

vengeance on the wicked, and His promise to Noah, that he and his family should be saved. He was the great Patriarch, the pious, the faithful servant of the Most High. Here we shall enquire, how was it he became such? I'll tell you. He was a sinner, saved by grace. Thus it is that this great man is brought on a level with all mankind; but he was redeemed by divine love.

Behold him again engaged in fulfilling the commands of God, as he puts down beam after beam, plank after plank. No doubt the wicked generation scoffed at and derided him, because he was building an ark on the top of a mountain. Still his faith was strong in God.

Another view.—The ark is finished just seven days before the flood, or any sign of such an approaching disaster made its appearance. On the morning after the ark was finished, the sun rose, no doubt, in its wonted splendour, the sky was as blue and serene as usual; nothing, in fact, transpired to cause the inhabitants to be at all alarmed; no sign of a deluge, as Noah had predicted. Still his faith did not flag. Every species of animal that was on the face of the earth began, two by two, to wend their way towards the ark. What could have been the ideas of the inhabitants about this strange phenomena, we are not told; however, the time at last arrived, when all were safe inside; and then Noah and his family went in. When everything was in its place and ready, God closed the door of the ark! Shut them in! It seemed as if Jehovah by this act set his seal to all that was done: the door of mercy was for ever closed against the inhabitants of time! While meditating on these solemn words, with its connecting circumstances, "And God shut them in," trying to find out an appropriate idea to impress the last sentence on your minds, a solemn message was sent to me, that four young men had just been drowned in Courtenay Bay. The door of mercy had for ever been closed! But I trust that they had received pardon, and found peace—that they had entered the ark, and are now safe.

Behold, again, another scene. How can I possibly give you a faint outline of it as it opens itself before me? The earth broken up; the fountains of the mighty deep opened; the sky, but a short time before calm and serene, now black, making the fearful lightning only the more brilliant—the tempest raging wildly! Oh! "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." Gradually the waters rose; human beings are seen hurrying in multitudes from the cities and plains, (which were by this time covered by the waters,) ascending the highest hills. Oh! what terror is depicted on their countenances! Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, all flying! But we cannot fly from the wrath of God. One mountain after another disappears; while thousands are seen struggling in the mighty waters, their awful wailings and lamentations mingling with the howling tempest.—The ark begins to move! What a catastrophe is now presented before our view! The rolling wave moving over the face of the earth, without any interruption; this planet buried in water!

My endeavour has been to-night to present before you the fact, that this world was buried by water. But another catastrophe awaits it, and one still more awful. And, for my own part, I am inclined to think, is not very far distant. Some people in our time do not believe that the Deluge ever happened, neither do they believe that another one is to be expected. The lecturer then entered into minute details, proving, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this world was once deluged. 1st, by geographical appearances; 2d, by fossil remains, skeletons of various animals found in places where we could not reasonably expect to find them; had not a mighty flood existed at some period of the world. One instance cited was the skeleton of a large whale, found on the top of a mountain, thousands of feet above the level of the sea; and 3dly, the traditions that exist among many nations, that this earth was deluged by water, and that tradition handed down from father to son for ages past. But (says he) I have only introduced these facts as illustrations. I take my stand on the Word of God. It is sufficient for me that it is found there.

And now you ask why God so swept men from the face of the earth? The cause why this world was buried by water? It was sin, which existed in the world. "And God looked upon the earth, and behold it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth." It was by degrees it got into that state; gradually men degenerated; the Church mixed with the world, and became almost extinct. We are told that the sons of God took unto themselves wives from among the children of men. Happy would they have been had they kept themselves more distinct.

#### THE IMPORTANT BEARINGS OF THIS SUBJECT ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD.

Is there not some slight resemblance in the present state of society, to that which existed about the days of Noah? Look abroad; What do we see stamped, in legible letters, on almost all man's doings, but "WITHOUT GOD?" Knowledge without God; arts and sciences without God; society without God. It reminds us of the words of our Lord—"When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith in the earth?" Also of the words of the Apostle—"As in the days of Noah, so shall the coming of the Son of man be." We are in a slumbering state. We must awake, and faithfully discharge our several duties. The aspect of things in general impress me with this idea—that the coming of the Lord is not far distant. "Behold the bridegroom cometh," seems to be sounding in our ears. Young men, "Behold the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints to execute judgment; prepare for his coming; the shades of evening are fast advancing." "Seeing, then, that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness; looking for and hasting to the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. The next lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening, Dec. 27th, by Rev. E. McLeod, subject—"The True Purpose of Human Life."

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## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEC. 19, 1855.

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No communication will be inserted without the author's name, and with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed 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 FAMILY CASKET."

A small monthly, bearing this title, will be issued from the office of the *Christian Visitor*, on the 1st of January, 1856, intended especially for the family circle, and for Sabbath Schools.—The Casket will be filled with original articles, and with choice selections in poetry and prose of a purely practical nature, freed from sectarian prejudices, and adapted to promote the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of all classes of society, especially the young.

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One copy monthly, for one year, 1s. 3d.  
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Pastors and Clergymen, who may wish the Casket for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates.

Any subscriber to the *CHRISTIAN VISITOR* who pays in advance, will get a copy of the Casket for one year, free of charge.

#### Thanksgiving Day Again!

We return to this topic for the purpose of urging our suggestion of last week in regard to the style of the late Proclamation. Why, we most respectfully ask, should His Excellency the Governor "appoint" a Thanksgiving Day rather than recommend one? There is a grave difference here. To appoint according to Johnson, is "to establish by decree." Now surely His Excellency meant not, in his late Proclamation, to take such high ground as that. There is nothing in the constitution of the Province to warrant such an assumption. If attempted, it were futile. No! His Excellency could mean no more than to recommend, though he has used a far stronger word. Then why not say so? Such is the style of similar Proclamations in the United States. And yet practically there exists no higher measure of religious liberty there than here. Like our neighbours, we have no church established by law—we pay no public imposts for religious purposes—we suffer no political disabilities, and are entitled to no political privileges on account of religious opinions. Our existing administration is quite an illustration of our freedom in these respects. We retain, to be sure certain shreds and shadows of Church and State. His Grace of Fredericton, for instance, "at His Excellency's request," compiles "Forms of Prayer and Thanksgiving" for the use of his Clergy on the recent occasion, and gazettes his decree to his reverend brethren together with that of His Excellency to the people. Nothing like that, we believe, ever obtains in the States. So we differ in this matter; yet scarcely in any other respect. Where, then, circumstances are so much alike, it is hard to understand why modes of expression should vary. Nothing is really gained by an appointment which can only have the force of a recommendation; while the latter would be more gracious in terms, and tend to conciliate a wider observance than the former.

Let no one now say, "What a fuss about a word!" The spirit of our constitution and the tone of public opinion ought surely to be reflected in our Proclamations as well as embodied in our laws. Besides which, in matters of this kind words are things; and they who would preserve the substance of freedom must look well to its form. We earnestly desire, therefore, to attract practical and reformatory attention to this matter. We shall be glad hereafter to commend where now we are constrained to censure.

#### Affliction Sanctified.

A letter from our esteemed friend and brother Joseph Blakeney, received last week, in referring to the loss of his dwelling-house, by fire, some few months ago, says:—"Three short months have passed since our dwelling-house and a portion of our furniture were destroyed by fire, and for the first time for thirty-four years, when night came on, we had no house to shelter us. When I saw my wife and daughter—my son and his wife and four small children compelled to seek a refuge elsewhere, my heart was much pained; but the neighbors were all exceedingly kind. Their hearts and houses were all open to make us comfortable. We immediately set about fitting up one of the barns to live in while we were re-building our house. During the last three months we have succeeded in building two houses, one for my own family, and one for my son; and our friends will be glad to hear that they are so far advanced as to admit of our occupying them, and in a short time we hope to have them completed. For this we desire to be truly thankful: first to Almighty God, who has mercifully preserved us in health, and secondly, to our numerous friends for their timely aid. I did not know that we had so many friends. May God in mercy reward them four fold.—Our affliction was great, but we have enjoyed the Divine presence in this season of trial; and I can truly say I never felt more happy in my life."

We rejoice to learn that Brother Blakeney

has been prospered, and that he is prepared to say with David, "It was good for me to be afflicted."

#### WHAT WE WANT.

We want to begin vol. 9, no. 1, with an improved and consequently more expensive quality of paper for the *CHRISTIAN VISITOR*. We want to furnish each subscriber to the Visitor with a copy of the *FAMILY CASKET* free of charge.

We want to be able to enrich the columns of the Visitor from week to week with paid correspondence from the leading cities of the old and the new world.

We want to pay our Printer's bill the 31st day of Dec., to the utmost farthing.

We want to have all expenses incurred for paper, and services rendered to the Visitor concerns, faithfully and punctually met, so as to enable us to commence the year 1856 with a clean sheet.

Can these wants be supplied? They can, and we will tell you how. 1st. Let our ministers, our general and local agents make a simultaneous effort to put the list of paying subscribers to the Visitor pay into the agent or enclose the amount to our address as most convenient, then the above wants will all be met, and the result will be that our subscribers will have an improved paper and the "Family Casket" in addition, without any increase of price, and they will feel much better pleased with themselves and with us, and we shall be able to look every man in the face without being stung with the recollection that he has a Bill against us that ought to be discharged.

From this view it will be seen that this is a matter in which ministers, agents, subscribers, the printer and the editor are mutually interested. What say you brethren and friends one and all? We confide in you, believing that you will put to the helping hand in this time of absolute pressing need.

#### Ordination.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, son of the Rev. Geo. Richardson, graduate of Acadia College, and also of Newton Theological Institution, is expected to be ordained to the work of the Christian Ministry at Eastport on the 21st instant. We regret exceedingly that we were unable to comply with the request of Bro. Richardson and of the church at Eastport to be present on the occasion, but the pressure of our engagements are such as to render it impracticable. The Rev. N. Butler former pastor of the church is to preach the ordination sermon. May the great Master of all holy convocations deign to be present by his spirit! Brother Richardson arrived with his bride on Tuesday morning by the Annapolis boat and left at 9 a. m. by the "Admiral" for Eastport.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—It will be seen by our obituary list that this fearful disease is making frightful ravages at Parker's Cove, N. S. Deeply do we sympathize with our friends there in the painful bereavements which they are called to experience. The breach made in the family of Mr. P. McCabe is truly distressing. May God in mercy bestow the needed grace!

We have to reserve our leader prepared for this week for a future number for the purpose of giving place to our correspondents. It will be seen that our first page is entirely filled with original articles. As our correspondents are multiplying we must remind them that brevity is a most desirable quality in all newspaper communications. Many a choice article is passed by unheeded because of its undue length.

We beg to call attention to the appeal of Rev. E. N. Harris, which appears on our first page in behalf of a suffering and indigent son of the ocean. The individual in whose behalf the appeal is made called at our study recently, and we were much pleased with his conversation. He is a member of the Christian church, and is evidently a most deserving person. We hope the appeal will meet with a favorable response in many Christian hearts, and that timely aid will be afforded.

**NEW ALBANY, N. S.**—A letter from Brother Asaph Whitman, informing us that Mr. John Plumb, Licentiate of the Church in Long Island, has removed to New Albany, having accepted a call to administer to the Church in that place. Bro. W. adds, "he appears to have the right spirit and promises fair to be useful." God grant that success may attend his labors for the spiritual improvement of that interesting section of Zion!

**WE must apologize to Bro. Emerson** for the non appearance of his notice last week of the opening of the new Chapel at Mungerville. It got mixed with some other papers and was not observed until it was too late for insertion.

We shall be obliged if he will favor us with an early account of the services on the occasion.

**WE are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Small, of the "Admiral,"** for late Boston papers.

**THE MINUTES.**—We have had many enquiries about the Minutes of the Western Association, to all of which we beg to say that they were put into the hands of the printer immediately after the session closed, and we fully expected them out in a few weeks most; but unlooked for circumstances have interfered and kept them back. The printer assures us however, that they will be ready in a very few days.

**WE are compelled to allow several letters** from correspondents to remain over for want of room. They will appear next week.

**THE Rev. John Davis of St. George** in a letter informs us that he baptized two candidates at the Upper Mills last Lord's day.

For the Christian Visitor.

**Mr. Editor.**—You will, doubtless, be glad to hear that God is reviving His work at German-town Lake, Harvey, A. C. The people of God in this place, have been in rather a cold state for some time past until Nov. 12th, when Rev. Merritt Keith came to us. I think truly in the spirit and power of the gospel. He held meetings every day till Saturday, when the people of God came together in Conference. We had a joyful meeting. Many of the old saints' hearts were made glad, and four willing converts, all youths, came forward and told what God had done for their souls; and were received as candidates for baptism. On Sabbath morning they were all baptized in a beautiful stream of clear water. From the joy manifested on the occasion, we were led to conclude that the time of the singing of birds had surely come; but, notwithstanding this joy, the tearful eyes and sad countenances of the youth present, told that they felt deeply the separation that was then taking place. The meetings at the house of God that day were delightful. The minister and people all seemed to be drinking from the same glorious fountain, and rejoicing in the same glorious work. Meetings were continued through another week with increasing interest. Some of our old brethren with whom we have been associated for many years were filled with such holy delight as enabled them to speak forth the praises of God in such strains as filled the people of God with joy and wonder. At the meetings through the week nine more were received for baptism, eight of whom were baptized on the following Sabbath morning at the place already mentioned. After our delightful meeting on the Sabbath, Elder Keith had to leave us, to meet other appointments. I believe many hearts were sorry to have him go, but he gave us a promise to return as soon as he could; which promise he fulfilled on Dec. 6th. In his absence prayer meetings were kept up, and the Rev. Elijah Foshy, and Rev. Levi H. Marshall each kindly came and preached to us once with acceptance. The evening after Elder Keith's return, we had a delightful meeting for prayer and exhortation. On Saturday a Conference meeting was held, and five more were received for baptism; who were baptized on Sabbath morning with one that had been received before. The morning was fine, and the scene delightful. Many glad hearts were present, but we could not help noticing the sad countenances and tearful eyes of many of the youth present, we believe the feelings of their hearts, if expressed, would have been,—"O Lord, must I be left?" We answer—"No," "blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted." The exercises of the day were solemn and pleasant, and the prospect is still encouraging.

In witnessing the progress of this revival from day to day, my mind was filled with many pleasing reflections. It certainly should impress every Christian with the importance of attending to the use of every means of grace that God has given to accomplish the great end of saving sinners. While we hear some blessing God for the preaching of the gospel, others rejoicing that they were blest with praying parents, others for praying neighbors, others for the Sabbath School where they first learned that they were great sinners, and where they first found a great Saviour; while we listen to the young converts extolling the riches of redeeming grace, in exalted strains, their countenances beaming with heavenly delight, filling every Christian's heart with joy, it seems like a little heaven below, as it leads us to think of the heavenly world where we shall see the blessed Jesus in all his beauty, and every saint will bear His heavenly image. Another pleasure added to the above is, that among the subjects of this revival, are three of my own family: making the entire household to consist of those whom, I humbly hope, call upon God with a pure heart fervently. These three, and four of another family blest of God, are all under eighteen years of age. Allow me to alter Watts and say—"Youth is the time to serve the Lord, The time to insure the great reward; And while the lamp burns let us burn, O sinner, hasten to return."

I remain affectionately yours,  
AGNES TINGLEY.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 7, 1855.

**DEAR BROTHER BELL.**—I have just returned from our first Conference meeting. It was very interesting. I hope that our infant cause may prosper. Pray for us dear brother, for we have much to contend with, and our own corrupt hearts are the hardest to subdue. O how hard the struggle between nature and grace once can tell but the Christian—but God is greater than our hearts and knoweth all things.

Yours in the hope of the Gospel,  
WM. GRIMLEY.

WOODBROOK December 18th, 1855.

**DEAR BROTHER BELL.**—At the urgent request of the Church I have again resumed my duties as Pastor. Our meetings are becoming very encouraging. We had baptism in Jackson-town last Sabbath, ten persons. We have received the right hand of fellowship since the Association, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Our prayer is that God's work may progress, and that the coming together of God's ministers at the Quarterly Meeting will be productive of great good.

Yours, &c.,  
THOS. TODD.

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

**LONDON, NEW PARK STREET.**—A correspondent of the *Christian Messenger* writes: "The ordination of believers' baptism was twice administered during the past month by our pastor, Mr. Spurgeon. On Thursday, Aug. 16, thirteen were immersed, and on Thursday, the 23rd, seventeen more, making thirty, who were added to the church on Lord's day, Sep. 2. You will rejoice, Mr. Editor, I am sure, and so will every one that loves the Saviour, and wishes to see his kingdom extend, to hear of the continued and increased prosperity enjoyed by this portion of the vineyard of Christ. A great revival is taking place, and a mighty work is going on here. Jehovah is evidently saying, 'I will work, and who shall hinder?' And the pastor and his people are looking on with astonishment, and saying, 'Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their windows?'"

**NEW YORK, HAMILTON.**—The Institution which has for so many years been identified

with the ministry of our denomination in the States, and indeed our whole country, and which has furnished so many laborers for the foreign field—now known as Madison University—is in a highly prosperous condition, perhaps never more so. It has received a very large accession of students the present term, and the whole number in attendance is equal to what it had in the days of its highest prosperity in the past. Its venerated President, Dr. Taylor, is by severe and painful disease laid aside from his duties in the department of instruction, but those duties are competently discharged by other Professors. There is at the present time an interesting state of religious feeling in the University, and two of the students were on last Lord's day baptized, and united with the Baptist church here. Other cases of awakening and conversion have occurred.—*Examiner.*

**IOWA.—LE CLAIRE.**—The work of grace is still going on in this place; for ten Sabbaths we have witnessed the waters of the Mississippi to bury converts in the "holy grave." Forty-one have followed in the footsteps of Christ in baptism, and others expect to follow soon. About fifty have professed a hope in Christ. Our additions by letter and baptism in the past six months, have increased our numbers from about fifty to one hundred and ten.—*Id.*

**SOUTHERN STATES.**—The *Biblical Recorder* states that thirty-two candidates have been baptized at Raleigh, N. C., and twenty-eight candidates at Columbia church, and nineteen at Corinth—these churches belong to Chowan Association, N. C.

The *Western Recorder* states, that 150 members have been added by baptism this summer, to four churches in Louisiana, west of Red River.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—NEW MEXICO.—Rev. Mr. Read, missionary at New Mexico, writes:—"We have now twelve baptized Mexican members of our little church. For them, just escaped from Romanized paganism, and for others, still groping along amidst its pitchy darkness in this country, I beseech the fervent prayers of all the faithful children of God."

**FAREWELL MEETING.**—On Friday evening the 10th inst., the Rev. J. G. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, took leave of his brethren and friends, belonging to the Baptist congregation in that town, with a view to a journey in the Southern States of West India for the recovery of his health, which has been for some time in a decidedly feeble state. The parting was exceedingly interesting and affecting. It took place connected with a Donation gift, amounting to 150 dollars, which was presented with strong expressions of love, affection, and ardent wishes, for the future health, usefulness and happiness of their retiring Pastor. A gracious work of revival is now going on in the church at St. Catharines; nineteen have been baptized, and others are inquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward.—*Canada C. Messenger.*

**MR. EDITOR.**—I saw the following obituary in an old paper, and it produced within me painful emotions:—

"DIED.—In Laodicea, the Prayer Meeting, aged one year. The health of the meeting was poor, most of the year, and its life was despaired of. But a few anxious friends kept it alive, and sometimes it would so revive as to encourage them. Discouragement, however, at last prevailed, and the prayer meeting is dead. It died from neglect. Not a Christian was present when it died. Over forty Christians (?) were living within a mile of it, and not one was there. Had not only been there its life might have been saved, for where two are agreed as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them. Two-thirds of the forty might have been there, had they been so disposed. But they were not, and so the prayer meeting died.—*Zion's Advocate.*"

**REVIVAL AND BAPTISM.**—Rev. David Jewell, of Harrison, sends us the following pleasing intelligence, respecting the work of grace in that place:—"The Lord is carrying forward his work in Harrison. Bro. N. Butler spent the two last Sabbaths in Nov. with us; his labors were not in vain. The last Sabbath in Nov. was a day long to be remembered by the Baptist church in Harrison. The writer administered the ordinance of baptism to seven happy converts, in the presence of a large gathering of people. Bro. Butler gave to them the right hand of fellowship.—*Id.*"

#### Foreign News.

The *Daily Evening Traveller* publishes the news by the Baltic from which we make interesting extracts. The dates by the Baltic are down to Dec. the 17 from Liverpool.

**SEBASTOPOL.**—The Times correspondent, writing from Sebastopol on the 19th ult., says that the enemy have made no sign—they are only making huts and preparing for the winter. Still the allies expect, or rather hope, that the Russians will assault their position. The extraordinary fineness of the weather afforded a daily approach to whatever general it may be who ought to act offensively.

The main road had been completed from Balaclava (Kadiki) to the central depot, a distance of 64 miles. It is a grand military work which will last for centuries. In less than seven weeks the road has been completed, and in that time upwards of 80,000 tons of road metal have been prepared and laid down to fit it for traffic. The drainage of the road is excellent, and numerous and spacious culverts have been constructed to carry off the rush of water in the ravines. "Altogether," says the Times correspondent, "we shall have at last left a Romanesque work behind us when we abandon the Crimea, and if we bequeath no marks of our existence to posterity in India, we shall at least do so to future generations of Moscovites and Tartars." The dwell between the north and south sides is intensely tedious and profligate; it is also without loss the stoniest alone suffer.

The event of the week has been the change of commander-in-chief, and the Times correspondent speaks of General Codrington, as an able and active officer, whose appointment is generally popular with the troops. He adds:—"General Simpson left for Marseilles direct in the steamer yesterday. No one regrets that he has ceased to be commander-in-chief of this army. All must feel sorrow for the circumstances under which a veteran officer like Sir James Simpson resigned his command. His simplicity of manners and singleness of mind never failed to conciliate the regard, if not the respect and admiration, of those around him, but he failed in determination and firmness in a matter of vital importance to our army when opposed to a sterner will, greater valour, and force of character. The late general was a victim to writing, like his late predecessor. He was more like a clerk than a general."

The property found at Sebastopol has been divided into equal parts, of which the French get two, and the English one. The commissaries, having examined the quantity and quality of the breadstuffs found in the magazines, declared them unfit for the use of the allied armies, and decided that they should be sent to Eupatoria for the support of the Tartars, to whom the allies furnish subsistence. The Kaf expedition is knocked on the head.

**DESTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL.**—A letter from the Crimea, dated the 14th instant, says:—"The destruction of Sebastopol having been resolved on, each corps has received its portion to work upon. The city presents, consequently,

the most animated aspect. It is a demolition en règle, in which the four armies take part. The houses and public buildings are attacked at the base, and on all sides are heard the blows of the hammer and the crash of the rafters and timbers of the houses, which fall down amid clouds of dust. The soldiers at once proceed to the selection of all the materials capable of being employed advantageously for their use during the winter.—Each man leads himself with subjects the most varied. Some carry off planks, windows, doors, presses, fire-irons, kitchen utensils, even to old chairs, and old pots. Indeed, it may be said that not a nail, nor a piece of wood, nor a tile will remain in Sebastopol. Of course the houses occupied by the troops of occupation are respected, but this respect has to be enforced by detachments of soldiers stationed in the court-yards—so ardent is the desire for demolition. On the other hand, the engineers have resumed their mining works, in order to blow up the military and maritime establishments of Sebastopol. The cannon balls and shells found are collected in huge pyramids, and it is ascertained that a great number are fit for use."

**GENERAL CARNOBERT'S MISSION.**—The Constitutionnel of Thursday has an article, apparently authoritative, indicating with sufficient clearness the character of General Carnobert's mission. It puts out of the question the "immediate defensive and offensive alliance," for the simple reason that such an alliance implies a readiness for war on the very day of the completion of the treaty, and considering the present season of the year, it must be four months at least before any military movements in consequence of such treaty could well take place. The writer then goes on to intimate that Gen. Carnobert has gone to prepare the way for the adhesion of Sweden to the Western alliance:—"Coming before military conventions which lead to common action, are there not those diplomatic adhesions which constitute a moral league and which prepare alliances offensive and defensive for the day when they can be useful and opportune?" With this view Gen. Carnobert went to Sweden. "If the war should continue to the spring the allies will, of course, seek to extend their alliances, and think naturally of Sweden. General Carnobert is gone to see what we are to expect. He will return very well satisfied with the result of his mission, and the Western Powers have acquired a certainty that the cause they have embraced will receive not only the moral support of opinion, but, in time, a decided adhesion to their politics. The writer also intimates that Denmark will also go with Sweden in her adhesion to the cause of the Western Powers."

In the same article the Constitutionnel states that Prussia is making great efforts to induce the Emperor Alexander to negotiate for peace, but with what success is not known.

The Pays and the Independence have statements fully confirming the Constitutionnel as to the character of General Carnobert's mission, and its complete success.

**CHOLERA AT SCUTARI.**—Constantinople Nov. 18.—I am sorry to say that the cholera has broken out at Scutari, and is causing sad havoc among the German Legion. Thirty-four deaths have been returned already. Surgeon F. Kietel, of the 1st Jager battalion, was attacked on the 17th inst., and expired after six hours' excruciating sufferings. Adjutant A. W. Lewis and Lieutenant C. Goebel, of the same corps, have been severely attacked, but are better this morning. I am told poor Dr. McGregor, who for upwards of a year had the management of the Barrack Hospital, has fallen a victim to the scourge. The medical gentlemen cannot find out the cause of the outbreak, the greatest possible attention being paid to cleanliness and wholesome food, the barracks are not overcrowded, nor does the cholera exist elsewhere. Yesterday the Duke of Newcastle, accompanied by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, had an interview with the Sultan, who received them in the most cordial and affable manner.—*Morning Herald Correspondent.*

#### THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

The following interesting letter has been published in the Overland Mail:—

KERTCH, Nov. 7, 1855.

Sir,—The Anglo-Turkish contingent have been increased at this place to nearly their full complement—16 regiments of infantry, close on 1000 men. The Polish legion, consisting of 1000 Cossacks and 3000 infantry, and the Bash-Bazouks, 3500 strong, also form part of the force. But it is doubtful if these two latter will join us till after winter. There are some scoundrels and inhuman brutes amongst the men recently handed over to the contingent. The world are already alive to the excesses, the fearful and horrible atrocities, committed by some of these on the sacking of Kerch. Though not to such an extent, these atrocities went on; of course, when the men came under English rule, this was no longer to be tolerated. It is the custom of the Russians to bury their dead with the rings they wore in life and other trinkets on them. The coffins of the rich are also richly worked with silver. This became known to the Turks, and resurrectionists in parties provided live wolves into the still recesses of the dead. An order was issued to stop this.

The desire of plunder, however, prevailed, and they continued to turn up at night the Christian graves; instructions were given to the night patrols to fire on all parties found disobeying orders. And this was carried out about ten days since. A Turkish officer was shot dead in the act of separating the fingers of a corpse to procure the rings. Some days after this an inhuman murder was committed on an old Russian woman. The murderers were apprehended, one of them being an officer.

With the approbation of Lord Clarendon, a public subscription has been opened in the department of the Grande for the purpose of purchasing tobacco as a gift to the English army in the East. Cannot England reciprocate the kindly compliment?

In Russia it is now positively affirmed that the whole of the militia forces are to be drafted into the regular army. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin intimates that the Russian population is terrified at seeing preparations made for internal defence. Even Moscow, it is said, is to be fortified.

The King of Prussia, in opening the chambers in person, congratulated the nation upon having maintained an "imposing neutrality." The Government of Prussia hoped to continue in this attitude, assisted by Austria and all Germany.

The Allied fleets in the harbors of Kamisch and Kasatch have been tried by a novel enemy. The keels of the ships are attacked by large worms that gnaw the wood, and cause far more mischief than the Russians have done. It seems that these worms are peculiar to their shores, and that this eighth plague of Egypt extends all along the coasts of the Crimea as far as Nicoloff.—  
A letter from Naples of the 22d says:—