

ate be it said, that all these forces combined are far in the minority.

The second candidate is opposed to bad Rum and papacy but seems to think that pure, unadulterated liquors exercise no baneful influence. He is in favor of a rigid enforcement of the present license laws, but will hardly sanction entire prohibition.

The third candidate is a thorough temperance man, strongly in favor of prohibition, but tinctured with a doctrine rather unpalatable to the majority of the inhabitants of this state. His views on slavery are of such a nature that his election is very uncertain, notwithstanding his admirable stand on the temperance question. He is a warm friend and supporter of a man, who, some years since, catered so far to the papists as to exclude the Bible from the common schools. The other candidate, has pledged himself to sign the prohibition law, is in favor of the removal of papists from all offices of honor and trust, is well versed in the law, an eminent logician and in every way capable and worthy of the support of the voters in this state. The contest lies between the two latter and which ever succeeds we are sure of the advancement of the temperance cause. Could your readers only visit this city, thread their way through the dens in which liquor is sold, could they but visit the garrets and cellars in which rum drinkers live, I am sure they would excuse my occupying so much space in the discussion of the merits of the different candidates. But rum is only one of the evils; there is another here which occasions deep concern for the future prospects of our state and country. The foreign papist, jesuitical interest, has for years been nursed in our midst, and now it stands forth in all its strength, anxious for the contest. The lit e serpent was beautiful, the churches, built in most attractive style, the sweet music, and the gorgeous, and imposing ceremonies of their so-called religion, fascinated the minds of many unsuspecting, well meaning persons. But that little viper has grown, and nought but the strong arm of the Omnipotence can shield us from its renewed sting. "God helps those who help themselves," is the old adage which I have no reason to doubt is true; if it be He certainly will come to the aid of a band of men who are waging warfare against the abominable priest craft. We welcome to our shores strangers from every portion of the world, invite them to join with us in partaking of the spirit of the great tree of liberty; but when we see them sapping its branches, cutting at its roots, we must persuade them to stop, if they will not be moved by persuasion, force must be used. Not the force of arms, but a stronger one—the ballot box must protect our rights. When they openly avow that as soon as Roman Catholicism shall have gained the ascendancy, the end of freedom, civil and religious is at hand, does it not become us to throw aside all issues and in one bold phalanx march onward to keep the usurper in subjection. It certainly does and providence permitting, we intend so to do. My next communication will be on the common school system of the State.

Yours, truly, Y. M.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. Andrews, Nov. 7th, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,

You are aware that I was expected to accompany Br. Francis in the agency for the endowment, and as there was a disposition on my part to serve the cause in this way, and as there appeared to be a waking up among the friend's of Zion, and sinners somewhat more attentive I was in doubt as to what course to adopt, whether to comply with the wishes of the convention or no.

But it seems now quite plain that my services are required at home, (at least for a season) the cloud of mercy has broke upon us, and we are enjoying a revival, I have baptized the 21st sabbaths, and ten have been added to the church, and some encouragement to hope that the blessing will continue. All I can now say is if my help will be required at any future period when it shall appear plain that I can leave home, I will cheerfully comply.

I wrote to Br. Burton immediately on my return from the convention, certifying to him that the missionary board in the County of Charlotte wished him to spend a few weeks in St. Andrews I have heard nothing from him since, and conclude the letter might have failed to reach him, perhaps they could not be a more favourable time than the present to embrace, as there is a waking up in the parish, we presume if the Gospel were proclaimed in the town by Baptists, that fruit might be expected.

I remain yours in the labour of the Gospel.  
ADAM D. THOMPSON.

## General Intelligence.

### HEIGHTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

SEPT. 28.—The allied army has at length arrived before Sebastopol. The fourth English division, after two forced marches, arrived yesterday, and is now encamped before Sebastopol, near a large farm, described in the map as "Khu tor Teuzde-otar." The third division is slightly in the rear of the left, and the second and first divisions lean towards Balaklava, where headquarters are established. The French are encamped in and about the latter place, but will, in time, take up their position on the extreme right.

This day a fourth column issued from the town, and the Russian division under Sir George Cathcart, advanced to meet it. The Russians then retired on the enemy's having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions were ordered to advance, and they are still under arms.

A great quantity of stores were burned down this afternoon by the enemy. From the encampment of the fourth division the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are lopped by the position occupied by the allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of its inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the outer forts.

The landing of the siege trains at Balaklava commenced yesterday, and will be energetically pursued. Before they can be brought to bear, at least four days will pass. Sebastopol will fall, it is expected in the highest quarters, before twelve days have elapsed.

The generalship displayed by the allied commanders in turning the town was admirable. Every effort has been directed by the Russians to render the land forts on the north side impregnable. So demoralized was the enemy after the defeat of Alma, that not the slightest resistance was offered by the advance of the allies, although the most favorable positions for harassing their march continually offered themselves.

The rivers Beibec, Katcha, and Chernava were undefended. No bridges had been destroyed, no difficult roads broken up. The British cavalry had a few trifling skirmishes with enterprising Cossacks, but no engagement of the slightest importance took place. A small barrack was surprised by the Scots Greys and a major of artillery.

Balaklava, where several of our ships, including the Agamemnon, are now lying, was taken without any serious resistance on the 25th of September. Our steamers throw in a few shells, and the second battalion of Rifles, attached to the light division, scaled the heights, and fired in a few shots, when the garrison, composed of seventy men, with small mortars, surrendered. Balaklava will be of great importance to us as a point of communication with the fleet. Its harbor is a great curiosity, and the immense Agamemnon is anchored within a few feet of the quay. An ancient Genoese fortress, now in ruins, and an earthwork, were the only defence of the place.

VIENNA, OCT. 11.—It is stated in dispatches just received from Constantinople, that upon the 3rd the batteries intended for the attack upon Sebastopol were almost completed, and that the trenches had been advanced within 1500 yards from the external works of the fortifications. It was intended to commence the bombardment on the 4th or 5th. The allied army had cut off the source from which the town of Sebastopol derived its supplies of water. The Russians, it was said, were prepared to sink the nine vessels of the line which yet remain to them. The allies expected to carry the place in a very short time.

From another Vienna despatch, advices from Balaklava of the 3rd inst., state that it was confidently expected that Sebastopol would be taken in a few days. Lord Raglan has been confirmed President of the Council of War.

PARIS, OCT. 11.—By the Bertholet, which left Constantinople on the 4th, we learn that the investment of Sebastopol was completed on the 2nd, and that the allied forces would in all probability be in possession of the place on the 8th instant.

### FAREWELL ADDRESS OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD TO THE ARMY.

"Head-quarters, Meahendi, Sept. 26."

"Soldiers.—Providence denies your chief the satisfaction to lead you in the path of glory which opens before you. Vanquished by a cruel malady with which he has vainly struggled with profound sorrow he contemplates—but he will know how to fulfil—the imperative duty which circumstances impose upon him, that of resigning the command, the weight of which, a state of health ruined beyond remedy no longer permits him to support.

"Soldiers.—You will pity me, for the blow which strikes me is immense, irreparable, perhaps unexampled. I hand over the command to the General of Division, Canrobert, whom the Emperor, in his careful solicitude for this army, and the great interests it represents, has invested with the necessary powers in a sealed letter which I have now before me. It is an alleviation of my sorrow to place in such worthy hands the flag which France had intrusted to my care. You will surround with your respect and confidence this general officer, for whom a brilliant military career, and eminent services rendered

to his country, have procured for him the most honorable renown in the country and in the army. He will continue the victory of the Alma; and he will have the happiness—a happiness I meant for myself—to lead you to Sebastopol.

"MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD."

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Soldiers,—France and the Empire will be satisfied with you. At the Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well defended positions. Soldiers, you will again meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them as you have done to-day, to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you have well deserved.

Field of Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20.

### THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York on Friday, with three days later news.

The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 13th Oct., but no details had been received. Omar Pasha has gone to the Crimea to attend a council of war. His army is expected to reinforce the Allies in the Crimea.

Menshikoff had been reinforced.

MARKETS.—At Liverpool, Wheat had advanced 1s. Corn 2s. Flour is quoted at 39s for Western Canal; Ohio 42s. Consols 94½. Lard advanced. Freights largely advanced. Business at Manchester was dull.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Steamer at Halifax. Telegraphic despatch says Sebastopol not taken when Steamer left,—hourly tidings of victory expected. Business looking up in England.—Breadstuffs advancing.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—*Tidings from the Missing Ship Enterprise.* The last California advices bring intelligence of the safety of her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Capt. Collinson, which entered the Arctic Sea, through Behring's Straits, in the summer of 1851, in search of Sir John Franklin. The *Enterprise*, after passing nearly three years in the frozen sea, was compelled to abandon her attempt to unlock the secret mysteries of the icy North, and commenced her return passage, arrived at Point Barrow on the 9th of August. At last accounts she was shortly to sail from Port Clarence for Hong Kong. During her explorations she had found traces of the Investigator's passage in many places, and went within ninety miles of Winter Harbor; but not being able to proceed farther on an account of the ice, went up Wallaston Strait, and there fell in with Dr. Rac's expedition. In the spring of 1852, travelling parties were despatched over the ice, one of which reached McIlvaine Island after great hardships. The natives met with during the voyage were of a peaceable and kind disposition, ready at all times to be of assistance in any manner in their power. There is now only one expedition to be heard from in the Arctic, that of our adventurous countryman, Dr. Kane, who spent the last winter in the Arctic and whose return is daily expected, although he is provisioned for still another winter should he be so unfortunate as to be unable to extricate himself this year.—*State of Maine.*

The *National Intelligencer*, Washington, of the 28th inst., in an article relating to the discovery of Sir John Franklin's remains, says:

"In all probability the journals of Sir John, or of some of his officers, may be recovered by visiting the spot. They would tell of his progress and his discoveries, and are, therefore, well worth the attempt at discovery. We hope a party will next year be sent to the place to glean particulars and collect journals. The importance of such an expedition is so obvious that it needs only to be suggested, not argued. The story of their fate comes only from the Esquimaux, but it carries with it such an air of probability that no one seems to question its main feature."

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—*Latest Particulars.*—Accounts from Buffalo, dated the 28th, state that the accident occurred through the bursting of the head of the cylinder, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours the train proceeded at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and when near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in collision with a gravel train. Two cars were crushed into splinters, and the horrors of the scene were beyond description.

It appears that the loss of life has been underrated in the first accounts. Forty-eight persons were killed instantly, and two of the wounded have since died. The Buffalo Commercial of Saturday adds: The locomotive and express cars were thrown over, crushing the first and second-class cars into mere splinters, demolishing the next, and making a wreck of the third car. Passengers in the last cars escaped unhurt or with slight bruises.

Almost the entire load of the second class cars were killed or wounded. All were not extricated until more than four hours after the collision. The conductor of the gravel train was on a rear car with signal-light. Saved himself by jumping. It has been ascertained that 25 men, 11 women, and 11 children, had been killed, and 21 men and 20 women and children badly injured, one-half probably fatal.

CLERICAL STRIKE.—At Urbana, Ohio, recently, on a Sabbath, the bell of the Presbyterian

Church rang the second time—the congregation sat waiting and waiting, but no minister came. After the lapse of about half an hour, a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the minister, who said he would not preach for them any more till his salary was paid up.

THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.—Sir Robert Peel suggests the immediate exercise of private benevolence for the sick and wounded of our army in the East. He says:—"10,000/ might be raised in a week. I enclose a check for 200/ and a like subscription from 40 to 50 others would at once provide the necessary funds. A committee of five might be appointed to superintend the purchase of a few comforts, and as delay would, of course, much lessen the value of the gift, in ten days, with success, a favourable opportunity might present itself for dispatching these to the hospitals of Constantinople or Sebastopol; and each individual contributing might thus have the satisfaction of testifying to some extent his gratitude and admiration for the brilliant courage and discipline with which our soldiers have not only sustained but almost eclipsed the ancient reputation and character of the British army."

THE CRIMEA.—The principal towns in the Crimea, the present seat of active war in the East, are as follows:

	Inhabitants
Sebastopol,	41,125
Baktchi Serai,	12,291
Simpheropol,	12,104
Eupatoria,	9,820
Kertsch,	8,228
Theodosia,	4,709
Stara Krim,	2,176
Balaklava,	461
Yalta,	371

The roads practicable for artillery in the Crimea are:—

1. From Simpheropol to Sebastopol, along the Northern declivity of the Taurian chain; its length is thirty-six miles.
  2. From Simpheropol to Yalta, across the Taurian chain, at the base of the Tchatir Dag; its length is forty-six miles.
  3. From Yalta to Balaklava, along the South Coast.
  4. From Balaklava to Sebastopol, around the Western termination of the Taurian chain; its length is nine miles.
  5. From Simpheropol to Eupatoria.
  6. From Simpheropol to Perecop.
- Baktchi Serai is half way from Sebastopol to Simpheropol; the road between the two places skirts the basis of the Taurian chain.

CALIFORNIA.—We have received the Alta California of September 30. It contains the address delivered at the dedication of the School House, in the Fifth District of the City of San Francisco, Sept. 23, 1854, by Frederick Billings, Esq. The following paragraph will illustrate the style of the address:

"As I stand here within its walls to-day, my thoughts go back to the early days of our city, when there were no school houses, and there was no occasion for them, because there were no children to fill them; when our population could be counted by hundreds, and consisted of men who were dwellers in tents, or in wooden buildings that were not buildidgs, but only carriages. And I see how vast and rapid has been our growth in moral, social and general greatness. I thought then that San Francisco would never be great and good until the advent of bricks and children—of bricks, as the accompaniment and exponent of permanence, regularity, confidence, security, and sound basis of what may be called the business and the external society; of children, as the accompaniment and exponent of gentleness, goodness, truthfulness and integrity of what may be called the spirit and the internal of society. The city built up of wood and cloth is not more easy or certain to be consumed by fire, than society made up of men alone is to be destroyed by vice. That the bricks and the children have both come, again I say mark this building."

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape Town dates to Sept. 11, by the Springbok at this port, advice that the project of an alteration of the duties on imports, involving some great charges in regard to articles of American produce, had been under discussion in the colonial Legislature, but its further consideration had been postponed to the next session of that body, which will be in January next.

Nothing new had transpired in regard to the discovery of gold in South Africa; but the existence of other ores, including copper, which may prove much more profitable in the colony, had been ascertained.—*Boston Paper.*

ROYAL VISITORS.—Two lions, attended by a silver jackall, a zebra, and a laughing hyena, have arrived at this port in the Springbok, from Cape of Good Hope.

Before the steamer *Atlantic* left New York on Saturday week, each officer was provided with two cases of Colt's revolvers, with instructions that if ever another Arctic calamity, with its heartless desertions occurred, to use them.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—Last night, in the Legislative Assembly, a stringent bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, passed a second reading by a vote of 95 to 5.