

by Elder Nutter, and afterwards by Elder David Harris. But except an occasional visit, they have been destitute of ministerial labor. Hence their progress has been slow. But since the late efforts on their behalf, they are becoming more united and encouraged. Elder Stevens first visited them early in the autumn, and baptized several, and in other respects his visits were beneficial. Since then brother T. Crawley has been with them once a month. The good effects of these labors are visible. More than usual attention is given to the words of the preacher. As brother Crawley is to leave for Chester in February, some one is needed to succeed him. A permanent missionary in this field might, with the blessing of God, do a work equal to that of Felix Neff in the Alps. The church numbers upwards of eighty. Within two years they have built two chapels, one on each side of the harbor. The field is large, the line of settlers extending, with but little interruption all around the borders. A good road the whole way is in progress. The people are thriving in business. The soil is rocky, and yet considerable spots are under good cultivation. They have no marshes, but yet God has given them one of the best harbors in the world, and scooped out the mighty ocean before them swarming with fish. All these things conspire to make this field a promising one to the laborer.

I arrived on Saturday evening at brother George Harpell's. Being very stormy we had no service in the former part of the Sabbath. We had an interesting meeting in the evening. Collectors were appointed to gather funds in support of the mission. Received in aid 14s 7d.

Yours &c.,
D. FREEMAN.

Halifax, Jan. 11, 1856.

Extract of Letter:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Dec. 28th, 1855.

"I felt fully sensible that we sustained a great loss in the removal of dear brother Ferguson, but God's ways are not our ways. He is too wise to err. I have also been much gratified that dear bro. Nutting has succeeded so well since, under the pressure of his other engagements. And now my dear brother, I am happy that you have undertaken the management of the paper under such favourable circumstances. I hope that you may be more successful in a pecuniary point of view than your predecessors, and I deeply regret that their liabilities have been such as to occasion loss—and that without remuneration for their services."

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM CHIPMAN.

European Intelligence.

[From late English Papers.]

RUMOURS OF PEACE.

Rumours of Peace Negotiations have called forth much speculation lately. Unless the strongest assurances of persons "likely to be well informed" are after all false, the Austrian Government has made definitive proposals to the Czar, with the consent, at least implied, of the Western Powers; and Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is now on his way from Vienna, bearing to the Russian Court the proposals referred to. The terms proposed are said to include the entire exclusion of ships of war from the Euxine, the dismantling of Russian fortresses on its coasts, the renunciation on the part of the Czar of all right of interference in the Principalities, the cessation to Turkey of a portion of Bessarabia on the north of the Danube, and the withdrawal of all military and naval establishments from the Aland Isles; and it is said that unless the proposals are agreed to, Austria will "withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg," whatever that may mean.

THE FALL OF KARS.

Kars, unconquerable by Russian assault, has fallen by a lengthened, rigid, patient, pertinacious blockade. The brave defenders of the fortress, headed by General Williams, are now prisoners of war,—it is said to the number of ten thousand! Their heroism deserved a better fate,—but what shall we say to the policy which for so many long months left them unrelieved and alone to maintain the unequal struggle?

The answer to this question is awaited by the whole nation with the deepest anxiety. Perhaps no one occurrence since the beginning of the war has excited so much painful feeling as this catastrophe of Kars. Compare what the Allies have done at Kinburn with what they might have done in Armenia. They have established themselves in a position which is useless excepting as a step to the two great arsenals of Nicolaieff and Kherson. But as it

appeared impossible to take the second step before the winter, the Allies have only succeeded in giving the enemy a timely and unmistakable notice to be on the defensive. An expedition into Asia, on the other hand, while it would scarcely have required a larger force than that despatched to Kinburn, would have been of most essential service; as the fate of General Williams and his companions proves—too late!

Why was not Omar Pasha despatched to the relief of the garrison? There was actually no place for him or his army in the Crimea. It is well known that Omar was longing all the while to be in Asia; but his representations were ineffectual. When at last he was sent, it was on another errand: and the force which was really after all despatched for the relief of Kars, under Vely Pasha, was quite insufficient for the purpose. It is the fashion to say that hunger, and not the Russians, subdued the brave spirits of the Armenian fortress. We take the liberty of appending a second agent in the catastrophe,—Hunger—and NEGLECT.

The loss of Kars is no trifling matter. The ancient territory of Armenia was long ago divided between three powers,—Russia, Turkey, and Persia. At the junction of the three divisions stands old Ararat. Russia has retained her share "Trans-Caucasia;" and a glance at the map makes it evident that the Turkish portion, or Armenia Proper, would render the whole a compact and valuable province, possessing not only a most important sea-board, from Batoum to Trebizond, and westwards to Kherson, but adapted, from the mountain fastnesses which gave so much trouble to Xenophon and his Ten Thousand, and which every foe down to poor Vely Pasha has found so formidable, to form an impregnable boundary to a great empire. The possession of this district by Russia, moreover, would command the principal road by which western commerce passes into Central Asia. An influence, again, for overawing Persia would be added to those already existing; and if France cared not for this, there was every reason why England, with her Indian possessions so near Persia, on the other side, should have sought to prevent it.

We have taken for granted that the success is one which General Mouravieff will follow up. It can scarcely be supposed otherwise. Kars is the key of Armenia. Erzeroum, at any rate, is in imminent peril; and should the Allies pursue their present policy, another summer will doubtless see the Russians at Trebizond. At present the only topic of consideration is the escape of the Hungarian General Kmety. Had he fallen into Russian hands, a transfer to Austria ("who never forgives") would have inevitably followed, and a holier cause even than ours against Russia, would have numbered another martyr!

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

THE WAR IN ASIA.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 19.—The steamer Jourdan which sailed from Constantinople on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

Gen. Mouravieff summoned Kars to surrender on the 24th November. A council of war which was held in the place, under the presidency of Gen. Williams, demanded a delay of ten days, in order to send Colonel Thompson to Erzeroum. It was then supposed at Kars that Selim Pacha, with 10,000 men, was advancing to the relief of the place; but he had not moved from Erzeroum, and snow had closed up the roads. Colonel Thompson returned to Kars, and found the garrison completely exhausted by famine, and incapable of fighting. On the 24th November Colonel Thompson had an interview with Gen. Mouravieff, and obtained an honourable capitulation. At the time of the surrender the garrison of Kars consisted of 8,000 starving men.

Advices from Omar Pacha's headquarters state that his army had forced the pass of Chopi, and was encamped on the banks of the Rhion, before Kutais. It was rumoured that the Russian force in Kutais did not exceed 10,000 men.

THE BRITISH IN THE CRIMEA.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 7.—Heavy rains have fallen and the roads are severely tried, but on the whole they stand the test uncommonly well. The railway is nearly useless owing to the destruction of trucks.

ANOTHER VICTORY BY OMAR PACHA.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 19.—By advices from Constantinople, just received, we learn that, after a battle, Omar Pacha had taken possession of Khoni, which is five and a half leagues from Kutais. He found at the place 1200 furs. He had pushed on to the banks of the Rhion and had made preparations to attack Kutais.

HAMBURG, Dec. 19.—The Borsenhalle states that the treaty just ratified at Stockholm concedes to France and England the privilege of establishing depots and hospitals on Swedish territory. In return, the western powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality and declare war.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

No news from the British camp in the Crimea. The mud is as loudly complained of as ever. The Times correspondent says it can't be

scraped off, cleaned, rubbed away, or washed out. The Guards would be under canvas until the middle of January. The new huts are not by any means what they were cracked up to be. The tents now issued are good, and most of the war and time-worn fabrics, inside which our gallant ancestors reposed in Egypt or Spain, have been condemned, and are used as outside coverings for huts, &c. Vast stores of provisions and fodder have been lost for the want of tarpaulings to protect them from the weather. And even now the stores are badly protected, for there is no pitch or tar to cover the canvas, although there is a vessel reported to be in Balaklava with 300 tons of those useful articles on board for the use of the army.

Dec. 4.—The mud is still deeper, and the Russians fire more than usual on the town. No change in the attitude of the enemy.—Another severe storm had occurred. The French and Sardinians, in their hill-side huts, get along much better, though they do not cost a tithe of the British. Drunkenness is on the decrease. The Provost Marshals give no quarters to vendors of raki, who are fined heavily when caught selling it to the soldiers. The road to Balaklava is in a wretched state, and the railway nearly useless. A dreadful gale was experienced on the night of Dec. 18, which blew down many huts and tents all over the camp. Gen. Codrington reports the health of the troops as very favourable.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, under date the 6th December:—

"The police is so active here that it is difficult and even dangerous to write anything; and each time I take up my pen I do so in fear and trembling; and I am only tranquil when I know that my letter is fairly over the frontier. You can hardly imagine the condition in which St. Petersburg is. Sorrow or dismay is depicted on every countenance. Distress and misery are everywhere. The government does its best to force the nobles to be generous, to give fetes and balls,—but money is wanting."

THE SOUND DUES.

The London Times of Dec. 21, has an article on the Sound Dues, arising out of the controversy between Denmark and the United States, which is entitled to some attention. Denmark has invited the maritime nations to send representatives to a congress to be held at Copenhagen on the subject; but to this proposition, Mr. Marey, the American Minister, will not assent, for the United States deny the right of a power like Denmark, holding the shores of a strait which leads to the waters of some other power, to exclude foreign merchant vessels from a passage. Denmark, on the contrary claims the right to exclude any vessel at pleasure because she is one of the powers which holds the strait. This is the present position of the dispute. The Times, after stating all the pros and cons of the question, has this remarkable passage, which is as interesting to English as to American merchants.—"If Denmark takes lower ground she will have the world on her side. Every nation is interested in preserving the safe navigation of the Sound and Belts, and is willing to pay a fair amount for such safety. The trade of the Baltic will probably be vastly increased when this war has been brought to a close, and we trust that by that time Denmark will have made fair terms with the Old and New World."

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE AT SCUTARI FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Times' Constantinople correspondent, says I heard a day or two ago that the Post-office contemplated establishing money-order offices here, at Scutari, and in the Crimea. There is not a single difficulty worth the naming in the way of this plan, and I trust it will be immediately carried out. In proof that it should be, and that the facility will be largely availed of, I may mention that Miss Nightingale has been in the habit of sending home weekly, considerable sums (often as much as 200l. or 300l. a-week) made up of small ones of 20s. or 30s., which soldiers begged her to remit. The post-office order system is the very thing that is wanted out here, and would, I am convinced, tend not a little to the diminution of drunkenness. Many a man, in moments when good sense and good feeling had the upper hand of vicious indulgence, would hurry to the post and pay in his savings.

SARDINIA.—The King returned to Turin on the evening of the 11th instant, and was enthusiastically welcomed home again. The National Guard was under arms, and the streets were crowded. The Piazza Carlo Felice and the adjoining streets were illuminated, and adorned with the colours of the four Allied Powers. His Majesty, who was loudly cheered all along, was received at the Palace by deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

THE QUEEN AND MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The country will experience much satisfaction, though no surprise, on learning that her Majesty the Queen has, in a manner as honorable to herself as it must be gratifying to her people, been pleased to mark her warm appreciation of the unparalleled self-devotion of Miss Nightingale. Her Majesty has transmitted to that lady a jewelled ornament of great beauty, which may be worn as a decoration, and has accompanied it with an autograph letter—such a letter as Queen Victoria has ere now, proved she can write.

The Paris paper, *Patrie* of Nonday, says that in addition to the external difficulties that she has at present to contend with, Russia is about to become a prey to internal dissensions of a most serious character. Private information enables *The Patrie* to state that a plot has broken out in the heart of the empire, to overthrow the government of the Czar. Members of the first families in Russia are, as usual, to be found among the conspirators.

The Ottoman ambassador at Paris has notified to Prince Napoleon that the Sultan, desires of giving a proof of his gratitude to the French army, officers to his imperial highness all the articles sent by the Ottoman empire to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, to be sold for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the army in the east.

The Sword of Honour to be presented by the City of Glasgow to Sir Colin Campbell, will be a Highland basket-hilted dress one, and cost £2000.

It is said that Lord Londondale has at last obtained a settlement of his undeniable claims at the hands of the Mexican Government, and that he is to receive a sum of £30,000 down, and an annuity of £3000 a year.

It is confirmed from St. Petersburg that Bavaria and Saxony have notified to Russia their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the Four Points. The communication from these states contained no other proposition.

The breadth of land in Algeria sown with cereals is so great that if the harvest should prove favourable it is computed that the colony can supply one-fourth of the food required by France.

Poor Colonel Sibthorp is dead. He has been a notoriety in the House of Commons for the last quarter of a century. In private life the Colonel is always spoken of as one of the most kind-hearted of men.

The Third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's History of England were issued yesterday, and the rush that was made at all the principal booksellers' shops was something extraordinary. No romance of Sir Walter Scott excited a keener interest. It is a most extraordinary thing that the two volumes only embrace nine years of the country's history, which the historian has taken seven years to write.

Shipping List.

Arrived.

TUESDAY—R. M. S. Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, 17 days—86 passengers—Reports experienced very severe gales on the passage.—Lost one of her life boats, one quarter boat, also, had part of paddle-box and bulwarks carried away. The gale of Sunday was very severe; schr John Henry, Lunenburg; Govt. schr Lady Vivian, Walker, from the Western Coast, last from Lahave.

WEDNESDAY—Packet brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 44 days; schr Sea Bird, McKinnon, P. E. Island; Ellen, Foster, Canso.

THURSDAY—Schr's Presto, Gardiner, Liverpool; Romp, Swain, Charlottetown, 20 days—bound to Boston, fore-mast sprung.

FRIDAY—Packet barque Halifax, Layhold, Boston, 32 hours—20 passengers; schr Challenge, Walters, Baltimore via Shelburne, 15 days; James McNab, Adams, Philadelphia, 24 days.

SATURDAY—Schr's Planet, Foster, Port Medway; Celestial, Smith, do; Mary, Glasgow, New York, 12 days.

MONDAY—Schr's Margaret, Green, Nfld.; Annandale, P. E. Island; Nettle, Canso.

Cleared.

TUESDAY—R. M. S. Canada, Lang, Boston.

WEDNESDAY—Britt Plato, Boyle, F. W. Indies.

FRIDAY—Schr's Triumph, Lauchner, Madeira; Prossent, Bremner, Trinidad.

SATURDAY—Schr Martha, Doyle, Placentia, Nfld.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the Premises where he now resides, comprising half an acre of LAND, on which are erected a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, STORE, BARN, and other OUTHOUSES.

The above property is situated in the Village of Amherst, adjoining the Rosetville Female Seminary. And is one of the best BUSINESS STANDS in the County of Cumberland.

Any person wishing to engage in business will find this a desirable location.

A. W. MASTERS.

Amherst, January 1856.

DYSPEPSIA MANUFACTURERS.

HUNDREDS of awful dyspeptic cases have been brought on by loading the stomach with medicines intended to heal the lungs. How absurd is this mode of treatment; and yet it is a fact that the doctors advocate it. In all cases of lung and bronchial disease, the organs affected should be healed without the remedies becoming weakened or useless by traveling the stomach and intestines. *Gerry's Pectoral Tablets* go at once from the mouth to the lungs, and effect almost certain cures.

Price one shilling sterling, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, January 16.

Gerry's Pectoral Tablets.

THIS elegant preparation of Gerry, suffered to dissolve on the tongue, has its active principles at once absorbed by the capillaries and sent direct to the lungs where without delay it commences a healing process. How much better than those so-called remedies which only clog the stomach and create new diseases.

Price one shilling sterling, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, January 16.