

yet thou knowest not, but who knoweth thee, and who is greater than Moses!" The young Jew grasped Hans by the hand, and taking off his cap, made a respectful bow and departed. "May the Lord ingratiate him into his own olive tree!" said Hans, looking upward and resuming his work, when the form of the Jew was lost to him as he turned into the neighboring street.

My story is ended. The substance of it was told by a distinguished Christian Jew, as we walked together in the streets of Hamburg. What became of Hans I could not learn. But the young Jew is now Mr. N. —, for many years an eminent and successful missionary to his brethren in Silesia.

Reader, let us derive one lesson before we part; it is this: If the seed of truth is in thine hand, sow in any field which God provides for thee in his providence; and the least seed may become a great tree, whose fruit may feed many souls, and make glad thine own, here or hereafter, with exceeding joy.—*Edinburgh Ch. Magazine.*

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**THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.**  
SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 24, 1855.

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### Aid to the Religious Press.

All competent judges recognize in the Religious Press rightly conducted, an agency of tremendous power in promoting the interests of truth and holiness in the world. Admitting this to be a fact, then it follows by undeniable inference that it is a sacred duty, binding upon all religious people to give it their hearty co-operation and support. Impressed with this sentiment the several denominations in these provinces as well as in the larger sections of Christendom have each their religious newspaper, and each denomination feels itself sacredly pledged to its own distinctive organ. So far as Christian people have any denominational bias or attach any importance to their own distinctive principles, so far, while they wish well to all papers that are doing good in the world, will they as a matter of consistency give their own paper the preference. It matters not how many other periodicals may find a place on their tables, they will take good care that the representative of their own denomination is not absent. True, there are some people, who have no fixed sentiments. They may belong in name to some given church, but they attach no importance to the sentiments by which their denomination is distinguished, and therefore if they can save a few pence by taking any other paper, they will do so. A few pence, or a few shillings at most is of more importance to them than the progress of the denomination to which by profession they belong; but these cases are the exceptions and not the general rule. Most persons making any pretensions to religious consistency will not fail to give their support to such agencies as are best adapted to extend the religious sentiments and interests of their own creed. Hence you find Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Freewill Baptists, &c., each in their turn looking after the interests of that section of the religious press which best represents their own particular opinions, and in proportion as they are thus influenced they will be anxious to do what they can for their own denominational paper.

Now there are many ways by which we may aid a religious paper. For example, pastors can render it essential service by recommending it to their people from the pulpit, and in their visits from house to house. Missionaries and Colporteurs can aid it by promoting its circulation in the families with which they may come in contact. Parents may aid it by introducing it into their families, and giving it a prominent place in the literature of their households. The richer members of churches may aid it by taking copies to distribute amongst the families of such of their brethren as are not able to pay for it themselves, and all may aid it by offering the prayer of faith in its behalf. It may be well in this connexion to say that one very effectual way of contributing support to a newspaper is by taking it, reading it, and paying for it in good time.

But there is one other way in which important service can be rendered to the religious press, to which we beg to invite special attention. Is a Christian man competent to write instructive and stirring articles for the religious newspaper? Then we say he ought to do so. This is just the medium through which he may bring his thoughts to bear upon others upon an enlarged scale. Some of our readers for example are accustomed to prepare addresses with a good deal of care for the pulpit, and having done so, they deliver them to some two or three hundred people. So far good is done; but let them put their thoughts upon the printed page, and the sphere of their influence becomes greatly enlarged. Their hearers are counted by hundreds, but their readers by thousands. Now this is a sort of aid, which cannot be too highly valued. In order to keep your paper new and fresh you must have good original articles, and the more you have of them, if they are not too long, the better. We ask our brethren who are competent to use their pen in this way, to read and ponder the following thoughts upon this subject extracted from a leading editorial which appeared some time ago in the *Examiner*.

"The prosperity of the religious press is not a matter which concerns its conductors alone. Considered as a business matter only, it is undoubtedly their private affair, and has no special claims upon the interests of others. But in its most important relations it is not their private affair. It exists for the accomplishment of purposes in which all Christian people are interested. Properly conducted, it is a vast power for good. What Christian

pastor who has any adequate conception of the nature and importance of his own work, would be willing to drop out from his aids in performing it, the influence of a well-conducted, able, and vigilant religious newspaper? What intelligent Christian, who sees society in its present active condition, as if determining the forms of a new civilization, for some fresh experiment of humanity upon this continent, would be willing to lose from the influences which are to determine the character of society, the power of the religious press?

In asking aids, therefore, the conductors of the religious press ask aid in a common cause. Patronage comes back to patrons by increasing the power of the press to do good. Readers multiplied by extending the circulation of such a press, multiply the minds brought under a healthful and beneficent influence. The pastor who deposits a good religious newspaper in the family which did not take one before, plants an agency among the most efficient that can aid his ministry. He multiplies his own hearers, increases their intelligence, and prepares them the better to listen to the appeals of truth from his lips. Indeed, it may be doubted whether a more efficient helper in the work of evangelization can be devised, than is found in the influence of a religious press of a true character, and on this ground it may appeal to Christian pastors, and to all Christians, for aid in extending its circulation.

But there is another aid which the religious press requires as well. Editorial diligence and ability, and money liberally expended in procuring the ablest writers, and the most abundant information on current events, are indispensable, but they are not enough for the purposes and influence of the religious press. It is in the nature of things impossible that the conductors of the press should be able to gather all news of public interest, or to reach all shades and forms of public discussions, without voluntary contributions to their columns. Such contributions are indispensable to its highest efficiency and usefulness, and are a welcome aid. It has often been to us a wonder that our best writers, those best able to reach and move the churches and the public generally, are among the most reluctant to use the press. Let them reflect on the power which it may be made to wield. It is an interesting fact, that among the agencies most influential in inciting our Revolution, and in determining the shape of our government, were series of newspaper articles, published in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, at a time when the circulation of the press was vastly less than now. It has been so in England. Indeed, many of the modern productions which are destined to live while the world stands, appeared originally as newspaper articles, spontaneously contributed—perhaps thrown off in hours of comparative leisure, without a thought of the vast results to be produced. Men who wish to make their mark upon the world—men whose own souls are deeply moved by current discussions and events, and who desire to cast their influence on the side of Christian truth and the world's best progress, will find it difficult to make broader, or deeper, or more permanent impressions than they can make through the columns of a widely circulated religious journal. This is a kind of co-operation which such journals need.—a kind which they must have in order to their highest success."

### Death of Deacon Thomas Bishop.

We are informed that this beloved brother in Christ departed this life on Friday the 12th inst., and that on the following Sabbath his body was committed to its final resting place in the old cemetery at Nictaux, where so many of the Lord's people slumber in hope of a joyful resurrection at the last day. This intelligence was as unexpected to us as it was painful. On our return from Liverpool we called to see him, and found him in the enjoyment of good health. In fact he seemed as likely to live for 20 years longer, or more, as the most active man in the country. Before parting we bowed in supplication at the mercy seat, as we had oftentimes done in past days, but little thinking it would be the last time we should enjoy this privilege on earth—but so it has proved to be. Deacon Bishop is dead, and we shall see him no more until we meet him a glorified spirit in heaven.

He was the son of Deacon William Bishop, of precious memory, and for the last 25 years has filled the Deacon's office in the Baptist church at Nictaux. It may be truthfully said of him as was said of Stephen, one of the first Deacons of the infant church in Jerusalem; "A man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." He was a living witness for God in his family, in the church and in the community generally. His life was a practical illustration of the power of the religious element to subject the whole man to the obedience of the faith; and his death will occasion a blank not easily filled.

In our last conversation with him he was deploring the loss which he had sustained in the death of the beloved wife of his youth, who had been taken from him less than a year ago. She too lived and died in the faith and hope of the gospel, and after a short separation they have met, we doubt not, in that better land to recount the labours and trials of the way, and to solace in the embrace of infinite love, where sickness and death can never come.

Their orphan children are six in number, four sons and two daughters. The parents had labored diligently and zealously for the salvation of their beloved ones, and they laboured not in vain. Before their removal they had the happiness of seeing them all, save one, profess faith in the friend of sinners, and give themselves in covenant to the Christian church. God grant the sustaining influence of his grace to the children in this time of sad bereavement, and enable them henceforth to follow in the footsteps of their parents as they followed Christ!

### A Second Whitfield.

Young Spurgeon, a Baptist preacher in London, whose name has been mentioned several times in the *Visitor*, preached the other day at Hackney, in the open air, to a congregation of 12,000 people. Our exchanges say that he is creating as much excitement as Whitfield and Irving did in their day. He is the son of a Baptist minister, has had no collegiate training, but his eloquence is said to be of the most commanding and brilliant type. His voice has the characteristics of Whitfield's, and is capable of being heard distinctly by an assemblage of ten thousand people. He has a brother, a youth of 17, who has commenced preaching, and who is spoken of as superior to himself. These extraordinary young men should be remembered in the prayers of God's people of every name, that they may not be exalted above measure by the unparalleled popularity attendant upon their ministry, and that like Whitfield and the Wesleys they may be instrumental in re-kindling the fire of reformation in British Churches, and in plucking multitudes of perishing sinners as brands from the burning.

We are pleased to see by the following communication, that the Rev. E. N. Harris, Seaman's Chaplain, was much encouraged during his recent visit to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and that a liberal sum was contributed by the friends of the Sailor there, in aid of the important mission in which he is engaged.—The example of the pious captain referred to, in giving his men every Saturday afternoon to prepare for the duties of the Sabbath, is surely worthy of imitation by all captains of ships. Such an arrangement must be highly conducive to right impressions in regard to the sacredness of God's holy day.

### Bethel Flag.

ST. JOHN, OCT. 23, 1855.

Dear Brother,—At a recent visit to Yarmouth, N. S., where the friends of the sailor assembled en masse at the tabernacle, hundreds of whom could not gain admittance, I witnessed one of the most interesting meetings of my life. The clergy of the town, (except the Rev. George Christie, whose ingress was prevented, owing to the multitude who thronged the aisles, even up into the pulpit,) followed the subscriber in brief but thrilling addresses in behalf of sailor redemption. The Rev Messrs Wilson and Davis kindly volunteered to call with me on a few friends who heartily pledged well towards the erection of a Bethel in this city, commensurate with its growing wants. Of the £80 subscribed (including collections) about £55 was paid; aside from a purse handed me by two ladies of the congregational Church, containing £10, which will appear in the forthcoming report as "Ladies' Offerings."

But while I would be pleased to give expression to my own convictions in relation to the good people of Yarmouth, they must for the present yield to an extract from a letter which was handed me, accompanied by the first Bethel Flag ever hoisted in this part, if not on the Continent. The author, Capt. George Allen, now of the firm of "Messrs. Allen & Brown," though in easy circumstances, and very respectably connected in Yarmouth, has nevertheless lost none of his former interest in the temporal and eternal welfare of the sailor. And though his kind note was not intended for publication, I presume he will excuse my handing to you the following extract, which many of your readers will be interested to see:

"The Bethel Flag that I have sent you was hoisted on board the Barque 'Bittern' in Saint John, September, 1821. A large congregation assembled—about 150 seamen and as many labourers and friends; there was deep feeling among the men, and I believe much good done. We had religious service on board each Sabbath while in port, and continued for years to have it in every port the ship entered. I can assure you many a lovely meeting has been under that flag, and I can testify that seamen have been led to bless and praise God for it. I should say there were not less than twelve conversions. I never knew an instance of the least disorder, for it seemed to have a charm over the men. We always let the men have Saturday afternoon, (except mere sailing duties) to wash and clean themselves, and mend up for the Sabbath. I do not recollect the preachers' names in St. John, who officiated, but I think Mr. Till could tell you." How much depends upon the Captain!

P. S.—The old flag with star and dove, will wave over the "Marine Hall" next Lord's Day, where a sermon will be delivered at 3 P. M.

E. N. H.

### Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham.

A correspondent of the *Watchman and Reflector* gives the following condensed and instructive account of the services commemorating the completion of the fifty years' pastorate of this eminently devoted minister of the Gospel:

These services commenced on Sabbath, Sept. 9th. Mr. James preached in the morning from 1 Sam. 7. 12; and his co-pastor, Rev. R. W. Dale, in the evening, from 1 Cor. 8. 9.

On Monday evening, more than two thousand children belonging to the families and schools connected with Mr. James's congregation, were addressed by the Rev. R. W. Dale, and afterwards each one received a copy of a little book which Mr. James had written expressly for the occasion, the venerable pastor presenting a large number with his own hand. On Tuesday morning, Mr. James laid the first stone of the chapel, which is to commemorate his jubilee. It is to be built in the style of the "Middle Decorated period." It is to seat about a thousand persons, and is estimated to cost about \$22,748. In connection with this ceremony, the address of the Jubilee Committee was presented to Mr. James, who responded to it in an impressive address, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Patton, of the United States, who promised to send a quarto Bible, (printed by the American Bible Society,) for the pulpit.

A meeting for praise and prayer was held on Tuesday evening, when about fifteen persons were present. On Wednesday morning, more than two thousand persons assembled in the Chapel.—The Rev. Dr. Bennett, of London, who recommended Mr. James to the church in Birmingham, and who is now more than eighty years of age, preached from 2 Peter 1. 12—15.—After the sermon, and some remarks from Mr. James, addresses were read from ministers in New York, United States, from Worcester, and other places.

On the same morning, a deputation from the committee of the Birmingham Auxiliary Bible Society, waited on Mr. James at his residence, with an address from that Committee.

On Wednesday morning the public meeting was held in the Town Hall, and from four to five thousand persons were present. At this meeting addresses were read from "the Religious Tract Society," an association of evangelical ministers in Philadelphia, United States, the Wesleyan Methodist ministers and stewards, the ministers and officers of the Presbyterian church, and the Baptist Ministers and churches of Birmingham. Also from the Board of Education of Spring Hill (Theological) College, the students of that College, the Jubilee Committee, the Committee of the London Missionary Society, and last from his own church and congregation.

The Jubilee testimonials were then presented, reference being made to the fact that Mr. James's circumstances were not such as to require a cash testimonial for his personal use. Those presented were:

1. A richly bound copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, with silver gilt clasps and corners.

2. A splendid copy of Roberts's Illustrations of the Holy Land, 3 vols. Colored by the artist.

3. A superb oxide silver and gilt vase of Greek form. It is ornamented with wreaths of Scriptural plants, fruits, and flowers. On

it are a medallion of Mr. James, and another of his study, and writing table and desk. On the pedestal are the interior and exterior of the meeting-house, the new Theological College, near Birmingham, and a suitable inscription.

4. A richly carved English oak cabinet, to contain the above articles.

5. The balance of the Jubilee testimonial subscription, amounting to \$2,420, to be used as Mr. James may think fit.

Mr. James responded. Ministers of different denominations (including Dr. Patton,) made speeches at the presentation of the addresses. Several others were now added, and these interesting services closed. May the subject of them be spared many years to be a still further benefit to his fellow-men.

### Grand Bay.

\* We visited this district on Sabbath last, in company with several of the brethren of the German Street Church, for the purpose of holding a religious service there. Three interesting young women gave a satisfactory account of the work of grace in their hearts, and were baptized in obedience to the Divine command. After the baptism we repaired to the chapel,—preached the gospel to a solemn assembly, gave the right hand of fellowship to the persons baptized, and administered the Lord's Supper to the disciples present. The brethren from the city addressed appropriate remarks to the people, and altogether it was a season of much interest.

The Hon. Joseph Howe is in the City at present. He speaks very encouragingly of the progress of Railroad operations in Nova Scotia. He thinks in one year from this the iron horse will pass from Halifax to Windsor, and then a good boat to connect with Saint John will bring the two leading cities of these lower Provinces very near together.

For the Christian Visitor.

BECKAUMICK, October 17, 1855.

Dear Brother,—We arrived here yesterday and held a meeting last evening, and also one this evening. We were much encouraged. The place of worship was nearly crowded with attentive listeners. The Baptist church here is destitute of pastoral labor. I visited a good part of the members yesterday and endeavored to impress upon their minds the importance of devotedness to the service of Christ. In the meeting last evening I spread the claims of Home Missions before the people, and £17 5s. were pledged in support of a Missionary in Beckaumick.—This is a most inviting field for Home Missionary operations. I probably met with a more welcome reception from the brethren of this place from the fact that my father visited them several years ago, and was greatly blessed in preaching Christ among them.

Before coming to the above place I visited Elder Todd's field of labour. He has the pastoral care of churches in Jacksonville and Woodstock. In both of these places there have been gracious revivals during the past year. In the latter place there is now a most encouraging state of things. At a Missionary meeting held there on Monday evening last collections and subscriptions were made, amounting to upwards of £10. The collections in Woodstock will be made upon my return. Bro. Todd is laboring indefatigably for the advancement of the cause in those places and his labors have been crowned with a rich blessing. A branch of the Woodstock church has recently been formed in Northampton. This branch is flourishing and I doubt not will ere long become a thrifty trunk. I shall speak of the benevolence of the friends there, and in other places, after my return from St. Francis.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

The Church here is supplied with preaching by Elders Saunders and Tupper. They have enjoyed a blessed revival during the last year. We held a Missionary Meeting there immediately after the Quarterly meetings. The congregation was large and attentive. Upwards of £4 were either paid or subscribed in that meeting for the object. More will be done. The Prince William Baptist Chapel is the neatest and most commodious of any I have seen since leaving Saint John. It certainly reflects much credit upon the church and congregation of that place.

### THE AFRICAN CHURCH, DOUGLAS.

My visit to the African Church is worthy of a remark. I had heard of the brethren composing this church, and felt anxious to see them. Last Sabbath my wish was gratified. At 3 o'clock I had the pleasure of preaching to the colored brethren. At the close of my discourse I spoke of Home Missions and one of the deacons passed round the hat and 16s. 5jd. were given towards sending the gospel to the destitute. Our brother observed to me that he was sorry it was not a larger sum. While they were counting the change they sang in their peculiarly melodious style a sort of chant with the chorus, "When we all meet in heaven, brethren." Before the meeting was dismissed I observed with some interest that one of the deacons announced that next Saturday would be the regular conference day of the church, and requested the brethren to be present precisely at 1 o'clock. This little church have seldom preaching, but the brethren meet together for social worship and have happy times. I forgot to speak of my visit to

KINGSCLARE.

The church here is destitute of pastoral labour, although this is a most interesting field and the people are abundantly able to support a minister could one be obtained. They propose for the present to unite with the Macknagack church on the opposite side of the river, and secure a part of the services of Elder Tupper. About £7 were given here for Home Missions—nearly all paid.—I had the pleasure of meeting Elder E. F. Foshy at Kingsclare and of hearing him preach. His visit there was highly appreciated.

KESWICK.

Attended the Quarterly meeting at Keswick. This is a destitute field so far as pastoral labour is considered. Elder Saunders supplies the church occasionally on the Sabbath. The brethren are about moving forward in the erection of a place of worship. Four brethren have subscribed £25 each toward that object. We hope this interesting and inviting field may not be long destitute of the services of a faithful pastor.—The Keswick Valley would become the centre of operation and labour would be extended to the surrounding places that are now destitute of regular preaching. The friends of Keswick deserve much credit for the kindness shown to the visitors during the Quarterly meetings. I trust the influence of these meetings upon the church in that place will be most salutary.

Yours, &c.,

ISA. WALLACE.

## European Intelligence.

### Interesting Details of the War, by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The latest official dispatches report the south side of Sebastopol as being occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned to them. The Russians had concentrated their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts that remained intact, Nicholas and Quarantine, and from the ruins of the other forts. Prince Gortschakoff, in his reports, describes the fire of the Allies as being heavy.

The British and French engineers are making preparations by the sinking of immense mines to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals, and shipbuilding yards of Sebastopol, and thus destroy the fitness of the place for a naval stronghold.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 23d ult., reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 33,000. He has since reported that imposing masses of the allied troops continued to threaten the left wing of the Russian army from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threatened the left wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Gortschakoff's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is, that the English land-transport corps are in full activity; that the field-batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna, it is stated that the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.

The correspondent of the "Times," writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter. The correspondent of the "Daily News" takes a different view. He says:

"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply covers for the retreat and protection of the rear-guard of the Russian army."

Carts have come in empty, from the direction of the Mackenzie heights, and have gone away laden it is supposed with provisions. Those arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire.

It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie heights. A direct attack from Bakhshierah is spoken of. The approach from the south being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified entrenchments.

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal says:—

"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves as a holocaust, but will be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of the ten thousand seamen who had undertaken with their officers the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth portion of them survive, with but six or seven officers.

The Allies are reported to have established one hundred and twenty mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would soon render the north side untenable.

The *Oesterreiche Zeitung* says:—"The bombardment of the northern forts of Sebastopol began on the 29th. The Russian army is in full retreat, and on the 29th was at Akak, which is three days' march from Mackenzie's." This intelligence, however, requires confirmation.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from Prince Gortschakoff, which brings news from the Crimea up to the 3d instant. He reports that on the previous day the enemy made an ineffectual flank movement. His dispatch is as follows:—

CRIMEA, Oct. 3.—Evening. The enemy attempted a movement against our left flank, and their withdrawal. Our advanced post still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Marshal Pellissier reports on the 1st inst., that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th ult., at Koughil, five leagues northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, were defeated by the French cavalry, under General Allonville. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign force with all the appointments, and one hundred and sixty prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured, besides two hundred and fifty horses of the Russian Huzars. Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them was Colonel Audacovsky. Of the French force, six were killed, and 27 wounded.

The report of an attempt being made to cut off the Russians by sending large reinforcements has been confirmed; but although there are rumors of Prince Gortschakoff having sustained a disaster, no reliable news has been received.

Yesterday it was reported, but upon no authority, that the north side of Sebastopol had been evacuated. The impression is general, however, that they are in retreat.

To account for the non-arrival of later advices, it is said that the sub-marine cable across the Black Sea is broken.

The Czar, on his recent entrance into Moscow, issued a manifesto, in which he talks of resistance to the last.

Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding districts by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 14th September, and if reinforcements did not arrive by that time, General Williams would be compelled to submit.

The Russians were themselves hard pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says Omar Pasha had arrived at Batoum, and was received with

great enthusiasm by the half-starved garrison of the place.

The strength of the Corps d'Armee, which is represented at 10,000 men of all arms does not exceed at present 4,000 sabres.

The semi-official "Correspondent" publishes news from Constantinople to the 27th ult., to the effect that the Russians before Kars had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, together with 1000 horses and 300 men.

A brief telegraphic despatch from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult., six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Dunapudne and the Virage Doublon.

On the 2d inst., barque Preciosa and five other vessels arrived at Elsinore as English prizes.

DANTZIG, Friday morning, Oct. 2.—The Vulture has arrived. Admiral Dundas was at Schar in the flag-ship.

The equinoctial gales have set in in the Baltic. The fleet is healthy.

FRANCE.

On the proposition of Prince Napoleon, President of the Imperial Commission, the closing of the Exhibition is definitely fixed for the 15th of November next.

La Presse says that corn has at length reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought offers of supplies from all quarters. Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles about flour appeared in the "Moniteur," a house of Havre sent a large order to be filled. The price of butchers' meat is to be fixed by the authorities by decree every fortnight. Measures are being taken by the authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

The Empress Eugenie is in a very poor state of health.

TURKEY.

A dispatch by telegraph via Vienna, states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the able and long experienced Ambassador near the Sultan, who took great offence at his lordship's energetic remonstrances on the subject of Mehmet Ali's appointment to office.

The London Times of Oct. 6, the latest date, says: "We do not know whether we may rely upon the report that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been recalled, and we certainly do not wish to place implicit belief in the account of the Ambassador's recent conduct in the affair of Mehmet Ali-Pasha."

It is said that he refuses to recognize the appointment; that he sent an attaché or dragoman to the Sultan, with remonstrances, and that in a personal interview he addressed the feeble, but not spiritless sovereign with such want of courtesy as to throw him into a nervous fit. These things may be true, or they may be exaggerated statements arising like other mythical narratives from the known character of the actor, they would only be a repetition of what has often happened before, for it is well known that in the last resort the British Embassy has always relied on the personal terror of its chief menaces acting on the weak mind of a monarch who has few about him on whom he can rely."

RUSSIA.

It is said that the discontent in Poland and the Ukraine has arisen to a very serious height. The successive calls for enlistment have also deprived those parts of Russia of young and able-bodied men, as was severely felt during the recent harvest. A government survey has been ordered, to know whether Poland can furnish sufficient corn for the supply of the army during the next campaign. It is thought that the result of this inquiry will greatly influence the decision of the Russian government as to the continuance of the war.

When the disaster of Sebastopol became known to the populace of St. Petersburg, the became dreadfully excited, and meeting the carriage of the Empress in the streets, followed it on its way to the palace with shouts of "vengeance for Sebastopol," "vengeance for Korniloff," "vengeance for Machiuff."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that it is evening before the Emperor's departure for the south, a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nizhniai, the great Russian naval depot near the mouth of the river Volga, where, on the 25th, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dock yards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

Various Russian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity.

General Mouraviev, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Advices from Moscow state that 193,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

A letter from Odessa of the 13th ult., says the Czar was expected there on the 7th inst. By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding there being, doubtless, to inspire the forces by his presence, and to turn the tide in favor of Russia.

### RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The first Russian version of the fall of Sebastopol is contained in the following General Order addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to