

THE FAMILY CASKET

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office of the Christian Visitor.

Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by addressing application to the Editor, Saint John, N. B.

One copy monthly, for one year, 1s. 3d.
Ten copies monthly, for one year, 7s. 6d.
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 23, 1856.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

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

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

The Missionary Claims of Australia upon Religious Men.

In the absence of the editor of the Visitor, we supply the editorial column with an extract from an address delivered by him in the Mechanics' Institute last winter, before the Young Men's Christian Association. This address took for its starting point the *Relationship of Young Men to the Missionary enterprise*. In referring, under the second head, to the extent of the mission field, the speaker made the following observations in regard to Australia:—

"Allow me, in this connection, to refer to Australia as presenting a field for mission culture of momentous interest. When viewed simply in an isolated aspect, you see there a work to be done of overwhelming magnitude. We were told in this hall, not long since, by a gentleman who had surveyed the country in person, that Melbourne, the commercial emporium of the colony of Victoria, is destined to be, at no very distant day, the largest city in the world. It is rising to that position now. The eyes of all nations have been turned to Australia as the very fountain head of wealth. Hence the mighty tide of emigration that has set in there from all sections of the globe. But amid this swelling tide of human life, and those immense advantages for the rapid accumulation of wealth, there are to be seen the unfoldings of depravity upon a gigantic scale. Society is corrupt to the very heart's core. Hence those unparalleled advantages for getting gold, instead of being consecrated to the glory of God and the good of man, are consumed in developing fountains of iniquity to an extent which threatens the whole country with such a deluge of moral evil as the world has seldom witnessed. Now, what can roll back this rushing tide of darkness and of death? The answer is the gospel of the grace of God. This is the purifier of the soul of man—this is the great barrier that God has raised up against the outbursts of human passion. But it must be preached by the living voice, and preached in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. We say then to young men whose hearts God has touched by the vitalizing power of his Spirit, Go to that Golden Isle of the Sea, not to amass the golden treasures which are to be found in its unexplored mines, but go in the name of the Lord God, to lift up your voice as the trumpet in its crowded towns and cities, on its vast and fertile agricultural plains, and in its densely populated gold fields as a messenger sent by God to purify the fountains of sin, and to warn the people to flee from the wrath to come.

But in order to a right perception of the claims of that great country upon missionary enterprise, you must look at its proximity to those mighty nations sunk in the abyss of heathen impiety. There is China, British India, and the unnumbered islands in the Pacific and Southern oceans, all to be powerfully affected by missionary operations in Australia. Convert Australia to the faith and purity of the gospel, and you establish a central power to bear with tremendous influence upon surrounding heathen nations.

But then the question comes up how is Australia to be brought under the sanctifying influence of missionary power, and thus he made a mighty agency for good in regard to the world's conversion to Christ? The destroyer of man went there in advance of the Christian Church, and he has said "This beautiful and spacious Isle of the sea shall be mine. Its sons and its daughters shall all be my subjects, and its boundless resources of wealth, of influence, and of progress, shall all be at my command, and I will use them as engines of irresistible power to execute my dark designs, in resisting the spread of the gospel, in trampling humanity in the dust, and in crushing man's soul to the depths of an eternal hell." Now what we want is to get men to go there, who have so much of the love of the God in their hearts, and so much faith in the immutable promises of God, that they will not be afraid to say to his *Satanic Majesty*, "Sir, you have no business here, you are an intruder upon Emanuel's ground. It belongs by legitimate right to him, for he paid for it with the price of his own blood." Cowards will not do for such a work as this. He who holds the intoxicating glass in one hand, and the sceptre of life in the other will not do for Australia. We must have men for that ram-cursed heath, who blend with the free proclamation of mercy the doctrine of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. Men who like Paul—God bless his name and memory—can reason of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, men who are sufficiently full of faith and of the Holy Ghost to meet Satan face to face on his own chosen spot, and with the sharp two-edged sword of truth, contend every inch of ground with him until he shall be destroyed and cast down to his own dark prison below, there to remain in chains of darkness until he shall answer for his usurpation at the judgment of the great day.

But you say, "There are ministers of religion of different denominations in Australia now, and they are labouring with commendable zeal and success." All this is granted, but the men of the stamp above described are not there in sufficient numbers to do the work. In despite of all that is being done in Australia by missionaries and churches, crime is increasing at a most painful rate, and it will continue to increase until the missionary staff shall present a very different point to the enemy from what it does now.

If you ask why the ministry in Australia has not kept pace with the rapid increase of the population? I answer, because there has not been that devotedness to the missionary enterprise on the part of the religious young men, which the nature of their relationship to that enterprise demands.

Three years ago last August, the little vessel called the Australia was fitted out at this port, of Saint John, at the expense of a company who had resolved to try their fortunes in that golden region. The most of those who embarked in that enterprise were young men of sturdy limb, of unbending nature, and of unconquerable perseverance. They voluntarily separated themselves from the home of their childhood, and from friends tenderly beloved, and committed themselves to a long and dangerous sea voyage, and run the risk of the loss of health and the failure of fondly cherished hopes in a land of strangers, simply that they might by this life of evils and of hardships place themselves and their friends, it may be, in circumstances of comfort and independence. I blame them not for this. Such a course indubitably proves that they had the elements of manhood about them in no ordinary degree; but the question is, shall men be found willing to do all this for the sake of worldly gain, and will they not make an equal sacrifice when the salvation of a country teeming with destitute souls demands it at their hand?

O! Ye young men of Christian churches we invoke the spirit of Paul, of Luther, of the young Melancthon, of Braynard, of Martin, of Whitfield, of Wesley, of Cary, of Williams, of Kimble, of Mathison, of Judson and of Mills, to rest upon you with their redeeming consecrating power, that like them you may be willing to traverse stormy oceans, to visit inhospitable climates, to endure poverty and persecution, and to meet death itself in its most hideous and terrific forms, if you can by this means exalt the Lord Jesus, and save perishing souls from the gnawings of the worm, which shall never die, and from the scorchings of the flame that shall never be quenched.

European News.

It will gladden the hearts of many of our readers to learn that the treaty of peace has actually been signed, and that the proclamation has gone forth from one end of the world to the other, that the sword which has so long been unsheathed should be replaced in the scabbard, and that blood and carnage should no longer stain the garments or blacken the history of the most civilized nations under heaven. We hail the messenger of peace with delight, yet we cannot but express regret that another day had not been chosen for the consummation of this desirable event than that which was selected. More noble would England's name have been, and brighter her palm-branch appeared, if the representative of her greatness in that august council had stood firmly forth the champion of that day of sacred rest so much beloved and so much revered by England's noblest sons. Why could not the treaty have been signed on Saturday? The document was prepared, the arrangements were made, why were not the signatures affixed? and then the treaty would have come forth a thing of beauty and of glory; but now it seems stained with the marks of desecration of the Divine command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Bro. W. S. Howe, of the 9th inst., informs us that he has entered upon his mission at Chipman, that the people there have received him with great cordiality, and that the appearances are favorable. Some have already manifested a desire to follow the Redeemer, and to unite with his church. He solicits an interest in the prayers of his brethren, that success may attend his labors. Chipman presents an inviting field for ministerial labor, and we sincerely trust that our young brother will be greatly encouraged in his work.

ERRATUM.—Capt. Small is commander of the steamer Admiral, and not Capt. Woods, as announced in our last issue by mistake.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

The Past and the Present.

Within the last twenty years the Province has undergone many political changes, old things have been passing away, and many things have become new. Formerly, against all who did not hold certain opinions, and did not belong to a privileged class, the portals of official advancement were hermetically sealed. Long possession of exclusive and undisturbed control worked a confidence in its continuance, and blinded those who possessed those privileges, so that they concluded there was no possibility of a change.

If the signs of the times which preceded the change had been heeded, the sceptre need not have passed from our former rulers, as it has done. They had such confidence in their power, and that it would be perpetuated, that they lost discretion, and thereby lost the confidence of the country, a confidence which they might have gained by heading a movement which they could not resist. The blast which uprooted the unyielding oak would have passed scatheless over the yielding osier.

The continual perseverance of those engaged in reformatory agitation, have at length effected a breach in the ramparts of exclusion, wide enough for the friends of reform to enter and take possession of a power which those who formerly possessed it, would neither surrender nor divide.

The surrender of the quinquets for a nominal commutation was the first entering wedge of reform, and a warning to the incumbents and

distributors of place and emolument, that this was the beginning of the end. The division of the Council into two distinct Councils, viz., Executive and Legislative. The opening of the door of the Legislative Council to the public, first, partially and then fully. The surrender of the crown property in the Province to the control of the Legislature, in exchange for a permanent civil list. The concession of responsible government, and the non-interference of metropolitan authority, in any matters relating to the internal affairs of the country, have all been the work of the last twenty years.

The exclusiveness of the former state of things suppressed among all but the favoured class an honorable ambition, which could not be gratified, to share in the councils of the country, and in its honors and emoluments. Lord Kaimies in his work on criticism, says, that a peasant never falls in love with a princess, because, when there is no hope, there can be no desire.

Old obstructions have been removed, and the humblest may now aspire to the highest places in the land, without being asked, "by whom related, or by whom begot." The deadening weight of an overbearing aristocracy has been removed. Knowledge, talent, and character, are not now crushed and confined, but breathe an atmosphere of political emancipation of freedom and progress. The sediment which has fallen to the bottom may be succeeded by the scum of political demagoguism, which floats on the top, but this is an evil of minor magnitude—under the old system a ban was placed upon improvement in all its forms—improvement is a vital principle of the new system, which political demagogues may war against but cannot destroy.

Dissent.

I have been pleased to notice, in those discussions in both branches of the Legislature, where it became necessary to allude to the different denominations of Christians in this Province, the term Dissenter is carefully avoided, and seldom escapes from the lips of an honourable member, and when it does it appears accidental. When the term Dissenter is used I presume we are to understand it to mean such as are not Episcopalians. It will be only necessary to refer to the Parliamentary debates of our own Province, and those of the House of Commons, to learn that there is no Established Church here, and if no such church there can be no Dissenters, as the true meaning, and origin of that term springs from differing with the church established by law. For instance, in England where Episcopalianism is established, Presbyterian, although connected with the established Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholics, an older church than that of the Episcopalians, together with all other bodies of Christians, are Dissenters. It was once a question whether from the singular title of the old act relating to the Church of England in this Province, Episcopalianism might not be considered as a sort of establishment, although without any of its substantial qualifications, such as Tithes or other state provision for its Clergy, but the revised statutes have swept away even that shadowy semblance.

The Editor will not suppose, that I would not be ashamed of the term Dissenter, if it were justly applicable, but as it is not, there is no need to keep up any invidious distinction, which is now happily being removed.

Mr. CONNELL's Bill to suspend the grant to King's College, has been discussed to some extent.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved as an amendment, the Bill recommended by the College Commission, with some alterations, the chief of which provides, that all denominations of Christians, must be represented in the Senate or College Council.

Mr. CONNELL strongly urged the passage of his Bill, as the only sure method of resuscitating this Institution, and making it what the Country requires. He entered into details to show the annual and aggregate cost of the College to the Province, as well as the amount of benefits which have been derived, and suggested some change which he conceived indispensable, if it would be made popular and efficient. He did not wish to appropriate the endowments to any other than Educational purposes.

Hon. Mr. FISHER advocated the adoption of the Bill founded upon the Report of the Commission. He said the endowment would not be likely to be withheld for some time, if the Bill passed the Assembly, and in the mean time he felt desirous of making some improvements and reforms in the management of the College. He alluded to the past exclusiveness of the Institution as an essential cause of its unpopularity, and said that by his Bill, every thing of this nature was entirely precluded.

Mr. HATHWAY spoke energetically in favor of the amendment, and said, that when he first entered the Assembly, younger and more inexperienced, he thought the only way to remove the evils connected with the College, was to stop the supplies—but, upon more mature consideration, he felt convinced this would not be the proper course to pursue.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY was in favor of the amendment, said that instead of removing the means of doing the little good it now does—the better way would be to remedy the defects, and make it increasingly useful.—He thought the people generally were in favor of taking the course recommended by the College Commission.

Hon. Mr. SMITH spoke on the matter with his usual degree of warmth—said the College has cost this Country about £150,000 in all, and had only educated about eighty students altogether,—it was an outrageous drain upon the public Revenues of this Province, and should not be tolerated another year.

Hon. SPEAKER remarked that his views were sufficiently known upon this point, and he felt the time had now arrived when some decisive action should be taken. He spoke of the efficiency of other Institutions of learning, and the great proportion of School money received by York. He did not think the Country was prepared to support a College of such an expensive character, and he doubted if it was really necessary for the advancement of our Educational interests. His honor enumerated some of the difficulties now

existing in the College affairs, and gave it as his opinion that an immediate suspension of the grant was an indispensable pre-requisite to any popular reform of existing evils.

Mr. CUTLER advocated the suspension of the grant—said that he considered it purely upon the control of the Legislature, and ought to be granted annually in supply, if at all.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON was quite undecided which course was the better to pursue in this important question,—difficulties attended both sides of it.—He thought the main reason of the present unpopularity of the College arose from the inefficiency of Dr. Jacobs, as an instructor—he never doubted his pretensions to a thorough education, and he was willing to award him every credit as a man and a gentleman, but he was not peculiarly fitted to preside over an Institution of this kind. If the grant be once withheld, he feared it would not be re-appropriated, and he was not quite prepared to say how he should vote on this question.

Col. HAYWARD thought the better course under all circumstances, was to suspend the grant, and start anew.

Mr. GILMORE felt somewhat embarrassed in discussing this question—involving as it did very important consequences to the Province—both in an Educational and pecuniary point of view; but in taking a careful retrospect of the enormous Revenues the College had from time to time taken from the people, since its formation in 1829, without any commensurate benefits; and knowing the ceaseless but unavailing efforts which had been made to improve its character for usefulness,—he was constrained to say that no other recourse was left, than to pass the present Bill.—He disclaimed, however, on his part any denominational feeling whatever, and would be extremely pleased to see the College become popular and useful, and he would support the Bill, as the best step towards the attainment of this desideratum. The hon. member eulogized the Report which had been prepared, and considered that it suggested desirable improvements, but for various reasons he contended it was better to suspend the grant for a time prior to making any further attempt to remodel.

Mr. McLELLAN acknowledged that the popular feeling was decidedly averse to making any further appropriations to this Institution and this is not at all surprising, when its benefits are known to be of such local and trivial nature; but the public mind was influenced to a great extent by the magnitude of past evils, without having an opportunity of examining the proposals for reforming existing abuses. He thought it was a most novel method of curing a disease, first to kill the patient, as some hon. members appeared disposed to do by passing this Bill. He was fully aware of existing evils, but thought, the more prudent course would be to pass the Bill recommended by the commissioners, and if the desired object could not be gained in this way, then the supplies must necessarily be stopped as a dernier resort. The same difficulties existed in some of the most extensive colleges in England and other places; but reforms and not such sweeping changes are agitated. He spoke in praise of the Report, and said, it came to us prepared not only by the ablest of the educationalists of the colonies, but was recommended, in no measured terms, by Dr. Wayland, whose opinions were entitled to very great consideration. He advocated some changes in the school system generally, and considered the selection of an able and zealous Superintendent very important; was very favourable to the early introduction of the Canadian system of parish school libraries, as affording useful reading matter, and creating a demand for education,—a result already produced, to a great extent, by reduction in postage. The Bill would only tend to perpetuate another year the present difficulties, and feeling the great want of a chance for obtaining within the Province a collegiate education, he was very desirous to adopt the recommendation of the Report, and, by removing all exclusiveness render the college available to all denominations.

Mr. ALLAN perfectly agreed with the last hon. member with regard to the right mode of dealing with this motion. He thought no object could be gained by passing this Bill, but by taking a different course, increased efficiency would be produced and public confidence re-established.

Mr. WILMOT said that after having been subjected to the expense of a careful inquiry into present deficiencies, and the obtaining of valuable information, in order to remove them, and after the Commissioners, whose abilities for the task no one doubts, have agreed upon a proposed change, he thought it was due to them, and to those who have given such a flattering opinion of the Report, not only as educationalists, but as the heads of different denominations, that this Report should be carefully considered and properly tested. He thought, by making these changes, there would more likely be some immediate beneficial results than by passing this Bill.

Mr. STEADMAN was decidedly in favour of passing the Bill, he had no desire to destroy entirely the college, or the means of acquiring a collegiate education, but after the people had incurred such an enormous outlay, without any perceptible benefits, and after noticing the futility of all past efforts to reform and adapt the college to the wants of the different denominations, he felt that no other course was left but to pass a Bill of this kind. At the same time, he had no idea of rejecting entirely the Report of the Commission, he thought it was valuable, and at a future period, might materially aid in reviving, in a proper way, a college or a provincial university.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said he did not pretend to claim for himself any considerable share of the merits of the Report, but it was prepared with care and attention. The Commission was composed of gentlemen of different denominations, and the ability and practical knowledge of Mr. Davidson, and Dr. Myerson were, by all, acknowledged. Copies had been sent around to the leading educationalists, newspaper editors, and ministers of different denominations, and no one had given an unfavourable opinion of the Report but Dr. Jacobs and the Editor of the *Freeman*. In view of all this he thought the better course would be to reject this Bill, and give all our attention to maturing, as far as practicable, this scheme of university education. He alluded to the present inefficient mode of inspection of the common schools, and said that the whole system was susceptible of improvement. He would vote against this Bill, because it would only tend to perpetuate evils

which it is desirable to remove as soon as possible. The Assembly might pass it, but its final enactment would be found impracticable.

Hon. Mr. GRAY hoped the Report of the Commission would not be disposed of in such a summary manner and without due consideration. He thought it ought to have been taken up and discussed on its own merits, without being brought in as a simple amendment. He would oppose this Bill, because it would be injurious to the interests of this Province. Instead of rooting out an unfruitful tree, it was much better to dig about it, apply the pruning knife, and make it fruitful and valuable. It was highly important to afford a chance at home for our youth to attain a college education, without compelling them to seek it in a foreign country.

General Intelligence.

EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic.

NEW YORK, April 17th.

Baltic arrived.—Treaty of Peace signed by the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday, 30th. Great rejoicings in Paris. English demonstrations much quieter.

Consols advanced to 93½.—Breadstuffs dull at about "Cambria's" quotations.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.—Signature of the Treaty of Peace.—Paris, Friday Evening.—The Congress had terminated its labours, with the exception of a formal signature of the conditions of peace, which, it is said, will be definitely signed by the whole of the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday next.

The Post also mentions Sunday; but the City article of the *Daily News* states that the treaty will be actually signed to-day. It is understood that this last statement rests on very excellent authority.

Three Days Later.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Africa arrived. Dates to the 5th inst. Ship "Skipwith" from St. John's, arrived at Figuera; on the passage out saw field ice about 200 miles from Coast of Newfoundland—lights on the ice.

Peace formally proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and favourably received.

Cotton advanced to one eighth to one quarter on ordinary, and one sixteenth to one eighth on middling qualities.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Consols, for money, closed at 93 & 93½.

Arrived at Liverpool; April 3d, ship Imperial, Moran, Mobile.

SECOND DESPATCH.

(Via Quebec and Fredericton Telegraph Line.)

The Africa reached her dock about 5½ o'clock P.M. She brings 100 passengers. The news generally is unimportant.

The Peace Conference had commenced its sittings in Paris for the consideration of minor details. The Conference was not expected to get through its labours for a month or more.

The following from Lloyd's List may or may not have reference to the Pacific:—

FIGUERA, March 24th.—The Skipwith arrived here. In coming off the Newfoundland coast fell in with ice to the distance of 200 miles, and saw the lights of a steamer in the ice. The above vessel left St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 13th Feb.

THE CRIMEA.—Sixteen men were burned in some wooden huts on the slope above Altdor, occupied by the Commissariat Department. Nothing else of importance had transpired.

ENGLAND.—The business of Parliament had been mostly of home interest. Among the notices of motion was one by Lord Godefrich to ask whether a document which has recently appeared, purporting to be a despatch written by the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 27th February last, in reference to the disputes between Britain and the United States on the subject of Central America, is authentic.

The armistice has been extended both on sea and land, and as a natural consequence the blockade of the Russian port was closed.

The Military Board of Enquiry into charges against certain Crimean officers had held its first public meeting.

An English Church is to be built at Constantinople as a memorial to the British who perished in the war.

Paris had been illuminated in honour of the peace.

The Peace Conference.

TERMS OF THE EXPECTED TREATY.

The *Steele*, in its St. Petersburg news, publishes the Russian version of the leading articles of the proposed Treaty of Peace. They are as follows:—

1st. Russia consents to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

2nd. Sebastopol is not again to become a war depot.

3rd. Nicolaieff is to be reduced to a commercial port.

4th. Russia is to abandon her protectorate of the Principalities.

5th. Russia renounces certain territories in Bessarabia, which leaves the navigation of the Danube perfectly free.

6th. A Commission is to be appointed to trace the new frontiers in this district.

7th. The fact of a Russian soldier passing the Pruth is to be looked upon as a *casus belli* by the contracting Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who is supposed to have the best information, believes that these heads furnish a correct outline of the proposed treaty, and the opinion is confirmed by the statement of the *Times'* correspondent, that Russia has conceded almost everything which was demanded from her—neutralization, Nicolaieff, Principalities, and territorial rectification. Nothing is said in these heads about the Aland Isles, Kars, or the Black Sea; and yet we on the Eastern shores of the Russian fortress can hardly suppose that these subjects will not be included in the final settlement about to be made. None of them, however, were

the matters in dispute at the commencement of the War, and it will be seen that the *Steele* only professes to give the "leading articles" of the proposed Treaty. It is to be hoped that Russia will not be allowed to erect a Baltic Sebastopol; and it is certain that she cannot be permitted to retain Kars, which is one of the keys to the Turkish possessions in Asia. If, however, nothing were gained excepting the concessions mentioned in these articles, the great objects for which the War was originally undertaken would have been fully realised.

PARIS, March 25.—There has been a sitting of the Congress to-day.

PARIS, Monday, 6 p.m.—The Congress met again to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nothing certain has transpired. A rumour circulated during a part of the day that the Treaty of Peace would be announced to-morrow.

The state of the Empress's health is so favourable as not to require any further issue of bulletins. Prince Jerome was so improved that the bulletin of yesterday was the last.

TURKEY.—Marceilles, March 25.—Intelligence has been received here from Constantinople to the 17th inst. A rumour was current that the Porte would refuse to embody in a general Treaty of Peace the reforms enacted by the late decree of the Sultan. The Ottoman Government, moreover, was anxious that the deliberations on some important questions should take place at Constantinople. General La Marmora had left Constantinople on the 14th for the Crimea.

THE CRIMEA.—By way of Vienna we learn that three English officers and one French were very lately made prisoners by the Cossacks near Kertch. The Cossacks are said to be completely in command of the environs of that town.

THE PENINSULAR MAILS.—Southampton, Tuesday Morning.—The Tagus brings 54 passengers, among whom is the Portuguese Ambassador to the Court of the King of Sweden, and on freight space value £1,535, and a cargo of fruit, wine, and general merchandise. Heavy rains had fallen at Lisbon, which had done much injury to agricultural operations in the valley of Santarem.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, March 19.—During the last six days bad weather has prevailed, and further disasters to shipping in the coast are fully anticipated. The progress of modern Europe seems gradually spreading to this hitherto benighted seat of antique customs and old-world usages. The electric telegraph now stretches its wire, for as yet it is only a single one, from this capital to Santarem; it will soon be made available for public use, if it escape the malevolence of those admirers of the old regime, who are so numerous here, and who believe to a man that the new telegraph is an offspring of satanic influence—and they just as firmly attribute the vine disease to the introduction of gas in the streets. The British Minister has appointed a meeting at the Baganza Hotel in aid of the Nightingale Fund, and probably a handsome subscription will be the result.

ANGLO-FRENCH MEDAL.—Marshal Pelissier has issued the following order of the day:—

SOLDIERS.—A medal, commemorating the war in the Crimea, has been instituted by the Queen of England. That august Ally of our Emperor has wished to decree it as a testimonial of the estimation in which she has always held the many fatigues and dangers shared with her own soldiers. You will receive this noble sign which will testify on your breast the glorious and fraternal achievement accomplished in many combats, and in a soire memorable for ever. Re-entering your families, this medal will commemorate in the most remote villages the alliance of two great people.

STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The accounts from the British army in the Crimea are of the most flattering kind. The troops were never more healthy or in finer trim, and the regret with many is that the cessation of the war closes the avenue to that advancement which the chances of war bring to the fortunate.

UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN OHIO.—The storm of Saturday night did great damage along the line of the Cleveland and Pitsburg Railroad. A church and 15 houses were demolished at Alliance, and one man killed. A large number of trees were blown across the track between Salem and Damascus, and much other damage was done.

THE TORNADO AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, April 14.—Accounts from towns in the vicinity of this city give additional information of the ravages of the tornado. A lady was killed at Westchester, by a shutter, while she was endeavoring to close the blinds.

Immense dwellings and barns have been unroofed in every direction. A train of loaded freight cars, standing near the depot of the Penn. Railroad, in West Philadelphia, was blown from the track. Ten loaded cars on the Reading Road were driven a hundred yards from the place where they were left, and five of them blown off the track.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.—New York, April 15.—Barque Mary Varney, Perkins, from Norfolk for Guadaloupe, was fallen in with 7 inst., lat. 34 42, long. 74, with her masts and houses gone, and decks swept fore and aft, the sea breaking over her; she having been capsized on the 5th, when the wife of the captain was carried overboard and lost. The captain, two officers, steward, and four colored seamen were taken off by the barque Gallego, and carried to Baltimore. They had been without food or shelter for five days when rescued.

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We are indebted to Mr. Pratt, of the *Newmarket Gazette*, Middleboro', for the information that the barn of Jonathan Cobb, in that town, was struck by lightning at 9 o'clock, Saturday night, and burned to ashes, together with about five tons of hay, two cows, and a blood bull. Loss estimated at some five hundred dollars. The lightning was perfectly terrific, and is supposed to have struck at other places in the vicinity.

BURNING OF GRASSHOPPER MARKET.—On Saturday last, the building on Sudbury, Friend and Portland Streets, Boston, known as the Grasshopper Market, was burned. There were various kinds of business carried on in the upper stories, and the loss is estimated at upwards of two hundred thousand dollars—mostly covered by insurance.