

quickly," and so she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a disconsolate husband and four of their mutual pledges (the youngest but a few hours old) behind her in this troublesome world; sincerely do I trust that they may all live to realize the precious promises of Him who is a "father to the fatherless" and the widow's God.

Our departed sister and her sorrowing partner were members of the Church worshipping at Newcastle; they both joined after its formation and were nearly among the first fruits of those willing converts baptized by our valued Brother G. F. Miles, the pastor at that time.

Her mortal remains were laid in the Cemetery attached to our Meeting-house at Newcastle, on Friday the 20th inst., respectfully and numerously attended, and her funeral was improved upon by our dear Brother Blakey, from 2d Samuel, 22d chap. & 28 verse, in a brotherly and feeling discourse, highly satisfactory to the numerous audience. There were two other ministering brethren present who took part in the services of the day. I remain, yours in the Lord,

JAMES BUTLER.

P.S.—You will rejoice to hear that our good Bro. Kearsland has lately baptized four persons at Salmon Creek, where I now write from; we anticipate a good day to-morrow.—Bro. Blakey is at the new Zion settlement to-day, and it is hoped soon will come forward for baptism. It is needless for me to say anything to you about the labors of Bro. Emerson at Mauderville, as you have a more direct communication from that place. I hope the brethren at Jemseg will have the presence of the Lord in the series of meetings commenced to-day.

J. B.

General Intelligence.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The London Gazette of the 8th, contained Lord Raglan's despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, containing his account of the sanguinary battles of the 20th, on the banks of the Alma, of which the following is the material part:

Head Quarters, Katscha River, Sept. 23, '54.

My Lord Duke.—I have the honor to inform your grace that the allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the river Bulganac, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cossques, with artillery.

On this, the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry.

It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action.

Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome, and under a burning sun, the want of water, until we reached the magnificent but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

[Here follows a detailed description of the position of the enemy, which was on the left bank of the river Alma, crossing the road leading to Sebastopol at a distance of two and a half miles from the sea. The ground was high and the enemy's length of line two miles. The river was in general fordable, but its banks were rugged, and in general steep. In front of the position of the enemy, on the right bank of the Alma, and 200 yards from it was the village of Boulouk. On the right a little retired was a powerful covered battery, and half way down the heights was a trench of some hundred yards, and at the prominent points on the heights artillery were posted to command the passage of the river. On the summit were posted the reserve of the enemy's troops, the whole supposed to number 45 to 50,000 men.—The order of the advance of the allied army is then detailed.]

On approaching to near the fire of the guns which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken

place, when the village of Boulouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, part of De Lacy Evans' division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire, whilst his first brigade under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brig-General Adams crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the light division, under Sir Geo. Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendered every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages.

In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the rifle brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of the light troops.

The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23d and 33d regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of foot guards under Major-General Bentinck drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

The highland brigade, under Major General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the guards; and Major General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken so much pains to defend and secure.

The 95th regiment immediately on the right of the royal fusiliers in the advance, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss.

The aid of the royal artillery in these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field-officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your grace's most favorable consideration.

[Here follows a hearty commendation of the efficient services and gallantry of the several officers in command, and those of the staff, including Brig-General Tylden and Major Wellesley, who had subsequently to the battle died of cholera.—Lord Raglan regrets the misfortune by which Lieut. Col. Lagoude, who was attached to his headquarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the hands of the enemy, on the 19th, while returning from the Division of Prince Napoleon, whither he had gone at the request of Lord Raglan as the bearer of a communication. The despatch represents the conduct of the troops as admirable in submitting without a murmur to their privations and fatigue, and their conduct in the field, and commends in high terms the assiduity of the officers and men of the navy in the assistance rendered by them on every occasion, and particularly in their relief of the wounded.]

The despatch closes as follows:—

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great and such is the report in the country.

The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small, but the wounded amounted to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-Generals Karganoff and Schokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army; they will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful; and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the at-

tack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

This despatch will be delivered to your grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.—The Guards on the right of the Light Division, and the Brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russians, favored as they were, by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down toward the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt, that if our infantry, harassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery, they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear.

Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was "Yes," and an artillery officer, whose name I do not know, brought up two guns to fire on the Russian squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, cut through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind it six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers.—This act relieved our infantry of a deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearless progress up the hills. The Duke encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the royal race from which he comes.

"Highlanders," said Sir Colin Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!" They charged, and well they obeyed the chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery by a bound. The Russians rushed out, and left multitudes of dead behind them. The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said that the Scots Fusilier Guards were the first to enter. The Second and Light Division crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the Southeast, leaving three generals, three guns, 700 prisoners and 4000 wounded behind them. The battle of Alma was won. It was won with a loss of nearly 3000 killed and wounded on our side. The Russian retreat was covered by their cavalry, but if we had an adequate cavalry force we could have captured many guns and multitudes of prisoners.

The list of officers killed and wounded is long numbering 26 killed, and 73 wounded. Of Sergeants and Drummers there were 28 killed and 112 wounded, and of rank and file 360 killed, and 1359 wounded; making the total of killed and wounded 1988. Horses killed, 26.

There is a letter of Marshal St. Arnaud to the Emperor Louis Napoleon, describing the action, under date of Sept. 21. He estimates the force of Prince Menschikoff at 40,000 bayonets. The Marshal says that he came into operation at 6 o'clock in the morning, with the division of Gen. Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, which turned the left of the Russians, and some of their batteries, which movement decided the success of the day. He had arranged that the English should turn the right of the enemy in the same way, but they did not arrive in line until half-past 10 o'clock. He adds "they bravely made up for the delay." At half-past 12, the allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the tirailleurs. The Alma was crossed at double quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took the village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries, "showing himself worthy of the great name he bears."—At the foot of the heights a real battle began along the whole line. At half past 4 the French were every where victorious. On the left the English met with large masses of the enemy, and with many difficulties. They attacked the Russian positions in admirable order, under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove them off. "The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity." In the midst of cannon and musket shot, he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, and the artillery opened its fire, and the flight of the Russians became a complete rout. For want of Cavalry, the French were unable to pursue. At 6 o'clock the allied armies encamped on the bivouac of the Russians. The Marshal's tent was pitched on the spot occupied by that of Prince Menschikoff on the preceding night. Gen. Canrobert, to whom, he says, belongs part of the honor of the day, was slightly wounded, and Gen. Thomason severely.

There are also several despatches from Vice Admiral Dundas. He says that he sent to the

assistance of the wounded of the army 600 seamen and marines, with all the medical men, except one in each ship, and also boats to convey them on board the transports, to be sent to the Bosphorus. In his second despatch dated Sept. 23, he says that the Vulcan and Andes had sailed, with 800 wounded and sick for Constantinople, and that the Orinoe and Columbus would follow with 900, including 70 or 80 Russians.

The Admiral encloses memoranda of observations of Capt. Jones of steamer Sampson, taken off the harbor of Sebastopol. He reports the erection of batteries on both sides of the port, one of them with heavy guns of a range of 4000 yards as was proved by two shots having passed over the Sampson, when nearly at that distance. He also described a number of ships, three deckers, two deckers and frigates, some of them with top gallant masts on deck, and sails unbent, moored across the harbour. In a subsequent despatch dated Sept. 24, he reports that the same afternoon, on the appearance of the allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbour were sunk by the Russians, leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the mouth of the harbour to assure myself of this singular event.

Capt. Drummond has examined the harbor this morning, and reports that the lower masts-heads of the ships are generally above water; that the passage is closed, except, perhaps, a small space near the shoal of the north Battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure.

Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the booms, and three of these ships are heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

The Admiral adds that the armies were about to take up a position south of Sebastopol, and that the fleets would meet them there.

A despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated at Balaklava, Sept. 28, states that Marshal St. Arnaud was seriously ill, and had handed over to him the command of the army. He adds that the enemy had not shown himself since the battle of the Alma. Gen. C. was about to march on that evening towards Sebastopol, and he proposed "as soon as he should be established on the heights which command that city to take measures for receiving his provisions and siege guns from Cape Chersonese which is southerly of the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol. A subsequent despatch says that 6000 of the allied troops had taken possession of Cape Chersonese.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—Paris, Oct. 12.—An Imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church. The Paris papers state that the English Government will send a small detachment of the Guards to be present at the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The returns of the Quarter's revenue to the 10th inst. had been published, showing an increase of £580,188 in the income of the quarter, and £16,580 in that of the year. The receipts of ordinary revenue for the quarter amounted to £15,502,509, and for the year to £53,926,072. Of the latter amount £6,972,093 were derived from the property tax, it being an increase of £854,190 over the amount from the same source in the preceding year. The amount received from customs was £20,193,641, being a decrease of £509,407.

Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert and the Royal family left the royal residence of Balmoral, in Scotland, on their return to England, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., and arrived at Holyrood, Edinburgh, the same evening. They arrived at Banchon, the terminus of the Dee-side railway, at half-past twelve o'clock, whence they proceeded by railway, by way of Stonehaven, Perth, and Larbert, a distance by railway of 176 miles. On Friday morning they proceeded by railway, by way of Newcastle, where they arrived at two o'clock, and thence to Hull, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation, and by the Directors of the North Eastern Railway, and were conducted to the station hotel, where the Queen received addresses. On Saturday morning, after driving through the principal streets of Hull, the party would embark on board the steam yacht Fairy, and proceed to the Isle of Wight.

A royal proclamation appeared in the London Gazette on the evening of the 13th, announcing the appointment of a large commission for regulating the collection and management of a patriotic fund for the relief of the widows or orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or dying in active service in the present war. The Queen headed the subscription with £1000, and £500 were subscribed by Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington had promised a subscription of £500.

Four Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Oct. 30.

The Pacific arrived, with Liverpool dates to 19th. There is absolutely no news from the seat of war, the despatches sent as they are, being all conflicting. It is, however, authentic that up to the 9th nothing had been accomplished.

The allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position South of Sebastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed. Menschikoff continues to hold the field North of Sebastopol, with 30,000 men, expecting a reinforcement of 20,000 more.

Flour up 3s. Wheat 6d. Corn firm. Consols 95.