

from Liverpool to Boston, was lost recently on Blond Rock, near Cape Sable, that out of 210 souls on board all except 40 perished.—It is reported that the Captain (Richardson) his wife and son are among the missing. Full particulars are not known.

**FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS BY THE RECENT GALE.**—Wide spread devastation on the American coast—between 30 and 40 lost on Cape Cod alone. Among the lost was the Bark Elizabeth. The Captain attempted to swim to the shore with his wife in his arms, but she was drowned before he reached it. Their child froze to death on the wreck. The severity of the gale was much felt in Boston and its environs. The tide rose to such an unusual height as to flood the lower streets and turn many of the people out of their houses.

☞ We have had but one Mail from the United States within eight days. This is owing to the extreme badness of the travelling, the roads being blocked by snow. Our exchange papers from that quarter have not come to hand this week.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BRETHREN,—As your readers are always anxious to hear of the prosperity of Zion, and as the Lord is now visiting the Macknaguck Church with a refreshing season, coming from the presence of the Lord, I sit down to give you a few particulars for the pages of our interesting weekly Visitor. I have visited this church every other sabbath, about a year and a half, during that time three of its members have been called from the Church militant to the Church triumphant, namely, two sister Doull's (a notice of which ought to have appeared in the Visitor) they were both called away within a few hours of each other. In the same house, the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law's funerals were preached by Brother Rigby at Kingsclear, at one time, and sister Estey. Just before the death of sister Estey, one young sister came forward in our conference, was received and baptised. My next turn after the funeral of sister M. Estey, two of Deacon Z. R. Estey's daughters were baptised; since that I have attended the ordinance of baptism every other sabbath; our conference is held twice a month, prayer meetings every Sunday that I am not there.—Thus we have baptised six converts, in the bloom of life; the revival seems as if just commenced, no very great excitement, yet a steady move forward; our congregations increasing, and a deep solemnity on the minds of the people under the preaching, at the water side, and presenting the right hand of fellowship, and in other meetings. Thus though the Lord has visited us in judgments yet he has remembered us in mercy; there are several more that have entertained hope in the Saviour. Backsliders have been reclaimed and sinners are inquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward for this I desire to bless God and consecrate myself to the service of my blessed Master.

I remain yours, in the best of bonds,  
J. H. TUPPER.

Douglas, Dec. 16th, 1853.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 7.—The best news, of a local nature, which we have to chronicle today, is the almost total cessation of the Fever, which first broke out at St. George's in August last. It would be premature to announce that the dread visitation was completely at an end, since three cases within the last five days have appeared in the neighborhood of Hamilton;—but there is every ground for the belief that the disease has nearly ceased to exist within these islands.

During the south-east Gale of Thursday night, the brig Standard, in this port, parted two chains, but sustained no injury; the wooden roof of Trinity Church in this town was completely blown off, and several trees were uprooted. The gale subsided on Thursday morning, and since that time the weather has been very fine. Two American vessels—a Ship and Brig—sufferers in the same gale, have put in here for repairs within the last three days.

A donation of £500 has, it is said, been made by Her Majesty's Government towards the relief of the Fever sufferers in these islands.

W. L. Penno, Esq., for many years first clerk of the Ordnance Department here, has received the important appointment of Ordnance Store-keeper at these Islands, in the room of L. Y. Nash, Esq., deceased.

At Demerara, in November, the yellow fever was prevailing in its most malignant form. The plantation prospects were very good.

The Sugar crop for 1854, in Barbadoes, promised to be a bountiful one.

December 14.

**Government Enquiry as to the origin of the late Fever.**—When we recently announced the return of Governor Elliot to these Islands at a time of sickness entirely unexampled in the history of this Colony, we remarked it was highly probable that His Excellency was clothed with instructions, having for their object a thorough investigation as to the origin of the Malignant Fever which suddenly made its appearance in St. George's at the close of last August.

We were correct in that anticipation. We now learn on good authority that such instructions were placed in Capt. Elliot's hands by the Secretary of State; and that his Excellency has taken the initiatory steps towards fulfilling the wishes of the Home Government. Several Officers and Gentlemen have, we hear, been appointed by the Governor to institute a full enquiry with reference to the origin of the late Fever.—*Bermudiah.*

## General Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Africa arrived at New York on Friday morning, with dates to the 17th ult.

Lord Palmerston has resigned the office of Home Secretary, and Lord John Russell expected to occupy his place. Lord Lansdown is expected to resign, and Lord Palmure to succeed.

Intelligence of defeat at Sinope caused great sensation at Constantinople. The Grand Divan immediately convened all Foreign Ministers present.

It is reported that the allied fleets have been ordered to the Black Sea.

Persia has declared War against Turkey.

A battle between the Russians and the Turks was fought on the Armenian frontier, 4000 Turks killed.

Desperate fighting in Asia, Russian fortress captured, and 15,000 Russians defeated in a pitched battle.

Hostilities have been suspended on the Danube. Flour active, 6d. dearer. Wheat 2d. to 3d. dearer. Tea, Coffee and Sugar quiet.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 24th Dec., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning.

The Baltic arrived off Liverpool on the 23d. A Cabinet Council met on the 23d Dec. Lord Lansdowne was not present.

It transpires that Sir Charles Gray pleaded ill health as a reason for declining the proffered post of Home Secretary. Among others rumour offers it to Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, and Lord Panmure.

It was said that Lord Palmerston was invited to resume office, the reason being that Lord Clarendon would resign if Palmerston was excluded from the Cabinet. The people seem anxious that Aberdeen should give up, and that Parliament be summoned.

It is said that Government have not elaborated the promised measure of Parliamentary reform. Disraeli is understood to have prepared a plan, which he will bring forward if he gets a chance.

The Liberal papers complain that Prince Albert is making himself too busy in the affairs of the Army. Some attribute Lord Palmerston's resignation to a cabal in that quarter. Complaints are also made that Prince Albert interferes in politics.

Severe weather had been experienced, and numerous shipwrecks had occurred on the west of Ireland.

### THE TURKISH WAR.

It was credibly asserted that the combined English, French and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th. Supposed destination Sebastapol. Three ships from each squadron were left to guard the approach to Constantinople.

The Czar having frequently declared that the entry of ships of war into the Black Sea is equivalent to a declaration of war, the withdrawal of the Russian Ministers from Paris and London is immediately looked for.

An extraordinary rumour is current that the destruction of the fleet at Sinope transpired in Constantinople before the news of the disaster could possibly have arrived. The Turks imagine the affair was planned with the consent of the British to intimidate them into accepting terms of peace.

It appears that the Russian admiral observed the Turkish flotilla at anchor in Sinope on the 23d Nov., and although already outnumbering the Turks, he sent for three more line

of battle ships, which joined him on the 27th, and the battle was fought on the 30th. News that the Turkish fleet was at Sinope was carried to the Russians by an Austrian steamer.

On the line of the Danube there has been some fighting. On the 4th, the Russians attacked the Turkish position at Kalafat, and forced the outer entrenchments, but were eventually repulsed. The carnage was great on both sides in killed and wounded; 4000 are stated. This must be received with caution; for a Russian attack at Kalasat would be the signal for a Turkish attack on Ragusso, Giurgevo, Oltenetza and Hirvova, to cause the Russians to divide their forces.

On the 13th, two Russian steamers, towing four gun boats, unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish position at Matschim, and were forced to retire with severe loss.

Nothing really late from Asia. Reliable private accounts from Erzeroun, of Nov. 17th, confirm previous statements of the Turkish success, which had induced the main body of the Turkish army to cross the Georgian frontier and march upon Tiflis. The general tenor of the advices indicates that the operations of the last week in November were unfavourable to the Turks.

St. Petersburg advices of the 13th, state that the population was kept in a continual state of excitement by thanksgivings for victories by land and sea.

### FRANCE.

The reports from Great Britain that France was insincere in its alliance in Turkish affairs had caused much indignation in the French Cabinet, and it was even taken into consideration whether an explicit demand should be made. The Emperor expresses himself in favour of action, and declares emphatically that the course of France in the matter shall be the path of honour.

### PERSIA.

The rupture between Great Britain and Persia occurred anterior to the declaration of war by Persia against Turkey, and was caused by insults offered to the British Embassy. Persia's declaration against Turkey was caused by the direct promise of the Czar to remit the debt due, and to restore the disputed territory. The Shah has placed 30,000 troops at the Czar's disposal, and asks for a Russian General to command them.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

[By Submarine and European Telegraph, telegraphed from Trieste, Dec. 23d.]

India dates from Calcutta are to the 20th, Shanghai to the 2nd, and Bombay to the 28th Nov.

Accounts from Burmah are more satisfactory. In Pegue tranquility prevails, and the Dacoits were disappearing. Famine no longer prevails. Trade in India was flat.

From China we learn that the insurgents keep firm possession of Shanghai, but that they have been defeated by the Imperialists at Amoy. The Canton market has improved.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes that France and England are now fully agreed upon taking the most efficient measures to coerce Russia. The instructions given to the Admirals are to stop all Russian ships found cruising in the Black Sea, and force them to return to Sebastapol, which port they will not be allowed to leave until the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

The *Presse* of Thursday says that the combined fleets had not entered the Black Sea on the 12th inst.

The statements that the French Envoy at Constantinople had objected to the English Admiral's desire to intercept the Russian fleet on its return from Sinope, causes much discussion in Paris. Lord Clarendon has assured the French Ambassador in London that the charges were made without authority, and Government regretted their publication.

LIVERPOOL.—A glance at the lists of vessels sold and on sale at Liverpool, gives a reader a very exalted opinion of the amount of business done in that great seaport. A few months ago the prices of ships, and their frequent transference from hand to hand, gave the lists a much more impressive aspect than they present at this moment; but the business now doing is more legitimate, and gives, probably, a fairer return of the actual value of property of this description, and of the investments making in it, by men whose business it is. The latest list issued by Messrs. Cunard, Nunn & Co., now before us, intimates the sale, chiefly or entirely at Liverpool, between the

12th and 25th of last month, of twenty vessels all sizes, from 92 to 1279 tons register. The average worth of these vessels was little short of £4000, so that the amount of money passed on this one list, in eleven working days, was close upon £80,000. The largest vessel is a new St. John's built 7 years' ship, which is put down at £12 10s a ton, and indeed the number and high value of colonial built vessels is quite a feature in the sales. The list of vessels for sale, under charge of Messrs. Cunard, Nunn & Co. forms a large closely printed pamphlet, and gives the particulars of size, construction, and stores of some fifty British and Colonial-built ships, a considerable proportion of them new and of large dimensions. In fact, it bears on its face evidence of being such a publication as those dealing in ship property would do well to commit to memory.—The lists of the eminent house to which we have referred may be of more interest here than formerly, Mr. John Ker, long of the old firm of Alan Ker & Co., and afterwards goods manager of the Greenock Railway, being one of its partners.—*Greenock Advertiser, Dec. 2.*

**FOUNDING OF AN ENGLISH BRIG NEAR DEMERARA.**—By the arrival of the Brigantine Lady of the Lake, Captain Hill, from Demerara, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, we learn that on the morning of the following day, the 29th, the Lady of the Lake fell in with the British Brig Bolivar, Capt. Berryman, in a sinking condition, deeply laden with rum and sugar. The Bolivar was bound to London, and had been only two days out from Demerara. Capt. Hill immediately rendered the Bolivar all the assistance in his power. The wife of the captain of the Bolivar was promptly removed to the Lady of the Lake; and Capt. Berryman being anxious to save his vessel, a part of the crew of the "Lake" was sent on board the Bolivar to assist at the pumps—the B. having at the time six feet of water in the hold. At first there appeared some probability of saving the vessel, as the quantity of water in the hold was very perceptibly diminished after the relay of hands from the "Lake." But after the lapse of a short time the water regained its former mastery, and rapidly increased (evidently from a new leak)—leaving the crew and Capt. only sufficient time to remove their clothes to the "Lake's" boat and push off; for before they had reached the latter vessel, the Bolivar suddenly went down. Capt. Hill landed the Capt. of the B. with his wife and crew at Barbadoes.

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,064; 587 in Europe; 936 in Asia; 276 in Africa; and 1,264 in America.—The inhabitants of the globe profess more than one thousand different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women.—The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter part die previous to the age of 7 years, and one-half before reaching 17 years of age; and these who pass this enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years in life; to every one hundred only 7 reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 500 live to 80 years of age.

Portsmouth, Dec. 3.—The *Boscawen*, 72, Captain Glanville, (flag ship for the West Indies), is to have a complement of 650 men, and will be taken into dock at Chatham in a few days to be rigged and fitted for sea. The complement of Royal Marines from the Chatham division, for service in the *Boscawen*, will be one sergeant, one corporal, and 66 privates, and her entire strength of royal marines, including those of the Woolwich division, will be three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 116 privates, under the command of Major Langford, of the Chatham division, and Lieuts. Delacombe and Harrington, of the Woolwich division.

Rear Admiral Fanshawe, late Superintendent of this Dock-yard, struck his flag on board the *Neptune*, 120, on Thursday evening; and Rear Admiral Martin hoisted his flag on board the same ship yesterday morning, and assumed the duties given up by the former officer on his appointment to the Command in Chief of the West India station.

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL DACRES.**—We have to record the death of a gallant and distinguished flag officer, Vice Admiral James Richard Dacres, who died on the 4th Dec. at his residence, Fareham, Hants. He had seen a great deal of active and trying service. He commanded the old worn-out frigate *Guerriere* in her action with the U. S. ship *Constitution*, in the war of 1812, and was captured after a highly honorable defence. His last appointment was commander in chief at the Cape of Good Hope in 1849. He was made Vice Admiral, March 20, 1848.

**FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—Yesterday the bakers in this metropolis and suburbs reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf a penny. Bread (second quality) which for some weeks has been selling at 9d. and 10d. per 4lb. loaf, can now be had at 8d. and 9d. respectively, and inferior bread may be purchased from 6d. to 7d. unweighed. Full—

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