

change his determination, and send his son to Oxford in connexion with that;—another proof of Mr. Brock's qualifications as a champion of the integrity of the church, to the confusion of bishops and archbishops.

Mr. Aitken has published the fact that he does teach the Catechism, and the whole Catechism, to his parish church. His reason for omitting that part of the exhortation which refers to the training of children by their sponsors, was that he made the same exhortation much more forcibly and impressively in another manner.

Two new sees are soon to be erected in the diocese of Toronto, one to be fixed at Kingston, and the other at London or Woodstock. The local subscription for episcopal support already amounts to £8000. Calcutta is also to be subdivided, and sees erected at Perth in Western Australia, and at Lyttleton or Christ Church, in New Zealand.

The disturbances in the parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, are becoming too scandalous. Mr. Fitzroy and his friends persist in *singing* the responses in the Litany, in spite of the repeated request of the rector. And Mr. Weston, the protestant warden, walks up to Mr. Fitzroy, in the midst of the Litany, seizes him by the collar, and attempts to put him out of the church by main force. A scuffle ensues in which Mr. Weston fails of his purpose. Double suits in the ecclesiastical courts seem likely to follow. Mr. Weston sued Mr. Fitzroy for disturbance of public worship; and Mr. Fitzroy sues Mr. Weston for "braving"—or assault and battery—in church.

THE REVIVAL SYSTEM IN THE CHURCH.

We have now reached an interesting inquiry which we had proposed to ourselves in the outset of this discussion. May we recognize in the system of the prayer-book, fairly interpreted, and faithfully carried out, the good elements of the revival without admixture of the evil? Taking the great mass of men as they are, and are like to be for generations to come, and taking the church as it is, and confining our notice to those administrative means at our disposal, which are strictly discreet, well-tried, and Catholic if you will, is it not in our power to avail us of the very instruments, so far as they are good, which have been found so potent in the hands of others?

Protracted service, then, are distinctly recognized in our system. What, we ask, in Lent, save a protracted meeting? It is very evidently the sign of the church, that at this season we should seek to review our congregations; to awaken the thoughts, and to quicken the lukewarm. During Passion Week more especially, when the church repeats so plainly and so sadly, day by day, the tale of love and sorrow, the preaching of the Cross is specially interesting. We can appeal to those who have had the privilege of attending divine worship, that any suit will do to recall themselves for deciding the question of obedience, of course followed by such accusations. It is well known that Lent is, in many churches, a season of large ingathering, and it seems to be in accordance with the spirit of the church, that, at this time, we should redouble our efforts, preach many sermons, and appeal to sinners by the memory of those events which at the recurrence of their anniversary become invested with unusual distinctness.

Moreover, the annual visit of the Bishop affords a fit occasion on which to put forth special exertions. The young can then be gathered for continuous instruction and exhortation. There is more than a good excuse for calling on men here to say whether they intend to decide this question of obedience or no. Here, then, are two seasons of annual recurrence, in the course of parochial duty, at which all truths may be repeated, and the name of the Word be made to fall in a clear and simple speech, successively. Of course, the utmost confidence must be given to regular and uniform ministrations. They belong to the very genius and spirit of the church. But it is equally consistent with this regularity, if they are anything more than a mere form, that occasionally exertions should be more intense. Such efforts, moreover, being moderate and natural, and restrained within prescribed limits, are not followed by reaction prejudicial to the abiding fervour of the congregation.

And we may safely push this matter a little further. There are states in our Union where we have not one clergyman for ten thousand people. Is it not our bounden duty to make in such waste places continuous and united efforts? A sermon once a month is as water spilt upon a dusty soil; when we come again there is no trace of it left; but when many sermons are preached; when one and another with wise words seeks to stanch the nail in a snug place, an abiding result is produced; doctrines are seen in their connexion, and all the various motives of the gospel are brought to bear with uplifted force. We must in our missionary districts, even as is already done in many of our older dioceses, bring out the force of clerical association; and in so doing we shall but follow out the invariable precedents of scripture, and numerous examples of antiquity.

We observe, again, that the church encourages a plain, direct and earnest style of preaching. She teaches her priests that they cannot compass the doing of their weighty work, but with doctrine and exhortation taken out of Holy Scripture. How she would have us preach, we may learn from the brief sermons ("or other like") we may use in specified occasions. We allude to the exhortations in the communion and visitation offices. How plain they are, and practical; how solemn and how affectionate! There is not one word in them about Clergy or Sorors; no metaphysical abstraction; no pointless generalities. To take a solitary instance, hear how she would have us address the guilty:—

"We exhort you therefore in the name of God and of His dear Son, Jesus Christ, and as you tender your own salvation, to take good heed of these things in time, while the day of salvation lasteth: for the night cometh when no man can work: . . . That ye may not cast into outer darkness: that ye may not knock when the door shall be shut, and cry for mercy when it is the time of justice: . . . Now you may claim the merits of Christ: but if you die in thy sins, His sufferings will tend to your greater condemnation. O beloved, consider in this your day, how fearful a thing it will be to fall into the hands of the living God, when you can neither fly to his mercy to protect you, nor to the merits of Christ to cover you in that terrible day."

Now we are very far from disparaging the preachers of the church; for we do believe that nowhere else are the cardinal truths and duties of the gospel more faithfully presented. But yet much of our preaching is thrown away: it is very dull and sensible, and all that; but it effects little. Occasionally we observe a lack of discrimination in the choice of themes, and in the handling of them. The sermons are not such as breed directly upon salvation or damnation. Thus, we have heard one amateur as his text, 'Surely the Lord is in this place,' and placed thereon to discuss the abstractest question in metaphysics, whether space be objective or subjective, material or ideal. Instead of taking hold of some strong scriptural thought, and unfolding, and expounding and enforcing it, some take a text, and then lay leave of it. Like some running vine, they branch out, and climb this way and that, until one is lost in amazement, to find out how, starting where they did, they ever found themselves where they are.

Some of our preachers are very deficient in earnestness of manner; and their sermons are of little profit on this account. The people have not, and they ought not to have, any patience with the man who reads his sermon. Let him write it by all means, let him deliver it, if he will, word for word as it is written; but if he realizes what he is about, let him preach, not read it. We want to see, in the kindly eye, the modulated tones, the appealing look, that his no perfumery task, but a work of love and faith. We should have no rancor or bombast, no effort to excite a storm just at the end; but we would fail here from all our pulps, brief, fervid, earnest sermons, with kind and respectful, yet pointed appeals to the conscience.

A SIR FOR A SISTER.—The Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope observes that his diocese is

four times as large as Great Britain, that many of his journeys have to be made in a cart or on foot, and that he is to a large extent responsible for the support of each Clergyman whom he appoints. Natal is 1,200 miles from his see, Graham's Town between 500 and 600 miles; and at present the whole population of the diocese is \$90,000. He mentions one astounding fact—that some English emigrants have actually been converted to Mahometanism by certain Malays settlers!

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from Carlton Place is reserved for consideration.

We question whether the "Anagram" is as well suited for the *Church* as for a secular paper.

H. C. B.'s letter is received, and reserved for consideration. Our columns are too fully occupied to enable us to publish it this week, at any rate.

The letter of "A Layman," received a few weeks since and intended for publication, has unfortunately been mislaid. Will the writer please send a duplicate copy.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 16.

Rev. T. P. Lemmoxville; J. M. Pakemian (W.C.'s paper) has been addressed to him, but is now rectified, and the two last papers sent as directed; Rev. H. B. Newcastle, remittance for himself and Mrs. G. in full, vol. 18; Rev. W. H. B.; Kempf; Rev. S. J. H., Edmonton, N. B.; Rev. J. W. Grafton, (the papers sent.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Private Tuition by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1851.

We adverted in our last to a feature in the proceedings of the late Synod, calculated to awaken the best expectations,—to begat the happiest auguries for the future. It bespeaks that temper of mutual confidence,—that fair balancing of co-ordinate powers,—which is the best security for practical harmonious action. Doubt, distrust, and suspicion would be destructive of this unity. Any undue encroachment of one recognized branch of the Synod upon another,—an assumption by the clergy, or a pressure by the laity,—would itself be unacceptable, and would distract the happy equipoise which leads to us all action. And to maintain that fair, independent co-ordinate working, there must be no encroachment by the clergy of the laity upon the rights of the Bishop, a distinct power and party in the legitimate composition of a Church of England synod. This right dealing has happily been recognized, and the good sense of our late ecclesiastical assembly has unanimously stamped the sanction of its approbation upon the equity and truthfulness of this principle.

The same honest judgment has been fairly expressed in another question,—the prospective selection of bishops in this Province. This is a power virtually conceded, limited only by a reasonable condition, the obtaining within the Province the means of supporting the episcopate. When exertions are already vigorously put forth in many quarters to fulfil this stipulation, and ensure the creation of a fund by which our episcopate is to be supported, it may not be premature,—especially in devising a Constitution for the Synod,—to discuss the best, or least objectionable, means of acting upon that delegated power.

It is a power practically new in the British dominions, the case of the Church in Scotland being excepted; and it should, therefore, be approached with caution. A due regard to rights and privileges should here be sacredly guarded: there should be no encroachment by one body upon powers which may be thought exclusively to pertain to another.

The election of a bishop is, we conceive, one of those excepted cases in which the joint and concurrent action of the several orders of the synod cannot be brought to bear.

The Bishop, the head of the Synod, may be appealed to in such a matter for the benefit of his judgment and the weight of his counsel; but he can hardly be expected to throw in his suffrage, or apply his veto. Here, then, on grounds of delicacy and of equity, is a restraint upon one order in the Synod; and should there not, on parallel grounds, be the restraint of another?

"On Sunday, I completed my visitation to Anato Bay, in the parish of Metcalfe, where I regret to say that the cholera is fearfully prevailing, ten persons having fallen victims to it the night before my arrival, and many, as I fear, since.

Among the number who died on Saturday, was one poor girl, a Miss Norton, of excellent character, exemplary for her moral and religious conduct, who had come to Antonio Bay on the previous Thursday for the purpose of being confirmed. The sudden and premature death of these "saints" as they were called, hindered me from getting to Metcalfe on the first day which I had appointed, and the list of candidates for confirmation was much thinned by the prevalence of the pestilence, in the interval between Thursday and Sunday. The church was, however, crowded with a congregation apparently most devout; and, penetrated by the awful circumstances under which they were assembled, I, of course, addressed them on the occasion, and trust that, by God's grace, I did not leave them without some consolation under this heavy calamity. Within the last four years there have been no less than four visitations of a most destructive character."

SOUTH AMERICA.—Society's missionaries in Capetown, Grahamstown and Natal, 28. Expenditure, £2,500.

A missionary lately sent the Society an account of his first Sunday in his mission. The after-service was thus described:—

"The Bishop of Capetown came to Papeendorp, and we assembled in a room, for want of a more fitting place for worship. It was crowded, at least four-fifths of the congregation being colored people. They chanted the doxology as often as it occurred in the service, and sang with correctness the magnificat, and a selection from the new version of the psalms."

"After the second lesson, four adult candidates who had been prepared for baptism, three young women and one young man, all of color, arranged themselves before the communion-table. The service was performed by the Bishop most impressively: all were moved—one or two candidates to tears. The Bishop then addressed himself successively to those who had been baptized in infancy, to the newly baptized, to the catechumens, and to those who had not yet been moved to seek Christian instruction. When the service was over, it was truly gratifying to see the friends of those who had been baptized, running up and cordially shaking them by the hand. There was the usual collection of alms at the door, which although composed almost entirely of peace, yet amounted to several shillings."

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singled out as possessing those requisites of talent or acquirement in an eminent degree. The laity, on the other hand, can have no such opportunities. Their knowledge is limited usually to a locality; and their partialities are bounded by their knowledge. Their choice, therefore, might be the dictate of a personal feeling; they have had no means, as a body, of applying the test of fitness by a surer and higher rule.

We hope, then, that the selection of a bishop will be left where it can only, we think, be legitimately reposed,—in the hands of the clergy. Common sense dictates the justice of this, and all Christian antiquity stamps it with its affirmation. It is the spirit, too, of the Church of England; though a terror of spiritual despotism, which the laity had usurped, has transferred the choice of bishops from the clergy to the Crown,—from the Church to the State. We need not ask what is the spirit and usage of the church in the neighbouring United States. In the triumph of a young democracy, powers would be claimed by the many which, it was thought, were too long arrogated by the few; and the jealousies of a disturbed and unsettled period would beget rules for the church which an after age of soberness might wish undone. At all events, let us take our precedents farther back; and in looking at the often questionable adoptions of modern improvement, let us be careful to sift abuses from advantages, and resolve to make experience at least the test of what are clearly innovations upon the practices of the primitive church, and are variances with the spirit of our own.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1851.

	£ s. d.
St. James' Church, Toronto, per churchwarden	32 10 0
Trinity Church, Thornhill, additional	1 0 0
Oakridge station	1 10 0
per Rev. D. E. Blake	1 11 10
Orillia Church	1 5 0
St. George's, Medonte	0 17 0
C. W. Root Station	0 11 6
Lee's schoolhouse, Oro	0 11 6
per Rev. T. B. Read	3 5 0
St. Mary Magdalene, Picton, per churchwarden	1 0 0
Wolf Island, per Rev. T. Bousfield	0 16 9
St. Peter's, Barton	1 8 3
St. Paul's, Glastonbury	1 6 6
Per Rev. Geo. Bull	2 14 9
St. Paul's, Norval	1 14 5
Per Rev. Thos. Marsh	3 5 0
Trinity Church, Howard	0 18 0
Cleveley	0 8 1
St. Peter's Church, Tyrone	1 13 2
Fingal	0 11 0
Per Rev. H. Holland	3 10 2

60 Collections, amounting to £215 18 8

Correspondence.

The Church.

means to raise money, to be added to any that may be raised in Great Britain and Ireland, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have fallen or may fall, in the Eastern war. Wm. Barker, Esq., was chairman of the meeting, and the following committee was formed to make collections through the city, viz: Messrs. Baker, Thos. Craig, D. Glass, John McDowell, H. Matheson, J. W. Kerr, Thos. Fraser, Gibbons, Carling, Lawson, Dixon, Askin, and G. M. Gunn, Esq. The funds collected were transmitted to the chairman of the committee.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury,

Quebec, 21st October, 1854.

Mr. Enron,—I am sure that the writer of the following letter will excuse me for giving it publicity.

The sentiments it enunciates are worthy of regard, and the clarity by which they are illustrated should provoke imitation. May the benevolence of the true and gallant hearted gentleman move many in the Province to follow his example.

Happy as I am in being the almoner for parishes so praiseworthy, still the question is, I think, worth considering, whether a committee, or some authorized body should not be appointed to receive and dispense the offerings which may be made towards the support of the necessitous individuals to whom Mr. De Boucherville has so kindly referred.

I remain, dear sir, &c.

W. AGAR ADAMSON.

Boucherville, October 18th, 1854.

REVEREND SIR.—The victories lately obtained over the Despot of Russia must be regarded with enthusiasm by the English and French Nations. Among many of my countrymen join with all my heart in giving thanks to the Most High for the brilliant success of the United flags of England and France. United England and France may, in case of need, do the efforts of all Europe. English courage, steadiness in action, and ardour, can only be equaled by the impetuosity and bravery of the French; by the proud Republicans of North America, who, being of Anglo-Saxon race have not degenerated. A triple alliance and the world is free. Thousands of desolate women, bereaved of their husbands, and orphaned deprived of their fathers are now thrown on the wide world, expecting, my commanding, mate, for the first and most generations of Europe; such an opportunity must be made in vain. Through you, permit me to convey my vote of £2 18s. to the helpless, whose noble husbands and fathers fell gloriously before Sebastopol. The offer though small, I trust will be accepted.

I have, &c.
Pierre Bourcier or Boucherville,
The Reverend Doctor Adamson,
&c., &c.
Quebec.

European News.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, November 13, 1854.

The Atlantic arrived here unannounced, owing to a dense fog at Sandy Hook this morning. She left Liverpool at 93 A. M., November 1st, and brought upwards of 100 passengers.

The Canadian steamer arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th ult., taking out from Quebec the intelligence of the narrative of Captain Luce, relative to the ill-fated Arctic.

The Cunard Steamer Canada, due on the 18th, did not arrive until the 31st ult., having been much delayed by dense fogs.

The advice of the Atlantic threw no new light upon the fate of the missing boats and passengers of the Arctic.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announces that they have purchased the steamship Kangaroo of 1574 tons, and that their new steamship City of Baltimore of 2500 tons, will be launched in December, and the City of Washington of 2700 tons, in the following June.

The latest official news to the English and French Governments, is from the Crimea to the 20th ult. The siege of Sebastopol was progressing favourably for the allies, but not much damage had yet been done to the fortifications.

Private accounts by letter say that two outer ports,—the white town, and earthworks at quarantine, were destroyed by fire of the English and French fleets on the 7th; the allies lost 100 killed and the Russians 500, including Admiral Korniloff.

A French steamer, which left the Crimea on the 1st, reports that the allied land force had effected a breach, but it was not yet practicable to storm.

The Russian official report of the 23rd says the garrison had made a successful sortie, and destroyed the French batteries, spiked eighteen French guns, and took the English Lord Dunellen (?) prisoner. This (Wednesday) morning his mail, bringing nothing more definite.

The Czar's two sons had arrived at the Crimea. Nothing from the Baltic.

The Russian descent on the Dobrujeha seems to be mere maneuver to draw the Turks from the Pruth.

The reported defeat of the Russians at Gurni, Asia, is confirmed.

The Queen mother of Bavaria is dead.

Prussia, on the 23rd, sent a note to the Czar urging his acceptance of the latest proposition of the four Powers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report cotton steady without improvement in price. Bread-stuffs very quiet. Flour 2s. lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore 4d. 4s.; for Ohio 4d. 4s.; for Western Canal 4d. 4s. In wheat nothing doing; white 12s. 12s. 12s. 12s. Indian corn 12s. 12s. lower, quoted 42s. Beef and pork unchanged. Bacon steady; remains at 53s 6d. 57s 6d. Lard very quiet at 53s 6d. 57s. Consols 91s. 92s.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

The America, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived here at a quarter past three o'clock.

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived off Halifax at noon on Wednesday 25th, but could not enter the Harbor till 2 o'clock.

The St. Louis sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th ult.

The screw steamer Alps arrived at Kingston Ireland, on the 23rd, with troops from Halifax, and reached Liverpool on the 25th.

The London Times says, we are informed that M. Soule, American Minister at Madrid, was refused permission to pass through France from England to Spain.

The London Morning Post, in announcing the acquisition of Samoa, says it amounts virtually, if not actually to the annexation of St. Domingo.

The acquisition by the United States of so important a point in the West Indies, a position threatening on either hand the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West India position, cannot be received with indifference.

A letter from the Hague, 21st, mentioning the departure of Mr. Gibson, for America, says that he took with him the result of the conference of American Ministers at Ostend.

THE WAR.

Sebastopol is not taken.

The latest advices show that twenty days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava, and their opening fire upon Sebastopol.

Both the French and English had their batteries ready on the 16th ult. On the 17th ultimo, fire was opened on the piece both from land and sea.

The bombardment was continued till night.

The Russians lost 500 killed and wounded.

Admiral Korniloff was killed.

The Russian fortifications suffered very little.

On the 20th the bombardment was resumed from the allied batteries on.

When the mail left Constantine 5 steamers had arrived at Balaklava, with men wounded in repelling a great series of 100,000 strong.

General Boulard had formally

summonsed Sebastopol to surrender, and requested the women and children, and sick sent away, and said, be buried upon the Hospital.

So far as known,

the Russian army is co-

ordinated upon the outer Belles, and already num-

bers 40,000.

The allied army is divided into a siege army,

and army of observation.

On the 5th and 11th, the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties and destroyed some small works.

On the eve of the 5th, a convoy of 3000 Rus-

sians entered in entering Sebastopol.

The allies now number 110,000, and 8,000 adi-

ditional French ready to embark from Mar-

seilles on 1st, and 2nd. Tunes from Varas.

Letters of the 12th say that the Allies have 500

gun batteries, and after a few days the will at-

tempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated at 40,000 men.

Altogether the prospects of the speedy fall of

Sebastopol are not so favourable to the allies.

Admiral Machinkoff, who commanded at Sinope,

is Commandant at Sebastopol. He has published an address, saying, "he will defend it to the last, and any one is welcome to shoot him if he don't."

Advises from Constantinople of 23rd say that

the Russians had taken Eupatoria, and that

the English garrison of 500 had retired with the loss of one gun.

This is denied in English papers.

An allied force is sent under General Bischof

and Achmet Pacha to Perekop, to prevent the advance of the Russians.

Affairs look black between Russia and Aus-

tria.

A great council of war was held at Vienna,

the Emperor presided.

It is reported that Austria

summonsed Russia to withdraw from the frontiers of Galicia.

The whole Austrian army was to be put on

a war footing on the 20th.

The garrison at Vienna has been ordered to

ready to march at four hours' notice.

Russia in the meantime continues to menace

Austria.

The Czar has gone to Warsaw. Little doubt

is entertained at Vienna that ere long there will be actual hostilities.

PRUSSIA.—Austria had returned an answer to the last despatch of the Prussian Government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexibly to her policy expressed in the note of the 30th September. The action which Prussia would take was looked for with anxiety.

GERMANY.—The British fleet will leave

the Baltic about the end of November, returning in squadrons to Portsmouth, Sheerness, Plymouth and Cork.

Five floating batteries and twenty gun boats,

building about four feet of water each, are build-

ing in England for spring operations.

An expedition is to be sent out next spring to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's party.

A Russian war steamer had been captured by

the British.

The whole camp of the south is to embark for the East.

M. Soule's return to Madrid had caused quite

an excitement, and a clamour was being raised

to induce the Spanish Government to solicit his

return.

Queen Isabella has abandoned the idea of

abolition. Calavar is in Paris.

The Legitimists are preparing for a movement.

Austria has just concluded an immense financial

operation by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists all railroads constructed and worked by the Government in Hungary and Bo-

hemia.

The Company pays 200,000,000 francs, on

which the Government guarantees 5 per cent.

CHINA.—Canton on the 9th September was

still besieged, and the distress of the besieged was great. The insurgents yet hold Shangai.

On the 21st the operations of the besiegers

continued, and their fire was effectively an-

warded.

Tribzond, Oct. 9.

The Abasian Chiefs have refused to receive

Schamyl's Envoy; Harif Pacha has conse-
quently cut off all communication with the coast of Asia.

Paris Friday night.—There is no confirmation of the entry of the Russians into the Dobrujeha, it was therefore doubted.

Sir John Burgoyne, on the 14th, fixed the

sites of batteries which will destroy the Russian

ships.

A Russian war steamer had been captured by

the fleet.

The Monast of this morning, contains an ac-
count of a victory over the Russians near Gurni. They lost their baggage and 30 guns, and a
few men were killed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Authorities differ considerably. The Brokers' General Circular says, the accounts from America which must be considered in favour of holders here, contributed to import a firm tone to the market which continued to be freely supplied.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

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count of a victory over the Russians near Gurni. They lost their baggage and 30 guns, and a
few men were killed.

YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters,

M. receives into her house at Yorkville, near

Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the pur-
pose of EDUCATION.

YOUNG LADIES.

