

SAINT JOHN, N. B. MARCH 23, 1855.

Just Received!

Per "Eastern City," and "Garland," a supply of Sabbath School Libraries, Class Books, Hymn Books, &c. Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul. Josephus' Works; Revival Miscellanies; Cruce's Concordance—Harris' Works, &c. &c. Windchill's Watts' Hymn Book. History—Gibbon's Rome; Macaulay's England; Rollin's Ancient History, &c. A large Stock of Miscellaneous Works now for sale at low rates, at the Intelligencer Book Store, next to Anning's corner. March 23.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

Received per "Governor," last week, and by "Eastern City," this week, a large assortment of Books, which includes a variety of illustrated Gift Books, by the American Tract Society—Prizes from *Sage* upwards. Also, books for children; Songs for Little Ones at Home; Tracts, &c. A large supply of Sabbath School Libraries, Hymn Books, Class Books, Cards, &c., for Sabbath-schools, expected by next steamer. Also, an assortment of Historical and other useful works for the general reader.

On Hand—COMMENTARIES—Clark's, Henry's and Scott's, Jones' Church History. Memoirs of David Marks. Life of John Colby. Family and Village Sermons, by Rev. James Burns, D. D., General Baptist of London. Bibles and Testaments in variety, at the Society's Prices.

ET A few splendid Engravings of Bunyan's Pilgrim. March 10.

A glimpse of Paul as a Preacher.

When we think of the mighty results which followed Paul's preaching we from mere curiosity feel impelled to ask what kind of a preacher was that who went everywhere turning the world upside down. If we love Christ, and especially, if we are striving to preach him, we have still higher motives to ask the same question. It is not without advantage, therefore, to any Christian to have his attention turned a moment to any page in Paul's writings in which he gives us any hint which serves to answer the question just mentioned. Many are the passages that give us such hints, and many those that give us more than hints, but there is one which has recently come to our own mind with interest to which we invite attention. It is a passage in which Paul contrasts himself with preachers of a certain class. "We are not as many," which corrupt the word," says he, 2 Cor. 2: 17, "but as of sincerity, but as of God, in the sight of God speak we in Christ." Who, when these conditions are filled in his case will preach in vain? But, alas, who is sufficient for these things? Who can in truth say he preaches? But what are these conditions?

Paul speaks sincerely and in a manner characteristic of sincerity. He speaks not of fictions as realities, nor of realities as of fictions, but he speaks of realities as realities. The clear sun light shines upon his motives so that every eye may behold them. Nothing feigned, nothing concealed, his motives are open to his own view as well as to the view of others, and his motives are such as he can look upon without blushing, he can look upon them without desiring to conceal or change them. This is one condition of all true greatness in human character.

But a heathen may be sincere. Paul is more than sincere. He is more than true. He is of God and therefore true and sincere. His was the truth—the truth that God has sent him to proclaim—not what he simply hears or thinks is true, but what he knows to be God's truth to lost men. He treats the truth in a manner worthy of the character of the one who sent him to preach it, as well as worthy of the intrinsic value of the truth which he proclaims. He preaches as of sincerity and as of God. Not only does he preach from such motives, he important: truth God has sent him to deliver, but he feels himself to be accountable to him who sent him on his embassy. Not only simply accountable to God some thousands of years hence, but as accountable now to God already present as spectator of his heart and works. Paul's faith brought distant things near. In his faithful vision the judgment is already set—the millions are congregating—each is receiving of the deeds done in the body. His faith is such that he seems not to notice the chasm of centuries. For him the Lord is always at hand, pouring out indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish upon every soul of man that doeth evil. For him, the Lord, the righteous Judge, is present, placing the imperishable crown on every one who "worketh good." He preaches as of sincerity, as of God and in the sight of God.

Yet he has not reached the top of the ladder. One step more or you will not be high enough to see much of Paul. Sincerity, truth, a commission from God, and God as a witness of his performance, we might suppose, would be enough to create the enthusiasm of Paul. But this is only a superficial view compared with that which he discloses in the clause with which he closes his periodic sentence as well as caps the splendid climax. Literally, "In Christ we speak," but well rendered, "Speak we in Christ." This same Paul knew what it is to be out of Christ; to be a bitter persecutor of Christ. He knew what it is to have the law come to slay him. He knew what it is to cry out in despair, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Now he says, "there is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus." "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself not imputing their trespasses unto them." "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners of whom I am chief." Yes, this same Paul is a subject of the great salvation resulting from the God-given message which he proclaims to others. By experience he knows their disgust, their fearful looking for of judgment, their unsatisfied desires which prompt the cry, "Who will shew us any good," their peril. By experience too he knows what it is to escape from that condition. He knew by experience that if any man be in Christ he is a new creature, old things having passed away. This change he knew was wrought in him by God in Christ winning him by not imputing trespasses unto him. "Now he that hath wrought us for the self-same thing is God, who also hath given unto us the earnest of the spirit." He feels that in his case mortality is about to be swallowed up of life, whereas his former experience was, that the little life he had left was about to be swallowed up of death. God hath wrought him, but most of all hath wrought him by being in Christ nor imputing

trespasses. All this he knows by God's Spirit dwelling in him as the earnest of all he hopes. All this and much more Paul means when he says, "Speak we in Christ."

Paul was a preacher, therefore, who spoke the truth in sincerity, spoke because God sent him to speak, spoke with full consciousness God was present as a spectator, and, most of all, spoke as one who in Christ had experienced the great salvation to which as a herald he called the attention of others. He was all alive. He was a new creature. He was a sinner saved by the grace of Christ. He was as one come back from the dead. With this view of him, is it any wonder that such wonderful results followed his preaching?

One point more. Is there any thing in the above conditions which is impossible to any Gospel minister in these days? Is there any thing in them which every preacher is not guilty for not having? Shall one preach from motives which he is ashamed to look upon? Shall he preach only what he hopes and guesses is true? Shall he preach unless sent of God? Shall he preach until he can say, I am determined to know nothing but the cross—Christ and him crucified? Shall he preach unless he is conscious God is spectator—unless in the sight of God in his own consciousness?—And yet no man who thus preaches but will alarm sinners and persuade them to flee to Christ. Who shall be able to give account at the judgment for dull preaching? Sad, sad lot. May it never fall to us.

The Prohibition Bill.

We received last week, through the Post Office, a copy of the Bill now before the Legislature for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but the arrival of the English news on Thursday, prevented us from noticing it. Another copy was subsequently sent us by our Fredericton correspondent, for which he will accept our thanks. We have perused it, and have selected several sections which we consider the principle ones for publication in our columns, and which are subjoined. It is probable that this Bill is more stringent than even some of its friends expected, but if we may express our opinion on the subject—it is, that it is no more stringent than it ought to be. If we have a prohibitory Bill at all, it should be one that will prohibit, and one that can be enforced; and we think the one before us has both these characteristics. No doubt but it will meet with considerable opposition both in the Legislature, and among the public, and much may be said about 'rights,' and 'freedom,' and 'compulsion' and other things; and it is represented as taking away men's privileges (1) as well as reducing the revenue and much else of this kind; but we do not see why the privilege should be continued for men to engage in a traffic which is universally acknowledged to produce physical and moral wretchedness. If there was only one good redeeming quality in the whole business, then we might say—legislate for its regulation; but being destitute of even one, we are constrained to say—give us prohibition. There are three common objections to the features of this Bill, the first is, that what it is intended to accomplish, should be accomplished by moral suasion only. In the temperance cause moral suasion has done much—it has not only gathered a host of sober men to defend its principles, but it has shut up hundreds of liquor stores, abolished thousands of bar-rooms, and saved tens of thousands of drunkards. It has taken hold of men of feeling and men of principle, and they have yielded to its power and abandoned the trade, but who does not know that there are others among those who now follow the business, that will never yield to moral suasion—who will follow any business for gain that custom or law will protect them in. All who still continue in the trade are not we hope of this kind; but some are, and they care not who goes to a drunkard's grave, or whose children are beggars and orphans, so long as they can heap up their unholy gain; and add to their spoils of death. These are they who hinder the complete success of moral suasion, and render prohibition necessary. The next objection is that it is taking away men's rights—by preventing them from engaging in a business which custom and law have established as right, and therefore ought still to be considered as such. But custom and law have established and protected many things which civilization and religion have shown to belong only to barbarism and superstition, and the progress of moral truth has demanded their abolition, and notwithstanding the reverence their antiquity gave them, they have faded away in the progressiveness of light. If it can be made to appear that the liquor traffic is like other lawful and honest callings—that is necessary and productive of good to either government or citizens, then is should be continued. The amount of revenue received by it is far more than met by the expenses consequent on the crime and pauperism it produces. That the prohibition of the traffic will add to national wealth we have no doubt; the diminution of crime, idleness and beggary, will far more than make up for the loss of revenue. We think those who feel such a particular fear lest our Province should become bankrupt by prohibition, may rest contented on that point at least. The third objection urged against the Bill, is the people are not prepared for it—it is in advance of public sentiment. If we are to look to those who make public sentiment to depend on their particular interest, and their ideas of morality, then this may be true. But public sentiment should be what is right—what is for the best interest of the whole?—And to this expression of public sentiment, all legislation should be directed. If legislation must delay its enactments for universal sentiment, then law and order must cease. But it is the duty of all wise government to legislate for the best interest of the whole, and to promote the physical and moral good of all. This is the object of the present Bill, and we do most earnestly pray that it will become a law of the land.

1. Whoever shall manufacture, import, or bring into this Province, or sell or keep for sale any liquors, unless specially licenced therefor in the manner hereinafter provided, shall, on the first conviction, forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and on every subsequent conviction, suffer imprisonment for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months, in the discretion of the Court; and the liquors shall be forfeited.

2. The Sessions in every County, or in incor-

porated Counties, the Council, shall annually appoint an Agent in each Parish, to import, buy, and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental purposes; but in the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, the respective Councils shall appoint the Agent.

3. All vessels and conveyances used in the illegal importation of liquors, or in the transportation of liquors illegally imported, shall be forfeited, and shall be seized and dealt with by any Peace Officer as by any Revenue Officer, in the same manner as vessels and conveyances are or may be by any law relating to the protection or collection of the Revenue in force at the time of the seizure.

4. Any person in the employment of another, importing or bringing directly or indirectly into this Province, or selling any liquors for his principal, contrary to this Act, or who shall have charge of any liquors illegally imported, shall be subject to the penalty of twenty pounds; and in any proceeding he may be described the importer or seller.

5. Every Agent, Chemist, or Manufacturer, shall keep any package containing liquors marked conspicuously with his name and occupation, under the penalty of ten pounds for each offence, and every day such package is left unmarked shall be deemed a substantive offence. No Agent shall sell liquors to a minor or apprentice, knowing him to be such, without the written order of his parent or master; nor to any intemperate person, knowing him to be such; nor for purposes not allowed by this Act, under a penalty of ten pounds for each offence.

6. If any reputable person, resident in the County where the complaint is made shall, before any Justice, make complaint on oath that he believes liquors intended for illegal sale are kept or deposited in any vessel, building, or place in such County, by a person named in the complaint, or by some person unknown, the Justice shall issue his Warrant of search, to a Peace Officer, who, if the liquors are there found, shall seize and convey them to a place of security, to be kept until final action has been taken; and in his return on the warrant, shall describe the liquors seized and the packages in which they are contained, with reasonable certainty, and the officer shall arrest the person named in the warrant and bring him forth with before a Justice, to answer the complaint and shew cause why the liquors seized should not be forfeited. If he should not be arrested, or being arrested, fail to prove to the satisfaction of the Justice, and in his presence or that of a person he shall appoint, who shall join with the officer destroying the same in certifying that fact on the order.

7. Whenever any person shall be found in a state of intoxication in any public place, a Peace Officer shall on view, apprehend such person and detain him in custody in any goal, watch house, lock-up house, or place of safe keeping, until, in his opinion, the person arrested shall be capable of given evidence, when he shall take him before a Justice; and such person shall, on oath before the Justice, give information of the person and place of whom and of which he may have purchased any liquors, within twenty-four hours of the period when he shall have been found so intoxicated; and if the person refuses to give such information, the Justice shall commit him to the common goal until he shall give the information, or by such Justice be discharged. If the Justice shall adjudge from the evidence that the sale of the liquors was an offence against this Act, the person accused of selling shall be proceeded against for an illegal sale.

8. No person engaged in or convicted of the unlawful importation, manufacture, or traffic in intoxicating liquors, shall be competent to sit upon any Jury in any case arising under this Act; and when information shall be communicated to the Court, that any Juror called is engaged in such importation, manufacture, or traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the Court shall inquire of him, with respect to his being so engaged, and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this Act; but if he should answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any Jury; but he may decline to answer, in which case, if he admit the truth of the information, he shall be discharged.

9. All payments or compensations for liquors sold in violation of this Act, whether in labour or money, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against equity and a good conscience, and the amount or value thereof may be recovered back; and all sales, conveyances, transfers, mortgages, liens, pledges, and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part shall have been made or given for or on account of liquors sold in violation of this Act, shall, as between the seller and purchaser, be void; and no action shall be maintained in whole or in part for the price of liquors sold in contravention of this Act; nor shall any action be had or maintained for the recovery or possession of liquors or the value thereof, except such as are sold, purchased, or held in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

10. Any liquors usually or commonly known as being alcoholic, spirituous, or intoxicating, shall be deemed and taken to be alcoholic, spirituous, and intoxicating, and no proof of their alcoholic or intoxicating quality shall be necessary on any proceeding under this Act; but the presumption of such their quality, may be rebutted.

11. All penalties shall be recovered with costs.

Dr. Cumming's Lectures.

We learn from the *Christian News*, (Edinburgh,) that the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, whose works are so very popular, and finding at present such a ready sale both in England and America; recently gave a couple of Lectures before great audiences in St. George's Church, London, on the signs of the end of the world. The first was on the physical signs, in which he referred to earthquakes, pestilences, wars and rumors of wars, men's hearts failing them for fear, &c. He understands Armageddon not to signify a battle, but "a protracted war," and the Greek name Sebastopol to mean precisely the same thing. He noticed the converging of the prophetic epochs to about 1860 to 1865; and signified that we were on the eve of the Sabbath of the world. His second was on the social and moral signs. These he considered as embracing the return of the Jews to their own land, the seventh viol, which began to be poured out in 1848, the consequences that followed, and do follow, the destruction of "the cities of the nations," which he believes means the established churches, and all others existing on their ruins—God's people coming out of Rome, and her destruction—men running to and fro, and knowledge being increased as at the present day. Both lectures are spoken of as deeply interesting, and calling for solemn reflection.

The American Messenger and Child's Paper can be supplied by us to parties wishing them.

Revival Summary.

A letter from Brother R. French, at Springfield, informs us that the work of grace there, (as noticed in our last,) since the District Meeting has been going forward. Congregations have been large, the interest deep, and the work has progressed, and several have been baptized. Brother F. expresses himself much encouraged in his labour.

The work of God in Portland and the City is still going forward, the deep interest which has been felt for some time, is evidently increasing, and a large number of young persons particularly, manifest their anxiety for the salvation of their souls. Many of these have obtained deliverance, and are publicly professing Christ in his ordinances.

The pastors of the Russell Street and German Street Baptist Churches, baptized a large number last Sabbath, and others are expected to be baptized next Sabbath.

A friend who has just received a letter from Lower Granville, N. S., informs us that a good work of grace is going forward in that place. A large number have been converted, and publicly professed religion.

Book Notice.

MORNING WITH JESUS:—A series of Devotional Readings for the Closet and the Family. Carefully prepared from notes of sermons preached by the late Rev. William Jay, of Bath, Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia, 1855.

We are indebted to the publishers of this work for a copy. It consists of a devotional reading on some passages of scripture for every day in the year; and comprises a volume of 480 pages. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Jay's writings may form some estimate of its excellency; everything from that truly devoted and excellent man, who has been styled "the Prince of Preachers" seems well calculated to cherish and promote a devotional feeling. The work before us is particularly of this kind—the articles are short, and embrace a great variety of christian experience. Works of this kind should be in every family. It is an excellent volume in every respect, and is for sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, also at our Bookstore.

Religious Wants of the Soldiery.

The London *Christian Times* publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, which contains deeply interesting reports from Scripture readers and others who are engaged in looking after the spiritual condition of the Soldiery in the Hospital at Scutari and also in the Crimea. This Society has issued for the use of the army in the East over 234,000 Tracts, Books, &c., at a cost of nearly £400. Grants are also made to Russian prisoners in England. The following interesting details are given by a Colporteur of the Soldier's Friend Society:—

I have now been five weeks in the Crimea, and it is a difficult matter to give any right account of my labours; I feel I cannot do it, for they have been so varied. When I landed I had upwards of 25,000 tracts, a large selection of books for officers, given by Miss M., and 100 Bibles, English and Gaelic. I found the greatest destitution of books; no one had anything to read: everything in shape of print was eagerly seized, and, knowing this, I felt it my first duty to scatter what I had. I saw at once the great point of gathering was this, as thousands arrived every day from Sebastopol for nations, &c. Day after day I took my stand in the streets of Balaklava, and as I spoke to this man and that—to this company and that, "of the one thing needful," I presented my tracts; the rush to get them was often great—the avidity with which they were seized, remarkable. Each day my bag was emptied, and only filled to be emptied again, till within the last five weeks I have given away nearly 20,000, besides 100 Bibles and 20 Testaments. *

The demand has been great; I should not say arising from anything spiritual, but from the fact they had nothing to read. What is needed, is the Holy Ghost to make the printing effectual. If the reception of the tracts has been great, much greater has been the demand for the Word amongst the Scottish troops, and not a few English. One remarked, "I lost mine at Alma;" another, "Mine was left on board ship;" and another, "My wife took mine with her;" whilst I know one devoted godly soldier who had often told him to look in the knapsacks of the killed for one for him, which had been in the bustle always forgotten; as I presented him with a copy, he wept for very joy of heart. A further supply I am to get from Constantinople.

"One day, a young officer dismounting from his horse, asked me to give him a few tracts for his men. I did so, and had a most interesting conversation with him. Another day he came for a further supply, and told me the last I gave him were gladly taken."

"On presenting a tract to a dragoon, he said, 'I wish you would meet our quartermaster, for he has often given us these little books.' I had gone a little way, when the quartermaster (who had met the man) riding after me, kindly asked a grant of a few, saying, 'We need anything calculated to do good, for we, as an army, need the deepest humiliation in the sight of God, and I have often felt in this expedition there was no honouring of the Lord as giving the victory, and no acknowledgment of His hand. Truly, were it not for God's Arsons and Hurs at home, I know not what would become of us.' We talked long together, and I supplied him with a choice selection of tracts, and some books for himself."

"I used to meet a young drummer boy daily from Sebastopol; if he was in a throng he ran to meet me, and always with a face full of smiles used to say, 'Thank you for more tracts, Sir.' I felt deeply interested in this young boy, and one day he came bringing a comrade, an Irish boy, with him; I presented each with a copy of the Bible, and never shall I forget the scene that followed. I had witnessed not a few joyous scenes, but this exceeded all; they actually danced for joy, and 'God bless you, Sir, long may you live, &c.' was repeated often. The dear young boys had tender hearts, and were far from a mother's smile; kindness had won their hearts, and I do pray they may become lambs in Jesus' fold."

"A sailor accosted me one day. He said, 'I thank you, Sir, for the tracts you gave before. I have read them all, and only wish I had God's Word to read, for mine was left on board ship.' I had a copy with me, and he got it. I urged him to make it the man of his counsel and to seek the enlightening of the Holy Ghost."

"Another man-of-war's man (for they are in the batteries here) often has come to me asking books or tracts. He is remarkably open to conviction, and it appears the efforts of a captain he had been under, who appears to have been a most devoted man and deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of his crew, has left some impression on his mind."

"Visited Transport No., with 300 sick on board, in all stages of disease. The captain said to the commanding officer, I had come to give them tracts, and

speak to them; he replied, 'I am happy for it, for it is needed, and I shall thank you for a few tracts for my own use.' I went round from man to man, and many an emaciated arm was stretched forth for the proffered tract, for, poor fellows, they had to lie week after week without anything to read. A hospital ship is a sad scene; it seems like walking in the shadow of death. Three times I have been on board that vessel, and the last time I was, I spent half an hour or more with one of the Light Cavalry who escaped in the fatal charge of the 26th October, 1854; his horse was shot under him. There is something very hopeful in his case."

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

We gave in our columns last week the Telegraphic despatch from Halifax, on the arrival of the steamer there, which announced the death of NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. The English papers received by mail subsequently confirm this announcement. This Monarch, perhaps the greatest in the world, has passed away in all his ambition, his pride, and his rage. He, the deadly enemy of Protestantism, of Religious liberty, of Missions, and of the open Bible, has "come to his end, and none could help him." Although his death is said to be caused by apoplexy, yet it may be, that like many of his predecessors, he was helped out of the world. That this event will have a very important effect on the war, there can be no doubt, though the whole consequences will probably depend on the internal state of Russia, produced by the death of her late Czar. From English papers we make the following extracts in relation to this event, "before which," says the *Liverpool Chronicle*, "all other foreign affairs of the week fade into insignificance."

It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the extinction of this single life in the present circumstances of this and other countries. Its effect must be great and immediate, and it is more than probable that the bloody struggle impending before Sebastopol, in which thousands of lives would certainly be sacrificed, may be spared by the event which we announce this morning. In the case of the extinction of a despotic monarch like the Emperor of Russia, whose will was the law of fifty or sixty millions of people, the policy which he embodied while living, dies with him, and the restoration of peace becomes, under the circumstances, less a matter of doubt than of certainty.

The fate which has overtaken this great but unscrupulous Monarch, supposing him to have died a natural, and not like many of his predecessors, a violent death, demonstrates, in the strongest possible manner, how feeble the most potent become when unsustained by that moral power which is stronger than cannons or bayonets, or the most deadly instruments of war. Twelve months back, before the declaration of hostilities, Nicholas Romanoff, who now lies a mass of clay in his ancestral halls on the Neva, was the most proud, the most powerful, and the most arrogant sovereign on this planet; but this small interval of time has served to reduce him to a condition more pitiable than the humblest of his serfs, for in his nefarious attempt to subjugate a weak and a near neighbor, he outraged justice, provoked the hostility of the Western Powers, stirred up resistance throughout Europe to his dictation, and lived long enough to discover that the prepared strength of a long reign and an almost boundless empire, was utterly futile in the pursuit of a bad purpose. The most conservative ruler in the world fell almost literally by his own hand when he pushed his aggressions on the property of others beyond the bounds of endurance. The violation of the commandment which told him to respect his neighbor's property ended in his destruction,—in that prostration of the mental and the physical powers which superinduced apoplexy.

The Czar was born on the 6th of July, 1796, and if he had lived until summer would have attained his 59th year. He died not of old age, but of a broken heart—of the disappointment caused by the utter failure of all his schemes of aggrandizement, the prostration of all his hopes, a terrible example of the effects of unhalloved ambition. —*Liverpool Chronicle*.

News Items.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, February 27.—14,000 French have marched on Inkermann.

General Niel has arrived here, and expresses his confidence in the result of the siege.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—The local papers publish the following intelligence, from a Russian source, dated Sebastopol, the 18th of February:—

"A thaw has begun in the Crimea."

"The garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie towards the coast, but was repulsed."

"Numerous desertions had taken place from the French Foreign Legion. English deserters desire to enter the Russian service, and demanded to be treated as prisoners of war."

The *Freunden Blatt* publishes advices from Balaklava of the 12th of February. It says that an order of the day had been issued by General Canrobert demanding 10,000 volunteers for an assault upon a portion of the fortress. The whole siege corps reported itself ready and willing.

Colonel Williams, the British Commissioner at Kars, has been appointed a Lieutenant-General, with powers to re-organize the Turkish Army in Asia, and to discipline 40,000 Circassians, who have offered themselves for service in the spring.

The Kurds continue their ravages. They burn and pillage in all directions, and threaten the town of Mossul. Although they have been beaten in several encounters, they still number about 15,000 armed men. Asmi Pasha, with all the forces of the province of Aleppo, marched at the beginning of February to attack them.

The Montenegrins continue their incursions on the Turkish territory. The disturbance in Albania has ceased, in consequence of the visit paid to the chiefs of the mountain bands by Tekik Bey, the French, English, and Austrian consuls, and the Catholic prelate.

The railway is making very respectable progress. It has wound its way up the greater part of the main street of Balaklava, and the engine has been astonishing the Turks by great puffs of steam from its iron lungs, and by sundry shrieks and screams as it has been put in play by the en-