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GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name at the end of the article. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

In the early part of 1829, we were conscientiously induced to join the Temperance movement, not because we had been accustomed at any period of our life to use intoxicating liquors to excess, or had any fear of doing so; but simply upon the principle acted upon by the apostle—"if meat maketh my brother to offend I will eat no meat while the world standeth." From that time onward this principle has been our guiding star. At first we thought with others that moral suasion was the only thing necessary to lead the cause on to speedy victory; but painful observation soon convinced us that there was a class, and a very large class of men, that were not to be moved by the power of moral suasion, and hence, that drunkenness must not only be treated as a crime; but that the business of manufacturing drinkards must be dealt with also as a crime—a crime of high degree against God, against society, against the laws of health, against all the social relations of life, and against all the elements of progress in intelligence, in wealth, in virtue, in morality, and in religion. These convictions have been strengthened by all that we have since heard read, and seen, having reference to this subject. In how many instances have we seen the poor inebriate taken hold of by the friends of Temperance, induced to sign the pledge, keep it for months, year, for years, until his wife thought, children thought, and friends thought, that he was perfectly safe, and yet in some unguarded moment when away from his home travelling, it may be in a steamboat, or visiting a hotel where the decanter has been thrown in his way, the dormant appetite has revived, and the temptation has rushed upon him with a resistless power, again sweeping him off into the drunkard's path, and leaving him there involved in infamy, disgrace and ruin. How many young men who had grown up under the fostering care of temperance, and religion, until they had become the joy of their parents, and the hope of society have gone out into the world, and in the Oyster Saloon, splendid Gun Palace, the sumptuous Hotel, or in some other place where the bottle has been put to their mouth they have taken the first glass, and then the second, and then the third, and so on until health is destroyed, money gone, reputation blighted, and they who were once so promising converted into miserable sots, cast out, forsaken, destroyed, lost! forever lost!!

Moral suasion, why it has been employed from the early ages of the world's history and that by pens dipped in the inspiration of the Almighty, by ministers with lips touched as with a live coal from God's altar, by appeals of truth enforced by arguments the most conclusive, and by motives the most stirring, that could be gathered from the three worlds, heaven, earth and hell, by exhortations coming from lips baptized in the well-springs of maternal affection, by expostulations wet with the tears of brotherhood and undying love, and by words of warning coming up from the fresh grave of a broken hearted wife, and yet employed in vain. What are the facts which stand out prominently in the City of Saint John. Ministers of the gospel in their own way for many a long year have been preaching temperance, churches all preaching temperance, all the several abstinence organizations from the Cadets up to the Sons, preaching temperance, parents preaching temperance, the press in various forms preaching temperance, and still we are told that 300 liquor shops are here supported by the drinking customs of society. You who would shut yourselves or your neighbors up to moral suasion, what say you to this stubborn fact? Will moral suasion alone save St. John, or Boston, or New York, or London, or any other place in this depraved world from the unnumbered miseries of the intoxicating cup? No, never! never!! Let us have it, it is good as far as it goes; but, in addition to this let us have the PROHIBITORY LAW with its stringent penalties of fines and imprisonment, have it as the only remedy for the poor drunkard, and as the only safe guard for the rising youth of the country. Let every minister of the gospel speak out plainly on this subject, all religious associations, and denominational gatherings, all true friends of humanity, of every name and class let your voice be lifted up as if trumpet-tongued, to give support and efficiency to the enactments of our Legislature at this session upon this subject. We beseech the friends of temperance not to slumber over this question, or to imagine that because we have a prohibitory law on our statute books, to come into effect the 1st of January 1856 therefore the victory is won. The struggle has but just commenced—the decisive battle remains to be fought. Some of the outposts have surrendered, but the citadel is yet unscathed; and it is vigilantly guarded by the great host of moderate drinkers, and by the various grades of liquor dealers from the wealthy distiller, or wholesale dealer down to the tawdry dram seller. A citadel armed with such a force is not easily taken. Nothing short of unity of purpose, combined with the most unwavering perseverance on the part of the besiegers, can secure a triumphal issue. If ever the unity of good men was imperatively demanded in the settlement of an question it surely is demanded now. Let all its sisters of every name, all churches of every denomination, all statesmen, and magistrates, all parsons and teachers, and in a word all of every

age and class who desire the emancipation of our country from the tyranny of the intoxicating bowl, let all such say openly and decidedly declare themselves against a traffic fraught with such tremendous evils, both as it regards this world, and the world which is to come.

Before the Rev. Mr. Mackay left this City, he suggested to us the importance of getting a declaration from all the ministers of the City and Portland, who might be disposed to give it in favor of the Prohibitory Law. He accordingly drew up a paper to that effect, and waited upon the ministers in person for the purpose of obtaining their signatures. At his suggestion we accompanied him in the most of his visits in the performance of this duty. The following is the paper referred to with the names of the clergymen approving appended.

Declaration of the Ministers of the City of Saint John, Portland, and Carleton, in favor of the New Brunswick Prohibitory Liquor Law.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

We the undersigned Clergymen of the City of Saint John, Portland, and Carleton, N. B., believing that the Traffic in intoxicating Liquors, is productive of great and numerous evils, and that it is a serious hindrance to the social, moral and religious improvement of the Province, regard with satisfaction the enactment, during the last session of the Legislature, of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, to go into operation on the first day of January 1856.

ST. JOHN.

CHARLES MACKAY, Congregational Minister.
L. E. BILL, Baptist Minister.
WM. D. CANNY, Wesleyan Minister.
SAMUEL ROBINSON, Baptist Minister.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Rector of St. James'.
G. M. ARMSTRONG, Rector of St. Mark.
EDWARD N. HARRIS, Seamen's Chaplain.
E. McLEOD, Free Baptist Minister.
WM. ARMSTRONG, Curate of St. James'.
JAMES G. HENNINGER, Wesleyan Minister.

PORTLAND.

WILLIAM SMITHSON, Wesleyan Minister.
DAVID NUTTER, Baptist Minister.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Rector Portland.

CARLETON.

R. KNIGHT, Wesleyan Minister.
E. McINNIS, Baptist Minister.

An encouraging Letter.

A letter from our agent by the last mail, dated Nictaux our former home, contained the names of SIXTY new subscribers for the Christian Visitor. This is cheering. With unutterable pleasure we were accustomed to meet those beloved people, as their pastor, from Sabbath to Sabbath for more than 20 successive years, and to address to them the words of life eternal. Now that we are separated from them, and can seldom see them face to face we shall greatly rejoice in being permitted to speak to them each returning week through the columns of the Visitor. May God in mercy enable us to speak the truth in righteousness, and may it prove a rich blessing to those for whom we pray, as we pray for our own souls!

THE MINISTRY OF THE FATHERS.—A sermon on this subject delivered by Dr. Cramp of Acadia College before the Central Association of Cornwallis at its recent anniversary, has been received, and will appear in the Visitor next week.

GOOD NEWS.—A note has just come to hand from Elder Trimble, saying that the blessing of God is attending his ministry in a section of the Parish of Springfield. Souls have been converted, the ordinance of baptism administered and our valued Missionary aided by Elder Spragg, has organized a Church of fifteen members. Others are expected to go forward in the ordinance on Sabbath next.

We fully intended giving some further intelligence this week in relation to our recent visit to St. Andrews and St. George, but the unusual quantity of Foreign news, so important at this time prevents us from doing so.

REVISION BY THE BIBLE UNION.—Specimen of a Revision of the English Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments from the original Hebrew and the basis of the common English version, prepared for the Union by Dr. Conant, of Rochester University, has been received. The work embraces the first four chapters of the Book of Job, and is divided into three parts.

I. The Common English version, the Hebrew text and the revised version.
II. The revised version, with explanatory notes for the English reader.
III. The revised version by itself.

We can only say at present that this specimen copy exhibits throughout patient investigation, deep research, and uncompromising fidelity. To the Student of Biblical Literature, the Critical Notes are an invaluable treasure.

For the Christian Visitor.

Donation Visit.

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—According to previous arrangements, the members of Bro. Emmerson's Church and Congregation met at his residence in Maudville, on Thursday June 28, to pay him a donation visit. At an early hour in the afternoon, the ladies furnished the tables with every luxury, under an awning prepared for the purpose. When the necessary arrangements were made, nearly two hundred persons partook of the rich repast. After tea was over, an address was read by Bro. Emmerson, by Deacon Charles Miles, to which he responded in a very affectionate manner. The Rev. Mr. Lightbody, Congregationalist Minister of Sheffield, delivered a short but impressive speech. He earnestly recommended all present to make a more important donation—that of giving their hearts to God. Brethren A. H. Munroe, and G. E. Day, were also present on the occasion. The proceedings throughout were characterized by pleasant feelings, and certainly reflected much credit on all concerned. After the benediction was pronounced, the company went happily to their homes. The event was joyously celebrated, and we hope will be the means of strengthening, if possible, the bond of union between the Pastor and the people of his charge.

Communicated.

Subjoined is the address to Brother Emmerson, and reply.

ADDRESS.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—In behalf of those assembled on the present occasion, I present you this paper, containing the donation of several of your friends in the community. We gladly unite in contributing this as a slight manifestation of our regard to you as an individual, and as a minister of our Lord Jesus Christ. We, members of your Church and Congregation, would avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express our deep sense of the many advantages we have derived from your labours, which have been owned and blessed of heaven. Sincerely do we hope that your first pastoral charge may long continue to be your last, that the confidence which has ever existed and still exists between you and us may meet with no interruption. And now, beloved

ed Pastor, we would join to express our esteem and affection for you and your family. We fervently pray that you may be kept, guided and blessed by Him, whose we are and whose we hope to be.

REPLY.

Beloved Friends.—It is with feelings of deep emotion that I arise for the purpose of responding briefly to the very touching address to which I have just listened, and for the purpose of thanking many friends who are here on this occasion for the presentation of this purse, as a token of your regard for me as an individual, and as a minister of your Lord Jesus Christ.

I receive this donation with great pleasure, not because of its intrinsic value—which, however, I do not feel inclined to underrate—but because it betokens a feeling on your part, which to me is more precious than silver or gold.

The members of my Church and Congregation refer in their address to the many advantages they have derived from my labours in this community. With respect to this, I would just say, that if any good has been accomplished through my instrumentality—if any minds have been enlightened—if any souls have been saved—to God I desire to give all the praise, and earnestly hope that his past loving-kindness towards this community may only tend to produce in us deeper humility, and a greater anxiety for his life-giving favour in the future.

These two or three lines, in which you refer to this Church as "my first pastoral charge," fell upon my ears with great power, and deeply affected my heart. Ah! never shall I forget those feelings of weakness, fear, and trembling, that I experienced when I entered the Parish of Maudville for the first time—a mere youth in the capacity of a Minister of the Gospel. From that until the present—a period of more than six years—I have ever felt the deepest interest in your temporal and spiritual welfare. I have ever experienced the utmost kindness and affection from you all, not only from the members of my Church and Congregation, but from the entire community. And wherever my lot may be cast in the future—whether in this or some foreign country—I can never, never forget the kind inhabitants of Maudville.

I wish you all every temporal and spiritual prosperity, and sincerely thank you for the kind interest you express in myself and family, and earnestly pray, that when the weary journey of life has passed away, we may all sit around the table of the Great Shepherd, in the kingdom of our Father.

For the Christian Visitor, by a Traveller.

CHICAGO, May 11, 1855.

MR. EDITOR.—If my Father in Heaven, in whom I live, and move, and have my being, continues to watch over my path, as he has so graciously done heretofore, I suppose I shall be at home before this letter will make its appearance in the Visitor, and in fact before the publication of some of those that I have already written. But let that be as it may. I shall avail myself of the opportunity afforded by our present recess in scratching down a few lines, relative to this great West, and defer any remarks upon the meetings until my next.

This City of Chicago, in which I have taken up my residence for a few days, is a very stirring, populous city, perhaps more so than almost any other found on this continent of its age. It was founded within the last thirty years—and contains at present a population of over eighty thousand. Situated and all as it is, twelve hundred miles from the Atlantic Ocean in the interior, it presents a great contrast, Mr. Editor, to our city of St. John, which is located on the Sea shore—has been in existence about ninety years, and only contains a population of from twenty-five to thirty thousand inhabitants. What a difference!

One is not much surprised, however, at its rapid growth, when he casts his eyes over the "goodly land" that stretches in all directions, East, West, North and South from this point—when he thinks of the thousands of square miles of beautiful prairie, situated in the valley of the "Father of Waters"—in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota—in short in all this great country lying between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains—and especially when he takes into consideration the communication that Chicago has with the River St. Lawrence—Lake Ontario, Erie, Superior and Michigan, all of which tend in some measure to its rapid growth. Many parts of this great West are intersected with rail-cars, which go smoking and snorting "hither and thither" over these fertile prairies—at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and it is said that not less than eighty of these cars pass to and from this city daily. Chicago is a central point from which the people scatter in all directions. It reminds one of the narrowness through which the waters of a mighty River sometimes pass before spreading out into an open bay or ocean. Hundreds of persons from almost all parts of the world are continually passing through its streets, wending their way towards different parts of this great country for the purpose of seeking out for themselves a home.

The tide of emigration has been rushing to the far West for the last few years, with all that power and energy that characterizes the force of the Bay of Fundy while rushing up its bays and rivers, and notwithstanding very many of these emigrants are from a foreign shore, and in many cases are every thing but desirable "comers" yet society is said to be very good, much better than could be expected under such circumstances, which is owing to the fact that as a general thing the leaders in this emigration to the West are educated, enterprising Americans, who form a sort of digestive power, sufficient to digest all this foreign material, and bring it under the healthy influence of American institutions. Society is not only good, but for a new country it abounds in wealth—and also in almost all the comforts of life,—as to the former—"wealth" is written in unmistakable characters on every broad acre—as to the latter, the facilities for travelling are so very great—and distances so completely annihilated, that the comforts of life are easily transported to any given point, in a very short space of time. In fact—as a whole—so far as I am able to learn from others, and see for myself, it is one of the most lovely parts of the world in which we live. If it were the will of Providence, I would sooner lay my bones in the "Far West" than in any other portion of our earth with which I am acquainted, either by history, or in any other way.

PROGRESS.

FREDERICKTON, July 5, 1855.

My dear Brother.—As I was desirous of seeing the objects of interest within the Province, before I visited those in the States, I lately took an excursion to the Grand Falls. From Woodstock brother Todd kindly drove me through, and I am under great obligations to him for his attention; at Tobique or rather Andover we visited Bro. Rigby, and persuaded him to accompany us. We reached

the hospitable dwelling of Squire Hammond on Thursday afternoon, having previously sent a message by Telegraph, that notice might be given of preaching in the evening. I had the privilege of addressing an audience, much larger than I expected, in the upper part of a store, which had been prepared for the occasion. Mr. Hammond is building a new store, which he intends fitting up for meetings; but in my opinion, nothing effective will be done until a chapel is built, ground for which has been reserved in a very eligible spot. There are a few members of the Baptist church in the place, and they have by this time commenced a Sabbath school, the cost of a library was sent to Woodstock before I left, with a donation to the Bible society, and a request for Bibles and Testaments. This is a good commencement, and I heartily wish them success.

The settlement is large and promises to be an important place; there is a noble Court House, and that necessary adjunct of civilization, a prison. But the chief object of attraction is the river as it flows over a precipice about 75 feet high, and falls between perpendicular rocks for about half a mile with ceaseless roar. When we were there, the water was high for the time of year, the fall of water was in consequence not over thirty feet, but the rush was more violent below the falls, and this constitutes the main grandeur of the scene, from whatever point it is beheld. It is curious to see the timber whirling round in the eddies at the base of the rocks, without any prospect of passing through until the water in the river diminishes. A suspension bridge is to be built below the Falls at a point where the rocks are sixty yards apart.

A few weeks ago the family of the Hammonds suffered a bereavement in the death of Mr. Brock Hammond after a short illness. This mournful event appeared to cause a feeling of gloom, for he was a very talented man, and possessed many noble qualities which endeared him to his friends. His loss is severely felt, even beyond the circle of his relations. On Friday we returned to Andover, and I preached in the commodious chapel erected there. From what I could learn Bro. Rigby has cause for encouragement; if the members of the church are united and faithful, they will no doubt see good days, for the word of the Lord stands sure throughout all generations. I had forgotten to mention that brother Rigby gave notice of preaching at the Falls the Sabbath week following.

Returning to Jacktown on Saturday, we passed the chapel where Brother W. Harris ministers. I was pleased to learn that the meetings are both well attended, and deeply interesting. I trust soon to hear that additions have been made.

On Sabbath morning I was much gratified in visiting brother Todd's Sabbath school at Jacktown. The chapel seemed full of young persons with their teachers. This is as it should be. After preaching, I had a delightful season of communion with the church, which has enjoyed a revival as you have heard.

In the afternoon, I preached at Woodstock and again across the river. I could not refuse to engage in these services for my esteemed brother, when I know that he himself preaches alternately three and four times every Lord's day, and maintains Bible classes and Prayer meetings in the week. I attended that on Monday evening at Woodstock, and the exercises proved that the people were both devout and earnest.

On Tuesday I went over to Houlton, but did not think much of the place, with the exception of the Academy and chapels which are very creditable.

On Wednesday I returned home after spending one of the most delightful seasons I have ever enjoyed. The exceeding great kindness and ready hospitality of all whom I visited, made me feel quite at home, and I shall long remember the excursion, and the new friends with whom I formed acquaintance, as well as the old friends with whom I renewed it.

C. SPURDEN.

For the Christian Visitor.

MR. EDITOR.—The three Annual Baptist Nova Scotia Associations have all been held this season; in each of which the deliberations have been highly important to the future of the Denomination, in this beautiful and flourishing portion of Her Majesty's widely extended dominions. This peaceful Province, which when united firmly by an Iron Road to New Brunswick—famed for its extensive forests and swift-flying ships—and then to the rapidly growing Canadas, which have just broken the galling bonds of oppression—"The Canadian Clergy Reserve"—the relics of Ancient Feudalism, and are for a time breathing freely, to be in readiness for another desperate effort to throw off, for ever, the oppressive chains of that man-deceiving, widow and orphan-making, ruthless, hydra (seven) headed monster—Alcohol—and seek the blessings arising from a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The time may not be far distant when these lower Provinces united by the Iron Road, and when the smoking, snorting Iron Horse shall travel the hills and dales—shall stand high on the scale of nations. Beside the usual interest in all, there seemed to be an additional interest in several of the subjects brought under the notice of the Associate Bodies.

A larger number of the letters than usual, contained cheering news of a rich harvest of new born souls—added during the year. Signally blessed have been the Churches of Digby Neck, and Wolville, with copious showers of God's spirit and grace. "I will not let thee go," &c., is their theme. Numbers are apparently awake to duty—liberally contributing to the Lord's Treasury.

An Illustration—One Church in the Western Association, has in less than three months given more than £100; viz. Bible Union, £40; Gaelic Mission-house, Cape Breton, £20; to the Association for the various objects of the Union Society, £50. There is also on the ground an Agent for the French Mission, and an Agent to raise funds to pay another Professor in the College—neither of which will be sent empty away. And last the Agent for you, to thousands well stored and increasingly interesting sheet; a proof of which you have in the fact that three hundred new names have been obtained by this same Agent in a few weeks, fifty of which is taken in Nictaux Church and vicinity, the one to which reference is made above.

This is in addition to the Ministers salary which is yearly from £125 to 200.

What a noble and praiseworthy example.

SPECTATOR.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

It will be seen that we give in our present issue much more space to war news than usual. We do so not because we have any delight in war, for the reverse is the fact, but because our readers are anxious to know what is going on from week to week in the great battle field of hostile armies. The success of the Allies as reported last week had excited sanguine expectations in respect to the speedy overthrow of Sebastopol; but a temporary gloom has settled down upon many hearts as the melancholy tidings have spread in relation to the unexpected slaughter of the noble Allies on the 19th ult; and yet after all it is just what might have been expected. Sebastopol can never be taken without a tremendous sacrifice of human life. It is of course agonizing to know that so many brave men have fallen, but it cannot give anything more than a temporary check to the onward course of the besiegers. If the Allies suffered severely, the Russians suffered still more, and the siege is going forward to a triumphant issue. The victories won at Kerch, and in the sea of Azof, and the advanced position of the combined forces in that direction must, in the nature of things, exert a powerful influence against the enemy, and hasten rapidly the downfall of the strong hold of Russia in the Crimea. Sebastopol is doomed, and must before long submit to a superior power.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following intelligence is extracted from the editorial columns of the European Times, of the 23rd instant:—

Very distressing intelligence was communicated by Lord Panmure to the British public at an early hour yesterday morning, to the effect that at daylight on the morning of the 18th the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff Tower without success. He adds, "Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably." The 18th was the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the very day on which people at home were calculating that a great and it was hoped a successful and final effort would be made to possess Sebastopol. And this intelligence now comes to dissipate all the hopes that have been awakened, and to show the folly of sanguine anticipations. The very brevity of Lord Panmure's despatch will be viewed as alarming. His lordship is in possession of the names of the officers who have fallen in this ill-omened assault, but he withholds them from the public until he has first communicated the melancholy tidings to their relatives. This is considerate enough and no one will be so callous as to quarrel with the brief delay; but he might have stated the number who had fallen, without any outrage to the living or the dead, and we can well conceive the alarm which we are told prevailed in the metropolis throughout the whole of yesterday, on the receipt of news at once disastrous and unexpected. All the previous accounts led to the anticipation of a comparatively easy triumph, for we were induced to believe the garrison was enfeebled by disease, and that, in addition to the horrors of sickness, were superadded the misery arising from famine, or at least scarcity. The circumstances, too, under which this painful intelligence has been given to the public, will we hope receive, as it demands, a prompt and satisfactory explanation. As early as Tuesday last rumours of reverses were current in Paris, and it was said, with something like confidence, that a great battle had been fought before Sebastopol, in which the allies were defeated. These rumours assumed a shape so definite as to seriously affect monetary transactions on the Bourse. That they were believed in the French metropolis is evident from the tone of various communications which have since appeared in the columns of the London morning papers. Was this information in possession of the Government at the time, and if so, why has it been withheld for more than two days? On Thursday evening, the 21st, Lord Palmerston assured the House of Commons that the telegraph was again open and that on the 17th Lord Raglan had written to say that there was considerable firing between our siege batteries and the Russian works, but that nothing of importance had occurred. In a few hours after came Lord Raglan's despatch announcing the repulse referred to, which reverse occurred, he remembered, on the 18th. All this may be capable of a satisfactory clearing up, but at present a sufficient mystery hangs about the event, to which the confusion of dates adds additional annoyance.

But passing from this moot point to the actualities, few records of ancient or modern warfare exceed in interest the thrilling narratives which have just come to hand respecting the French and English attacks on the 7th. It is surmised, with a good deal of plausibility, that if the French attack had been carried a step further, the Malakoff Tower, which is the key of the position, might have been taken and retained, and that the English might also have possessed themselves of the Redan as they did of the Quarries, which are crowned by the Redan. In fact the French were at one time in possession of the Malakoff, and after spiking seven of the guns fell back upon the Mamelon. Upon the plateau which connects these two works the French suffered most severely. There the carnage was dreadful, for the impetuosity of our brave allies outstripped the original object of attack; and a non-military reader arrives at the conclusion that to have possessed the greater works, if the plan of attack had originally embraced them—would, under the circumstances, have been as easy as the possession of the minor works. It is in these details of warfare that the genius of a great commander is seen to the highest advantage; and it now seems probable that the loss of life in the first attack would have been less had the allied commanders determined upon seizing, the one the Redan, the other the Malakoff; for in returning after an interval of nearly a fortnight to the possession of the prizes so nearly, without premeditation, in their grasp, they suffered the deplorable reverses mentioned in the despatch published yesterday. In the attack of the 7th, the English are stated to have lost more than they did at the Alma; while the French loss is put

down at 1,500 men, and according to some rumours, double that number will not cover their disasters. When the details of the 16th arrive, the blunder which is believed to have been committed will swell out to a magnitude which cannot fail to grieve the national heart. A brave foe is always entitled to respect, but whatever credit may be due to the Russians for gallantry in the Crimea, they have sacrificed it by treachery and murder in the Baltic. One of the most nefarious, the most cowardly, and inhuman acts in the whole history of civilized nations was the conduct of the Russians in the matter of the Cossack's boat in the Bay of Hango. This boat reached the Russian shores under a flag of truce, for the purpose of delivering up seven Finnish seamen who had been captured, and was filled, in addition, with sixteen British seamen, including three officers. The English version is this, that the moment the boat arrived, several hundred men sprang from a lurking place behind rocks, and their commander, who cursed the English, said the Russians would show them how to fight, and ordered his troops to fire on the defenceless men! This occurred, too, after the English lieutenant had explained the object of his mission—which was one of mercy. All the boat's crew except one man, a black, were killed, and the survivor, who lay at the bottom of the boat, and feigned death, succeeded in sculling back to the Cossack. The Russian version, every line of which is stamped with falsehood, declares that the Cossack's boat effected a hostile landing, the men armed, and that as enemies they were treated—five were killed, four wounded, and one officer, one surgeon, and nine sailors made prisoners. This affair has been referred to in both Houses, and the indignation of the Legislature, like that of the British public, knows no bounds. In the Peers, the members who spoke vied with each other in execrating an act which will stamp Russian rule with infamy in all future time, if the cowardly and brutal murderers are not punished according to their deserts.

Lord Clarendon has called the attention of the Russian Court to the dastardly affair, through the medium of the Danish Government, and, pending the inquiry, our Government will forego reprisals. No event of modern times has produced such a sensation throughout the empire.

Louis Napoleon, who was ill a few days back, is now convalescent, and the Empress is, on undoubted authority, en route.

Lord Dundonald, in a letter to the Times, offers more positively than ever to annihilate the defensive power of any Russian fort around the Baltic, and to ensure peace more speedily than 200,000 men in the Crimea.

It is announced in Odessa, upon Russian authority, that 10,000 cavalry and infantry are marching from Perekop to Kerch.

The Porte contracts a loan of 1,000,000 under the guarantee of the Western Powers.

The exact figures of the reduction of the Austrian army are 145,000 men and 30,000 horses.

LATEST MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The news of the repulse of the allies in their attack on the 18th inst., and the uncertainty as to the extent of the loss, caused the funds this morning to open at a decline of nearly 1 per cent. At a later hour, in consequence of the fall on the Paris Bourse this morning not having been so great as might have been anticipated, there was a partial recovery. The operations of the day were not numerous, the news having caused a limitation of business by checking the confidence of purchasers, while at the same time the speculators were unwilling to make sales in the face of a general impression that the check will prove only temporary. The increase of the stock of bullion in the Bank amounts to £296,158.

FRANCE.—Paris, June 18.—According to the most trustworthy accounts to-day, the Emperor's indisposition was of very short duration, and he is now quite recovered. I am informed that, after quitting a somewhat protracted council of ministers, on Saturday, he was afflicted with a strangury which excited some uneasiness in the naturally anxious mind of his ordinary medical attendant. But relief was speedily obtained by simple means, and although pursuant to advice he went to bed early on Saturday afternoon, he rose about his usual time on Sunday morning. I think it very doubtful whether he was bed at all. This is certain, that his Majesty received several visits at the Tuilleries yesterday.

Paris, June 19.—The Emperor has recovered from his indisposition. He went last night, with the Empress and the King of Portugal, to the "Ambigu Comique."

SPAIN.—Madrid, June 18.—Disturbances have taken place at Santiago. They are said to have originated in the dearness of bread, and have been successfully repressed. The return of the Queen was expected.

Madrid, June 15.—The faction of Navarrete has entirely disappeared. The Hon. Mr. Dodge has this day presented to the Queen his letters of credence as minister for the United States at Madrid. He declared that his Government was desirous of preserving friendly relations with that of Spain; and that he should act in that spirit.

News from Madrid of the 19th reports the approval by the Cortes of the concession of the railway between Barcelona and Saragossa. Tranquillity had become more general.

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 9th. Cholera existed at several places on the banks of the Douro, and great fears were entertained that it would become general throughout Portugal during the summer. At Lisbon the Deputies had voted nearly all the budget for 1855-56.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, June 18.—M. Massimo d'Azeglio has left this city, accredited on an extraordinary mission to the Courts of London and Paris.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen, June 16.—The King has signed the ministerial draft of a constitution for the collective ministry. The Diet is convoked for June 26.

Intelligence, dated Hamburg, yesterday afternoon, announces that the King of Denmark had been thrown from his horse while on his way to Stadsborg, and was taken up insensible. His Majesty is now, however, out of danger.

RUSSIA.—The Times' Paris correspondent says:—Private letters from St. Petersburg, from persons the most devoted to the Russian government and court, mention that the greatest consternation was occasioned by our successes in the Sea of Azoff, and the utmost indignation is expressed against the generals