

not bring before them?" "Cease whipping them with the law, and begin to feed them with the love of God," was the prompt reply. A long and happy conversation followed, and their clerical friend left, convinced of his error, and determined to preach in future "the gospel of the grace of God."

Next Sunday he entered the pulpit, and spoke with great feeling and considerable clearness of the love of God in Christ Jesus, and denoted none. He told how God loved the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. He dwelt with pathos on the sufferings of Jesus; and the whole burden of his discourse was, "Behold the Lamb of God and be saved, for His blood cleanseth us from all sin." There was no "whipping," it was "feeding," throughout.

The people were electrified; and the ladies who had shown their clergyman this "more excellent way" rejoiced in spirit, and gave thanks to the God of all grace. The "whipping" ceased, and the "feeding" continued, and the change in the pulpit produced a thorough change in the pew. The people forsook their sins, a revival of religion ensued, and the reformation soon became obvious.

We have this remarkable incident from the lips of one who was a witness to the marvelous change; and we now publish it, believing it may do good to many who identify fidelity to souls with incessant denunciations of vengeance, and thus render their labors abortive of all spiritual good. God's last method for reclaiming man from his wickedness and rebellion is not the law, but the gospel; and your commission, my brother, runs thus—"Preach the gospel to every creature."

Tell them the good news, that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself. "Ah, but he is just God (you say); we are not to preach His justice." Yes, certainly, but not as disjoined from the gospel. Love is the grand central theme of all right gospel-preaching, and you are only to preach of the justice of God as the channel of His love, "for God is love." If you would be successful in winning souls, the burden of your preaching must be, "He loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." A dead ministry deals largely in the "law and terrors;" a living ministry is ever holding up the Lord Jesus as a present Saviour and the Prince of Peace. Are you dead or alive?

If you are in earnest to preach Christ, you will feel that you can obtain a ready entrance into men's consciences; and, finding that you speak in love to them, the most profligate men will permit you to set their sins in order before them; and when you come right down upon their besetting sins, as if they were saying to each, "Thou art the man," they will feel deep convictions of sin, and be induced to wash in the fountain opened, which you so freely and fully set before them. Be persuaded, then, to give over the "whipping" method of preaching, and try what effect it will have to "feed" your people with "the love of God."—*British Messenger.*

Terms of advertising in Christian Visitor.
Circulation over 3,000 copies weekly.
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GEO. W. DAY,
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. NOV. 14, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance, 10s. if paid by delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name and address in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially adopted, we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

The 'Christian Visitor' for 1856.

The rapid increase of the *Christian Visitor* during the past year has laid us under renewed obligations to our patrons and friends, and awakened within us an intense desire to meet this extended patronage by a corresponding effort on our part to make such improvements as shall perfectly satisfy all reasonable demands. We have thought much of enlarging the size of the *Visitor*; but this we cannot do at present without going to another office and as our present printer has given good satisfaction in the past, to exchange offices would be both a desirable and an unpleasant. Our conclusion, therefore, is, instead of enlarging the *Visitor* to publish monthly, an additional paper which we shall name the "FAMILY CASKET," and to furnish a copy of this to all persons who pay in advance for the *Visitor*, free of charge. So that persons will get the *CHRISTIAN VISITOR* and the *FAMILY CASKET* for the small sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM. The *Casket* will be published on a sheet about the size of the *Child's Paper*, and will be especially adapted to the family circle, and to Sabbath Schools. In addition to original articles prepared with care for the *Casket* its columns will be enriched with choice selections from our best writers in prose and poetry, including biographical sketches of the great, and the good both of ancient and modern times; also valuable articles having special reference to the relations which exist between husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, and to the responsibilities and obligations growing out of these relations. The last page will be filled with moral and religious anecdotes, such as will especially interest children, and at the same time instruct the understanding and improve the heart. In a word, we shall endeavor to make the *Casket* what its name may indicate, a depository of JEWELS OF THOUGHT AND PRECIOUS TRUTHS alike freed from sectarian bigotry on the one hand, and latitudinarianism on the other, so that it may find a cordial greeting in all Christian families without reference to sect or party.

All this as a matter of course will add very much to our expenses, but after looking at this subject prayerfully in all its different phases, we have come to the conclusion that this step in advance is necessary, and we therefore take it trusting in God and the good will of his people to ear-

ry the measure forward to a successful issue. FOUR THOUSAND PROMPT PAYING SUBSCRIBERS will be required to enable us to accomplish the work without positive loss. Our present circulation has reached some 3,700, and surely if our ministering brethren and local agents put forth the necessary effort it will be easy to swell the list to 4,000. Let us have your orders as fast as possible, so that we may know the number that will be required for 1st. January 1856.

In regard to the *Visitor* itself, we can only say that we shall use our best endeavors to make it worthy of its extended circulation, and of the position which it occupies as the organ of our denomination in this Province. In addition to intelligence having direct reference to denominational progress, the *Visitor* will contain correspondence from different sections of the world, choice selections from the standard productions of this book-making age, and a select summary of foreign and domestic news, political, secular, and religious; at the same time giving such prominence to the subjects of Education, Temperance, and all the great moral questions of the day as their growing importance will necessarily demand. In a word, whatever relates to PROGRESS in commerce, in the mechanical arts, in railroads in agriculture, in developing the resources of our rapidly advancing Province, in the expansion and elevation of the mind, in the improvement of the morals, or in the salvation of the soul, will find in the *Visitor* a whole-hearted advocate.

TO MINISTERS.

Such of you as will send us four new Subscribers, with the advance payment, shall have the *Visitor* and the *Family Casket* for one year free of charge.

TO LOCAL AGENTS.

Such of you as will send us the advance for four new Subscribers, and will exert yourselves to increase our subscription list, and collect the dues in your respective districts, will get the *Visitor* and the *Casket* for one year without cost.

TO COLPORTERS.

If you will act as faithful agents for the *Visitor*, in the sections of country which you visit, extending its circulation and collecting its debts, so thoroughly as to save the necessity of sending a travelling agent, you will get ten per cent. profits on all moneys transmitted, and a copy of each paper, as above, free of charge.

Any person who will send us 10 new subscribers for the *Visitor*, between this and the 1st of January, with the advance payment, shall receive in cash THIRTY DOLLARS.

All persons in arrears, up to January 1st, 1856, wishing to continue the *Visitor*, if they will remit the amount due, through our agents, or otherwise, between this and the first of the ensuing year, will only be charged at the rate of 7s. 6d. per annum. We make this sacrifice for the purpose of getting our accounts settled up to that time as far as possible, in the hope that in future we shall be able to secure cash payments. This, we are sure, would be much more satisfactory to all concerned.

Ministers of the Gospel, Colporteurs, Traveling and Local Agents, and all others who have aided in promoting the circulation of the *Visitor*, as also those who have contributed to its columns, will please accept our cordial thanks for their valuable co-operation, a continuance of which will be duly appreciated and thankfully acknowledged.

An Appeal for a Missionary.

With very great pleasure we publish the following statement respecting the progress of the cause at St. Francis, as noticed more particularly by the letter from Bro. Wallace, which appears on our first page. The appeal from Deacons Slocumb and Kating, in behalf of the infant Church for ministerial supply is truly affecting. Where is the man who will go to Saint Francis in the name of Jesus and in the power of the eternal Spirit to gather in the ripening harvest? But then we are reminded, that, if some one touched with this thrilling appeal, should come to the Board saying *here am I send me*, we have no funds in the treasury to support him. The good people of Saint Francis are willing to do all they possibly can for the support of a missionary; but they must have aid. We ask such of the professed followers of Christ, as are hoarding up money that belongs to the Lord, to read this appeal, and to ponder it upon their knees before their Maker and their Judge, and then decide what is required at their hand.

ST. FRANCIS, Nov. 5, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—It is with much pleasure that we address a few lines to you to inform you that we are all enjoying good health, for which we have great reason to bless God; but the greatest blessing is, that we have been favoured with the gospel. Mr. Wallace arrived here on the twenty-first of October with deacon Springer, they have been with us a few days, and blessed be God, backsliders from Christ have returned, we trust, to our Father's house, and have found Christ precious to their souls. Brethren Wallace and Rigby organized a church here on 31st of October of ten members, three of whom were baptised the same day, and the next day three more by baptism, and one received by letter, making in all fourteen members, and the same day brethren Wallace and Rigby left us. It would have melted the hardest hearts to have seen the reluctance of the people to be left without a minister just as a good work was about commenced. I have no doubt but many more would have owned their Saviour had the ministers remained. Now dear brother in behalf of the church and congregation we do ask for a minister, and if we could be allowed to choose, we want Mr. Wallace. His labours have been greatly blessed here. If he cannot come, is there no other that can? Is there no man that can care for us in the wilderness. Only remember the lamb who without a shepherd, and sinners perishing for the lack of knowledge. Our earnest prayer is that God in his mercy may direct some one here! The field is ripe already to harvest.

Yours truly,

CALEB E. SLOCUMB, Deacons.

THOMAS KATING.

In behalf of the Church.

The Prohibitory Law.

Who is to see that this law is not repealed at the next session of the Legislature, or that it does not remain a dead letter upon our Statute Books? Will liquor dealers, wholesale or retail, see that this law is maintained, and put into practical operation? We answer no. Will liquor drinkers in office or out of office defend this law and see that it goes into effect on the first day of January, 1856? We reply no they will not. Who then is to attend to this matter? We answer the same men who struggled long and hard to get a Pro-

hibitory Law for New Brunswick. Upon their shoulders rests the responsibility of carrying this work forward to a successful issue, and they must do it or our country will continue to be cursed as heretofore with the SALE and USE of INTOXICATING DRINKS. We rejoice that the Temperance people are preparing for decisive action as will be seen by the following resolutions passed by their late Convention in this City.

Resolved. As the opinion of this Convention that it is expedient that Associations to be called Prohibitory Leagues, be formed in the several Counties in this Province, whose duty it shall be to prosecute violators of the Law and aid the authorities in detecting and punishing all infractions of its provisions, also.

Resolved. That in order the more effectually to carry out the object of the foregoing Resolution, we recommend that separate funds be raised by subscriptions in each of the Counties to be under the sole control of the Associations procuring the same, which fund shall be employed in defraying the expenses of the Leagues.

We beg to remind our agents and such of our subscribers as are in arrears for the paper that we have heavy money liabilities for the paper to meet between this and the first of January, and we shall be exceedingly obliged for early remittances to enable us to meet these obligations. We find by reference to our books that a large sum is due, which ought to be coming in without delay. May we not hope that the generous proposal made in another column to such as are in arrears will induce them to remit at once, and thereby save us the expense of calling upon them through a travelling agent. Persons coming to the city can see the publisher at the corner of Germain and Market streets very near the country market or the Editor 121 Germain street.

Rev. Edwin Clay, M. D., has resumed his pastoral labors with the church in Carleton, Saint John. He preached to a crowded congregation on Sabbath evening last. The field is one of growing interest, and we trust that the former success of our Brother's labors there may be but as the earnest of enlarged and increased prosperity!

We are informed that the Rev. Thomas Todd has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Woodstock.

The Rev. B. Scott, of Newcastle, at the close of a business note of the 6th inst., says: "Our meetings are well attended and the Baptist interest is on the steady increase. We hope to commence worship with the temporary seats in our new chapel on the 18th inst."

Missionary Tour.

CARLETON, Nov. 12, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER.—I left home on the 29th Oct., and went on to Oak Bay in company with your Agent, Brother Fillmore, and we dined at the hospitable home of our dear brother, John Hanson. Arrived in the evening at Bro. Gosling's, where we remained all night. On the 30th, drove on to Calais; visited Brother Delue and others in that City. On the 31st, I left Calais and took the Fredericton Road; stopped at Brother Brockway's and was received with much kindness. O may the Lord reward them! On the 1st Nov. got as far as the St. John River, called on Bro. Thos. Dunphy, and was very kindly received. Here I met with Brother James Wilson and his kind wife and family with whom I had taken sweet counsel in the things of God when they lived in Campbell. May God make them a blessing to their new neighbours and may they be blessed in their own souls. On the 2nd, remained at this place and gave out meeting for the evening; visited several houses; went to Kingsclear Meeting-house, preached to a small number, who gave good attention. Gave out meeting for the next evening; spent the night at Brother Dunphy's. On the 3rd went to Fredericton, called on Brother Spurgeon, and some others, and then returned to Kingsclear and again preached, attendance small; was troubled in mind at seeing so few present; but determined to give out meeting for the next day, it being the Sabbath; remained at Brother Dunphy's. This family encouraged me all they could, but this did not satisfy me, and the night was spent in groans and prayers to the God of heaven that he would move on the hearts of the people and bring them together in the fear of the Lord. On the 4th, went to the Meeting-house, found a large assembly, and I thought that both eyes and ears were open, to hear what the stranger had to say; but I had but little news to tell them, for a great part of it was as old as Adam. Preached again in the afternoon to a large assembly, and again in the evening, and held a Conference Meeting. There my mind became much changed, both in regard to the place and the people. I saw there were warm hearts and gave out meeting for the next evening, and returned to Brother Dunphy's. On the 5th, visited some of the families and found much kindness in every house. Preached in the evening to an attentive congregation. Held a social meeting after and enjoyed a "good time." This led me to wonder how this people can be satisfied without a stated ministry. Here is a fine settlement, wealthy farmers, a good Meeting-house, and apparently, warm hearts, and a kind people. O may the Lord send them a Pastor, one after His own heart! I left them praying that God may bless them. On the 6th, came on to Brother Harris's, at Fredericton; visited; and on the 7th came on towards St. John—stopped one night on my way, at Mr. Howell's, and on the 8th, arrived at Carleton, and called on my old friend and brother, George Clark, from whom I met with the same undiminished kindness as ever. On the 9th, attended to some business, and in the evening met with Dr. Clay, in the Carleton Meeting-house—10th visited—11th, preached in the morning for Brother Bill—in the afternoon preached in the Bethel at Sand Point, and in the evening at the Marine Hall.—12th, Prepared for my return home. Praying that God may continue his kindness to me and to all the Missionaries of the Cross.

Yours in Christian bonds,

JAMES WALKER.

For the Christian Visitor.

PASQUET, Nov. 9, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER.—I have been spending the last day or two in Elder Harris's field of labor, and am pleased to find that the pastor enjoys the esteem of his people. A small Baptist church was planted here in the wilderness some 12 years ago, in connection with the labors of the late Father Hammond. Since that time progress has characterized the place both in a spiritual and temporal point of view, so that there is now quite a flourishing village, a neat and commodious place of worship, and a church-gathered in of upwards of 60 members. Brother H's field is an interesting and hopeful one. The people have made a praiseworthy effort to build a comfortable residence for their pastor, and are doing well in supporting the preaching of the gospel amongst them. They do not feel able to do much for Home Missions as it requires a considerable effort on their part to sustain their own minister, however, upon my making known to them the objects of our society, they contributed in subscriptions and donations about \$10.

Previous to my coming to this place I visited TOBIQUE—ELDER RIGBY'S FIELD.

We assisted brother Rigby several days with much pleasure. The church and congregation there responded most generously to the claims of Home Missions, £17 13s. 14d., were either paid or pledged. They have thus taken to themselves the credit of doing more for Home Missions than any other church I have visited in the province except those in St. John. May heaven abundantly reward them! At a special church meeting held on Monday evening last, such arrangements were adopted for the support of the pastor as will enable him to devote his undivided attention to the work of the ministry. This is as it should be. You will, I trust, soon hear cheering intelligence from that church. The prospect is highly encouraging. Several persons are expected to be baptized next Lord's day.

I had the pleasure of visiting our Mission station at the Grand Falls. The missionary, Elder Rigby labors there one fourth of his time. The congregation is increasing and the missionary is beloved, and seems well adapted to that place. There is a flourishing Sabbath School at Grand Falls under the superintendence of Bro. Elijah Easterbrooks.

Leave to-day on our return down the river.

Yours, &c.,
ISA WALLACE.

Bible Union.

The Bible Union have commenced the publication of the Revised English Scriptures, in the Bible Union Reporter, in Monthly numbers, each number containing 24 pages, quarto size. They will be published as rapidly as they can be prepared for the press. The price with postage already paid, will be five shillings a year, or for twelve numbers.

As many persons in these Provinces have inquired how the revised Scriptures can be obtained, the subscriber hereby gives notice that he will procure and supply any person with the work who will send him their names and post office address, with the money. If a number should be wanting in any one place, send all the names in one letter. Will our ministering brethren name this subject to their people, and send us the names of subscribers. We will wait a fortnight, before we send, to give all an opportunity who wish to obtain the work.

Two numbers of the work are already published. It contains the old version in one column, the Hebrew in the second; and the new version in the third.

Please direct to me at Indian Town, St. John, N. B.

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 13, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER.—Having accepted an unanimous call from the Churches at Sackville and Hammond Plains to become their pastor, I left some few weeks since—came over the Bay—arranged my business at Gagetown and Wickham, (my former scene of labor) and am on my way back to my old stand and friends, where I hope to devote my life to the service of God, and the spiritual interests of the people; hoping that the Lord will continue to bless my humble and imperfect instrumentality in re-asserting the churches, and the salvation of perishing sinners.

I leave in the province many kind friends, with two beloved children. Since my return I have had the happiness of seeing some of them, who have long been halting between two opinions some forward in the ordinances of the gospel, and proclaim their love to God and his cause. May these additions have a tendency to wake up the church, and engage it in its duty to God and man.

Hereafter I wish all my letters, papers, &c., directed to Sackville, Halifax Co. N. S. to the care of Mr. David Ellis.

Wishing you great success in your work of faith and labor of love, I subscribe myself, your fellow laborer in the gospel of Christ.

T. H. PORTER.

RAIN! RAIN!—The Telegraphic wires inform us that on Monday night last, it rained very heavily in Quebec, at the Grand Falls, and at Woodstock. We can assure our fellow-colonists in those sections that we know how to sympathize with them, for during Monday night, and a great part of Tuesday the dense, dark clouds that hung over our City, poured torrents of streaming rain, until our streets were literally flooded. Neither man, woman, or child was safe outside of the house, without a rubber coat and an umbrella. Now while we write, the grass in every place where it has a chance to grow, is looking as green and fresh as if it were the month of June.

THE LUNATIC CLARE.—The homicide committed at the Insane Asylum, by Clarke, as reported in a former issue, was investigated thoroughly by a jury, and the jury decided that he committed the bloody deed under the influence of insanity, and simply recommended that he should be so confined as to prevent him from doing similar acts of violence in future.

The Morning News is informed that Mr. Ryan, M. P. E., did not fall from his horse as was reported, and consequently he was not injured.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

Our last issue simply announced the unexpected demise of this nobleman, who for some time past has filled the important position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He died at his residence in London on the 22nd inst. Sir William was the son of the seventh baronet, Sir Arscott Curry Molesworth, by the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, and succeeded to the title and estates in 1822.

In the Aberdeen Cabinet he filled the office of Chief Commissioner of Works, and by Lord Palmerston's Government he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. For this highly important post he was considered eminently qualified on account of the prominent and useful part, which he has taken in perfecting and in introducing that system of Colonial Government, now so largely enjoyed by the British Colonies, especially those in North America, and designated responsible government. Under this system the Colonies enjoy quite as much social and political freedom practically, if not theoretically, as is enjoyed either by the Mother Country or by the United States. As Sir William Molesworth was exceedingly active and influential in working out this new element in Colonial Administration, his death has occasioned a vacancy that cannot be easily filled, mismanagement at the Colonial Office is invariably attended with serious evil to the Colonies. Who the successor of Sir William is to be, we are not yet told; but we hope that he will be a Statesman of those broad liberal views respecting the true policy to be pursued towards the Colonies which the lamented nobleman possessed in such an eminent degree, the practical exercise of which constitutes the most prominent feature in his history.

THE WAR.

It will be remembered that last week we stopped the press to announce the defeat of the Russians at Kars. The details of this successful effort on the part of the Turks to maintain their position against fearful odds, are thus given in the "European Times."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

THE DETAILS.—Yesterday evening there arrived here an express with letters of the 30th of September from Kars. The letters were written in the evening, and contained the intelligence that on the morning of that day the Russians invested Kars opened a murderous fire on the besiegers. Three times did the Russians gain a footing in the Turkish trenches—and three times were they driven out by the Turks at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Lake distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his courage, but by his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the Inglis Tabia. Eight hundred Russians were slain before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks. The firing lasted seven hours and a half, when the Russians took to flight. The Turks performed prodigies of valor, and the European officers—Colonel Lake and Captain Teesdale and Thompson—distinguished themselves. Mr. Churchill, formerly attached to our embassy from Persia, and now secretary to General Williams, commanded at one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman. A postscript of a letter of the 1st instant adds, that the loss of the Russians is estimated at about eight or nine thousand killed or wounded. About four thousand corpses lie under the walls of Kars. The Turks are busied now in burying them. The enemy lost besides this a great quantity of stores; and about three hundred prisoners were taken, amongst whom were many officers. Four guns are said to have been taken. The loss of the Turks is reckoned at about seven hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The great battle, which has so fortunate a termination—thanks to the skill of the commander, General Williams—shows clearly enough that the Turkish soldier, when well led, is not only brave, but able to distinguish himself like the soldier of any other nation. At the same time it must convince Europe in general, and the Turkish government in particular, that the latter has no good native officers, since, from the commencement of hostilities in Asia until the present moment, this is the only victory the Turks have gained, and this is owing to General Williams. When the Turks were under native commanders they experienced nothing but defeats. This evening I saw a letter written by a Bey of Livana (Turkish Georgia). He says that Omar Pacha having concentrated his troops in Churuk, had marched on Urzagh, and that he had made himself master of the place without much difficulty. He received there a deputation from the Georgian nobility, who made their submission to the Porte in the name of the inhabitants of the district. According to this letter Omar Pacha was marching towards Akaltziak, for the purpose of making a diversion in favour of Kars, and of ultimately coming to the assistance of that city. This last news tallies with that contained in letters received the day before yesterday, which say that Omar Pacha is still maintaining his position for twenty days, at the expiration of which he would be at Kars with his army. He must be near there by this time; and it would be most fortunate if he should arrive in time to cut off the retreat of General Mouravieff, and be able to invest Alexandropol.

P.S. No one of the European officers at Kars was killed or wounded. (LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER.) KARS, Oct. 1.—Here I am on the Karadagh again, none the worse for my late illness. Last night the Russians attacked us in force, and between you and me and the post, were nearly lost Kars. The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted seven hours and a half, without any second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of 2000 men dead on the field; and their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners must have exceeded 6000 men. What do you think of us Kars chaps after that? I was not actively engaged, as they knew better than to attack my almost impregnable battery a second time; but I did great service with my heavy guns, and twice drove them out of a battery they had taken, and turned upon us. It was a nasty sight—the field afterwards. It was completely covered with dead bodies, mostly Russians, as our men did not lose more than five or six hundred altogether. The deputation was commanded by dear old General Kmetz; and when our general thanked him in the name of Queen Victoria, for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open—he was so proud. The Turks fought—not like Kars, but like friends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what a desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon General Kmetz's division, which, with the reinforcements he after-

wards received, did not amount to 8,000 men. The reports have just come in, and there are more than 3,000 killed on the side of the enemy.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

1500 PRISONERS AND 174 GUNS TAKEN. The telegraphic announcement of the success of the Allies at Kinburn, was given in our last number. The following details respecting that successful movement are extracted from our English Journals.

Lord Clarendon received yesterday the following intelligence from her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Varna, dated Oct. 19:—The allied fleets bombarded the three forts of Kinburn on the 47th. The garrison of 1500 men, and 70 guns, under General Konowitch, capitulated, and are sent prisoners to Constantinople.

Loss of the allies unimportant. Russian loss, 120 men. Forts taken possession of by the allies. Fleets anchor at entrance of the Dniester.

The following telegraphic message has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons.

Off the Mouth of the Dniester, 17th Oct. 1855.

The three forts in the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of 90 guns, and garrisoned by 1500 men, under General Konowitch, have this day capitulated to the Allied forces.

The day before yesterday a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dniester, and the allied troops landed on the shore, and the arrival of reinforcements were effected, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line of battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels) were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleet were very low, but the enemy had forty-five killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellion, are at anchor at the Dniester and command the entrance to Nikolaieff and Kherson.

The forts are occupied by the Allied troops. The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The fortress of Kinburn resisted the allies by a very heavy fire up to the 47th. At noon on that day the fire ceased, and at 8 p.m. the allies entered the place.

Up to the 17th there was nothing new in the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* contains Admiral Bruat's despatches respecting the surrender of Kinburn to the Allied fleets:—

KINBURN, October 17. On the morning of the 14th of October the allied squadrons quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the strong westerly winds, which had impeded their operations ever since the 8th, had ceased. On the same evening they anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gun-boats, *la Tiralieu*, *la Stridente*, *la Meurtrie*, and *la Mutine*, despatched by Rear-Admiral Pellion, under the orders of Lieut. Allemand, of the *Cacique*, with five English gun-boats, passed the Strait of Oczakoff, and entered the Dniester.

On the 15th, at day-break, the troops were landed at about 4500 metres to the south of the place. In the afternoon the mortar-batteries commenced their fire, but were compelled to suspend it when night closed in, on account of the swell, which rendered their range uncertain.

The day of the 16th was nearly lost to us, the wind having again changed to the southwest. The troops were engaged in trenching themselves, and making a reconnaissance to the south. The gunboats in the Dniester only were able to annoy the place by their fire.

The wind having gone round to the north during the night, Admiral Lyons and myself have been engaged since this morning (the 17th) in carrying into execution the plan of attack we had arranged on the previous evening, according to the soundings taken by Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and Lieutenants Close, of the *Brandon*, assisted by MM. Flois and Manen, hydrographic engineers. At 20 minutes past 9 o'clock the floating batteries *la Devastation*, *la Lave*, and *la Tonante* opened their fire.

The success they obtained during the day fulfils every hope of the Emperor. The rampart against which they directed their fire soon presented practicable breaches on several points.

The French and English mortar-boats opened their fire at a quarter to ten o'clock; their aim, rectified by signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute to them a great part in the speedy surrender of the fort.

Five French gun-boats, *la Grenade*, *la Fleche*, *la Mitraille*, *la Flamme*, and *l'Alame*, supported by six English gun-boats, took up their position almost at the same time in the mortar-vessels. Their ricocheting fire told with effect on the guns that were opposed to the floating batteries.

As soon as the fire from the fort slackened, our gun boats, on a signal from the captain of *la Grenade* (M. Jaureguiberry), were moved up to the line of floating batteries. They were accompanied in this movement by the English gun-boats.

Precisely at noon the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and advice-boats, were got under way. The steamers formed in line, anchored in 25 feet water, with their broadsides to the forts, and at a distance of 1600 metres from them. At the same moment six English frigates, led by Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, *l'Asmodee*, *le Cacique*, and *le Sane*, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pellion, entered the strait of Oczakoff to take the forts