

and often so damaging to its character and freedom, must sooner or later be abolished. There is not a day-laborer in Canada who is unable to pay four or five cents per week in advance, to enjoy the benefits of a good weekly paper: and, if so, what apology can be given for substantial farmers, merchants, and mechanics not making their payments always in advance? There can be none; and we are satisfied that the thousands who have acted upon the credit system, have no conception of the difficulties it entails upon the proprietors of public journals, or every man of judgment and principle among them would rigidly adopt the system of paying in advance.

We have given up the sending out of agents to collect debts, and trust that those long in arrears will remit us by mail, inasmuch as they can do so with perfect safety, and at small expense *Toronto Examiner*.

MONIES RECEIVED.—Rev. B. Scott, 7s. 6d.; Christopher Colpitts, 7s. 6d.; J. Crandal, Esq., 5s.; J. S. Colpitts, Esq., 7s. 6d.; Rev. J. Blakeney, 10s.; Beckwith Rolsor, 7s. 6d.; By Mr. G. F. Goldrup, 62s. 6d.; Rev. N. S. Bentley, 7s. 6d.

HOME MISSION.—James Everett, Esq., per Bro. Goldrup, 25s.

Received on account of the Bible Union from
1st Salisbury Church for R. Sherman £4 0 0
" Simon Vaughan Quaco 4 10 0
" Edward Steves, 1 5 0
" Joseph Steves, per J. H. Hughes, 2 10 0
Mr. Gross, 2 10 0

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Carleton, St. John, Nov. 16th, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—

As I am about to leave the city, to enter upon my new field of Christian labour, it may not be improper to ask your indulgence through the *Visitor*, to give a notice of the same, that my friends may know where to find me in time to come. The Church at Hantsport, N. S., has given me a call to labour with them in the exercise of the Christian Ministry; which I have accepted. Believing this course, in the order of Divine Providence, to be the path of Duty. I desire to express my grateful acknowledgements to Brother Robinson and his Church, and many other friends in and about the city for their generous support in that service in which I was engaged. I hope the station I occupied will be supplied by a far more successful Missionary than I have been. The kindness and Christian affections of my little flocks (for I accepted those stations) are deeply imbedded in my memory, and my prayers shall ascend to God in their behalf. Brother Robinson, and yourself especially are called in the providence of God to occupy high and arduous stations in the cause of God in this City and in this flourishing Province, together with the ministering brethren of our denomination, as well as all other Christian societies. I pray that you all may be divinely supported and blessed in the highest degree of Christian usefulness as you have been heretofore, is the sincere desire of your unworthy brother in Christ.

WILLIAM BURTON.

P.S. The Agency of the A.F.B.S., which I had is given up, some other brother may be found to take the work, the books I had are all distributed and remittances made.

General Intelligence.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

We extract the following from the Telegraph despatch to the News Room:—

The Canada arrived on the 22nd inst.
The War.—Sebastopol still holds out. Allies had met with important check and made but little progress. On the night of the 20th enemy made an attempt to spike French guns, but failed. Total French loss from 17th to 28th of Oct. 500. 20,000 Russians attacked French rear and took possession of it. United French and English Cavalry rallied and repulsed the Enemy by a brilliant charge. The combat was sustained five minutes with sword in hand. The positions were retaken. English loss 500. French not quite so much. On the 30th Cannonade was violent on both sides and damage great. English report says, Sebastopol in ruins, that unburied corpses poison the Atmosphere. Menschikoff asked for 3 hours to bury the dead. Allies refused. Russian Reports more favorable on their side.

35 ships of Edward Oliver are advertised for sale.
Broadstuffs advanced.
Further particulars next week.

The Great Britain screw-steamer arrived at Melbourne on the 25th of August—sixty-seven days from Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, reached her dock here shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. She brings 444 passengers. On the 5th inst., 2 15 A. M. passed steamship Europa, 8 miles north of Tuskar; 13th, 7 P. M. passed steamship Pacific, from New York for Liverpool. The propeller Charity, from Quebec, had arrived at Liverpool.

ENGLAND.—From England there is no local news of importance. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, in view of the calamity to the Arctic, have issued the most stringent regulations for the guidance of their vessels in fog. Mr. Smith O'Brien returned in the last India steamer, and left her at Gibraltar. He will probably take up his residence in Italy.

The Liverpool Mercury of 3d, has the following on the state of the grain markets:—

"The reaction which has so soon taken place in the corn market, if it proved anything, is good evidence that the late extensive rise in prices was not founded upon any reliable data from which could be ascertained beforehand the future state of the trade. The feverish excitement that prevailed in the market a fortnight or three weeks ago, has subsided, and although prices may not recede to the figure that some persons anticipated at the close of the harvest, there is strong ground for believing that they will take a medium range. On Monday, the prices at Mark Lane were barely supported at the level of the previous Monday. On Wednesday the market was again dull, and to affect sales, holders had to accept lower terms. In the majority of the country corn markets held in the early part of this week, a decline took place, varying from 2s. to 8s. per quarter. Prices were also considerably lower in the Birmingham and Manchester markets, yesterday. Of the French markets, some are reported higher and others lower. From New York a considerable advance in price is advised, but its effect, no doubt, will be to bring forward greater supplies. Orders are stated to have been sent from this country to New York, to Alexandria, and to places on the Baltic, to buy corn—to the latter for spring delivery; and at the prices at present ruling in the English markets, it is expected that the quantity required will be obtained.

The news from the seat of war leaves matters in great obscurity. The Russian despatches say that the Allies suffered two severe defeats, namely: that the French had their works destroyed and sixteen guns spiked, and the English cavalry were routed, with a loss of five hundred horses and, of course, many men, having been attacked by Menschikoff at Balaklava. The Anglo-French reports do not give any explicit denial; they only say that the Russian reports are exaggerated and improbable.

The Allies state that two Russian ships-of-war were destroyed in the harbor, and that the Quarantine Fort had been silenced, and a bastion of Fort Constantine blown up by the explosion of a magazine. It is, at least, evident that very sharp fighting took place.

The following despatches received by telegraph via Marseilles, give a summary account of the operations before Sebastopol:—

Balaklava Oct. 17.—We opened fire this morning with 71 English and 46 French guns against 130 Russian. At 8.40 a French magazine exploded. At 12.45 the French ships engaged the sea forts, with the Agamemnon, the Retribution, and the Britannia. At 1.25 another French magazine blew up. At 1.40 a tremendous explosion took place in Sebastopol. At 2.55 the magazine of the Russian redoubt blew up. The Russians, however, returned to their guns. At 5.30 the ships fired on Fort Constantine at short range. The fire was kept up until 6 o'clock, and did great damage to the Russians.

Balaklava, Oct. 18.—The Russians have remounted their guns, which are much heavier than ours. Our loss yesterday amounted to 96. The Retribution and London both caught fire, and have had their mainmasts carried away. The redoubt and the round tower keep up a brisk fire. We get our munitions up with difficulty.

Paris, Friday morning.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that General Canrobert's report of the 23d states that the attack continued without any remarkable incident, and that all were full of confidence as to the result.

According to further accounts received from Sebastopol to the 25th, some English engineers employed in Sebastopol had made their escape, and reported the town filled with dead left unburied, and that provisions were becoming very scarce. The upper works of Fort Constantine had been completely destroyed, and two ships of the line sunk.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office, just before the departure of the Asia, from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe:—

"Constantinople, Oct. 23—midnight.—The captain of the English steamer Transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms to a great extent the information brought this morning by a French ship. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first, were Ottoman troops and some Scotch regiments. The Turks gave way and even left their guns, which the Russians seized and turned against them. The Scotch however remained firm in their position. The French took part in the affair, with admirable bravery.

Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield. The Russians remained, never-

theless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies. Three regiments of English cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered severely.

"On the next day their position was attacked by 8000 Russians, as well as from the Sebastopol side as that of Balaklava. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the reports of the wounded officers who had arrived at Bujukdere, the belief was still firmly entertained that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the allies.

"Among the names of the killed and wounded we find no general officer.

"STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

Lord Dunkellin is promoted from captain to Lieut. Colonel.

Up to the 25th of October the siege and bombardment of Sebastopol continued with regularity and success, and the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol was so great that the air was said to be tainted by the number of unburied and putrifying dead. Admiral Nachimoff had been killed by a shell. The loss of the allies is comparatively small, and Lord Raglan is understood to be favorable to a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault. On the other hand, the *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the following:—

"Richeneff, Bessarabia, Oct. 29.—On the 25th, Gen. Laprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded the cavalry escaped with great difficulty. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner by the Russians."

Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this, and say that the English cavalry lost five hundred men. It is certain that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements, and a still stronger corps was expected from Perekop.

In the recent attack made upon the forts at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol, the vessels of the allies were much damaged. The British were said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works, but the French works were not strong enough, having been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great.

Contradictory rumours are current as to the progress of negotiations, and Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments. There is a talk of a note from Count Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her policy in the East.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN GUARDS.—A letter from St. Petersburg thus describes the last ceremony in which the Czar figured in public:—"the reserve of the Imperial Guard, composed of 30,000 men, has just been placed on a war footing. The Emperor has reviewed them, and has availed himself of the opportunity to bless, at the head of his troops, the two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, who, it is said, are to join the active army. The benediction took place with much pomp. The two Grand Dukes went on their knees to receive it, and all the troops also knelt."

A despatch of the 23rd states that the Czar's eldest son, the Grand Duke Alexander, had left St. Petersburg to join the Guards on their march to Warsaw, their new headquarters. The same city is also the headquarters of the Grenadiers, under General Rudiger; and of the active army in Poland under Marshal Paskiewitch. A Vienna journal computes that on the arrival of the Guards at their destination, the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier will amount to 166,000 men; viz., 80,000 infantry of the line, 48,000 infantry of the Guards, 22,000 Grenadiers, and 16,000 cavalry, besides the usual proportion of artillery.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS FOR THE CRIMEAN WAR.—We have much gratification in announcing the promotion of the two lieutenants who were so prominently mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatches to the rank of commander—viz: Lieutenant S. H. Derriman (1842) Commander of the Caradoc, who was appointed by Admiral Dundas as his Lordship's aid-de-camp at the battle of the Alma. Lieutenant Frederick A. Maxse (1852) one of the juniors of the Agamemnon, 91, who returned through the forest with Lord Raglan's despatches, and thus enabled the Agamemnon to reach Balaklava at the desired moment. Lieutenant Maxse's promotion will be rather to "brevet rank," to be confirmed as soon as he has served his full time of two years as a lieutenant.—*Evening Paper*.

THE BATTERIES FOR THE SPAIN CAMPAIGN.—The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign, includes thirty-five vessels—namely, five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their exterior with 100 plates, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long-range guns on the Lancaster principle); ten bomb vessels, to be armed with from two or three mortars of the most powerful description; and twenty gun-boats, drawing about four feet of water—the latter being specially intended for service in the river Neva.

The detachments of the Guards under orders for the Crimea left town on Thursday morning, a little

before 9 o'clock, by the South-Western Railway, for Portsmouth, for embarkation in the *Queen of the South*. The troops, both officers and men, appeared in the highest possible spirits; and as they passed along the Strand were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness their departure.

RECIPROCITY.—From information in another column, in the form of a Treasury-circular from secretary Guthrie, it will be seen that the Reciprocal trade is practically established as far as the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are concerned, and it only requires the concurrence of Nova Scotia, & the assent of the Imperial Parliament to become a law. The Parliament of England was prorogued till the 16th inst., when it is expected to assemble for the transaction of business, but the ratifications having been long since exchanged between the two governments, the U. States and G. Britain, the assent of Parliament is regarded as a matter of form only.

That ancient and most respectable Province, Nova Scotia has, however, yet to pass upon the matter, and were it not for her deep interest in the question, there might be some trouble ahead. The Imperial Government withdrew its naval force from the fishing grounds, and allowed the Yankees to fish where they pleased, without asking permission from Nova Scotia. The authorities of that Province decided not to call a special session of Parliament, as was done by the neighboring Provinces, but the only effect of their policy seems to be to shut out the coal, plaster and other products of the Province from the only market they can ever have, that of the United States.

Regarding the question of "reciprocal trade" as practically settled, we cannot forego the expression of our gratification at this result. We regard it as the most important commercial question of the age, the consequences of which no one among us can perceive or foretell. We regard it as the great Bond of Peace, between the entire Anglo-Saxon, or rather to speak more accurately, the Sazo-Norman race, in fact between all who speak the English language.

In every age, commerce has been the pioneer of civilization and of free opinion. It has long been felt that the artificial restraints which prevented entire freedom of intercourse and traffic along the borders of Canada and New Brunswick were unwise and unnatural.

Time and the influence of kindly feeling, have to a great extent removed these barriers, and the natural products of the States, and the Provinces, are now allowed, under the Elgin Treaty, to cross the border, without being subjected to any charge in the way of Custom duties. This is one point, in fact, a most important point, gained. They have nearly, or substantially, the same interests. Compared with European states each is destitute of capital, and deficient in the labor required to carry out its plans of improvement.

We regard the present measure as a precursor of other and still greater changes in the commercial policy of both countries. We look with entire confidence for the enlargement of the basis of reciprocal trade.

The Elgin treaty embraces only the products of the sea, the forest, and the farm. We would add to this, list products of the workshop and of manual labour.

How oddly it strikes the Canadian mechanic, to find that he can send his unmanufactured lumber to the U. States without duty, but if he puts it into the form of a water bucket or clothes horse, it at once becomes subject to an onerous duty. So too if our Portland mechanic sends household furniture or an ox chain across the line, he is met by a similar charge.

We gladly accept the measure, however, as far as it goes. We are aware of the difficulties in the way of extending its provisions to the products of the shop and to all branches of manufacture. This however will come in good time.—*State of Maine*.

Grand Trunk Railway.—Extensive as are the preparations for the transaction of business at Portland, they appear quite insignificant in comparison with those in progress at Montreal. The Company have purchased for their depot grounds at Point St. Charles over 100 acres in one extended flat or plain, upon which they are now erecting engineer and car works, on a most extended scale, and upon which station houses for passengers and freight, are already in progress.—*State of Maine*.

In the Canadian Legislature, on Friday last, Sir A. McNab stated that the government had appointed a commission, at the head of which was Mr. Coffin, of Montreal, to inquire into the late melancholy and fatal accident on the Great Western Railroad. He said that the government had heard of the great loss of life with deep feelings of regret. Mr. Robinson said the accidents on that road were so frequent as to demand investigation.

FRANCE.—Last night two destructive fires occurred here the first broke out at 1 o'clock destroying St. Paul's Church, buildings occupied by Critchford & Hamlin, and Sullivan Cone and others, and the stores of Delange & Bower. The 2nd fire commenced at 4 o'clock, in the St. George Assembly rooms, corner of Wellington and Barrett streets, and destroying the entire block, Meagher's building, two stores, houses and four buildings on streets. A large number of families were driven houseless into the storm during the night.