life's weary track.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Hamilton, Friday, December 14, 1855

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Thank God we are not the heirs of those who slaughtered the prophets and martyred the Saints of Christ, but yet we are the children of those rash multitudes who "broke down the carved work, and destroyed the houses of God in the land;" and we are only too ready to justify their doings on the plea of those abuses which had excited their wrath; so we wipe our mouths and boast of the simplicity of our worship as contrasted with the pomp and circumstance of Romish devotion. And much of our worship is, surely "simple" enough! Our malignant adversary who is mean enough to give himself the lie, whenever it suits his purpose, after leading our ancestors to put a superstitious trust in the splendour of ritualism, turns round and seeks to convince Protestants that the Most High is best pleased with a worship, the bold nakedness of which, would be an affront, if offered as homage, to the pettiest Indian Chief! But then he tells us, for it is no unusual thing for the devil to quote Scripture, that "God is a spirit, and seeketh to be worshipped in spirit and in truth." And most true is the assertion, even though it is uttered by the father of lies. But then with his usual cunning he endeavors to hide from Protestant eyes the equal truths, that we are "to come into the temple of God and worship before Him with fear and reverence;" for that "a fire goeth before him and the very earth trembleth at his presence;" and that bitter are the judgements denounced against those who so far forget the *outward* honours due unto Him as contentedly "to dwell in ceiled houses while the House of God lieth waste."

In truth, men are strangely deluded when they forget that though God is a spirit He has revealed Himself to man in the wonders of creation with an awfulness of dignity a splendour of power, a refinement of taste, and an infinitude of wisdom, down even to the very meanness of His works, in a manner that does most clearly manifest His care for His own *outward* honour and glory; Consequently to approach His more immediate presence, especially in public worship, without securing all that grandeur in the erection of the material Church—His Temple,—and that dignity, harmony, and solemnity in the conducting of the worship itself, which our utmost means as a community will admit, can be little else than an insult to the Divine Majesty. And this deduction of right teaching, is closely enforced by the plain teaching of Holy Scripture, and the *all but* universal practice of the Church of God, both Jewish and Christian;—alas, that Protestantism with so much in it that is especially pure and excellent, should in this matter be the *sole* exception.

But the obligation to maintain this material "beauty of holiness" is, if possible, still more evident when we remember what is the present position of Him who is the great High Priest of our profession. In His *Humanity* He is now enjoying a regal splendour vastly glorious, and which is yet to be immeasurably increased "when He shall come to be glorified in His saints, and to be admired in all them that believe in that day." Now is it to be for a moment believed that He can be indifferent as to whether His

Saints, upon earth, do now honour His humanity. And how shall we do this, but by first caring for the bodies of His poor Saints, and then taking good heed that our Churches are more magnificent, and the worship more costly in its arrangements, and more beautiful in its solemnity, than the houses we inhabit, the public buildings we erect, or the luxuries in which we indulge?

These reflections have arisen from the pleasure we recently experienced in seeing the internal decorations by which the Church of the Holy Trinity in Toronto has been made somewhat more fitting its sacred use. That the entire design of the improvement has not been carried out, and that what is done, was not more *thoroughly* done, we regret; but this is not the fault, either of the taste or of the will of the earnest-minded individuals by whose unwearied efforts so much tasteful and chaste decorations, for such they really are, have been accomplished; but these and similar deficiencies elsewhere must be charged to those, and they are "legion" not only in Toronto but in our own City, yea, and all over the Diocese, who dwelling themselves in "ceiled houses" care not that the walls of the house of God are bare as they would scorn to have those of their own breakfast parlours, for we do not presume to compare the gorgeous splendour of many of their drawing-rooms with what is only a Temple of the Most High God!

But we forget, the Church of the Holy Trinity is only the poor man's Church! 'Tis here, when the Church of the poor was the most magnificent in every Diocese! We suppose that Christian men then remembered that Jesus was once a poor man, and has so therefore so indissolubly connected His own glory with the spiritual exaltation of the poor, that it is the token of His presence with His Church that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them;" and hence that evidently the most splendid of His earthly Temples *ought* to be those where He meets the chosen of His flock—the faithful poor.

And is not this reason also, on another account. The Church is in a very peculiar manner the home of the poor, hence common brotherly justice demands that it should be always open, always warm, that the poor brother of Christ may always there have a place, where not only in public worship, but also in private devotion, he can quietly meet his Lord in reading and prayer; for how many hundreds are there in our cities who have no such conscience at home; but this by the way. We are now rather intent upon showing the claim of the poor Saints to worship in a beautiful House of Prayer and with the sweet accompaniments of the most captivating style of worship, on their own account, as well as for the honour of their God. The gratification to be derived from the grandeur of architecture, the splendour of decoration, and the higher departments of music and song are for the most part forbidden to the poor, and even to the larger portion of the middle classes, by their providential position; and yet the things are in themselves good and desirable, and shall be shared by all the faithful, however mean their present condition, in their utmost magnificence after "that day." The right which they have then as the members of Christ, to these material glories is only in abeyance as respects their earthly state; and even now, therefore, is in full force, in common with the wealthiest of the children of God, in all that pertains to Christ and the visible glories of His Church; indeed, if there be a difference, undoubtedly it is in favour of the poorer members of Christ, who, as they are now in the world, sharing His poverty as the "man of sorrows," have a most peculiar right when they enter His Sanctuary to share, in the greatest measure, in those eternal beauties and hallowed refinements which belong to it as the Temple of their risen and glorified Lord.

But the desirableness of splendid Temples and a captivating Ritualism is further evident, not only as they concern the glory of God, but as they affect ourselves, and more especially the devotional feelings of those members of the Church whose social position debars them from these refinements in secular life. Now that these things do tend to elevate the tone of feeling and to solemnize the mind and so aid us in rising to loftier degrees of earnest devotion is certain. For this reason it doubtless was, in subordination to His own glory, that Jehovah caused the first Temple to be so beautiful in its structure and adornment, and its worship so rich in the sacred gratifications of music and singing;—that Christ was transformed into His after glory before His three chosen Apostles;—that He ascended to heaven itself, in presence of the multitude of believers;—that St. Paul was caught up into the third heavens, and saw "visions of glory that it was unlawful to repeat;—and finally, that St. John was permitted almost to dwell amidst the awful splendours of the New Jerusalem and the blazing glories of beatific worship;—all this, we repeat, was doubtless to brighten the devotional feelings and their sense of His Majesty's goodness, so must it be in our degree, in our Churches, if we would be guiltless as regards either God or our Brother, or have our worship accepted by Him whose name is "JEALOUS."

THE LATE REV. W. GREIG M.A.

With feelings of peculiar regret we learn the decease of the Rev. William Greig M.A. Incumbent of St. Paul's Church Kingston. Mr. Greig was a sincere Christian, a devoted pastor, a sound Churchman, and a ripe scholar; and his memory will long be cherished by a numerous circle of attached friends.

SLIGHING IN MONTREAL.—There was a heavy snow storm in Montreal on the 10th inst., and sleighing was commenced with spirit.