

European Intelligence

THE BATTLE AT KARS.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from Major General Williams, Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia, of which the following is a copy.

KARS, Oct. 3, 1855.

My Lord, I had the honor to announce to your Lordship, on the evening of the 29th ult., the glorious victory gained on the morning of that day by the Sultan's troops on the heights above Kars, over the Russian army commanded by General Mouravieff, and I now beg to furnish your Lordship with the principal incidents of that sanguinary battle.

Your Lordship will perhaps recollect that in my despatch No. 123, of the 28th June, I stated that the Russian General, after his second demonstration against the southern face of our entrenchments, which is flanked by Halix Pasha Takia and Kanli Tabia, marched south, and established his camp at Baugh Tikne, a village situated about four miles from Kars. Knowing that General Mouravieff received in the army which took Kars in 1828, I conceived his last manoeuvre to be preparatory either to a reconnaissance, or an attack upon the heights of Tahmasb, from whence the Russians successfully pushed their approaches in the year above cited.

Whilst, therefore, the enemy's columns were marching towards Baugh Tikne, I visited those heights with Lieut. Col. Lake, and, after studying the ground, decided on the nature of the works to be thrown up; these were planned and executed by Lieut. Colonel Lake with great skill and energy. I enclose for your Lordship's information a plan made by that officer of the town and its neighboring heights, which is situated on the opposite side of the river Kars Chai, over which three temporary bridges had been thrown to keep up our communications. As all verbal descriptions, or bird's-eye views of ground convey but an imperfect idea of any locality, I beg to enclose a sketch made by Mr. Churchill, which will, I trust, tend to elucidate my description.

Your Lordship will observe that, whilst our camp and magazines in the town were rendered as safe as circumstances would allow, the hills above Kars commanded all, and were, therefore, the keys of our position.

The entrenchments of Tahmasb, being those near the enemy's camp, demanded the greatest vigilance from all intrusted in their defence. General Kmetz, a gallant Hungarian officer, commanded the division which occupied this eminence; he was assisted by Major-General Hussein Pasha, and my aide-camp, Major Teesdale, who has acted as his chief of the staff.

Throughout the investment, which has now lasted four months, the troops in all the redoubts and entrenchments have kept a vigilant look-out during the night, and at their posts day and night.

At four o'clock on the eventful morning of the 20th the enemy's columns were reported to be advancing on the Tahmasb front. They were three in number, supported by 24 guns; the first or right column being directed on Tahmasb Tabia, the second on Yukseh Tabia, and the third on the breast-work called Resnion lines. As soon as the first gun announced the approach of the enemy, the reserves were under arms in a central position, from which succours could be despatched either to Tahmasb or the English lines.

The mist and imperfect light of the dawning day induced the enemy to believe that he was about to surprise us; he advanced with his usual steadiness and intrepidity; but on getting within range, he was saluted with a crushing fire of artillery from all points of the line. This unexpected reception, however, only drew forth loud hurrahs from the Russian infantry, as it rushed up the hill, on the redoubts and breastworks. These works poured forth a fire of musketry and rifles, which told with fearful effect on the close columns of attack, more especially on the left one, which, being opposed by a battalion of 450 Chasseurs, armed with Minié rifles, was, after long and desperate fighting, completely broken, and sent headlong down the hill, leaving 850 dead on the field, besides those carried off by their comrades.

The central column precipitated itself on the redoubts of Tahmasb and Yukseh Tabias, where desperate fighting occurred and lasted for several hours, the enemy being repulsed in all his attempts to enter the closed redoubts, which mutually flanked each other and made terrible havoc in the ranks of the assailants; and it was here that Generals Kmetz and Hussein Pasha, together with Major Teesdale, so conspicuously displayed their courage and conduct. Lieut-General Kereen Pasha also repaired to this scene of desperate strife to encourage the troops, and was wounded in the shoulder, and had two horses killed under him.

The right column of the Russian infantry, supported by the battery, eventually turned the left flank of the entrenched wing of the Tahmasb defences, and whilst the Russian battery opened in the rear of the closed redoubt, at its salient angle, their infantry penetrated considerably behind our position.

Observing the commencement of this movement, and anticipating its consequences, Lieut.-Colonel Lake, who had taken the direction of affairs in the English Tabias, was instructed to send a battalion from Fort Lake to the assistance of the defenders of Tahmasb, and at the same time two battalions of the reserves were moved across the firing bridge, and upon the rocky heights of Las Leppa Tabia. These three reinforced columns met each other at that point, and, being hidden from the enemy by the rocky nature of the ground, confronted him at a most opportune moment. They deployed, opened their fire, which stopped, and soon drove back the enemy's reserves, which were then vigorously charged with bayonets at the same moment when Gen. Kmetz and Major Teesdale issued from the redoubts at Tahmasb, and charged the assailants. The whole of that portion of the enemy's infantry and artillery now broke and fled down the heights under a murderous fire of musketry. This occurred at half-past eleven, after a combat of seven hours.

In this part of the field the enemy had, including his reserves, twenty-two battalions of infantry, a large force of dragoons and Cossacks, together with thirty-two guns. About half-past five o'clock, a.m., a Russian column, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and sixteen guns advanced from the valley of Tehakmak, and assaulted those small redoubts, which, after a stout resistance as their unavoidably feeble garrisons could oppose, fell into their hands, together with the connecting breastworks, defended by townsmen and mountaineers from Lazistan, whose channish flags, according to their custom, were planted before them on the epaulments and, consequently, fell into the hands of the enemy; but ere the fire had begun in this portion of the field, Captain Thompson had received orders to send a battalion of infantry from each of the heights of Karadagh and Arab Tabia to reinforce the English and Arab Tabia to reinforce the English and Arab Tabia. This reinforcement descended the deep gully through which flows the Kars river, passed a bridge recently thrown across it, and ascended the opposite precipitous bank by a zigzag path which led into the line of works, named by the Turks Ingiz Tabias (the English batteries).

Their arrival was as opportune as that of the Reserves directed towards Tahmasb, which I have had the honor to describe in the former part of this despatch; these battalions, joined to those directed by Lieut.-Colonel Lake, gallantly attacked and drove the Russians out of the redoubt at the point of the bayonet, after the artillery of the enemy had been driven from those lines by the cross fire directed from Fort Lake and from Arab Tabia and Karadagh, by Capt. Thompson. That officer deserved my best thanks for having seized a favorable moment to remove a heavy gun from the eastern to the western extremity of Karadagh, and with it inflicted severe loss on the enemy.

After the Russian infantry was driven from the English redoubts, the whole of their attacking force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry retreated with precipitation, plied with round shot from all the batteries bearing on their columns. During their temporary success, however, the enemy captured two of our light guns, which the mortality amongst our horses from famine prevented our withdrawing from their advanced positions. He also carried off his wounded, and many of his dead, yet he left 363 of the latter within and in front of these entrenchments; and his retreat occurred at least an hour before the assailants of Tahmasb were put to flight.

During this combat, which lasted nearly seven hours, the Turkish infantry, as well as artillery, fought with the most determined courage; and when it is recollected that they had worked on their entrenchments, and guarded them by night throughout a period extending to nearly four months, I think your Lordship will admit that they have proved themselves worthy of the admiration of Europe, and established an undoubted claim to be placed amongst the most distinguished of its troops.

The Turkish dead and wounded were removed on the night of the battle to the town, and the Turkish wounded were sent to the town, and the Turkish wounded were sent to the town.

His Excellency the Mushir has reported to his Government those officers who particularly distinguished themselves—a difficult task in an army which has shown such desperate valour throughout the unusual period of seven hours' uninterrupted combat.

I have, &c., W. F. WILLIAMS.

ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOLE.

From the Correspondent of the Times. CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOLE, November 3, 1855.

The series of heights above Baidar on which they have been spread form essentially an offensive and not a defensive position. From the large indented plateau of Kanur-Gebane, which runs down from Ozenbashi to the gorge of the Tebernaya at Alsul, up to the bold naked rock called Yaila Bash, the last promontory of the great Yaila range, there extends a number of plateaus and hills, which on one side overlook the valley of Baidar and on the other the valley of the Upper Belbek and the defile of Aitodor. For an army engaged in offensive operations, therefore, this extended position offers the advantages of an unoccupied in a line of battle which cannot be turned; it threatens the enemy on all sides and leaves him uncertain, as the troops can be thrown with great facility on every point. Besides this, in summer the occupation of all the heights became necessary, because, as the two roads which lead over this chain are separated by several miles' distance from each other, it would have been possible for an enterprising enemy to force a way through the intermediate heights, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground and the copiousness of brushwood.

Now that offensive operations can no longer be thought of for this year, a defensive position which can be held as easily as possible becomes necessary, and this long line over which the French troops have been scattered begins to show its inconveniences. So far off from their resources the feeding of a large body of men becomes a very serious consideration especially if it be added that these heights have absolutely no strategic importance for the next campaign, as they may be taken at any moment by any army for the trouble of marching up, and as, besides this, they may easily be turned by a flank movement from either the Tehouliou valley or that of the Apsu.

Hitherto the French have not abandoned all the heights, but only drawn in those posts which were too much advanced, but the large bodies of all arms which have been retiring for the last two days show evidently their intention of occupying only the two roads over the heights to Ozenbashi and Kollus, both of which have been fortified in the most commanding points, and of considering even these points rather as advanced posts than as forming part of their defence, which must always be more or less the Tebernaya.

There seems to be, however, another circumstance besides the necessity of contracting our too extended line for the winter, which may be brought into connexion with the movement of the French troops. Yesterday afternoon a punker, or cadet, who, according to his own account, was for some slight offence taken from the regiment and attached as a punishment to the Cossacks,

came over to us, and, among other valuable information, brought the news that the Russian army of the Crimea, about 70,000 men, had received orders and was preparing to attack our lines, especially our right, from Tehorgou to the extreme right, on the 6th or 7th of this month, and if the attack should not succeed, the army had orders to evacuate the Crimea, and to take up its position at Kheron or Nicolaiouff. According to the accounts of the punker, who seems to be marvellously well informed of everything, the preparation for this retreat are already made. The heavy position guns which were in the batteries on the Mackenzie heights have been removed, and replaced by others of lighter calibre. The heavy baggage has likewise gone.

So here we are, two months after the fall of Sebastopol, settling down for the winter under an apprehension of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for itself. A victorious army, which has driven out the enemy from the strongest position behind which soldiers ever fought—an army which is as numerous if not more so, than when it gained this victory—is reduced to defend itself against the vanquished army. The attack may take place or not, but the circumstance that an idea of it, although very improbable, is not impossible is nearly as significant as if the attack had actually taken place; it is the judgment on our "operations" for the last two months. We have left the enemy time to recover from the effects of their retreat, and two months of undisturbed rest is quite sufficient for a Russian army to repair any breakage in the perfect machinery of their military discipline. They have as well as we ourselves been relieved from the harassing trench work which imposed upon them such sacrifices, and, not being pressed from any side, there is nothing to prevent them from making an attack, if this should enter into their plan of operations. It seems much more difficult to understand why they should forsake their advantageous defensive position, and risk everything on the slight chances of a successful attack. It is a well-known fact in Russian military history that her success in arms has always been owing to the perseverance and tenacity with which she tried out her adversaries rather than to any brilliant acts of daring; and whenever she attempted any of the latter she nearly always failed. She gains her point by the weakness of her opponents, and not by her own strength. The present war confirms this fully. On the Danube she kept the whole Turkish army at bay with a considerably inferior force; but when she tried the offensive by besieging Silistria her armies were unable to overcome a handful of Arabs and Arnaul Irregulars. In the Crimea the Russian army, notwithstanding its repeated efforts, could never gain back an inch of ground which it had once lost. Even recent events in Asia prove the same. As long as the Russian army was satisfied with investing Kars the place seemed lost, and one may say it has been relieved by the Russian attack. It would be wonderful if the Russian Generals, who have formed the military system of the empire, were not aware of its profiting by our faults, they should think of committing themselves to one which may be fatal to them, they must have entirely forgotten the maxim of Peter the Great, who, after the disastrous battle of Narva, consoled himself with the idea that it would be the faults of the Swedes which would teach him how to win—an idea fully realized by the battle of Poltava.

Besides this the source from which the information about an impending attack comes seems to be suspicious. The punker, as I have said, is marvellously well informed about everything which the Russians intended to do; this is the more surprising as he formed part of the most advanced Cossack posts, who can know less about the movements of the army than the little troops in the rear may gather from what they see. If one adds to this the slight chance which gives for his desertion—namely, his punishment to serve for a time with the Cossacks, in consequence of a love affair—one cannot help doubting the information which he brought.

But, even while doubting, one cannot help, now that the apprehension of an attack has been again evoked, looking at the Russian line with more interest than usual, and fixing one's attention even on comparatively slight signs of life on that side, which one would have scarcely remarked at other times. Thus for the last two days, but especially yesterday, the Russians have been burning the furze on the Mackenzie ridge, it may have been an incident, but the line of fire seemed too regular not to suggest the idea that it was by design that it took place. The Tehouliou valley is swarming with Cossacks. They are likewise very numerous on all the hills about Apsu and Ozenbashi. A party of the Quartermaster General's Department which were out sketching the day before yesterday was hindered by them from finishing their work. Up to Tuesday the whole camp turned over every morning before daybreak in consequence of the rumors of an attack which arose some time ago; it has been countermanded since; now I suppose it will be again taken up.

The north side is rather more quiet than it has been for some time past. Scarcely a score of shots are fired from either side in 24 hours. It seems a kind of compromise between the two belligerents, arising probably from the conviction of the uselessness of firing—at any rate, in the way it has been done hitherto, and each party, although so close to the other as to be on some points within grape distance, goes about its own business without caring much for the neighborhood of the other.

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOLE.

The Gazette des Postes contains the following—

"VARNIA, Nov. 4. The fire of the batteries on the south side of Sebastopol against the northern forts redoubled on the closing days of last month. Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed with cannons of the greatest calibre, have been ready at Kamiesch, and are to take part in the fire against Fort Constantine. The fleet at Kinburn has received orders to send the mortars and large gunboats at the mouth of the Dnieper to Kamiesch. It is positively stated that after the arrival of these boats a fire from land and sea will be simultaneously opened against the forts on the north."

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.

An extraordinary activity is displayed in the artillery department here. As the transport of heavy ordnance and its accompanying projectiles is more easy in several directions in the winter over the snow than in the summer on very indifferent roads, sledges have been prepared in ample quantities to take advantage of the first fall of snow. Arrangements are being made for a regular service for supplying the most exposed places with large quantities of shells and rockets, 12,000 poods (18,000 lbs.) of which are destined for Cronstadt, and proportionate supplies for Sveaborg, Revel, Archangel, Abo and Wyborg. The imperial arsenal at Briansk and the steam factory at Ochtinsky are engaged in getting ready new parks of artillery for field service and coast defence. The furnishing of several of these has been opened for public competition, and the 22nd instant is the date fixed on for sending in tenders.

In the militia the appointment of the officers is completed as far as the 28th of the month. According to the imperial decree for the organisation of the militia, each drushine is to contain 1,030 rank and file, so that the whole corps ought to have 300,000 men in round numbers. But it must be observed that in this respect the drushines of the militia are not better off than the regiments of the regular army; and it is believed that many of them have only half, and none of them more than three-quarters the number of men required by the ukase.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A telegraphic communication has been received, intimating the willingness of Sir William Codrington to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea, which the increasing delicacy of Sir James Simpson's health had induced that officer to resign. Sir William, therefore, now holds command of the army, and was gazetted on Tuesday night to the local rank of General!

RUSSIAN UKASE.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, facilitating the entrance of poor nobility into the army. In consequence of the complete ruin of Russian commerce at Sebastopol, Yalta, Kerch, Kaffa, and Berdianski, the Emperor has ordered that trade shall be exempt from all the usual taxes and duties, until the restoration of tranquillity in the Taurida.

OPERATIONS ON THE DNEPER.

A supplement of the Invalide Russe contains the following telegraphic despatch from Pence Gortschakoff:—

"NICHOLAIKIEFF, Oct. 31.

The camp on the spit of Kinburn, between the suburb and the fortress, has been broken down exactly the strength of the garrison who have left in Kinburn. Their light vessels, though in smaller number, continue at their anchorage in the Bay of Oczakoff, or cruise in the liman, entering the embouchures of the Bug and Dnieper, and taking soundings, but without ascending very far up those rivers, or even up to the points they reached when they first appeared. The fleet, number of which has again slightly decreased since yesterday, is moored in the same position."

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th, in the Austrian Gazette, says:—"Accounts from Nicolaiouff state that the Bug has been rendered impassable below that place by the sinking of vessels laden with stone and sand. The same has been done in the Dnieper below Kherson. The allies are constructing batteries at Kinburn, in which they are mounting some ships' guns of a very large calibre. The French troops which occupy it are 3,000 in number. All the inhabitants have quitted Ochtakoff, and are encamped in the plains near it."

The Invalide Russe of the 4th inst. contains the following despatch, dated Nicolaiouff Nov. 2, 6 40 p.m.:—"Of all the enemy's fleet there remain but the following vessels, viz: at sea, near the embouchure of the liman of the Dnieper, two screw frigates of 30 to 40 guns, and two steam corvettes, 3 floating batteries, two gunboats, two transports, and one merchant vessel; near the confluence of the Bug and the Dnieper, seven gunboats, making in all 23 vessels."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st instant, says:—"The portion of the German Legion lately embarked in England for the East, is hourly expected. Colonel Woolridge arrived on Monday by the Marseilles mail boat. The Germans are to be quartered at Scutari, and it is said, will pass the water. The Golden Fleece has passed through here, proceeding to the Crimea, with 784 Sardinian soldiers, 24 officers, and 12 sisters of charity on board. The Sutej has gone through with between 600 and 700 Sardinians. The cavalry of the Turkish contingent are embarking, or are about to embark, for the Eastern Crimea. The two regiments of Ottoman Cossaks, consisting chiefly of Poles, many of whom have fled from the Russian service, have been attached to the Turkish contingent. They are now on march from Burgas to Terna. I have not yet learnt their ultimate destination. From the Caucasus there is no news. It is currently reported that only the heavy cavalry, not the light, is to come down here for the winter. In that case it is presumable that Lord Geo. Paget's brigade will remain at Eupatoria, where, however, if I am rightly informed, the French had monopolized all the decent quarters and stabling before it arrived. According to the Presse d'Orient, the Imperial Guard, 5,000 strong, is about to return to France on board a steam squadron commanded by Admiral Bruat in person. The embarkation is to commence at Kamiesch on the 5th November, and the squadron may be expected down here about the 10th. Of the French screw ships of the line two only, the Napoleon and the Wagran, will remain in the Black Sea—one before Eupatoria, the other of the Bay of Strelitzka."

LATEST DESPATCHES.

TURKISH VICTORY IN ASIA.

PARIS, Nov. 16. A telegraphic despatch has been received here, announcing that Omar Pacha defeated the Russians on the 6th November. He has lost the Ingour, and taken the direction of Kutais. The enemy was about 10,000 strong, and suffered considerable loss. The battle lasted five hours.

A second despatch says that Omar Pacha has forced the passage of the Ingour, at four different points, against superior numbers of the enemy. The Turkish generalissimo had pushed on to Kutais. The following account of a further success by the Turks in Asia, has been received from Hamburg, under date of this morning:—

A despatch has just been received here from Constantinople, dated the 15th. It says that, on the 7th instant, the Turks, under Omar Pacha, entered Georgia. After crossing the river Anikara, by wading through it up to their arms, the Turkish army attacked the redoubts at the point of the bayonet, completely routed the Russian troops to the number of 10,000, and, after a desperate struggle, put them to flight. The Russian loss was 400 killed, and 500 prisoners, and 5 cannons. The Turks had 68 killed, and 220 wounded.

THE RUSSIAN REPULSE AT KARS.

The Invalide Russe has published a nominal list of the officers killed and wounded at Kars. The list of officers killed is as follows:—

(1) a general (Gen. Koroletski) 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 14 captains, 18 lieutenants, 15 subalterns, and 17 ensigns, making a total of 77. The list of wounded comprises 3 generals, six Colonels, 10 captains, 35 lieutenants, 39 subalterns, and 47 ensigns—making a total of 176. The killed and wounded officers thus number 252.

THE RUSSIANS RETREATING FROM KARS.

Advices from Trebizond, of the 1st instant, announce that the Russians have set off from Kars in the direction of Alorzandropol, with the greater part of their baggage, which would seem to indicate that they contemplated the raising of the blockade of Kars. It is announced that the besieged have contrived to procure the liberty of their communications. It is stated that 8,000 Turks are marching upon Kutais; and it is asserted that the Russians have already evacuated the place, and that they have fallen back upon Yills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In London the rumors of a dissolution of the Ministry are now rife. It is said that the difficulties of Lord Palmerston are increased by the Pied in the cabinet.

The Piedmontese Government has ordered a number of iron huts from England for the use of its troops in the Crimea.

A letter from Genoa, of the 7th, states that, owing to the activity of Colonel Reed from Kars in the direction of the Anglo-Italian Legion is going so rapidly, and that already 1,000 men have enlisted.

Persia has been applied to by the allies to allow a passage through their territories, for an Anglo-Indian army to co-operate in Asiatic Turkey.

From Sebastopol, under date of the 3rd we learn that extensive and extraordinary vaults have been discovered under Fort Nicholas, but great secrecy is observed as to their contents.

A colossal military monument, from a design by Signor Marochetti, is about to be set up on the point of Scutari, in the burial ground purchased there by the British Government.

M. La Cour, the French Minister at Naples, has been recalled for not sufficiently respecting the recent Neapolitan affront to the French flag. Monsieur Brunier, who is well known as a diplomatist of much energy of character, has been appointed his successor.

The weekly report of the committee for the administration of the Patriotic Fund, states that the numbers at present receiving relief from the fund are—widows, 2526; children, 3104; and orphans who have lost both parents, 97. The amount of subscriptions to the fund now reaches the large sum of £1,291,296.

THE RUSSIAN FIRE.—A letter from Sebastopol of October 30, in the Constitutionnel, says:—"The fire from the Russian forts for several days past has been very hot. A shell set fire to the charming little temple which crowned the eminence above the military post. It is stated that Marshal Pelissier was near the spot when the accident happened. This temple, called the Temple of Thesus, was of a rectangular form. It was surrounded with Ionic columns, and stood in the midst of a delightful little garden, but the interior was uninteresting; the Russian guns are not gallant. A pretty young English lady had her veil torn by a splinter from a shell on Sunday last. Visitors to Sebastopol are very dangerous experiments."

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of His Excellency Marshal Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Crimea, to be a honorary member of the military division of the first class, or Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Dr. M-HALE vs. THE INCOME TAX.—The information of the Dublin Mail was correct, as regarded Archbishop M-Hale's intention to tread in the footsteps of the priest of Blarney and to evade the payment of his share of the income-tax. The following notification appeared in the Tyran Herald of Saturday, the accredited local organ of St. Jarlath:—"Considerable anxiety was felt in town during the last few days in consequence of a seizure made by the collector on some property belonging to the Archbishop for income tax. So strong was the feeling of indignation on this subject that we understand Mr. Morlan, the auctioneer of this town, refused to have any thing to do with the transaction; and we are told that it was deemed advisable to pay the tax this day, lest in the intensity of the popular excitement prevailing consequences dangerous to the public peace might ensue."

SONG OF THE SEASON.

BY FAIRY GRAY.

I am the Autumn merry and glad— I am the Autumn gay! I come in the hues of the rainbow cloud— I depart in a mantle of gray: I come with the leaves and breath of flowers— And the winter's musics chime— I depart with the frost and frozen showers, And I tread the dark Winter-time.

When the orchard trees by the wind are stirred, The pear and the apple gleam out: And the dropping of nuts in the woods is heard: And a laugh and an echoing shout: 'Tis time for the farmer to gather his grain, And garner his ripened sheaves, For see! over mountain and valley, and plain, I am flinging the Autumn leaves.

The wind murmurs round the dwellings of men, With a sound like a sad heart's prayer: The groves are all mute in the grove and the glen, And the nest of the swallow is bare: There's sorrowful tone in the clear water's flow, Which I knew not in summer's bright days, And the sycophers sigh soft as they mournfully go: O'er the graves of the beautiful flowers.

The tall forest trees I have royally dressed In a mantle of crimson and gold, As were nobles in state, for they went to their rest, The sunbeams and princes of old, The sun will soon shine on the dark mould below: And the wind, like a spirit that grieves, Will moan as it tosses the boughs to and fro, And scatters the Autumn leaves.

There's a rosy-cheeked child in the woods at play, With a brow that's open and bright: By the fire sits an old man wrinkled and gray, And his eye hath a flickering light: There's a maiden that sighs as her month is past, And a man in Life's vigorous prime; But I see the low mounds that above them will rise, Ere the coming of dark Winter-time.

But the Spring-time again will recall the bright flowers, With the sun-light's entrancing beam: It will bring back the birds to the desolate bowers, And raise from its bondage the stream, And the lost ones of earth will awake in a land Where no spirit despairingly grieves: O'er the broken links in the household band, O'er the falling of Autumn leaves.

But hark! there's a sound in the windy North, Like the rushing of storm and blast, And I know that the Winter is issuing: By the withering breath borne past: He comes! in the ice-gardens and snow-wreaths clad, And I sing as I listen away— I am the Autumn merry and glad— I am the Autumn gay!

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ly aimed at and considered has been the making this house of God equally free to the poor and rich throughout, and the abolishing every thing that might lead to a restoration of the slightest distinction or appropriation. The daily and Sunday services have been continued uninterruptedly in the Church during the progress of the works. The funds for the restoration have been provided by subscription from the town.

In the morning of the day when the opening services were held, the sermon was preached by the incumbent the Rev. F. W. H. Molyneux, from Ecclesiastes xi, 3. "He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." The Preacher began by saying that God gave every one his work; that in all cases the sources of strength, the motives to exertion, and the liabilities to failure, are much the same, the end of all is one—God's glory, the work of each part of one great whole, that the work of which he should speak was that by which the church might be made more effective to its efforts and Divine purposes; in this the efforts of all ought to concur. That the church in her external character, actual arrangements, should be such as to represent and impress the true idea of worship, and also to facilitate and promote it. This must be by the house of God being perfectly free and open to poor and rich alike, without any seats being appropriated or any worldly distinctions recognized. The preacher affirmed that no words could adequately express his conviction how essential this is to the church's fulfilling her high mission. How could the best promote it? To dwell on the details and working of the system might be useless, unless principles were firmly grasped; details are uninteresting, and their value cannot be appreciated. It was even enough to prove the principle of unappropriation sound and just. When this was admitted it was often said to be very good in theory, but there were so many difficulties it would not do to carry it out. It was, in fact, not practical. The preacher affirmed that to speak thus is to speak in an infidel spirit; it is to make ourselves wiser than God, and to deny His power, to say that that which is good is not to be done, is to say that it is good in God's sight and not in ours. To attach importance to difficulties in doing the work of God is mere cowardice. It is to observe the winds and regard the clouds. The fearful and the faint-hearted, as the lukewarm are not faithful servants of Christ.

He then said that to select arguments to prove that the cause in which he spoke was that of God was difficult from their very number, and also because it seemed a mere truism to say that the house of God, the Father of All ought to be free to all; that if it were not for the baneful effects of evil customs and corrupt feelings, of selfishness and pride, none could deny it. The system of pews is contrary to the