

the manner in which the Guards, and the Second Division were left exposed to the assault of the Russian army. What Lord Raglan replied is not known, but the end of it was (thus it was whispered in the camp) that the Duke went off in high dudgeon, intending to proceed to England, and tell them all "about Lord Raglan and the army."

SHELLS.—The destructive effects of shell are very uncertain. "I have seen," says the correspondent of the *Herald*, "twenty shells fired at a regiment and burst close over them, and not a man been hurt; and two minutes after three which burst at the same distance killed and wounded almost a whole company. During the battle of Inkermann, I was standing near some French artillery, when a shell pitched in a tent within ten feet of where I was standing with two or three French officers. Not hearing its fuse we took it for a round shot, and had turned our backs, when suddenly it exploded with a concussion which almost knocked us down. Except the momentary shock of the report we suffered nothing, though a piece of the same shell killed a horse and a French artilleryman, who were fifty yards distant at the other side of me. There are many instances of the same kind occurring to others."

THE PRISONERS OF THE TIGER.—The four young midshipmen—namely, Messrs. Hammond, Nind, Rowden, and Robinson—who will be remembered, were taken prisoners in the Tiger when the vessel was captured after going on shore near Odessa, have at length been liberated by the Czar, and have already arrived in England. Previously to leaving they were ordered from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and were to have had an interview with the Emperor; but the Czar was indisposed, and subsequently preferred not to see them. An officer, however, was appointed to attend them, and show them the lions of the Imperial city previous to their departure.

GOVERNMENT CARE OF OUR TROOPS IN THE EAST.—Large supplies of vegetables have arrived at Balaklava. An order has been transmitted to freight a ship of 250 or 350 tons from Venice to Balaklava, half with potatoes, and half with onions. Another has been sent to Trieste for a cargo of fresh vegetables and fur clothing. Inquiries have been instituted as to the possibility of procuring in Istria a supply of wooden houses for our soldiers in the Crimea. Messrs. Peio, Brassey, Betts, and Co. expect that their railway will convey a gun from Balaklava to the trenches in seven minutes.

SIR JOHN BURGOMEYNE AND THE ALMA.—There is a little story connected with the victory of the Alma which has only just reached the public. By an accident, the name of Sir John Burgomeyne, whose distinguished conduct was especially mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch, was omitted in the letter of the Duke of Newcastle, conveying Her Majesty's thanks to the army; and the omission excited no little surprise among the troops. The next mail, however, brought out another copy of the letter, handsomely acknowledging Sir John's services; and Lord Raglan instantly recalled his general order, and issued the letter in its new shape. The amended paragraph stands thus:—"The Queen commands me to convey through your Lordship Her Majesty's commendation and thanks to Lieut. General Sir John Burgomeyne, Lieut. General Sir George Brown, and the other generals of divisions, and to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army, who have on this occasion revived the recollections of the ancient glories of British arms, and added fresh lustre to the military fame of England."

THE ATTACK ON PETROPAULOVSK.—The following letter contains matter which calls for inquiry:—"We were landed to be under the orders of Captain Parker, of the Royal Marines, but under the command of Captain Burridge, R. N., late flag captain. As soon as the boats touched the shore, Captain Burridge cried out, 'Follow me, men; follow me, marines!' Off they all went into the thicket; some taking one direction, some another, and all going in a different one to that which was laid down. At this time musket and grape shots were flying around us. After getting through the thicket, we ascended a hill, when the enemy very soon surrounded us. It was dreadful to see how our poor fellows were falling in all directions. They drove us over an immense cliff; how we got down I don't know. At this time, poor Captain Parker was shot, and a French officer, Lieutenants McCallum and Clements were each wounded badly in the head. A steamer seeing the state of affairs came up to cover our retreat. We were perfectly paralysed and took to the boats. Some few who were left on the beach were open to a deadly fire from the enemy, which came from all directions. A more disastrous or ill-managed affair never took place. Out of 350 landed, about 107 were killed or wounded; and the only effect produced must have been that of giving the enemy the most thorough contempt of the powers of the foe they have to deal with. Is it not deplorable that naval officers will take military command; and the more so particularly in this instance, for a better officer than poor Parker does not exist?"

Two drafts of convalescents, 1,200 each, had left Scutari for the Crimea, and also three regiments; in all about 5,000 men.

An Irish sergeant, writing to his brother, says:—"I know not the moment I should fall, probably never to rise; but God protected me, and the guardianship of His Holy Mother shielded me in these trying dangers."

The poor Russian wounded lie out night after night, from sheer inability on our part to get them in fast enough—we do our best, saw Russians lying wounded, and burying the dead, and all is not yet done.

The French Army of the Crimea has fresh read every second day, having established ways to the number of fifteen or sixteen, and old off to a certain number of men who are accustomed to this duty, and thus become the sakers of the army. They have more than once presented our army with a day's provision of fresh-baked bread.

One of the military sub-intendants was personally superintending on the battle-field of Inkermann the removal of the wounded. An English colour, affected by this touching solicitude for the soldiers, threw himself into the arms of that functionary, crying out, "I do not know what the future may reserve to me, but I swear that personally I will never draw the sword against France!"—*Monteur de l'Armée.*

Mr. Swaby, of the 41st Regiment, fell at the battle of Inkermann. His body was brought into camp three hours after the engage-

ment, pierced with nine wounds. The men of his company who last saw him called to him, saying that they were surrounded, and begged him to retire, when he answered, "No, I will not; I'll fight to the last." He was seen to discharge his revolver several times, and to use his sword. A Russian officer, was close to him, with a sword-cut on the head.

Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., is at Scutari, and has volunteered to write letters for the men. They are very glad of his services, and he is seen sitting hour after hour on the beds, most patiently writing the words which will cheer many hearts at home. Mr. Osborne's son is also engaged in the same work. Mr. Osborne has some funds, and generally adds one or two pounds to Mr. Stafford's letter, where the wives or families at home are in need.

One of the officers of the horse artillery rode up to me and told me that the general was wounded. I, with him, immediately turned off, and found poor General Strangways lying on the ground, with his left leg shattered to atoms. He asked who I was, and when I told him, said, "Now, remember, I die the death of a soldier." He was bleeding profusely, and I put a tourniquet on his leg, and got four of our men to carry him on a stretcher to the rear. He died very shortly.

Poor Allix, my greatest friend in the world, writes a young officer of the "Royal" regiment to his sister, felt nearly cut in two by a round shot. We buried him yesterday, the whole regiment attending, besides great numbers from other corps. It has cast a gloom over most of us. He was beloved everywhere, and was one of the most honourable, handsome, fine, dashing fellows that ever lived. His loss as an officer will be long felt in the regiment; but by me, as a friend, will be remembered for ever.

A SCOTCH SERGEANT OF ARTILLERY writing to his wife, says:—"I have run many a narrow escape, but, through God's mercy, I have always escaped unhurt, for which I thank the Wise Disposer of all Events, and that we may yet meet again and be happy once more is my constant request to the Giver of all Good. How do you get your money? it is always in my mind; and how is our little darling? I think I see her now asking God to bless her dear father; surely her prayers are heard, for I am always in good health and spirits, and friends with everybody."

AN EFFECTIVE SHOT.—Lieutenant-Commander Joffie has been for some time in his gun-boat the Arrow at Eupatoria, which place is kept constantly on the alert by the Cossacks who hover round; a large party of them were pointed out to the Arrow, and, though they considered themselves well out of range, Lieutenant Joffie managed to plump a shot at 3,400 yards right in among them, killing, as they were informed next day, a Turk, some 16, and astonishing the rest as to cause them to bolt from the proximity of such terrible long shots.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.—A letter from the French camp before Sebastopol says:—"Recently, in a house to which some Cossacks had not been found in a room, and on the point of being suffocated with the smoke, a child of about eighteen months' old, elegantly dressed, and having a gold cross suspended from its neck. The poor infant smiled upon our grenadiers, who removed it, and have adopted it until the family to whom it belongs shall be discovered. It is curious to see the grenadiers fondling the baby, and treating it with as much tenderness as it could receive from its mother."

I held my wooden canteen to the lips of a Russian wounded and dying, in every stage of pitiable human suffering. Sometimes to kiss my feet, and, crossing themselves, took off their caps, pointed to Heaven, and blessed me in their uncouth tongue. I responded by also looking upwards, and pronouncing the only words I found had in common, "Christian," and the name of our blessed Saviour. My eyes fill with tears as I write. I am sorry to say they give no quarter to our wounded; such are their orders. Poor ignorant fanatics! their leaders tell them we are devils in human shape, that on our side we give no quarter, and are fighting against God and the Emperor."

A STAFFORDSHIRE MAN. In a letter dated Oct. 30th, referring to the disastrous charge of the light cavalry on the 25th, says:—"There was Lord George's regiment (Lord George Paget), the 11th Hussars, 13th, 17th, and 8th Hussars, all cut to pieces. Lord George's regiment is cut up terribly; but he has escaped as yet. He has proved himself worthy to be called the Marquis Anglesby's son. He fought at the head of his regiment like a hero. I was told by an old soldier that got wounded by his side, that Lord George waved his sword, saying, 'Now, my lads, for old England! Fight—conquer or die!' and led his men on gallantly. The Major is killed; and one lieutenant killed. Mr. Joffie is supposed to be shot; they can't find him."

SEVERAL ENGLISH OFFICERS, wounded at the Alma, lately passed through Paris, and ventured to dress in uniform (their only clothes) into the Tuileries gardens. With shattered bodies and tarnished embroidery they looked as became men who had been fighting for their country. The people pressed round them in all directions, and gave most hearty signs of their sympathy, desiring to shake them by their undamaged hand, for most of them had one arm in a sling. "Voilà des braves de l'Alma," was heard in all directions, mingled with words of good-fellowship from the men, and of pity from the softer sex. An old man, more practical than the rest, judging from the condition of their uniforms and their honourable scars that they must want money, offered to supply them with anything they required, and was quite grieved that they had no occasion to avail themselves of his generosity.

THE LOSERS OF THE 93RD. It has been naturally remarked as a curious fact, that although the 93rd Highlanders are mentioned in every account of the battle which took place at Balaklava on the 25th ult., as having turned the fortunes of the day, no mention should have been made of them in the list of killed or wounded. The return, we regret to think, must be imperfect; and a letter which we received yesterday from Scutari, from a soldier in the 93rd regiment, confirms this suspicion. He writes on the 30th October: "Two transports have arrived here from Sebastopol with sick and wounded. They have had an engagement in the field; the Russians attacked our position from the rear, and were met by the cavalry, and 93rd Highlanders in the valley of Balaklava; and our light cavalry has been fearfully cut up; 20 of the gallant Greys are here wounded. Only two of the 93rd have come this length, and they have only had three killed."—*Irishness Courier.*

We were under a very heavy fire of shot and shell. Major Townsend saw the critical position of his guns, and most wisely gave the order to retire, as we were quite unsupported; but too late—the enemy's skirmishers had come up to the guns. However, five out of six escaped; and, one of our men seeing the last, as was then supposed, certain to be taken, judiciously spiked it. The gun belonged to a division of our battery, to which was attached young Miller, one of our lieutenants; and poor Major Townsend, turning round his horse, seeing what was likely to occur, cried out, "You won't disgrace me." The words were hardly out of his mouth when a shell burst in among us, and one unfortunate fragment struck him in the head, and literally crushed it to pieces,

of course killed him immediately. Miller drew his sword, and single-handed, galloped his horse towards the gun, riding down one, and cutting down a second Russian. He alone turned aside a dozen of the enemy, and we recovered the gun. He returned with his gun without having received even a scratch.

The Rev. George Lawless, A. M., Assistant-Chaplain to the Second Division of the British forces in the East; in giving an account of his visits among the wounded, says:—"Many a one seemed to have a ear to hear, and joined fervently in prayer, some that, if spared, they might realize the blessing of 'entering into life eternal.' Several, while conscious that their wound was mortal, exhibited the greatest patience under agony, and expressed meek and humble, but cheerful and hearty faith, in their Lord and Saviour. Poor Major Dalton was pierced through the stomach. He was very weak, expressed anxiety about his 'poor wife and children.' He joined fervently in prayer, casting his care upon God, and declared his truth in the Saviour. He was calm and resigned, but in extreme pain. He did not survive many hours. I went next in quest of General Adams, and found him in great pain from a musket wound through the ankle. He bore the pain and expressed himself as a Christian. I found poor Colonel Blair in great pain, and breathing with difficulty, not expecting to survive the night. He had been wounded through the stomach. He was in deep concern for his soul, and timidly desirous to lay hold of the hope for sinners. He joined earnestly in prayer. Oh! how solemn to witness the soul's anxiety in its last ebbing moments! and how anxious the ministerial task (in such a case) to guard against a false peace, and yet not withhold the free promise of perfect peace through Christ."

China. We are so much interested in the Crimea, that we seem scarce able to turn our thoughts elsewhere. But surely affairs in China, though not of such immediate interest, are yet of vast and unpeakable importance. By late letters we hear that fearful heresies are arising among the rebels. One of them calls himself 'the saviour of the world.' Another declares that he is the Holy Spirit? The cry is for more missionaries who may seize the present advantageous crisis and use it well before it be too late. It is pleasant to see that in spite of these great errors the Bible is circulated freely. The following embraces the latest political news.

HONG-KONG, Oct. 11.—The present mail conveys to Europe no news of interest from China. It is true that a shock of earthquake was felt here and at Canton on the 29th ult., but it was very slight; this phenomenon was followed by a severe hurricane, which did considerable damage to the shipping outside. The Thomas Chadwick and Eliza Thornton—the latter an American vessel from California—were wrecked, and other vessels were dismantled.

At Canton matters remain much the same as previously reported. The Mandarin forces still held the city, but act only on the defensive. The rebels are apparently getting tired of starving the city into a capitulation, or there is disorganization among their bands. Trade is beginning to be re-established, and two chops of tea recently were brought down unmolested, probably owing to the payment of black mail.

At Shanghai the insurgents still hold the place, but they are falling off in numbers and energy, without receiving any reinforcements, so that it is probable they will endeavour to make terms with the Imperialists. From Nanking or Peking we have no news, and must wait the return of the British and French Plenipotentiaries ere intelligence can be gained from these quarters.

The whereabouts of Admiral Sir James Stirling is unknown, and nothing more has transpired respecting his movements in the direction of Sika.

India.

The following is from the summary of the *Bombay Times*:—"The past fortnight has been singularly barren of intelligence. The weather, which was just clearing up at the date of last despatch, has since then continued dry and favourable for the harvest, which is now being rapidly cleared off the ground; the rice crops in the neighbourhood being unusually heavy. Strange to tell, for the opening of the cold weather, we have not a single war in prospect—a hostile movement against any quarter to advert to, or a collision, disturbance, or foray to describe. We have intelligence from Burmah to the 10th of October. The long expected embassy from Ava had reached Rangoon at last; they arrived on the 9th, with a large train of attendants, and a vast display of presents, the gems and treasures of Burmese art intended for Her Majesty. The golden footed Monarch is now anxious to enter into a Treaty with the English, but entreats of us that we may restore some portion of the territory we seized during the recent war. The late Governor of Rangoon is in chains, together with the celebrated robber chief Mee-too, who gave us so much annoyance eighteen months ago. From having committed some breach of official etiquette, addressing the Marquis of Dalhousie as 'Commissioner of Bengal' in place of Governor-General, the Embassy is doing penance for the present, and will not be officially recognised until the Resident be so instructed from Calcutta. The difficulty on the present occasion is that the deputation represent a successful usurper only, the voice of the lawful Monarch, who does not happen to enjoy the confidence of his people, being still for war. The disturbances in the Nizam's country have for the present blown over, and even the robbers in the north-west frontier have just now ceased from troubling. Colonel Outram's successor at Aden (Colonel Coghlan) is a man of good talents, through business habits, and great judgment and prudence, in all respects eminently qualified for the appointment. He has been directed by the Governor-General to resort to the most vigorous measures with our enemies, and carry fire and sword should it be deemed requisite among the tribes who have for sixteen years incessantly annoyed us."

Australia.

The Australian letters by the Overland Mail are filled with unanimous complaints of the rockless and continuous shipment of goods from England. The gold returns were steady and large. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the amounts brought into Melbourne by escort, from the 1st of July to the 16th of September, were 414,622 ounces against 464,420 in 1853; but, as the quantities brought by hand were much larger than formerly, the actual total, it is believed, would show a considerable augmentation. Fresh discoveries continued to be made, and increased attention was being given to quartz

crushing. At Sydney a Bill had been brought before the Legislature to incorporate an undertaking called the Fitzroy Iron and Coal Company, for the purpose of working mines near Berrima, about sixty-five miles from Sydney, which have for some time been considered valuable. The iron ore and coal are said to be so situated as to require little labour. The *Sydney Herald* likewise gives favourable accounts of the progress of the coal mines of the Australian Agricultural Company, the difficulties formerly experienced from constant strikes on the part of the men being obviated by the adoption of peace work, which enables the most industrious to earn extraordinary wages.

Sir Charles Hotham, has paid a visit to the goldfields of his Government; as he did not go in state, and dispensed even with the attendance of an "orderly," he was some time among the diggers at Bendigo before he was recognized. His Excellency and his lady were most loyally received throughout their tour, and Sir Charles has evidently impressed the mining population very favourably.

Seven Days Later!

The Steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Sunday last—her dates are to the 16th December. News from Seat of War unimportant—no movements of consequence having taken place. Allies unable to work their heavy battery guns, trenches being filled with water.

A report from Sebastopol states that 5,000 Russians had retreated from their second line of defence.

Parliament was opened on the 12th by the Queen in person.

The Queen's Speech relates principally to the war.

The conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance between Austria, France and England is announced and large reinforcements of Troops are called for, that the war may be prosecuted with vigour.

The conclusion of a Treaty with the United States settling numerous questions of interest, is also alluded to.

MARKETS.—Wheat 4d. to 6d. advance.—Flour 1s.—fair inquiry.—Corn quiet and unchanged.—Consols 92.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Atlantic met with an accident to her rudder and was obliged to return to Liverpool, which detained her until the 13th.

SEBASTOPOL, 14th Dec.—Nothing can be done on account of heavy rains—the trenches are full of water and roads impassable.

Omer Pacha was at Varna embarking 19 battalions of troops for the Crimea.

A Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords to enlist a German and Swiss Legion.—Also a Bill in the Commons to send the Militia to garrisons abroad.

Nothing has yet been heard of a loan.

The Danish Ministry had been reinstated.

China trade dull.

Parliament had voted thanks to the Army in Crimea.

The duration of the session depends on the progress of the Government measures, but if passed will probably adjourn in a week.

General Ostermeier had arrived in the Crimea to take command of Dannenberg's Division.

If the present negotiations do not procure peace, Russia is to call on a levy of a million of men to take the field as early as possible.

Chente Pasha has been appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

TEMPERANCE.

Duty of Government.

"Assuredly, government is bound to stop the ravages of intemperance. The just and paternal power of the government ought to be employed for the protection, not the destruction of the people. We demand protection against the marauding army of drunkard-makers. We have an example of successful legislation on this subject in Maine and Connecticut, which 'every state and nation on earth may wisely and gloriously follow. Let this State follow that example, and it may be the Excelsior State of the Union. The example of that State, whose motto is *Divine* is worthy to be the directory of all human governments. We cannot praise too highly the law by which they have almost annihilated the rum traffic in the State of Maine. Let them sustain and emulate the example of that State in every other state and cities against it, who by this act, have their wealth, and it will be, perhaps, all things considered, the greatest moral victory, by force of righteous law, ever yet achieved. 'If you could transfer the operations of such a law to this city, it would diminish the number of arrests for crime, 5,000, if not 10,000 every three months. In 1850 the commitments to the City Prison were 21,300, and of these 18,800 were, on their own confession, intemperate. In 1851 the arrests for crime were 36,000, for drunkenness and like offenses, 29,000. In six months of the present year the criminal arrests were 25,000, of which at least 20,000 are traceable directly to rum. Five-sixths of the whole police service of the city, with all the expenses of the courts for punishment and restraint, are chargeable to intemperance, and this amount is rapidly increasing. If you seat the bare pecuniary argument without reference to morals, against the opponents of the Maine Law, you ride over them rough-shod. Their pecuniary interest, to have the Maine Law put down, is large, but your pecuniary interest to have the Maine Law set up is incomparably larger and ought to prevail. They will lose property if the law passes, but you will lose more if it does not pass. If you talk of dollars and cents, we are ready to meet you. If the Maine Law was put in operation here, the wealth of the city would be increased by millions. Industrious and happy families would be created where now there is nothing but brutal strife, starvation, cursing, and misery; adulterous and vicious almost countless, while murders and homicides, now so rife and terrible, would almost cease. The Sabbath, with its peace and holy influences, would be as the Shekinah of God's presence. All causes of moral poverty and profligacy would be increased, and new sources of good and powers of mercy opened. Every interest of evil would go down, and every interest of good would come up. The uttermost parts of the earth would feel the benign effect of such a law enacted and sustained in this one State. It would be a blow at the kingdom and power of Satan mightier than has been struck for centuries. It would be as if the angel had come down from Heaven with the great chain in his hand to lay hold on the dragon, the old serpent, which is the devil, Satan, and bind him a thousand years. Happy God would grant that we may soon see a happy day—Prohibitionist."

The Clock strikes Ten.

"Politician. 'Come, gentlemen, no more drink. It is Sunday night, and the clock is striking ten.'"

"The Act of Parliament for closing public houses, except between the hours of one and half past two on Sunday afternoon, and from six to ten at night, came in to operation on the 13th of August last. One of the London City Missionaries, who, in his district, where rioting and lawlessness were formerly most fearful at the midnight hour of the Sabbath, it is now comparatively quiet a few minutes after ten o'clock, and 'it will be a good thing, even for publicans and their families, if Parliament shuts up the public houses entirely on the Sunday.'—*Br. Paper.* The Scotch are in advance of the English."

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Religious Newspapers.

Neither those who conduct our religious journals, nor their readers, individually, can properly estimate the important bearings of such agencies for good. In order to do this, it would be necessary to traverse the entire field over which a widely circulated paper finds its way, and enter every household where it is a visitant. Even then it would be impracticable to ascertain the full and tent in which the tens of thousands of readers were indebted to this source for intelligence, old large views, piety and efficiency, inasmuch by they can scarcely form a correct idea themselves of the extent to which they have been benefited, by what is received in weekly portions through series of years. In many cases, the religious newspaper is the only channel of communication with the world at large. Not a few families rely upon it entirely for their secular as well as religious information. Its arrival is always eagerly awaited. A derangement of the mails, or the failure of a single number, is a daily Christian to the household. It is not simply taken, but it runs over, and then thrown aside for a paper; it is returned to again and again, until every article, even to the advertisement, has been perused; it passes into the hands of every member of the family, undergoing in each case, perhaps, a similar process. It is referred to in the conversations of friends and neighbors; its opinions and statements are quoted; in fact, it comes at last to be regarded as a sort of living companion, and as an old and reliable friend. With some, too, it supplies the place of books, where books would seldom or never reach them. During a recent visit of one of the editors of this journal to the interior of another State, he was told by an intelligent lady, that after reading our Children's Column regularly to her children, who always listened with avidity, she was accustomed to cut out the articles and paste them in a book, so that already she had made quite a volume.—She said that but few books, except those intended for schools, were brought to her place of residence, and that she was indebted to *The Presbyterian*, to a great extent, for fresh reading for her children. This is but one of thousand instances that could be brought forward to illustrate the important work accomplished by every properly conducted journal. Whilst these facts are encouraging to those engaged in editorial labors, they should also stimulate readers who know the value of such papers, to exert themselves to extend their circulation, and introduce them into families where none are taken.—*Presbyterian.*

ALBION MINES.—Having received our information from a source we can depend on, we are warranted in stating, that the operations of the General Mining Association, at the Sydney and Lingen Mines, in Cape Breton, next season, will be fully equal to the expected increased demand for Coals. Already at Pictou, large contracts for the Building of Workmen's Houses, and the Construction of Wharves, have been or are about to be entered into; and by an advertisement in this Journal, it will be seen that tenders are to be received on Friday week next, for the construction in all, or forty four houses, at the above named Mines in this Island. A similar delay to that experienced during the season, now drawing to its close, in the shipment of Coals, will not have to be encountered by Freighters and shipowners next year; the prevention of which inconvenience and detention, will have the effect of giving a fresh impulse to the already rapidly increased demand abroad for Coals from this quarter; a branch of business that will also be greatly extended under the operations of free Reciprocal trade with the United States.—*C. B. News.*

BERMUDA.—A large and influential meeting was lately held at Bermuda in aid of the patriotic fund for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans left by the soldiers and sailors in the East. Why has there been no such meeting in this city, and in every town and village of the Province? Surely people in Nova Scotia, so favoured in every way, will not be satisfied with a grant from the Public Chest, which nobody feels, and which draws forth no individual sympathies with the sorrows and sufferings of our brave army. The Hon. Mr. Johnston on a late occasion in the Assembly, forcibly expressed his hope that what the Legislature has done will but lead the way to a still larger exercise of private benevolence.—Halifax has ever been forward in responding to the call of suffering humanity from whatever quarter they may come, and we are persuaded that it but requires some one to set the good work in motion, in order to secure the contributions of the whole community.—*Halifax Church Times.*

Lord Elgin and suite arrived at Boston on Saturday the 23rd ult., from Quebec, on their way to New York, to take passage for England by the steamer Pacific, of the Collins line, on Wednesday the 27th.

There is pleasure in the business which God calls us to and employs us in; Adam's work was so far from being an alloy, that it was an addition to the pleasures of Paradise; he could not but be happy, if he had been idle: it is still so, he that will not work, has no right to eat bread.

The Presbyterian says that a gentleman, who is attached to a fashionable watering place, has written the following:

"I am becoming more and more attached to simple texts and simple, plain truth is as great sermons here. Country air, after the great refreshing as the city."

Five of the sweetest words in the English language are:—Hear, Hope, Home, Happiness, and Heaven.

There is an evidence of great hardness to be more about our sufferings, than about our joys.—*Henry.*

Letters Received.

Rev. Dr. Cramp; Rev. C. Spurgeon; Rev. John Macgregor; Bro. Magee says "prospects are encouraging" in his field of labour. Rev. J. Newcomb 7 new subscribers—many thanks for his successful exertions for the "Visitor"; John T. Smith, Esq., Frederick; D. J. Taylor. Bro. Taylor says, "I would not without your valuable paper for twice the amount I pay."

F. C. Grant, Esq., Bend; Rev. W. L. Hopkins, Bro. M. says, "your paper has just come to hand. I feel deeply interested in the circulation of the Visitor, and shall use my endeavors to enlarge your list of subscribers."—Gilbert Welsh, Esq., Western, N. S.; The new edition has been ordered, and all directions in the above attended to.

Money Received.—Mr. John Robinson, City, 7s. 6d.; Mr. John D. Smith, 6s. 6d.; Mr. J. T. Smith, 5s. 6d.; N. S. 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Turnbull, City, 7s. 6d.; Rev. J. Newcomb, 10s.; J. Crandal, Esq., 25s.; Rev. W. L. Hopkins, 7s. 6d.; Rev. J. Magee, 17s. 6d.; Mr. J. D. Taylor, 10s.; Mr. John D. Smith, 7s. 6d.; Gilbert Welsh, Esq., 7s. 6d.; Mr. Francis Parker, 10s.; Deacon B. Barton City, 7s. 6d.; Mr. James Robinson, Nictaux, N. S., 7s. 6d.

DIFFERENT indeed are the praises and censures of human history from God's eternal record! On that day when the hearts of all are revealed, the deeds which men call great will sink into the insignificance to which their low motives justly consign them. The darkness of the world will be gone. Then the false judgments of mankind will be reversed; and many that were first shall be last; and the last shall be first.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Parental Example.

A mother related the following seemingly trifling incident, which forcibly illustrates the importance and power of parental example:

As I was about to enter my nursery, to look after my little ones, I observed the youngest, a boy of three years of age, looking over a fence on the road side.

Suddenly, December 19th, 1854, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Abigail, beloved wife of Deacon M. Lamb, of Dorchester, Mass. experienced religion, under the preaching of Elder J. Wallace, and was baptized by Father Joseph Crandal. Her piety was not in name merely, but was an abiding principle, exemplifying itself in her obedient and reverent attitude towards the Lord, and in her devotedness to the cause of truth. Our departed sister evinced a holy interest in the spiritual welfare of the young, and sought both by precept and example to lead them into the right path. Long will our pious admiring hearts be remembered. Her unexpected death is deeply deplored, not only by the church of which she was a valuable member, but by a numerous circle of friends, and by the community generally. She was interested in the new burying ground at Menemacook, and the afflictive dispensation improved in a sermon by Elder W. A. Coleman, from Rev. vii. and 17. May her afflicted husband be sustained by the cheering thought that his loss is her eternal gain.—*Communicated.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Monday.—Ship William Vail, Wishart, Portland, 6—Jas. Moran, ballast.

Barnes Ross, Silverwood, New York, 7—R. Rankin, & Co., ballast.

Vortex, Allen, Boston, 5—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

Elias Pike, Brown, Eastport, 4—Cushing & Co., ballast.

Brig "Victor," Porter, Boston, 4—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

J. G. Hall, Perry, Providence, 3—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

Bowtell, Matthews, Eastport, 2—Stewart & McLean, ballast.

Brig. Bloomer, King, New York, 7—Wm. Thomson, general cargo.

Robert Mow, Winchester, Eastport, Master, ballast.