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 For one square of 12 lines or less, £0 3  
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 and proportionable rates when exceeding  
 the above length. GEO. W. DAY.

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEC. 12, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
 Term of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in ad-  
 vance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
 No communication will be inserted without the au-  
 thor's name in confidence. Unless the opinion  
 expressed by correspondents be editorially en-  
 dored we shall not consider ourselves responsible for  
 it.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short  
 communications, as a general thing, are more accept-  
 able 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 im-  
 pression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the ad-  
 vance, 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 is-  
 sued 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 intellec-  
 tual, moral, and religious improvement of all classes  
 of society, especially the young.

TERMS.  
 One copy monthly, for one year 1s. 3d.  
 Ten copies monthly, for one year, to one  
 address 7s. 6d.  
 Twenty-five copies monthly for one year,  
 to one address 15s. 0d.  
 Fifty copies monthly for one year, to one  
 address 25s. 0d.

Any number of copies above Fifty, to one ad-  
 dress, at the same rate.  
 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.

## Prayer Meetings Neglected.

In accordance with our promise we again call  
 attention to this subject. In our last issue we  
 presented the Scriptural basis on which prayer  
 meetings rest. Sustained as they are by inspired  
 authority they should be held sacred by all be-  
 lievers. To neglect the prayer meeting is to  
 neglect the divine precept, to disregard the ex-  
 ample of the primitive church, and to rob our own  
 souls of a means of grace admirably adapted to  
 quicken and cheer us in our pilgrimage to the ce-  
 lestial city.

So important is this social gathering that no  
 church can hope for vital prosperity that treats it  
 with indifference. It is the place when rightly  
 conducted where the pastor has his heart warmed  
 and animated by the fervent supplications offered  
 for the blessing of God upon his ministry, where  
 the youthful disciples are strengthened to pursue  
 the christian race by the counsels, admonitions  
 and prayers of those who have long borne the  
 burden and heat of the day, and where the fa-  
 thers and mothers in Israel are filled with joy un-  
 utterable as they see those, who have recently  
 put on the gospel armour, coming up boldly to the  
 help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against  
 the mighty.

The sermons of the pastor on the Sabbath may  
 be rich in thought, eloquent in style, tender in  
 expostulation, and pungent in appeal: but unless  
 they are followed up by the united supplications  
 of his church they will be very likely to fail in  
 powerful, saving impression. Let the minister  
 feel that his sermons are baptized in the spirit of  
 breathing and living prayer in his church, and he  
 is enabled to face every foe, to contend  
 fearlessly with all the obstacles which earth and  
 hell may throw in his pathway, and to declare  
 with all boldness of speech the truth as it is  
 in Jesus. The well attended social prayer meet-  
 ing imbued with the spirit of believing prayer  
 does for the christian pastor what Aaron and Hur  
 did for Moses in his conflict with the Amalekites  
 when they held up his hands. This holding up  
 of the hands of Moses was indispensable to the  
 success of the ancient Israel, and the holding up  
 of the hands and of the heart of the faithful min-  
 ister in the prayer meeting is equally indispen-  
 sable to the spiritual victories of the church at the  
 present age.

The prayer meeting cultivates the graces of the  
 church. Their faith is strengthened, hope is con-  
 firmed, confidence is restored, and love burns  
 with a purer, brighter flame. It is emphatically  
 the place for the culture of brotherly love with-  
 out which no church can have religious health.  
 "Let brotherly love continue," is the solemn man-  
 date of scripture, and in order that it may con-  
 tinue there must be on the part of the brethren  
 an attendance upon those means adapted to pro-  
 mote it. Let the prayer meeting be neglected  
 and the delinquent will find his love growing cold.

The prayer-meeting is the place for the mutual  
 improvement of the gifts of the church. The  
 gifts for prayer and exhortation can only  
 improve by exercise, and the social-meeting  
 affords an admirable opportunity for such an  
 exercise of the gifts as shall secure progress,  
 and at the same time enable the church to de-  
 cide, who of her number possess talents for  
 public usefulness. Many a faithful, and use-  
 ful watchman upon Zion's towers, is indebted  
 under God to the prayer-meeting for this com-  
 manding position. He offered his prayer, and  
 delivered his word of exhortation, and the  
 church became impressed with the idea that  
 he possessed ministerial gifts, and hence called  
 him forth to minister in word and in doctrine.

How frequently does it occur that souls are  
 awakened and savedly converted to God in the  
 prayer-meeting. The seed may have been

sown by the preaching of the word, but there  
 it is nourished, and made to bring forth its  
 fruit. Hence, in all religious revivals the  
 meeting for social prayer is found to occupy  
 a most prominent place, and to contribute  
 largely to its deepening and extending power.  
 In concluding these remarks on this impor-  
 tant subject, we appeal to the members of our  
 churches, and say to them one and all, if you  
 desire the increase of religious power in your  
 own soul, attend the prayer-meeting. If you  
 would strengthen the hands, and invigorate  
 the soul of your Pastor, attend the prayer-meet-  
 ing. If you would cultivate the graces of the  
 spirit in the church, attend the prayer-meeting.  
 If you would bring into the church the varied  
 gifts of the church, attend the prayer-meet-  
 ing. If you would promote the spirit of  
 brotherly love in the church, attend the prayer-  
 meeting. Finally if you would have the church  
 of which you are a member a spiritual holy, re-  
 vival church, extending its roots, and spread-  
 ing its branches like Lebanon, and acting  
 well her part as God's great ordinance to con-  
 vert the world, then be punctual in filling  
 your seat in the prayer-meeting, and never  
 fail to remember the gracious words of our  
 Lord, spoken for the encouragement of his  
 disciples in all ages. "Where two or three  
 are gathered together in my name, there am I  
 in the midst of them."

## Young Men's Christian Association in London.

On the evening of the 13th of Nov. Exeter  
 Hall was crowded in every part to listen to the  
 opening Lecture before this Society, by Lord  
 John Russell. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Pres-  
 ident of the Association, occupied the Chair.—  
 The "Patriot" says, "Among those present were  
 Lord Pannure, Lord De Mauley, the Right Hon.  
 V. Smith, M. P., the Hon. and Rev. M. Villiers,  
 and the Rev. R. Bickersteth."

We refer to this fact for the purpose of show-  
 ing that the Association is taking a deep hold of  
 the mind of Britain, and that it is patronised by  
 men of the first talent, and of the highest rank.  
 This is a pleasing feature in the genius of the  
 age, and should greatly encourage our young  
 men, who are engaged in these Associations.—  
 We rejoice to see that the Young Men's Chris-  
 tian Association recently established in this city  
 is in healthful progress, and promises fair to ac-  
 complish much good.

The speech of Lord John Russell on the occa-  
 sion, referred to above, is published in full in the  
 Patriot, and is a production which does much  
 credit to the head and heart of this distinguished  
 nobleman. In his closing remarks he gave utter-  
 ance to the following choice sentiments:—

"For, if temptation takes many shapes, and  
 if the pilgrim's progress is impeded by giants  
 and by pit falls, yet the spirit of charity has,  
 on the other side, many forms. She places  
 the Bible in the hands of the young child, to  
 teach him the way he is to go. She gives a  
 cup of water to the weary traveller who is faint  
 with the labour he has undergone. She watches  
 by the bed of the wounded soldier, binds his  
 wounds with a gentle hand, and tenders the  
 nourishment he is able to bear. She watches  
 over the decline of age, and finally points to  
 the reward of a faithful pilgrimage on earth.  
 There is another consideration. Before many  
 years are passed, there will be in Great Britain  
 and the United States of America 60, 70, or 80  
 millions of free people. May we not hope that  
 these kindred nations—each speaking the  
 English language—each deriving its pedigree  
 of liberty from a common ancestry—each in-  
 heriting the English Bible—each reading  
 Shakespeare and Milton—each divided into  
 many denominations of Christians, but each  
 allowing complete liberty of worship—will  
 unite in the glorious task of peaceful conquest  
 and bloodless victory. (Loud cheers.) At  
 least let us indulge in the high hope. If we  
 do not arrive at, or even approximate to, per-  
 fection, we may look at least to uninterrupted  
 progress towards a far better social organiza-  
 tion than any we have yet enjoyed. (Hear,  
 hear.) I have spoken to you of those times of  
 civilization when either the Christian religion was  
 unknown or, being unknown, it was con-  
 temned, cast aside, and neglected. Let us  
 hope, that there is a period arriving when we  
 may see realised those beautiful and powerful  
 words of a great poet:—

"I'm as the borrowed beams of moon and stars  
 To lonely weary, wandering travellers,  
 I reason to the soul; and, as on high  
 Those glimmering lights discover but the sky—  
 Not lights us higher—no Reason's feeble ray  
 But guides us upwards to a better day  
 And, as these high by towers die, peer  
 When day's bright lord ascends the hemisphere,  
 So pale grows Reason in Religion's light—  
 So sinks and so dissolves in supernatural light."

(Loud cheers.) To each one of us—to you  
 young men of the United Kingdom more es-  
 pecially—belongs a portion of the noble task  
 of speeding our country on her great and glori-  
 ous way, by walking steadfastly in the full  
 light of such truths as we already possess,  
 and by hastening the noontide brightness of  
 such as are only dawning. Let it not be the  
 reproach of any one of us, that, born in a land  
 where the laws acknowledge that thought and  
 speech are free, we have yet never let the help-  
 ing hand of custom, folly, or intolerance, to  
 extinguish one spark of that divine flame  
 which we call the soul, or ever turned away  
 from a righteous and peaceable endeavour to  
 loosen the fetters that still bind it throughout  
 the world. Some there are who shut their  
 eyes to one truth, lest it should impair another  
 more sacred in their eyes. But one truth can  
 no more quench another truth than one sun-  
 beam can quench another sunbeam. Truth is  
 one as God is one. Go forward to meet her in  
 whatever garb, welcome her from whatever  
 quarter she comes, till at last, beyond the  
 grave, you shall hail her in a blaze of glory  
 which mortal eye can only strain in vain to  
 contemplate. Truth is the gem for which the  
 wise man digs the earth, the pearl for which he  
 dives into the ocean, the star for which he  
 climbs the heavens—the herald and the guar-  
 dian of moral and political progress. (Cheers.)  
 You have many dangers to encounter. Of  
 these I will only mention two. One is the  
 danger of allowing the flowing waters of  
 Christianity to be embittered by the gall of  
 sectarian and polemical controversy. Your  
 chances of achieving good would be destroyed  
 by such an error. Another danger is that  
 which has attended so many noble attempts,  
 so many great institutions, so many pious un-  
 dertakings. The first ardour of zeal abates;  
 difficulties, which at first were molehills, grow  
 into mountains, enthusiasm subsides into  
 apathy. Avoid these errors; go on improving;  
 "Tis not in a good and great work; the bless-  
 ing of God will reward your enterprise. The  
 noble Lord concluded amid loud and enthusias-  
 tic applause."

We are indebted to Col. Fawcett's press  
 for late American papers.

## Thanksgiving Day.

To-morrow is appointed by His Excellency the  
 Lieutenant Governor to be observed as a Day of  
 General Thanksgiving for the smiles of a benig-  
 nant Providence upon the people of New Brun-  
 swick, and for the success of the Allies in the  
 East. The following is His Excellency's procla-  
 mation:—

"It has pleased Almighty God of His great  
 mercy to preserve us from the ravages of disease,  
 to bless the labours of the husbandman with an  
 abundant harvest, and to crown the Arms of Her  
 Majesty and of Her Allies, with success; and it  
 is our duty humbly and thankfully to ac-  
 knowledge these gracious manifestations of Divine  
 favour:—

"I have therefore thought fit, by and with the  
 advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to  
 appoint Thursday the thirteenth day of December  
 next, to be observed throughout this Province, as  
 a Day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God  
 for His abundant mercies vouchsafed to us and to  
 our Nation."

To those who recognize no Authority in mat-  
 ters of religious faith and obligation, except the  
 book of inspiration such appointments would be  
 much more palatable if they came from the Civil  
 Magistrate in the shape of recommendation, and  
 if put in this form would be more likely to be  
 religiously observed: but while we cannot con-  
 scientiously approve of this assumption of religious  
 authority in a civil administration, we never-  
 theless feel that devout thanksgivings should be  
 offered up by all the people for the varied and  
 unnumbered blessings "vouchsafed to us and to  
 our nation" during the past year.

We have been mercifully preserved from the  
 ravages of a disease which occasioned such deso-  
 lations in our midst last year, and which was so  
 much dreaded by many at the opening of the past  
 summer; and the toils and efforts of the husband-  
 men have been crowned with at least ordinary  
 success. For these invaluable blessings we are  
 indebted to the giver of all good, and we trust  
 our people will generally assemble in the House  
 of God to express their consciousness of their  
 obligations to the Most High.

While we offer thanks for the success of our  
 Nation and her Allies, let us not forget to offer  
 fervent supplication to Him who has the hearts of  
 all men in His hands for the restoration of a  
 speedy and permanent peace.

The Churches of German and Brussels Streets  
 unite together in the religious exercises of the  
 day, and will meet for Divine Service in Brussels  
 Street at 11 o'clock, a. m., and in German Street  
 at 7 p. m. Elder Nutter of Portland is engaged  
 to be with us, and is expected to preach morning  
 and evening.

Father Wells informs us, under date of the  
 28th of November, that he has recently visited  
 his old friends at Musquash and Dipper Har-  
 bour, from whom he received great kindness,  
 and where he had the privilege of addressing  
 large congregations. At one place he visited  
 the people had heard but one sermon for three  
 years. Surely such destitution calls loudly for  
 Missionary help.

MERCHANTS AND FARMER'S ALMANACK for  
 1856; in addition to the useful information it  
 contains an Equation of Time Table, a Table  
 calculating Seamen's wages, and valuable in-  
 telligence on a variety of subjects. It is sold  
 by its publisher, Mr. William Avery.

FOR SALE.—It will be seen by reference to  
 our advertising columns, that Mr. John An-  
 sleigh offers for sale the premises where he re-  
 sides, on the corner of Great George and Pitt-  
 streets. The airy and healthy position of this  
 property, together with the fact of its being  
 situated in an excellent neighbourhood, must  
 make it very valuable. Persons wishing to  
 purchase would do well to call and examine  
 for themselves.

For the Christian Visitor.  
Lectures before the Mariners  
Lycium.

MR. EDITOR.—The course of Lectures being  
 delivered at the Marine Hall are giving very great  
 satisfaction, and though our Institution is young  
 and but little known among the most fashionable  
 of our citizens, it is nevertheless doing a good  
 work. Copious passages from the respective ad-  
 dresses would be furnished for the press, but  
 from the fact that the Lectures of the Institute  
 and of the several societies of young men, furnish  
 as great an amount of matter on such subjects as  
 the public generally care about reading, seeing  
 so many have the pleasure of listening to them.  
 But, perhaps it would not be amiss to ask you to  
 insert a short passage or two of the last lecture.  
 The subject was "society." The young, but  
 very clever author, Mr. O. D. Wetmore, among  
 other things said, "Who is there that has not  
 influence? no matter how humble the station in  
 life, how meagre the means of attaining knowl-  
 edge, how little known, how nearly forgotten,  
 influence for good or evil is in the train of every  
 social being. The little child upon whose up-  
 turned imploring face poverty has cast its milder  
 whose garments bear evident marks of biting  
 pinching want, whose tiny uncovered hands are  
 clasped to you eloquent, in silent entreaties for  
 help, his influence is perceptible in the direct  
 response of charity. Oh, then if the little beg-  
 gar boy has influence in society, think of yours;  
 and above all think in what way that power can  
 be best exerted to improve and adorn the society  
 of which you form a part.

No person desires oblivion! In what way can  
 you more readily obtain remembrance than by  
 leaving behind the record of a good and virtuous  
 life?  
 Necessity of similarity of behaviour at home—  
 society and the other social circles becomes very  
 apparent in the view that we have taken of the  
 importance of "good example" to society, not  
 only on conversational topics should a nice taste  
 discriminate, not only in matters of habit and  
 social etiquette, commonly called good breeding  
 should great care be exercised, but in matters of  
 dress also. It is true, that as in the intellectual  
 faculties, man requires constant practice to im-  
 prove; so in matters of etiquette, it is necessary  
 that he should school himself at home in order to  
 arrive at perfection abroad; and nothing is so be-  
 coming in society as a general tone of good  
 breeding.

How poorly prepared that person is for the  
 social circle who at home is given to habits of  
 indolent rejection of rules of propriety, who con-  
 sider that behaviour fit for the home circle, the

repetition of which in society would bring the  
 blush of shame and mortification to his cheek.—  
 The strictest care should be exercised in direct-  
 ing the home converse; conversation is the very  
 charm of society, and in all society the individual  
 who has shown a ready adaptation of the powers  
 of his mind to any subject customary to the in-  
 tercourse of society becomes the man most sought  
 after, most esteemed. . . . "I  
 am here reminded that this is the 'Mariners' Ly-  
 ceum,' and that these meetings are in the main  
 for them. It is but a short time since the Sea-  
 men's Home was instituted. Formerly the sailor  
 had not such a home as he is deserving of in this  
 city. And though he now has, with what allur-  
 ements does the tempter seek to clutch his vic-  
 tim?—Sailor, what a ready bait art thou in thy  
 unsuspecting manhood for those who seek thy  
 destruction!"

The passage is over, the voyage is ended, the  
 ship-mates are paid off. Now then for Land!—  
 Land, what a joyful sound to the ear of him  
 whose feet have uninterceptedly trodden the  
 planks of the ship for many tedious months,  
 whose eyes have so often scanned the broad ex-  
 panse of waters.—The fest of the sailor again  
 press dear old mother earth, the heart of the sail-  
 or springing up, and the old feelings are revived."  
 The young orator then gave a graphic descrip-  
 tion of the son of the ocean and the importance  
 of a home for his comfort and safety.

The entertainment for the next (this) Wednes-  
 day evening will be given under the auspices of  
 the Mariner's Division of the Sons of Temperance.  
 Its very worthy Chaplain and powerful advocate,  
 brother James Porter, has kindly consented to  
 address the Lyceum, who will be followed by  
 several other speakers.

E. N. H.

[For the Visitor.]

4th Dec. 1855.  
 DEAR BROTHER,—I am happy to inform you  
 that the Lord is continuing to pour out his bless-  
 ing in Salisbury. The ordinance of Baptism was  
 administered on the last two Sabbaths. Nine-  
 teen have already been added to our church, and  
 many more are inquiring the way to Zion. The  
 prospect for the future is encouraging. On the  
 last Sabbath we had some striking manifestations  
 of the Divine presence—truly the Lord was in  
 our midst—Christians were rejoicing, and the  
 stout-hearted trembled before the great Lord God.

Our venerable Father Crandall, under whose  
 faithful ministry we have so long sat, and whom  
 we so much and deservedly love, whose ministry  
 has been so signally owned, and so abundantly  
 blessed of God in the salvation of souls—being  
 desirous of having an opportunity of visiting and  
 greeting those with whom he was early associ-  
 ated, recommended us to secure the services of  
 another minister.

God, who ever watches over the interests of  
 his Zion, directed the steps of Elder W. A. Cole-  
 man hither, and gave him favour in the sight of  
 the people, so that the word spoken was readily  
 received, and made unto them the power of God  
 unto salvation. To whom the church extended a  
 unanimous invitation to become their pastor,  
 which, after due consideration, he kindly accep-  
 ted.  
 JOHN S. TAYLOR.

## Religious Summary.

A correspondent to the "Christian Messen-  
 ger" writing from Yarmouth, N. S., in speak-  
 ing of the recent municipal elections which  
 have been held in that Town, says that Tem-  
 perance and Anti-Temperance men have stirred  
 themselves in good earnest. The result shows  
 a Temperance majority among the Councillors,  
 and at their head as Warden stands Samuel  
 Brown, Esq. This is said to be a complete  
 triumph over the rum influence. The most of  
 the Councillors are christian men, and about  
 one half are Baptists.

The same writer says the French Missions  
 house is completed and is occupied by the Mis-  
 sionary and his family. A school is estab-  
 lished for the benefit of the French children and  
 the Missionary is in good spirits. One young  
 woman recently renounced Popery, and gives  
 hopeful evidence of conversion to God.

Rev. Mr. Angel, of Milton, is to supply for  
 a time the 17th Yarmouth Church.

A new and commodious chapel is to be open-  
 ed at Tusket. Baptisms have taken place in  
 the South Yarmouth Church, and others are  
 expected soon.

The Messenger is informed by the Rev. Wil-  
 liam Hall, that he has recently organized a  
 Baptist Church in Picton, consisting of twelve  
 members. The Lord grant an abundant in-  
 crease!

Zion's ADVOCATE is informed that the Rev.  
 Mr. Butler, formerly of Eastport, has received a  
 unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist  
 Church in Rockland, Me.

The Religious Herald has an account of a  
 remarkable revival in Charlottesville, Va.  
 The writer says: "One hundred and thirty  
 happy converts have been the result of this  
 gracious outpouring of God's Spirit, and many  
 others are earnestly inquiring the way of sal-  
 vation. About seventy have been baptized al-  
 ready, and some thirty more are waiting to  
 receive the ordinance. Among them have been  
 the grey-haired man of sixty, and the  
 little child of ten years. The hardened and  
 almost hopeless have been aroused, the back-  
 slider reclaimed, and the gay and worldly  
 taught to bow humbly at the foot of the cross."

ALIVE.—We learn from Mr. James Robert-  
 son, of Moncton, that the reported loss of the  
 schr. Trial, belonging to Capt. Edgett, together  
 with the owner's two sons, turns out to be in-  
 correct. The Trial was got into Gloucester,  
 Cape Ann, in a damaged state; and the crew  
 are all safe.—News

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Colonial Office which for some weeks  
 was vacant, is at length filled in the person of  
 Mr. Labouchere. This gentleman has been for  
 many years a member of the Whig Cabinet,  
 and is spoken of as a thorough business man,  
 and prompt in the discharge of his duties; but  
 defective in decided persevering vigor of char-  
 acter. It is not however always the states-  
 men who has the most determined purpose that  
 is the best qualified for this delicate position.  
 Men of this class have already caused immense  
 trouble and dissatisfaction. The man in the  
 Colonial Office in Downing-street, whatever  
 may be his rank or talents will not be likely  
 to succeed unless he is quite willing that the  
 Colonies shall manage their own affairs. We  
 hope Mr. Labouchere has good sense enough  
 to understand this fact and that he will shape  
 his course accordingly.

Sir William Codrington has accepted the  
 chief command of the army in the East. He  
 is a comparatively young man; his appoint-  
 ment to this high station seems to be decided-  
 ly popular.

## THE WAR.

Preparations were being made for the bom-  
 bardment of the north side of Sebastopol, and  
 it was thought that a general fire from land  
 and sea would be opened simultaneously  
 against the northern forts. Active operations  
 however must, ere this, have ceased for the  
 winter. The probability is that the belliger-  
 ent forces will just remain in statu quo in sight  
 of each other on opposite sides of the Bay of  
 Sebastopol, until the opening of the spring,  
 when they will renew hostilities and again  
 measure swords upon a larger scale than ever.

The Allies are said to be well supplied with  
 provisions for the winter, and in all respects  
 have the prospect of much more comfort than  
 they had last winter, while the condition of  
 the Russians is just the reverse. They must  
 under present circumstances find great diffi-  
 culty in getting supplies to their camp.

Sweden is coming into the Western Alli-  
 ance, and promises to take part in an invasion  
 of the Russian territories in the spring.

The following is gleaned from English pa-  
 pers:—

## THE CRIMEA.

The Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea has  
 been compelled to issue the following general  
 order:—"The Commander of the Forces has  
 been much surprised at the numerous applica-  
 tions for leave of absence which have lately  
 reached him from officers of all ranks in the  
 army. He has to remind them that they are  
 still in the presence of a powerful Enemy;  
 moreover, that they have duties to perform in  
 camp not less important than those in the field;  
 and that the instruction, discipline, and well-  
 being of the troops are subjects which require  
 the earnest attention of all good soldiers."

INTENDED BOMBARDMENT OF THE  
NORTHERN FORTS.

The Gazette des Postes has the following  
 despatch from Varna, under date of Nov. 4:—  
 "The fire of the batteries on the south side  
 of Sebastopol against the northern forts re-  
 doubled on the closing days of last month.  
 Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed  
 with cannons of the strongest calibre, have  
 been ready at Kamiesch, and are to take part  
 in the fire against Fort Constantine. The fleet  
 at Kinburn has received orders to send the  
 mortars and large gun-boats at the mouth of  
 the Dnieper to Kamiesch. It is positively stat-  
 ed, that after the arrival of these boats, a  
 fire from land and sea will be simultaneously  
 opened against the forts on the north."

GREAT EXPLOSIONS OF FRENCH MA-  
GAZINES.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent tele-  
 graphs on Monday morning a despatch from  
 Sebastopol, dated the 16th instant, that the  
 French park of artillery near Inkermann has  
 been partly destroyed by the explosion of three  
 magazines containing 30,000 kilograms of  
 powder, 900,000 cartridges, and 300 shells.  
 The fire even gained the English parks of ar-  
 tillery. The French loss consisted of thirty  
 killed, including ten officers. The English  
 losses were nearly as much. The cause of the  
 explosion is unknown.

Concerning this accident the *Moniteur* pub-  
 lishes the following from Marshal Pelissier:—  
 "Our park of artillery (called Park of the  
 Mill) near Inkermann was partly destroyed  
 yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon by  
 the explosion of three magazines, containing  
 altogether 30,000 kilograms of powder, 900,000  
 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other  
 projectiles. The ignited materials, hurled to  
 a distance, caused a violent conflagration in  
 the English park next to ours, and there, also,  
 partial explosions took place. At six o'clock  
 the English and French workmen were masters  
 of the fire. Our loss consists of thirty killed,  
 including some officers and some hundred  
 wounded, among whom are ten officers. How-  
 ever sad such an event is, we must still con-  
 gratulate ourselves that the consequences have  
 not been more serious and disastrous. I am  
 not able to state the losses of our allies. I be-  
 lieve they are about the same as our own. As  
 nearly always happens in similar cases, it is  
 difficult to ascertain the cause of the first ex-  
 plosion. This is certainly a very lamentable  
 accident; but our stores are so considerable  
 that the resources of the army are not in the  
 slightest degree affected by it."

General Codrington telegraphs as follows:—  
 "A very heavy explosion of a store of pow-  
 der at the French siege train took place at  
 about three p. m. yesterday; it communicated  
 fire to our siege train close to it where there  
 was no powder, some naval live shells, most  
 of which were removed; but the loss of life and  
 damage done is considerable. The great ex-  
 plosion threw shell over the camp over our  
 siege train, the huts of the 1st Brigade being  
 entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers  
 and men were on the spot at once, and worked  
 with good will and energy, and I saw all safe  
 when I quit at 7 p. m. Killed, twenty-two;  
 wounded fifty-one; missing, four rank and  
 file."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY OMAR  
PASHA.

Lord Clarendon has received the following  
 telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stretford  
 de Redcliffe:—

"The *Therapies*, November 15th.  
 "At noon on the 5th of November, Omar Pa-  
 sha arrived at the river Ingour, at the head of  
 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians, com-  
 posed of 10,000 men, including militia, and  
 partly entrenched. The Russians lost about  
 4,000 in killed and wounded, sixty prisoners,  
 and three pieces of cannon. The Turkish loss  
 was upwards of 300. The British officers did  
 honor to their country."

The following copy of a telegraphic despatch  
 has been communicated by the Ottoman min-  
 ister in London:—

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sub-