

"do you sit while the work of refining is going on?" "Yes, Madam," he replied, "I must sit with my eye steadily fixed on the furnace; for if the time necessary for refining be exceeded in the slightest degree, the silver will be destroyed." He further added, "I only know when the process of purifying is complete, by seeing my own image reflected in the silver!" The simplicity and cheering nature of the emblem at once struck her mind.

Beautiful figure! When Christ shall behold his image reflected in his people, his work of purifying will then be accomplished. The Almighty sees it needful to cast his children into the furnace of affliction; but he is seated at its side, steadily observing the process of refining; and his wisdom, power, and love are alike engaged, that they shall issue from it like gold seven times purified. The Christian's trials do not befall him by chance, as the infidel would have us believe; but are directed by the arm of Omnipotence, which "Wings an angel—guides a sparrow;" and who says in His word, which is as immutable as Himself, "The very hairs of your head are all numbered."

## Ministers Column.

### Anecdotes of the Pulpit.

(From Dr. Sprague's European Celebrities.)

Mr. Jones had a college classmate, who entered the ministry at the same time with himself, but was a mere man of the world, and knew little and cared nothing, about the true Gospel. This man conversing one day with Mr. Jones, said to him half-jocosely, half-seriously, "Why is it that you are so popular as a preacher, and so few come to hear me, when everybody knows that at the University I was considered greatly your superior?" "Why," said Mr. Jones, "the reason is that I preach the Gospel." "The Gospel," said the other, "so do I; almost every text I preach upon is from Matthew, Mark, Luke or John." Said Mr. Jones, "You may do that, and yet never preach Jesus Christ." "Well," said the other, "I lend me one of your sermons, and see what effect it will have." He actually did lend one, and he preached it as he had engaged to do; and as he was coming out of the church at the close of the service, he was accosted by a man who, in listening to the borrowed discourse, had been thrown into a state of deep anxiety in respect to his salvation. Says the minister, somewhat confused by the strange result of his preaching, "Wait, wait; say nothing about it till the people have all gone out." After the congregation had retired, the anxious inquirer began further to explain himself, when the clergyman interrupted him by saying, "But what is the matter with you? I see no occasion for your making yourself unhappy." "Matter," replied he, "why your preaching has made me feel like a condemned criminal, and I fear there is no mercy for me." "Well, really," said the minister, "I am very sorry that I have wounded your feelings—I had no intention of doing it; but since you have got into this uncomfortable state, I advise you to go and see Mr. Jones."

Rev. Charles Simeon indulged in both sharp and complimentary criticisms on American preachers, as may be inferred from the following specimens:—

I had sent him, not long before, several of our American books, in most of which he professed to be deeply interested; but there was one (the Murray Street Lectures) which he did not like, and he wished to tell me honestly the reason. Said he, "A number of your ministers have undertaken in that work to show what they can do; and, though they have certainly displayed ability, I do not think that such preaching, continued through four thousand years, would ever convert a soul." I remarked to him that I supposed each individual felt himself called upon to make a great effort. "Yes," said he, very pleasantly, "it would seem to me like a great effort to keep out the Gospel." He spoke with much enthusiasm of Jonathan Edwards; but he seemed to admire him rather for the pungency of his preaching than the depth of his metaphysics. Said he, "His preaching reminds me of a man holding another's nose to the grindstone, and turning with all his might, in spite of all objections and expostulations."

Dr. Sprague had the good fortune to listen to Robert Hall in one of his wonderful flights of eloquence, and records his impressions in a genial manner:—

I went the next morning to Broadmead Chapel, to hear him preach. It was by no means a large building; nor was the congregation, in point of numbers, anything like what I had expected; though I understood it was select, and had in it an unusual proportion of intelligent men. One of the tutors in the Baptist Theological Academy at Bristol, performed the introductory services, and it was not till they were singing the second time, that Mr. Hall walked into the pulpit.—His gait was slow and majestic; and if I had known nothing of him before, I should have needed nobody to assure me that he was some extraordinary personage. He rose and announced his text in the most unpretending manner that can be imagined, and in so low a tone that I found it difficult to understand him. For several minutes there was no material improvement in his style of elocution—he kept pulling the leaves of his Bible, as if he were a book-binder, engaged in taking a book to pieces; and his eyes were steadily fixed in one direction, as if his whole audience were gathered into one corner of the room. I said to myself—"If this is Robert Hall in England, I greatly prefer to meet him as I can in America; for I had rather read his writings, than merely hear his unintelligible whispers." Presently, however, the scene began to change, and his voice, though still low, became distinctly audible. For the first fifteen or twenty minutes, he said nothing which would have led me to inquire who he was, if I had not known; for the last twenty-five or thirty, it seemed to me that he said scarcely anything that could have been said by another man. It was like an impetuous mountain torrent in a still night. There was not the semblance of parade—nothing that betrayed the least thought of being eloquent, but there was a power of thought, a grace and beauty, and yet, force of expression, a facility of commanding the best language, without apparently thinking of the language at all, combined with a countenance all glowing from the fire within, which constituted a fascination that was to me perfectly irresistible. As he advanced to the close of his discourse, the effect upon my nervous system was like the discharge of artillery; and

though I was completely rapt with wonder and admiration, I was not sorry when he said—"Let us pray." I shall, perhaps, be less suspected of extravagance in this statement, when I say that Robert Hall's own people regarded this as an extraordinary performance; and one of his intelligent hearers told me that I might have heard him for years and not have had the chance to hear so fine a sermon.

### Laborious Ministers.

Luther preached almost daily; he lectured constantly as a professor; he was burdened with the care of all the churches; his correspondence, even as now extant, fills many volumes; he was perpetually harassed with controversies with the enemies of the truth, and was one of the most voluminous writers of his day. The same, or even more, might be said of Calvin. While in Strasbourg, he preached or lectured every day. In 1542, he wrote to Farel, dated from that city, he says that on that day he had revised twenty sheets of one of his works, lectured, preached, written four letters, reconciled several parties who were at variance, and answered more than ten persons who came to him for advice. In general, he was pastor, professor, and almost magistrate. He lectured every other day; on alternate weeks he preached daily; he was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of Europe, and was the author of works, (amounting to nine volumes folio), which any man of our generation would think more than enough to occupy his whole time. And this amid perpetual infirmity, headache, catarrh, stranguary gravel, stone, gout. Baxter says of himself, that, before the wars, he preached twice every Sabbath, and once in the week, besides occasional sermons, and several regular evening religious meetings. Two days in the week he catechised the people from house to house, spending an hour with each family. Besides all this, he was forced, by the necessities of the people to practise physic; and as he never took a penny from any one he was crowded with patients. In the midst of all these duties, though afflicted with almost all the infirmities which man is heir to, he wrote more books than most of us can find time to read. All these men were poor. We find Luther begging the Elector for a new coat, and thanking him for a piece of meat; Calvin selling his books to pay his rent; and Baxter was a curate with sixty pounds a year. It may be said that these were extraordinary men, raised up for extraordinary times. This is all true. And if we had such men now, we should have extraordinary times again. Such men form the times as much as the times form them. Though we must look up to such laborers as these with wonder and admiration, the distance between us and them need not be so deplorably great as it actually is. We may not be called to write numerous folios in the intervals of labor, but we have each his humble sphere, in which, if each were to labor with assiduity and singleness of purpose, we should soon see a new era in the condition of our church.—*Princeton Review.*

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 27, 1855.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name and address 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.

### Convention in Eastport.

On Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, we took our passage on board the beautiful steamer *Adelaide*, for the purpose of attending the convocation of the Lord's servants. The morning was fine, the sea calm, the steamer in noble trim, and company agreeable, and thus all things conspiring to render the passage one of speed and comfort. All who travel by the *Adelaide*, class her No. 1 for speed and for pleasure, and as far as our own experience goes, we must say that this testimony was fully sustained. We found the officers, Captain Winchester, and the Clerk, Mr. B. M. Finch, exceedingly agreeable and active in the discharge of their respective duties. Such a boat, with such officers in command, cannot be otherwise than popular with the travelling public. In four short hours after going on board, we were comfortably landed at Eastport.

The Convention opened on Tuesday the day before our arrival. Rev. S. Kingsbury was elected President, and Rev. N. M. Wood, Secretary.—The forenoon was devoted to the transaction of routine business. In the afternoon the Convention sermon was preached by the Rev. C. G. Porter, from the text recorded in Matthew 9th Chapter, 38th verse; "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." He presented in a very lucid and forcible manner the important duty of prayer to God for an increase of Ministers for the great harvest field.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the subject of Sabbath Schools was under discussion. A large choir of children performed the singing in a manner highly acceptable, and interesting; and effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Professor Brooks of Waterville, and Rev. Messrs. Caldwell, Knox, Bosworth, Gower and G. Emery, Esq. The occasion was declared to be one of more than ordinary interest.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to the discussion of several matters of interest connected with the Convention. At 2 o'clock, p. m., we had the pleasure of taking our seat with the brethren, and of listening to a deeply interesting address from Dr. Parker of Cambridge, the Secretary of the Baptist Northern Education Society in which he presented in a very impressive manner the necessity for more vigor, and efficiency in this great work of supplying the churches with an enlightened ministry, guided by the consecrating power of the eternal Spirit. At the close of the address pledges were given to a considerable amount by the Ministers assembled in behalf of their respective churches to aid the funds of the Society.

The next subject in order was the American Baptist Missionary Union. The condition and necessities of the Union were presented in an able address by Dr. Shailer of Portland, elected successor of Dr. Bright, as Secretary of the Home department.

The evening was devoted to Home Missions. Dr. Wilson, who visited our Association at Yarmouth, some years ago, presided, and the speakers were limited to ten minutes each. The result was we had a good many speeches, delivered with life and power. New Brunswick was represented in this meeting by speeches from Brethren Thomson, Hicks and Bill. The choir added much to the interest of the occasion, by performing several appropriate pieces with admirable taste.

On Thursday morning we had excellent addresses from Rev. Messrs. Jennings, Agent of the American Tract Society; Boothby, Agent of the A. M. & F. Bible Society; and Gower, Agent of the Sabbath School Union. At the close of these addresses the Missionary Sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Wood, the pastor of the church in Waterville, from Gal. ii. 20,—"The life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God." The sermon was a clear and distinct exhibition of the doctrine of salvation by the cross alone, in its nature and influence upon the human heart and life. An excellent discourse, and forcibly applied to the conscience. At the close of the sermon an impressive prayer was offered, by Dr. Shailer, after which the doxology was sung by the choir,—praise God, from whom all blessings flow,—in which the whole congregation joined; and then the Convention was declared adjourned.

We were exceedingly pleased with all that we saw of this meeting of our brethren in Maine. There were more than a hundred ministers of the gospel present, very few of whom we had ever seen before; but they appeared to us like men sound in the faith and filled with ardent zeal for the conversion of the world to Christ. Maine has a population of about 600,000, and the Baptists have in that population about 200 churches, 100 of which are destitute of pastors and consequently are for the most part in a feeble and inefficient state. The object of the Home Missionary Society is to supply these churches, as far as possible, with the word of life. Surely if the strong and wealthy churches of the denomination—and there are many such in Maine—would but do their duty, these destitute churches would soon be blessed with pastoral oversight.

The church in Eastport, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Butler, is in a healthy and flourishing condition. They have a neat, commodious chapel, an able and devoted minister, an excellent choir, and many praying active members. Under such circumstances they may expect continued and enlarged prosperity.

The fame of the Eastport people for hospitality was nobly sustained on this occasion. They seem to possess the power in no ordinary degree of making a stranger feel himself at home. The fact of his belonging to her Majesty's dominions is no drawback in this respect. We were very strongly urged by the pastor and his people to remain for a few days, but the pressure of other engagements prevented us from accepting the kind invitation. Our space, for the present, will only permit us to say in conclusion, that never have we witnessed a meeting where the spirit of brotherly affection and Christian union seemed more manifest than at this convention. A great deal was said and done in a very short time, and every thing was conducted in the most perfect order and harmony. The results cannot be otherwise than profitable to all concerned.

DEATH OF DR. WALKER.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Dr. Walker, of Calais, Me., on Sabbath morning last. He was a man much respected and universally beloved by all who knew him. He is a son of Father Walker, of St. George, and was only very recently married. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife and father, and earnestly pray that they may be supported by their heavenly friend under this very afflictive dispensation, and be enabled with submission to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Dr. Walker's funeral took place yesterday.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID ROBINSON.—We have just received intelligence of the death of Mr. Robinson, son of our esteemed Brother the Rev. Samuel Robinson of this City, but as we have not been able to obtain any particulars we can only just notice the fact. We believe his health has long been failing. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and hope that they may receive sustaining grace in this trying hour.

THE Rev. Mr. Knox, of Lewiston, Me., preached two excellent discourses last Lord's day, in the German-street Baptist Chapel; in the morning from Acts 4th chapter, 13th verse. "And they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus." And in the evening from Psalm 62, 5th verse. "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from Him." His style was simple, but dignified; his manner pleasing and impressive. We trust that his short visit will be productive of great good to those who listened to the solemn truths proclaimed by him with so much affection.—He also visited the Sabbath-school and gave an interesting address to the children, accompanied by some very encouraging remarks to the teachers to persevere in their noble work.

HOME MISSIONARY REPORTS.—We have received report from Rev. James Trimble, besides those which we acknowledged last week.

ERRATA.—In our last number we announced that the meeting of the Eastern N. B. Baptist Association would meet the second Saturday in August; it should have read "the second Saturday in July." (See notice in another column.)

BALLOON'S PICTORIAL.—In the last number of this excellent paper, the editor says: "With some modifications and improvements, we shall, in No. 1 of the new volume of the Pictorial, to commence July first, replace the old and favorite heading of our paper. It gives a better idea of Boston, the City from which our paper is issued, than the present one, and we replace it to comply with the express wish of many."

The New York Recorder and Register announces that next week it will be known as "THE EXAMINER."

### ORDINATION OF BRO. WELLINGTON A. TROOP.

We have received through the kindness of Bro. Butler, of Newcastle, a detailed account of the above ordination, but as our space will not allow of its publication in full we can only give a statement of the most important particulars connected therewith. We hope that our newly ordained Brother will be greatly blessed in his labors, and be made "wise in winning many souls to Christ."

NEWCASTLE, Grand Lake,  
June 18, 1855.

Dear Bro. Bill,—In accordance with the note published in the *Visitor* of the 6th inst., calling in ministerial aid to "ordain Brother W. A. Troop" on the 16th inst., by letters missive from the Church at Newcastle, I have the pleasure now to inform you of the result of the request so made, as furnished me by the Secretary of the Council, as well as my own observations on the same.

The Council was convened at the appointed hour and organized by the choice of the Rev. T. H. Porter as Moderator, and D. C. Stilwell as Secretary: prayer by Rev. J. Trimble.

The Council having requested the Church to select a speaker, then proposed certain questions and received satisfactory answers, and in accordance with the particular request of the Church to ordain Brother Troop, unanimously agreed to accede to the said ordination.

The necessary arrangements having been made and the candidate having related his conversion from nature to grace, and his call to the gospel ministry, which was received with satisfaction, prayer was offered by Bro. Porter, and the services of the day closed.

On Lord's day Brother Porter preached at ten o'clock, a. m., to a large and attentive audience from Hagai 1st Chapter 13th verse; "Then spake Hagai, the Lord's messenger in the Lord's message unto the people, saying, I am with you, saith the Lord." This discourse was truly appropriate and cheering to the hearts of the people. The requisite qualifications of a minister of the gospel were fully portrayed with a fatherly love by our valued brother. Brother Trimble then proposed the necessary questions to the candidate; to which he replied.

Brother Porter offered the ordination prayer, the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery—a prayer solemn and impressive, which caused many tears to suffuse the eyes of those present.

The right hand of fellowship was presented by Brother Porter. Brother Troop then offered prayer and the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M. At the appointed hour the congregation again met, and Brother Kierstead delivered a faithful and scriptural charge to the church; which was responded to by the speaker.

Solemn and soul-stirring appeals to the hearts and consciences of careless souls were made by brethren Trimble, Ballantyne and others, and the concluding prayer was offered by brother Trimble. The ministers present, and members of the church, together with the numerous audience, then proceeded to the water side and witnessed our newly inducted brother Troop baptize two willing converts. Brother Porter offered prayer with unusual fervor, and all retired from the sacred sight singing praises to the ever blessed Redeemer of sinners. Upon the whole, it was a day long to be remembered at Newcastle. I hope to inform you shortly of more being added to our Zion at this place.

I shall hope to be permitted, through your columns, to thank all the kind brethren who met with us on the occasion, and pray God that their labors of love may meet the reward promised by a covenant keeping God.

I remain yours, in gospel fellowship,  
JAMES BUTLER, Church Clerk.

### Revival Intelligence.

We are rejoiced to learn from our brethren, that the work of the Lord is still prospering in many places. We hope it will go on increasing, and triumphing, until the knowledge of the Lord shall have extended from pole to pole, and the myriads of earth, who are now bowing down to the dark sceptre of "The prince of the power of the air," shall have renounced his stern authority, and become willing subjects of "The prince of peace."

NEWCASTLE, MEX., June 17th.

Dear Brother,—We are now pushing forward the work of our chapel, and hope in the course of a short time to have the exterior finished, and complete the interior so far as means will admit. It is a hard struggle; but as it is the Lord's house I believe he will open the hearts of the people to aid us in the work. Our meetings are interesting. Yesterday (Lord's day) I baptised, at Northesk, brother Elson V. Emerson, a young man of promise, and brother to Rev. Robert Emerson of Mauderville. He has just returned from the States, where he has been residing for a few years. Having obtained hope through grace, he believes it to be his duty to enter upon the work of the sacred ministry; and therefore proposes returning to an institution, to go through a course of study for that most important of all callings.

The people of Miramichi complain of hard times—lumber low, provisions high—flour ranging from \$3 10s. to \$4 per barrel, and wages at a moderate figure. The season, however, abounds with fruitful showers, and we may have good crops in Autumn, and made ere that may take a turn for the better.

Yours faithfully,

B. SCOTT.

SALMON RIVER, June 9, 1855.

Dear Bro. Bill.—The revival of religion is progressing in this place. Sinners are crying for mercy, and backsliders are being reclaimed. Last Sabbath I baptised two willing converts, and hope more will soon follow the Lord in that solemn ordinance. May the Lord prosper his own work throughout the year.

Yours,

ELIAS KEIRSTEAD.

A letter from Camden, N. J., speaks of a precious revival with which the Baptist church in that place has been recently favored. The pastor, Rev. John Duncan, formerly of Lowell Mass., has baptized fifty-nine, and others are inquiring for the way of life.

Rev. David Hyde of Poestenkill, N. Y., in a letter dated 6th inst., and published in the *Morning Star*, says:—We have enjoyed a pleasant revival the past winter which has

been acknowledged by the world's people to be a work of God. My last Sabbath with the Poestenkill church was an interesting season. Our house would not hold the congregation. After meeting I went to the water and baptized seven, which makes 13 that I have baptized this spring.

Zion's Advocate, says:—We learn that five persons were baptized at Bowdoinham last Sabbath, by brother M. J. Kelly, who has been laboring for a few weeks with the church in that place.

Bro. E. Robbins of Shirley Village, Mass., writes: "Since my connection with this people we have enjoyed some tokens of divine favor. Sixteen persons, mostly heads of families, have united with us—five by baptism. There are some others whom the great command requires to be baptized."

From the *Watchman & Reflector* we learn that the Rev. J. Tilton recently baptized two persons in Hingham. Last Sabbath four were baptized in Somerville by Rev. N. M. Williams. Four were baptized recently at Westboro' by Rev. G. J. Carleton.

## General Intelligence.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

#### Bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced—The Mamelon and White Towers taken!

The Mail Steamer Asia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening last, in 10½ days from Liverpool, bringing the mail of the 2nd inst. She had 178 passengers. The letters and papers for this City, having been forwarded by way of Windsor, were received here on Thursday afternoon, by the steamer Creole.

The intelligence from the seat of war continues to be of an important and exciting character, and as the latest telegraphic despatch from the Crimea conveyed the announcement of the capture of two Russian towers, the Collins Steamer will be looked for this week with much anxiety, as we may confidently expect that she will be the bearer of news of further successes on the part of the Allies.

#### PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The finale approaches in the Crimea. On Thursday Government received intelligence that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

Private despatches, dated from the camp 4th instant, and transmitted by telegraph from Varna, state that new reconnaissances had been made, and that a further advance was expected.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that the French Minister of War has received the following despatch from Gen. Pelissier:—

CRIMEA, June 2, 10 p. m.—Advices received from Kertch, dated the 31st of May, announce that, on the refusal of the military authorities of Genitch, to situate on the northern extremity of the tongue of land at Arabat, to give up the government stores and ninety vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, drove out the troops and destroyed all the stores.—The enemy has thus lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers and 240 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch, received from Gen. Pelissier and dated from the Crimea, June 1, 10 p. m.:—"We have sprung two mines in front of the flagstaff bastion; the second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Carreening Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transversal line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each 40 centimetres thick in the inside, placed at equal distances, and buried just beneath the soil; each case containing one-fifth of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by our engineers."

LATEST.—Lord Raglan telegraphs, evening of the 8th:—"The Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French. Loss not known. Utmost gallantry displayed by all concerned."

ADMIRALTY, June 5, 1855.—The following intelligence, dated 4th June, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons:—"Capt. Moore, of H. M. S. Highflyer, who has just returned from the coast of Circassia, reports that the enemy had entirely evacuated Soujak Kaleh, after destroying all the public buildings, sixty guns and six mortars. The enemy appears to be concentrating at Anapa, and to be strengthening his works there. The fort on the road between Soujak Kaleh and Anapa is also evacuated."

#### VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

The final termination of negotiations at Vienna had been announced in Parliament by Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon, and it would appear that now there is no appeal except to the field of battle.

In Parliament, the adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, after a protracted debate, on Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass nem. con., viz: "That this House having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of war, until she shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honourable peace."

#### LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 26.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report to your Lordship that a portion of the allied armies took up a position yesterday on this side of the Tchernaya, the left of the French resting under a redoubt established upon the edge of this ridge, overlooking the valley, and opposite the Inkermann heights; the right extended beyond Tractor; and the ground more to the right, behind Tehorgoun, being occupied by the Sardinian troops aided in their advance by the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers and the Horse Artillery, under Colonel Parib.

Omar Pacha at the same time moved forward to the low heights in front of Balaklava, and thus afforded support to the French divisions before him. These were commanded by General Canrobert, who pushed forward across the bridge of Tractor, and drove the enemy who were not in great numbers, off, and having cleared his front, he withdrew to this side of the river where he now remains.

Sir Colin Campbell advanced the Royal Marines from the high ridge on our extreme right to a point commanding the old Baidar road; and Colonel Parib, with the regiments I have mentioned, reconnoitred the country on the immediate right of Gen. La Marmora's position, and patrolled along the Waronow road in the direction of Baidar.

The appearance and bearing of the Sardinian troops are highly satisfactory, and I anticipate the great advantage from their addition to this army, under their distinguished leader, Gen. La Marmora, whose zeal for the service and ardent desire to co-operate with us I am happy to have so early an opportunity of acknowledging and recording. Nothing of importance has occurred in the British trenches since I wrote to your Lordship on the 19th inst.

The death of Colonel Egerton, of the 77th, on the night of the 19th ultimo, as already announced to your Lordship, prevented my receiving in due course the official report of the conduct of the officers serving immediately under him, and it is only a few days ago that I learnt that Captain Gilby was the next in seniority to him, of the 77th, on the occasion, and that he had highly distinguished himself.

I deem it an act of justice to a most deserving officer to bring his conduct under the notice of your Lordship.

I enclose the returns of casualties to the 24th instant. Your Lordship will regret to see that Lieut. Williams, of the 17th has been severely wounded.

I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to your Lordship the brilliant success which attended an attack by the French army of some ambuscades at the head of the Quarantine Bay, and in front of a cemetery near it.—The attack was made on the night of the 22d, and the operation was completed on the following evening. The enemy had collected a very large force on the first occasion to resist our allies; but notwithstanding the French were enabled by their brilliant gallantry and determined resolution to maintain themselves in the pits at the head of the bay on the 22d, and on the 23rd to occupy the whole with less resistance on the part of the Russians, who are stated to have sustained a very severe loss.

The French were necessarily exposed to a very heavy fire, and were assailed by vastly superior numbers. The achievement they accomplished redounds therefore highly to their renown, and is hailed with satisfaction by all allies.

An expedition, composed of British, French and Turkish troops, sailed for Kertch on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and I hope soon to be able to announce the landing of the corps, and the result of its operations. It is commanded by Lieut-General Sir George Brown, and has been conveyed in English and French ships, under the command of Admiral Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Bruat, whose exertions to carry out this important service have been most conspicuous.

The 31st Regiment has arrived from Corfu. I am much concerned to have to report that Major-General Buller has been obliged by the failure of his health to leave the army. He has been constant in the discharge of his duty since he joined this army, distinguished himself both at Alma and Inkermann, and persevered in taking his turn in the trenches until driven by illness to withdraw.

I regret the loss of his services exceedingly. I have, &c.,  
RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.  
Total return of casualties from the 18th to the 29th of May inclusive:—2 rank and file killed: 1 drummer 13 rank and file wounded.

#### GENERAL PELISSIER'S DESPATCH.

General Pelissier, in a despatch, thus describes the splendid but sanguinary battles of the 22d and 23rd ult:—

The action commenced, at the signal of Gen. Peto, with indescribable impetuosity.—At the end of a few minutes all the ambuscades on the right were in our hands. The old soldiers of the foreign legion had carried everything, and being supported by the 28th regiment of the line, they established themselves before the Russian works and covered our workmen. But formidable Russian masses speedily issued from the Quarantine ravine, eager to engage and dispute the ground with singular obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, the voltigeurs of the guard, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till morning. Five times were the most distant ambuscades taken and retaken by the Russians and by our troops. These contests with the bayonet were terrible. Two other battalions of the voltigeurs of the guard, the 9th of foot chasseurs, and the 80th of the line, were again called to the place of combat, some to share in it, others to remove the dead and wounded: all did their duty.

In the midst of this glorious and bloody struggle, the engineering labours could not be carried on. We were forced to destroy the enemy's works in such a manner that he could not keep them himself next day, and necessity compelled us to postpone to the following night the second act of our undertaking. At the first dawn of day the Russians ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with dead bodies of the enemy.

At the attack on the left, the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity.—There also the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous charges were made at the point of the bayonet. But at the end of two hours the enemy lost heart and effected his retreat, while our engineers finally occupied the works in the Russian gabionade, which finally became our conquest.

On the following night it was necessary to finish what had been commenced with so much vigour; I regulated this second combat, and I expected complete success from this new effort of our valiant infantry.

The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The charge of these brave battalions belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th regiments, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and taken; the enemy, driven back, everywhere withdrew, firing a volley of musketry, which slackened by degrees, however, and finally ceased. The engineers were able to commence forthwith, and carry on their labours, notwithstanding the grape and the projectiles of every kind hurled from the place.

Our success, then, has been complete.—The extensive work on which the enemy depended for arresting our attacks, is in our possession; his gabions protected us, his un-