

the foundation of other governments. National affairs are not for them legitimate exponents of Bible teaching...

I would not stay the embarkation of one pilgrim to the shrine of freedom; nor would I place one barrier to prevent his landing on our shores with all his natural rights...

But there is another point where the difficulty is much more imminent. There are among us those who would shut out the teachings of God from our youth...

This organization claims to be the creation of necessity; doubtless it has many imperfections, and it certainly operates in what is under ordinary circumstances, the most dangerous form for political action...

vidual concerns only himself and his God, but the polity of a church concerns us all, especially if it submits of necessity only while necessity exist, and waits but the proper time to rise in strength...

It is surely no mere captious and quefnous spirit that bids us beware of an ecclesiastical power that demands admission not merely for its religious creed, but for its political establishments...

But the spirit of submission to absolute dictation is, however, flying before the progress of liberty, and the illumination of Divine truth: the inquisition is every where obsolete, and St. Bartholomew's day is nowhere a carnival...

May we not argue well from these facts? May we not congratulate the world upon the position we are assuming among the nations? There is ground for triumph in the thought that as our ship of State leads on in progress...

Sail on, sail on, O ship of State! Sail on, O Union strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hugging breathless on thy flags...

The Eastern War.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Personal Incidents Gleaned from the English Journals

THE GREAT FIGHT OF THE 25TH—THE BATTLE-FIELD AND THE CONTEXT. If the exhibition of the most brilliant valour, of the excess of courage, and of daring which would have reflected lustre on the best days of chivalry can afford full consolation for the disaster of to-day, we can have no reason to regret the melancholy loss which we sustained in a contest with a savage and barbarian enemy.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Looking to the left, towards the gorge, we beheld six compact masses of Russian infantry, which had just debouched from the mountain passes near the Chernya, and were slowly advancing with solemn statelyness up the valley. Immediately in their front was a regular line of artillery, of at least twenty pieces strong.

MOVEMENTS OF CALVARY—THE CHARGE IS MET BY THE HIGHLANDERS.

As the Russian cavalry on the left of their line crown the hill, across the valley they perceive the Highlanders draw up at the distance of some half a mile, calmly waiting their approach. They halt, and squadron after squadron files up from the rear, till they have a body of some 1,500 men along the ridge—lanecers, dragoons and hussars.

killers; the second of the 4th royal Irish, of the 5th dragoon guards, and of the 1st royal dragoons. The light cavalry brigade is on their left in two divisions also. The silence is oppressive; between the cannon-bursts one can hear the champing of bits and the clink of sabres in the valley below.

They dash on toward that thin red streak, topped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards, and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a volley of Minnie musketry. The distance is too great. The Russians are not checked, but still sweep onward with the whole force of horse and men, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above.

THE CLASH OF CAVALRY.

Our eyes were, however, turned in a moment on our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier General Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons. The Russians—evidently corps d'elite—their light blue jackets embroidered with silver lace, were advancing on the left, at an easy gallop, towards the brow of the hill.

They evidently despised their insignificant looking enemy, but their time was come. The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Grays and Enniskillers went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards; it was scarce enough to let the horses "guther way," nor had the men quite space sufficient for the full play of their sword arms.

Turning a little to the left, so as to meet the Russian right, the Grays rush on with a cheer that thrills to every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskillers rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Grays and Enniskillers pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword blades in the air, and then the Grays and the red-coats disappear in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns.

In another moment we see them emerging and dashing on—with diminished numbers and in broken order—against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment—"God help them? they are lost!" was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been smashed utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men.

they were still bolder by the terrible assault of the Grays and their companions, put them to utter rout.

This Russian horse, in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons, was flying with all its speed before a force certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip—in the enthusiasm, officers and men took off their caps and shouted with delight, and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, the clapped their hands again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, Aide-de-camp, to convey his congratulations to Brigadier General Scarlett, and to say, "Well done."

A SPLENDID SIGHT

I cannot conceive a more splendid sight than was witnessed during this afternoon, the two armies the Russians being enormously strong, and our own, waiting for one or the other to advance, with an occasional shell by way of challenge. But for several hours, there they stood, as if content with what had already taken place, and we so near that with the aid of my glass (a good Dollond) I could distinctly see the color of their uniforms (grey,) and their standard with an eagle on the top of it; I could plainly see the dead, both men and horses, on the scene of the late encounter.

WHAT FRANCIS TIRES ARE AND WHAT THEY DO

I must tell you what the Francis tires are. There are two companies of them, each composed of 150 men chosen from among the best marksmen of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. In the night they creep in front of the entrenchments, dig holes, and place themselves in them as well as they can. They then fire at the Russian artillerymen. They have already killed so many that the Russians now close their embrasures with a sort of double door, which is ball proof. But they are obliged to point their gun and fire, and no sooner is this done than twenty balls whistle through it. The Russians have sustained such losses that they were at times seized with despair, raising their guns from behind they fired volleys of grape-shot at their disagreeable visitors. Nevertheless, the latter have succeeded in extinguishing at the first line of their batteries; I say first line because there are several others in the rear, the part of the town which faces us being an inclined plain, on which batteries have been placed at intervals above the good execution is evident from the fact, that in the evening of the 26th, General De Martigny, chief of the general staff received a note informing him that the Russian fire had become uncertain, and that artillerymen were so scarce that the guns had to be served by the infantry. Express no surprise at the word uncertain, for from the 6th to the 17th the Russian gentlemen did not cease to point their guns at us as a target while we did not deign to answer them even by a musket shot. They, consequently, attained such precision that the day on which we unmasked our batteries the balls entered our embrasures as if cast by the hand. One ball went into the very mouth of a cannon but was too large to penetrate more than a third; it however, stuck fast. This was considered so curious that the gun was carried to the general's tent to be shown to him.

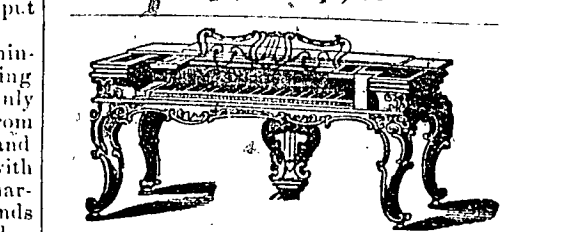
TALKING ABOUT THE WAR EASIER THAN SEEING IT

It is a very easy thing to talk of war, but it is very different to take part in it, or to view the field after it is all over—to see the mangled bodies lying in all directions, their limbs torn and broken to pieces, and some of them obliged to remain in the field for some days before they can be attended to. But in all these affairs the Russians have suffered by far the most; and on the 26th party of from 6000 to 8000 endeavored to make their escape from Sebastopol, but were soon found out and a great many killed, with about 800 prisoners, and the rest made good their retreat. But I can assure you it is a very hard duty, for we have not been undressed for more than two months, nor can we take off our boots; we were a long time without tents, so that we had to sleep in the open air without any covering but one blanket and a great coat, and we were very often without any sleep, and at very hard work in the trenches, or watching the enemy while others work. The weather has been very favorable to our cause ever since we landed in Russia. If the winter or wet season set in it will very soon thin our ranks and we must abandon the enterprise.

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