

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. Catharines, Canada West, July 18.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—

I have anxiously looked for a visit from the *Visitor*, but thus far looked in vain. It is certainly to be regretted that the communications between the Provinces should be so very irregular, and in some instances, so difficult,—difficulties which can only be obviated by connecting the Provinces together with the iron rail. We are sadly behind the spirit of the age in this respect, and none have suffered more from this strange, unjustifiable backwardness than ourselves. This fact is now being manifested in Canada. Thousands are, every week, visiting the Province, encouraged by the facilities for speedy travelling, offered by our rail-roads now opened, while the loud in the expression of their admiration for the country. Astonished at the vast amount of unimproved water power, the unending tracts of rich, fruitful soil—vast forests of invaluable timber, and above all, the genial warmth of the climate; and can now understand the fact, that Canada, in the year 1853, exported within a trifle, as much wheat as the whole United States. Capitalists are just ascertaining the important fact—"That gems of purest rays are found not on Atlantic coast, but in parts hitherto unknown." We are suffering intensely from the heat. The Thermometer stood yesterday 103 in the shade; the day before 100; to-day 97. This is unusually hot—almost unbearable.

The Associations in the Western part of the Province have held their annual meetings with one exception. The Western meet the first week in June. The Grand River, the second week. The Niagara, the third, and the Haldimand, on the fourth week. The Johnstown, the first week in July, and the Ottawa will meet some time during the Autumn. The reports from the churches are, on the whole, favourable—indicating an increase of membership and interest in the education of the Ministry. I have just returned from the third Quarterly meeting of our Missionary Board. The reports of the Missionaries labouring under the direction of this Society were encouragingly interesting. The desire of the people to hear the whole truth marked—and many villages and neighbourhoods, apparently completely barred against the reception of the primitive Gospel, have been marvellously opened to our Missionaries. One feature of our meeting, however, filled my heart with sorrow, viz.,—more than a score of applications from some most interesting townships in the Province, for missionary labour. Some of them, of the most affecting character; but, made for the present, at least, in vain. Our Society, having expended all her funds, and having in active labour all the men to be obtained. Every step we take in the cause of truth, we are met and embarrassed by two great giant difficulties—want of men full of love to Christ—want of educated men to grapple with the multiform systems of traditions, which have been reared in every part of the Province; and build up and perpetuate an Educational Institution for the especial benefit of the Province.

It is impossible to occupy the destitute fields, which in every direction present their claims for the blessings of a preached gospel, until young men, nerved and animated by the love of souls—devote themselves to this work. Our churches in other countries have been lamentably deficient in this respect. They have prayed the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers—and have not moved a finger to induce the young men of their own number to go out into the wide moral wastes, they have and are praying heaven to help—and manifesting an unpardonable ignorance, by not showing that the answer to the prayer must be developed from the churches of Earth. Christian parents have inculcated these injurious sentiments by educating their sons for every engagement in life but the noblest and most responsible—the work of winning souls to Christ. That it was degrading to the dignity and irreparably destructive to the temporal interests of our converted young men to engage in the work of the ministry.—The Churches are fearfully to blame for the paucity of labourers, and an imperative step

to a happy response to this province cry is the rousing the Churches to furnish and educate men for the widening field.

I intended to have given you a panoramic view of the exciting political scenes which are now transpiring in this Province, but my sheet is full more anon. Yours,

J. G. R.

General Intelligence.

Seven Days Later from England.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS!—SUCCESS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION!

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Monday night, from Liverpool, after a rapid run of nine days and a few hours. She brings dates to the 22d July.

In Parliament Lord John Russell informed the House that the Queen will send a message on the 24th, demanding an extra vote of credit of 3 millions sterling, for the general purposes of war, &c.

In the House of Lords, Friday, Earl Warrington asked Ministers whether they had authorized Westmorland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna, that the Polish subjects of Russia would not be allowed to enter the English Army or to follow the standard of the Allies.

Earl of Aberdeen replied that no such instructions had been given. Earl of Aberdeen then brought the following message from the Queen, which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

"Victoria Regina—Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the War in which Her Majesty is engaged against the Emperor of Russia, relies upon the affections of the House of Lords for their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision." Accordingly Message should be taken into consideration on Monday.

From the 1st August the postage between Gt. Britain, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland will be reduced to 6d. sterling.

Wm. Hale, inventor of Hale's rocket, has died at Constantinople.

THE WAR NEWS.

A private despatch from Constantinople states that the Russians have met with a check near Baram. 4000 Turks have been sent from Varna into Circassia.

The recent victory of the Turks at Guirgevo was achieved without the assistance of the allied forces. The Turkish loss amounted to 1700. The Turks have crossed the Danube at several points, and the main body was said to be marching towards the mouth of the Danube.

None of the Anglo-French troops have yet been in action, but they were in full march for the Danube. Only the French troops had reached Rustchuck. The English were at Em'ler, a little place mid way between Schumla and Rustchuck.

The Anglo-French forces have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at Salina, at the mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing the sunken ships from the channel. The free navigation of the Danube is again established. The English and French are slowly drawing their lines closer around the Russians.

English seamen from the fleet have been sent to man the Turkish boats on the Danube, with the intention to capture the Russian river flotilla, which must soon fall into the hands of the allies.

The Russians have burned the town of Matzlin. General Autrop, having been disgraced from his rank for want of success, shot himself.

Omar Pacha has reviewed the Anglo-French force at Varna.

BLACK SEA.—On the 7th, the combined fleets were seen off Akermann, sailing east. It was reported that Admiral Brunt had forced the entrance to Novorsich, south of Anapa.

ASIA.—Kerim Pacha surprised 12,000 Russians, and defeated them, capturing 6 guns and 400 prisoners, at a pass in the mountains.

GREECE.—The Porte consents to re-open the Turkish ports to Greek merchantmen, but demands indemnity for the losses sustained thro' the recent insurrection.

FRANCE.—Marshal St. Arnaud has returned to Paris.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 19th, for Bayonne, on their way to the Baths of Baretz.

Count Cassemir Bathiany died in Paris on 12th.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield; but discontent prevailed in the capital.

Three hundred persons had been arrested at St. Petersburg, in apprehension of an outbreak.

THE REBELLION IN SPAIN has proved successful—the insurgents being masters of Madrid, and a new Ministry having been formed. Fighting continued in the capital and throughout the country up to the latest dates.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives currency to a rumour that Austria and Prussia are anxious for fresh negotiations for peace, and that Austria is exhibiting her sympathy for Russia.

LATEST.

DANTZIC, July 20.—The Nicolai has arrived here. She left Baro Sound with Admiral Napier

and the French fleet. On the 18th, the fleet went to Alant Island. A letter from Kiel of the 19th, in a Berlin newspaper, says the French expeditionary of the Baltic will disembark provisionally on the Island of Zealand, and Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria, it is said, have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude a peace.

The Russian party asserts that the military operations of the allies are nearly at a stand still. That the attack on Sebastopol is indefinitely postponed. That an attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year. That on Bucharest is problematical. That hostile operations are reduced to simple blockade; and that in the end Russia will triumph by diplomacy. This, however, is merely Russian talk.

Breadstuffs.—Quite a panic prevailed in the Flower market, holders evincing great desire to sell and buyers holding off. The market closed with a decline of 4s 6d, per barrel on Flour, and 1s. on Wheat.

FRANCE.—The Emperor arrived at Bologne on the 11th. He reviewed the troops, and issued the following proclamation to the army:—

"Soldiers—Russia having forced us to a war, France has armed 500,000 of her children. England has also called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our troops and armies, united for the same cause, are combined in the Baltic as well as the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to those regions of the north; English vessels will convey you there, a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two governments, not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the nation's honor. Go, my children, attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph. Our country, proud of a struggle which threatens the aggressor, only accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you. I shall be able to say they are worthy sons of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moscow. May God protect you."

NAPOLEON."

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The July number of Blackwood has a long and interesting article upon the growth of British North America. It points out the great advances in population, production and wealth, made by the English Provinces on this continent, equalling, and in some cases, exceeding, that of the United States. The writer indulges in glowing anticipations of the future of the British Empire, with such dependencies as there are all over the world, fast bound together by close commercial and political relations. In this view it would be almost impossible for the United States to forcibly annex the British North American Provinces, and a voluntary separation is not feared, as the colonies are emphatically loyal and anti-republican, and look to British capital for a long period to come to aid in their extended schemes of internal improvements. Another obstacle, in the view of the writer, to annexation, is the slavery question, the colonists being strongly tinged with anti-slavery sentiments. An attempt to carry out such a project in the United States would inevitably, he thinks, tend to a disruption of the Union.—*Boston Traveller*.

CHOLERA.—Cholera as it now exists in New York city, is said to be a type equally fatal with that which prevailed in 1849, with some peculiarities. One is, a consecutive fever. In some cases where physicians have pronounced a patient out of danger, a sudden relapse has taken place and carried off the person. With proper and timely treatment most cases are thought to be curable. The mode of treatment at the Franklin street Hospital is said to differ somewhat from that formerly practiced. One peculiarity we believe is, that opium is less freely given.

Fifty cases of Cholera occurred last week among the laborers working at the Suspension bridge, Niagara Falls. They were at work on low land. No deaths have occurred at the hotels.

There were several more deaths on Monday in the neighborhood of the suspension bridge, and all in vicinity are leaving as fast as possible.—Three to four dollars a day is offered to laborers.

On Monday afternoon a horrible stench was discovered proceeding from a shanty near the bridge, and it was found to be from the bodies of two men who had died there alone. They were in a terrible state of decomposition, and a reward \$50 was offered to any person who would get the bodies out and inter them, but no one could be found to venture. The place was then set fire to, and the bodies, and all the contents were consumed.

The total number of deaths in Philadelphia last week, was 432, including 47 by cholera—a decrease in the latter compared with the previous week of 29, although the total mortality shows a slight increase.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Miss Fillmore died at 11 o'clock this morning. She left here yesterday to spend a few days at Aurora. In the night she was attacked with dysentery, and sunk so rapidly that when her father ex-President Fillmore, brother, and Dr. White reached her at about 10 1-2 o'clock this A. M., she was so far gone as to be unable to recognise them, and she died in half an hour after. This bitterly distressing event cast

the deepest gloom over the entire community.—Miss Fillmore was 22 years of age.

The steamer *Mississippi* on her downward trip from Sandusky, on Sunday had three fatal cases of cholera on board. They were all firemen, who got overheated, and drank large quantities of iced water.

The number of deaths from cholera at Chicago on the 18th was nine; on the 19th eleven.

At Hamilton, Ca., there were 23 deaths from cholera on the 19th inst.

The Montreal Pilot of the 24th states that the cholera is raging at Cornwall, in Canada. Thirty-one persons were carried off by the disease in three days.

The deaths from cholera at Montreal on the 21st, were 84—a decrease of 5 as compared with the previous day. The whole number of deaths at Montreal, since June 24, from cholera, has been 924.

Eleven persons in a single family in Schenectady, have died within a fortnight, of something resembling cholera.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at Cape May, generally among the servants and others in humble circumstances and of imprudent habits.

A LIFE-TIME IN BED.—The New York Observer records the death of Susan Pierson, of Binghamton, Long Island, at the age of 72. The last fifty-two years of her life she had been confined to her bed—having never once set her foot upon the floor. During this long, weary term of ill-health she received the untiring attention of a sister, who survives her at the age of 80.

Domestic.

LOSS OF STEAMER ADMIRAL.—A telegraphic despatch was received at the Merchant's Exchange yesterday forenoon, from Joseph Gunnison, Esq., stating briefly that the Admiral was lost on Wednesday, in Passamaquoddy Bay, three miles W. of Quoddy light. The passengers (about 350) and baggage were landed safely. The Admiral left Boston about 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, for Eastport and St. John, N. B., touching as usual at Portland; and undoubtedly went ashore in a fog. The place where she went ashore is believed to be what is known as "Bailey's Mistake." The Admiral was a favorite boat with the travelling public, and her loss in the very height of the business season will be a great loss to the community as well as to her owners. She was 650 tons, built in New York seven years since. She was owned by the Eastern Steamboat Company, and valued at about \$55,000. Admiral Owen, of Campobello, one of the company, is understood to have an interest in her to the amount of \$5500. The remainder was owned chiefly in Eastport, and a small portion in Boston. The stock being held by so many individuals, it is probable that little if any of it was insured. The Admiral had a valuable cargo, probably amounting to nearly \$50,000; of this amount between \$12,000 and \$14,000 was the value of bonded goods, received by steamer Niagara from Liverpool, and reshipped for St. John, N. B. These goods may be insured in England; but there is probably little if any insurance on the rest of the cargo.—*Boston D. Adv.*, 28th.

We received last evening by telegraph the following particulars of the loss:—

Eastport, July 27.—The steamer Admiral, in a dense fog yesterday, broke her crank, and was disabled several hours. She was temporarily repaired and at 8 o'clock this morning struck a ledge three miles west of Quoddy Light. As she was filling rapidly, she was run on shore and her passengers taken off in boats safely, with their baggage and the mails. The cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her; she now lies under water. Two steamers have gone to take the passengers 300 in number, to Eastport. She has a large freight and is supposed to be a total loss, with a small insurance.—*ib*.

The passengers, who were brought to this City by the Steamer *Maid of Erin* on Friday, (which boat was dispatched by Mr. Geo. Thomas, agent of the Admiral at this port) speak in the highest terms of the comeliness and judgement of Capt. Wood, and the promptness with which his orders and those of the mate, Mr. Fields, were obeyed by the officers and crew, and to which they attribute the fact that not a life was lost nor accident occurred. The Admiral had on board about 300 souls.—*Cour.*

RECIPROCITY TREATY RATIFIED.—According to a Telegraphic Report received by M. H. Perley, Esq., Yesterday, the Reciprocity Treaty was ratified in the Senate on Wednesday evening, by 3 votes more than the necessary votes of two-thirds of that body.

As this treaty must take effect by the 5th December, there will have to be an extra Session called in each of the Provinces.—*News*.

WEST INDIES.

We are indebted to Capt. Paynter, of the brig Transit, for a copy of the St. Vincent Mirror of 28th ult, containing the subjoined intelligence of the progress of the cholera, at Barbadoes:

The Legislature met on the 27th ult. for the purpose of making provision to arrest the progress of the disease. The exact number of deaths will never be known, as in many cases one coffin contains the parent with one, two, and sometimes three children. Think of 311 deaths in one burial ground, and of four to five thousand deaths in one month, out of a population of less than 140,000!!! Interments in St. Leonard's—451; at

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