

I am glad to be able to say, was hurt in either vessel. I did nothing to provoke this attack on the part of the enemy. I ascertained from a pilot who lives here that three large Russian loaded merchant ships were at Ekness, eight miles to the northward. Most of time in proceeding there early this morning, but did not expect to find the enemy so well prepared to receive me. Owing to the Hecla's light draught of water, she led the way—a task not easy to perform in a narrow and intricate passage, exposed as she was to the first of the enemy's fire. In addition to a field battery of five guns (two of which I dismounted) and one mortar, they had erected a strong battery, which they supplied very efficiently; Captain Hall succeeded in dismounting and bringing off three of the guns. The engagement lasted longer than I expected, as they returned to their guns twice in the midst of our fire, and were only compelled to leave them when their guns were destroyed by our shot. On reaching the anchorage of Ekness, I found that two of the merchantmen were aground but Captain Hall brought out one under the fire of the battery, which my draught of water would not allow me to near sufficiently to completely destroy. I most carefully avoided firing one shot in or near the town of Ekness, directing the whole of the fire of the guns exclusively to the batteries and troops attacking us, which consisted, in addition to the brigade of horse artillery, of a considerable body of cavalry and infantry, moving abreast the ship as she advanced. I cannot give sufficient credit to Captain Hall for the assistance he rendered me on this, as on all occasions since he has been under my orders; the admirable way in which he went in and brought out his prize, under a galling fire from the enemy, deserves the greatest praise. I beg also to call to your favourable notice Lieutenant H. V. Haggard, senior Lieutenant of the ship, whose most zealous services at all times were particularly displayed on this occasion; and also that of the whole of the officers, and marines of Her Majesty's ship under my command. I regret to say that I had one man killed and five wounded. I must not omit to mention how very highly Captain Hall speaks of Lieutenant Crew Road, first lieutenant of the Hecla, for the support he had from him throughout the engagement (until he was unfortunately wounded and carried below), as also from the officers, seamen, and marines of Her Majesty's ship under his command. I beg leave to inclose herewith a list of casualties on board the Hecla and Arrogant in the engagement.—I have, &c.,

"H. R. YELVERTON, Captain."

The following report from the French Admiral to his Government describes the proceedings of the Allied fleets in the Black Sea.

"On board the ship La Ville de Paris, Balchick, May 21, 1854."

"Monsieur le Ministre, Having left Kava on the 17th of April to commence their operations of war in the Black Sea, the combined squadrons cast anchor on the 20th of May before Balchick, where they immediately set about taking in the necessary water and provisions."

"It has not depended upon us that the acts of war with which the cruise of more than a month has been so far from being more numerous or more important; but the Russian naval forces have kept themselves so completely shut in Sebastopol, under the shelter of the thousand cannon of that port, that, during twenty days passed in cruising at a little distance from that point, we have not been able to bring a single one of the enemy's ships to fight—not even with our scouts."

"On the other hand, our steam cruisers brought in from all parts of the Black Sea vessels carrying the Russian flag, which constitute a sufficiently large number of captures since the commencement of hostilities; and finally, the division of steamships and frigates sent on a mission along the coast of Circassia have ascertained that the Russians themselves have abandoned the forts arranged during more than half a century, and after so much labour and so many combats, over the 200 leagues of coast which separate Anapa, near the Sea of Azoff, from the port of B. town, in the neighbourhood of the Turkish frontiers—a new check, it appears to me, to the Muscovite power."

"In short, Monsieur le Ministre, if your Excellency will well consider that the Imperial port of Odessa has been completely destroyed by our steamers; that the Russian fleet, defied in its ports, has not dared to leave them for the purpose of avenging that check; that it is interdicted, under pain of capture, to the Russian flag henceforth to plough the waters of the Black Sea, which hitherto the Czar has put forth the pretension of making a Muscovite lake; if one considers, in fine, that all the Russian possessions on the coast of Circassia have been destroyed or abandoned, and that, consequently, the flank of the Russian army in Asia finds itself uncovered, one cannot help acknowledging that the first phase of the operations of the squadrons has already produced results which are pretty notable, all to the advantage of the Western Powers, and all to the detriment of the Russian influence in the Black Sea."

"I am, with respect, &c.,

"HAMELIN,

"Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Squadron."

The Paris papers publish the following order of the day, addressed by Admiral Hamelin, to the squadron in the Black Sea. It is dated the 20th ult.:

"The Vice-Admiral commanding-in-chief testifies his satisfaction to the squadron at the manner in which it fulfilled its duties during the last cruise, which has not been without some lustre for our arms. The Imperial port of Odessa reduced to ashes, with all that it contained; the enemy challenged in Sebastopol, and not daring to come out; Russian merchant vessels captured at sea or in open roadsteads; the fifteen forts which Russia had held for the last half century on the coast of Circassia abandoned by her in expectation of our attacks; and, lastly, the Russian flag driven from that Black Sea where it pretended to be master, such are the first results obtained by our ships of the line or by the steamers acting under their flags. Another fact not less remarkable has been proved, which is, that the nineteen sail of the line of the two combined squadrons have sailed in company for more than a month with perfect ensemble;

and that, in the midst of thick and almost continual fogs, they have cruised for twenty days off Sebastopol without any accident or without being separated, so constant has been the attention of each to watch the movements of the admirals and the signals which were made to obtain the above result. The Vice-Admiral commanding-in-chief has hastened to point out to the Government of the Emperor the fresh claims which the squadron has thus acquired to the confidence of the country. The present order of the day shall be read to the crews assembled for the purpose, and posted up on the mainmast. By order

"C. BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, Chef d'Etat Major of the Black Sea Squadron."

St. Petersburg, May 21.—The feeling towards Austria becomes more hostile from day to day. The Emperor is reported to have said, "The Austrian Government makes public opinion an excuse for its policy, but, when I entered Hungary, in 1849, I did not trouble myself about public opinion." The excitement of His Majesty is so great, that persons can venture to address him; indeed, it is feared that his religious fanaticism will take a bad end.

SIGNIFICANT PRECAUTIONS AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Yesterday morning, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Vienna Presse, writing on the 21st ult., "there appeared an order of the Minister of Police, prescribing what the inhabitants of St. Petersburg are to do in the event of siege, or rather a blockade of that city. If Cronstadt should fall into the power of the Allied fleets, women, children, and old men are to leave the capital. The troops are to be removed from the houses, the streets are to be unpeaved, and the bells of the holy churches and the images of the saints are to be removed to Moscow. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the order expresses the assurance that the enemy's fleet will perish on the rocks, and under the cannon of Cronstadt. All measures necessitated by a long and energetic warfare being taken here. Both sides of the mouth of the Neva are being protected with strong defensive works."

GREECE.—The Minister says:—"A telegraphic despatch from Athens announces, that on the 26th ult. the King invited the Ministers of England and France to wait on him. His Hellenic Majesty received the two Envoys in the Throne-room, and spoke to them in the following terms:—'I declare that I will faithfully observe a strict neutrality towards Turkey; that I will, without delay, take all the necessary measures to effect it; and that for this object I will call to my counsel new Ministers, who, by their character and their intelligence, are the best calculated to carry this engagement of mine into execution.' Mr. Wyse, the senior Minister replied:—'We shall hasten to report to our Governments the words which your Majesty has just addressed to us, and we doubt not that, by giving your support to the new councillors whom your Majesty has deigned to call to your aid, we shall no longer have to transmit to our Courts any information but what will be very satisfactory as regards Greece.'"

#### Jews in Russia.

Our readers are generally aware that there are in the Russian Empire about two millions of the children of Abraham. The circulation of the writings of Moses and the Prophets among them is not only prohibited, but the greatest oppression is felt by them in every respect. The character afforded the Christian religion by those professing the "true orthodox faith" can certainly never impress very favourably these descendants of the ancient people of God. It is more than probable that there are some things in connection with the present struggle in Europe which will effect in no small degree this long neglected and oppressed people. The Rev. Mr. Hershell (a converted Jew) in an address before the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews said:—

"The war in Russia would have a very material bearing upon his brethren the Jews, in that land of tyranny, cruelty, and oppression. He was not raising up a railing accusation against the Czar of the Russians; he was but mentioning a fact which had come within his own observation, when he said, that the Jews are oppressed and trodden down in that land to such a degree, that, in some respects, it surpassed in severity their slavery under Pharaoh, king of Egypt. The Jew is taxed there beyond those who are called Christians; and thus a professedly Christian Government taught the Jews to feel that the Christian religion is a system which sanctions tyranny and oppression. But this was not the religion of the Master. Then, with regard to the terrible conscription of Russia, it fell much more heavily on the Jews than upon the rest of the people. Jewish children at nine years of age are torn from their mother's bosoms, and carried away, nobody knows where, into some of the garrisons of the country, and probably never to see their parents again. It would be readily acknowledged by every person before him that it must be a hard thing under any circumstances to have a child torn away from one's side; but in the case of these poor Jews they felt a double pang in the knowledge that their children were torn away from their religion as well as from their homes and hearts. The events now taking place, however, seem to be regarded by many devout Jews as the fulfilment of prophecy; and they are looking forward to the period of their long-promised restoration to their own land."

ROMAN CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL.—At a Meeting held at Hastings a few weeks ago, the Rev. M. Vore, stated, that he held in his hand an English translation of a letter lately written by a Roman Catholic Female in Germany to her son, who was residing at Hastings. The young man was, it appeared, in a consumption; he had been constantly visited by Mr. Vore, and had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from his hands. The dying son wrote to his mother most tenderly and affectionately, acquainting her with the change which had taken place in his soul, and desiring that the same salvation might be extended to her. On the 4th of January, in the present year, the mother wrote this reply:—"Son, your letter, which has filled me with horror and anxiety, has remained unanswered until now; and if I followed my own wishes I should leave it unnoticed, since it is so full of hellish nature." She then proceeds as follows:—"Who has been the devilish instrument at work to deprive your youthful mind? Damnation is their portion; the holy Mary curses them and you. Yes! and could I have known that a child of mine could ever have acted such a part as you have, for forsaking the only Church by which you can be saved, I would have taken a knife and have destroyed these

with my own hand at thy birth. Yes, I should then have done the Church a holy service. I would sooner have sunk into the grave myself than have given birth to such an apostate. I damn the moment that I conceived thee, and the breath that gave thee suck. If it were not for the Holy Mary, I must sink under this overwhelming sorrow. Blessed Virgin, she comforts me, she encourages me, she says, she is never absent from my side. My adorable priest is all and all to me—now that you have brought everlasting shame and disgrace upon me and my family, who, from their former position in life, and their high attainments in the holy Church, formed no mean object of respect and esteem." \* \* \*

"If you willfully remain as you are, there is no hope for you—you are eternally damned." \* \* \* Until you renounce those sinful, damnable notions, call me no longer mother; I answer not the name; and should you ever live to return, there is no home under your once paternal roof. No, my curse remains with you from this time forth." This letter afforded a striking illustration of the practical working of Popery in the minds and hearts of those whom it enslaved.—English Paper.

#### DOMESTIC.

THE ELECTIONS.—The following is the result of the Elections in the counties we have heard from since last week.

King's County.—M. M'Leod, 1251; G. Ryan, 1233; H. W. Purdy, 895; Dr. Earle, 702; J. C. Vail, 560; H. M'Nagle, 424; J. L. Wilmut, 241; E. S. Flagler, 123; Mr. Perkins, 83; S. Baxter, 25. The three old members are consequently returned.

County of Gloucester.—W. End, 635; Mr. M'Naughton, 574; J. Read, 438. Messrs. End and M'Naughton (two new members) are therefore returned elected; but it is stated that in consequence of no poll having been held at Shippen, the election is void.

County of Carleton.—C. Connell, 952; L. R. Harding, 535; R. English, 531. Messrs. Connell and English were the two former representatives.

Albert County.—Stevens, 292; Lewis, 241; McLellan, 241; Stiles, 237; Duffy, 200; Ryan, 165. The Sheriff declared Stevens and McLellan elected.

Restigouche.—Hon. Mr. Montgomery and Botsford are elected for this County.

County of Sunbury.—Hayward, 333; Lunt, 331; Burpee, 239; Tapley, 168; Smith, 114; Scoullar, 70. CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—Messrs. Gilmour, McAdam, Brown, and Boyd have been elected for this County. The numbers at the close of the poll for the five leading candidates were—Gilmour, 1292; McAdam, 1182; Brown, 1037; Boyd, 973; Chandler, 853.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—State of Poll at close, 24th June, 1854, as declared by the Sheriff.

	Gilbert.	Earle.	Farris.	Boull.
Gagetown	88	69	9	14
Petersville	124	110	97	83
Wickham	50	44	39	30
Chipman	58	40	54	6
Canby	44	46	30	3
Cambridge	67	59	72	27
Hampstead	68	54	82	57
Waterborough	24	48	62	29
Johnston	65	90	115	53
Bruswick	6	17	32	13
	594	577	592	375

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday evening last, a man named Patrick B. O'by stabbed a young man named Thomas Burns, in King Street, with a knife, inflicting a severe wound in his back. Brophy was shortly afterwards arrested by the Police and committed to Jail to await his trial.—News.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Considerable uneasiness was caused in this city on Monday by the report of the sudden death of James Daly, publican, and his wife. They resided in Mecklenburg Street. About ten o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Daly was taken very ill, having cramps, great pain, violent reachings, &c., and on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock he expired. Mrs. Daly took ill on Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, showed the same symptoms and died the same evening about 9 o'clock. The Superintendent of Police says that Daly was a temperate steady man.

Various rumours were afloat, some saying that the parties were poisoned, others that these were cases of cholera, &c. There was no trace of poison and the death no doubt was caused by disease in some respect resembling cholera. It was reported that one of the children of the deceased had also been similarly attacked, but for this report there was no foundation.—Freeman.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic despatch received on Wednesday evening, says, a boat, in which were Judge DesBarres, and Ed. B. Sutherland, Barrister, crossing the Bras d'or Lake, near Wycocornh, was upset, and one of the parties, Mr. Sutherland, drowned.—Halifax Star.

We understand that all the corn, cucumbers, squashes, and most of the potatoes have been bitten off by the frost in various parts of this County. This is a great pity for our industrious farmers. Such a thing as frost in June, we believe, was never known before in this County.—Halifax North American.

CANADA.—The Canadian House of Assembly has been dissolved by the Governor-General in consequence of the defeat of the Ministry. The prerogative of the House prior to its dissolution took place amid great excitement and confusion.

A despatch from Quebec says:—"Members of the House insisted on speaking while the Governor-General was waiting in the Legislative Council Chamber. His Excellency's arrival being announced, amid cries of—'Let him wait until we are heard.' The Speaker could not restore order, and the Governor-General was kept waiting some time, during which the House was in the greatest confusion. When order was restored, the Speaker, on the part of the House, informed His Excellency that he considered no session had been held."

Writs for a new election have been issued, and a spirited contest in the several Counties is apprehended.

#### AMERICAN INVASION OF CUBA.

The invasion of the Spanish Island of Cuba, by a class of American citizens, under what we should think was the very significant name of *Filibusters*; is at present a subject of considerable notoriety in the United States; and it is more than probable that it will lead to a rupture between that country and Spain.—The following from an American paper—the *Memphis Whig*—is "important if true."

"As this subject is engrossing a large share of public attention, and a degree of mystery is attached to it which tends to excite curiosity, we have been endeavoring for some time past to gather such information as might be interesting to our readers. From our exchanges and other sources, we learn that the available funds at the command of the friends of Cuban liberty amount to a little short of one million of dollars, while

eight steamers and four sailing vessels have been placed at their disposal, and can be made ready for sailing at twenty-four hours notice. They are also possessors of between eighty thousand and ninety thousand stand of arms, muskets and rifles inclusive; they also have, if we are rightly informed, about ninety field pieces, including cannons, howitzers, and mortars, and are pretty well supplied with ammunition and side-arms.

"The resources have been placed in the hands of a committee, who are to hold it until the time set for the carrying into execution of their project.

"The number of men who have enrolled their names and pledged their honor to support this cause, cannot be much less than fifty thousand, and they are men who are well skilled in the use of fire-arms, and who are determined to avenge the cowardly massacre of Crittenden, Kerr, and others, in Havana, on the 31st of August, 1851.

"This expedition will, in all probability, leave the shores of the United States about the middle of next month, and will land in the Vuelta Abajo country, and thence proceed to Havana. There will be, perhaps, ten thousand men thrown into the island the first effort, and immediately followed by reinforcements, until thirty or forty thousand soldiers are there, and with this force there cannot be much doubt as to which will be the successful one."

Meantime, Spain is sending six thousand additional troops to Cuba, making the whole force amount to about twenty-six thousand troops, of all kinds and classes.

#### MURDERS AND SUICIDE.

The Boston papers record a dreadful tragedy as occurring in a place called Blackstone, on the evening of the 17th inst.

A man by the name of Alexander Hewitt had a serious quarrel with his wife—both of them being somewhat addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. She finally fled for refuge to the house of a neighbour named Orin Brown. She was followed by her infuriated husband, who upon being refused admittance at the door, proceeded to a window, where, seeing Mr. Brown within, he drew a revolving pistol and shot him dead. He then fired at his trembling wife, who was in the same room, but missed her; and she, leaving the house, endeavoured to make her escape by the back door. He pursued her, however, and having at length overtaken her, held her at arm's length while he discharged two bullets at her head, both of which took effect, one of them passing entirely through, and the other lodging within. The wounds were not attended with an immediate fatal result. The unfortunate victim of his rage was still alive this morning, but without any prospect of recovery.

After the consummation of these terrible deeds, the murderer of his wife and neighbor, Hewitt fled to the woods. At an early hour Tuesday morning, the 20th, however, he returned and delivered himself up to the officers of justice, saying that he had as lief be arrested as not, for that he had taken a strong dose of poison and could live but a few minutes. Shortly at this surrender, he effected the pison began to manifest, and the murderer staggered, reeled, and died.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, at Millville (Blackstone), after giving an account of the murder of Mr. Brown, and the wounding of Mrs. Hewitt, substantially as related above, says:

"This morning the bells were rung, as a signal for the villagers to assemble and commence hunting for the fugitive murderer. About this time Hewitt came out of the woods, and reaching his house, called for Willard Wilson, Esq., whom he had undoubtedly seen entering the house, and questioned him in regard to some money he had in the house. Wilson immediately asked him why he did the awful deeds, when Hewitt inquired if he had hurt any one but his wife.

Upon being told that he had killed Mr. Brown, he manifested some feeling, and said that he did not intend to kill him, but meant to kill his wife. He then expressed a wish to see his wife and Brown, which was granted. He then remarked to Wilson that it was all over with him now, as he had taken poison. He immediately took another dose of what resembled strychnine, and some liquid from a bottle, saying that he had lived long enough. He was taken with spasms in a short time, and died in about two hours. His death was agonizing in the extreme, groaning and vomiting blood with every breath.

"Thus ended this horrid tragedy, which fills every mind and bows down the hearts of all our citizens. Mr. Brown was a remarkably quiet, peaceable, and hard working man, and had just returned from his week's labor to spend the Sabbath with his family. He leaves a wife and two boys, one ten, and the other twelve years of age. Hewitt also leaves four small children.

"I would only add that there can be no doubt that rum was the whole cause of these infernal deeds, and that in the eyes of our whole community the rummer is the guilty one. He it was who furnished the fiery liquid that prompted him to that deed which he had threatened before when under its influence. May the consciences of those men in this village and Woonsocket smite them for these awful deeds, till they give up their abominable traffic, and seek to gain their living by some respectable business."

CHOLERA.—There were fifty-seven deaths from this disease in New York last week. The victims were of the class who inhabit the filthiest localities of the town. There is no panic, but the city authorities are properly taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

#### Wesleyan Camp Meeting.

The public are hereby informed that a Camp Meeting, under the direction of the Wesleyan Missionaries, will be held near Smith's Creek, Studholm, K. C., on Friday the 14th July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. While all are invited who desire spiritual good, the following remarks are submitted for their guidance:

1st. Those who attend the Meeting will be required to submit to the Rules and Regulations, found posted at the entrance to the grounds.

2d. That such persons as intend remaining on the Camp Ground, can either bring provisions with them, or secure board and lodging at a low remuneration in the Boarding Tents.

3d. Pasturage for Horses can be obtained at a moderate charge on application being made to the subscriber on the grounds.

4th. That as ample tent accommodations may be obtained on the grounds, it is desirable that all who attend the Meeting, should, if possible, be prepared to remain until its close.

Any further information required can be obtained on application to any of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Province.

J. PRINCE.

Mill Stream, K. C., June 14th, 1854.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 26th inst.

James Van Blarcom.—Caleb Meier, rem.—James Lounsbury, will send the first chance.—R. Do-rem.—D. M. Graham.—W. F. Bonnell, Esq., C. E. P.

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