

£100 exclusive of House rent, furniture &c. Unmarried ministers in full connexion £50, ditto on probation, £37 10s, both exclusive of board. Three hundred is given as the increase of membership for the year.

The Free Church synod met in London, C. W., June 11th. The ministerial roll contains 110 names. Two ministers were called to proceed to Bengal, British India, as the beginning of a Canadian Mission. Knox's College, Toronto is reported in a very efficient condition. Last session fifty students were in attendance. Eight have finished their course and were about to be licensed to preach. A difficulty of long standing in Knox's Church Toronto, was settled by transferring Dr. Burns from the pastorate to a Professorship in the College, for which, it is admitted, he is well qualified. Overtures from the United Presbyterian church respecting union, were kindly received. The necessity of increasing the salaries of ministers was strongly urged. It was said that £150 was the smallest sum which should be offered to a minister.

The Congregational Union meetings were held in Hamilton, beginning June 11th. Several delegates from abroad were present. The formation of a "widows and orphans" Fund, was recommended. A delegate was appointed to go to Great Britain to remove misapprehensions concerning Canada from the minds of the managers and supporters of the Colonial Missionary Society. Resolutions were passed condemning Sabbath desecration in Post Office, &c.; the outrages in Kansas, and American Slavery; and commending the French Canadian Missionary Society, and a Prohibitory Law.

The result of the election in New Brunswick, especially in the City and County of St. John, has drawn out our ablest anti-prohibitionist paper this morning, and in an editorial of some length, Prohibition receives its final judgement among the fanatical delusion of the past. We need not say there is much perversion in the article. The question at issue is misunderstood, or misstated: prohibition being declared the matter in dispute. Mr. Tilley's rejection is taken as proof that fanaticism is dying out. The Governor is lauded greatly. Be it so. Let our enemies triumph when they can. Falsehood and tyranny must work and be felt, before the people learn their rights. Shout then, and exalt, ye foes of freedom. Drive forward, while the reins are yours, and herald yourselves the friends of the people, while ye trample them in the dust. But know that, slowly it may be, but surely, the people will learn where the power lies, what their rights are, and who are their friends. Liberty has not expired. Prohibition yet lives. Both will eventually triumph.

The Coroner's Jury, which has been sitting thirteen days on the late explosion at Longueuil, was dismissed yesterday, after rendering a verdict, condemning very severely the entire management of the boat, and levying a death of £2,500, its assumed value. The death of both engineers prevented a verdict of manslaughter.

Last Saturday our citizens were occupied in receiving the 39th Regiment, fresh from the Crimea. Four handsome triumphal arches were erected at different points; the flags and banners were almost without number. The landing of the troops, it is said, was well worth seeing, from its speedy and orderly accomplishment. The procession passed off happily. Not so the dinner, prepared for 1,200 guests. Before night, too many of the soldiers were to be seen in the streets in that maudlin state, which is alike pitiable and degrading. How long must strong drink form an adjunct to the festive board?

The Rev. James N. Williams, was installed pastor of the St. Helen Street, Baptist Church, June 15th. May this settlement secure the approval of the Head of the Church, and be the means of winning many souls to the Saviour. Mr. Williams is much beloved by his people, and worthy of their confidence and affection.

THE FAMILY CASKET
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.
SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1856.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if paid by delayed over three months.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusting us with his 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 address, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.
"If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence." Exodus xxxiii. 15.

Moses uttered these words in the ear of the Almighty, and he did this at a time when a cloud of threatening anger rested upon the camp of Israel, in consequence of their sins. Jehovah had intimated that the sins of the people had so provoked his righteous indignation that he should withdraw his presence from them, and leave them to go up to the promised land alone. This intimation had exceedingly alarmed and troubled Moses, and he addressed himself to God in fervent prayer, beseeching him to turn away the fierceness of his anger and again show them favor. So anxious was he in relation to this matter that he was ready to sacrifice all interest in the promises which God had made to him, and give up all for lost, unless he should be favored with a continuance of the divine presence. Hence the entreaty, "If thy presence go not with me carry us not up hence."

This prayer seems peculiarly appropriate to the ministers and messengers of the churches expecting to meet at Sackville on Saturday next. What can we do there, beloved brethren, without the spirit of God in our midst? Do we rely upon our own wisdom? It is foolishness. Do we trust to our own hearts? they will deceive us. But if we trust in the Lord we shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be moved.

But why this special necessity for the divine presence in our approaching meeting? Simply because of the nature of the work that is to be done. We want to see in Sackville the hearts of God's ministers and people greatly enlarged in the constraining love of Christ; and we ought to see those who hitherto have lived regardless of the one thing needful, stirred in their inner spirits with deep religious desire. How shall the truth of God be brought to bear upon these souls? Let it be preached in demonstration of the spirit and of power, and the work will be done. But none will be prepared thus to preach except God's presence shall go up with us. Why not have a Pentecostal day at Sackville? The stores of heaven are just as full as they were when the Day of Pentecost had fully come, and the disciples were all with one accord in one place. It is just as important that men should be saved now as it was then; we have the same Gospel to preach as Peter had; and the promises of God in relation to the dispensation of the spirit, and the workings of his power, are just the same that they were then. Why not then have a season similar to that enjoyed by the early disciples? Away with the mere trappings of religion, the external show. Let us have it in its purifying and redeeming qualities—have it in its loving faith grasping hold of the immutable covenant, well ordered in all things and sure; have it in its purifying elements to purge our consciences from dead works, to serve the living and true God; have it in its regenerating influence to enter deep down into the heart of the impenitent sinner, converting him from the pursuits of iniquity to the love and service of his Redeemer. And let us, dear brethren, seek for these choice gifts in our associated capacity. We should go to this anniversary, not simply as business men to arrange plans, to make speeches, and place resolutions on our minutes; but as the servants of the living God, charged with the messages of holy truth to make impressions upon souls as enduring as the attributes of eternity. Away all formality, away all slavish fear of man, away all pomp and parade, we are hastening on to our final account, and in a few fleeting years, at most, all will be fixed and settled, amid the glories of celestial blessedness, or the woes and lamentations of a second death. What is to be done, therefore, must be done quickly. O, for some son of thunder to give the trumpet of salvation a certain sound, that the spiritual armies may prepare for conflict! We hope the pastors and churches of Sackville are praying for a holy refreshing from the heavenly hill. If they are saying, in the exercise of faith, "O God, come with thy ministers that they may come in the majesty of a divine influence," and if we are all making the prayer of Moses, the prayer of our own souls, "If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence," then may we expect that our Association, in 1856, will constitute a memorable chapter in the records of our denomination, and in the annals of eternity.

MISSIONS.
A public meeting of the friends of Missions, will be held at Bunsell Street Baptist Chapel, Wednesday evening next. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. Matters of much importance will come before the meeting, and at the close of the service an adjourned meeting of the Board of N. B. Missionary Society will take place. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

No War with America.
The press of England expresses very great satisfaction with the course pursued by the British Government in relation to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. The fact is the people on both sides of the Atlantic were determined from the beginning to have no war; and this was thoroughly understood in high places hence the softened and subdued tone of the despatches from London and from Washington. As long as the sovereign people of these two great Countries are determined to keep the peace, it will not be easy for President Pierce, or Lord Palmerston, or any other official to get up a quarrel. Here is a very sensible article from the British "Freeman" on the subject, headed SOVEREIGN RIGHTS:—

It is truly gratifying to see that the "sovereign rights" of two great peoples are at length enforcing respect. The press here and in America is bowing to the nation, and the Cabinets are bowing to the press. There will certainly now be no war between England and America; the people have so plainly willed peace, that all parties are compelled to bend. We confess we thought—and still think—it was little short of nonsense, when Mr. Marcy driven from the ground of illegal acts, trumped up the vague charge of injury to the "sovereign rights of the United States." If by meant that the States had no superior at home or abroad, the first was surplusage, and the last, internationally, a truism. Both in this country and in that, however, we gladly recognise the supremacy of the people; they are the only legitimate origin of Governmental power; and although they cannot interfere with the administration on ordinary occasions, yet on such grave questions as peace and war, their voice alone ought to decide. Even *The Times* is at length compelled to yield. Up to Saturday last it preserved, as far as it dare, the tone of insulted dignity, and more than intimated that Mr. Dallas must be dealt with like Mr. Crampton. But on Monday the note begins to change. The unimpeachable Mr. Crampton is acknowledged to be "far from blameless." "He appears to have acted with great levity, and to have never sufficiently appreciated the importance of his acts or the dignity of his mission." "The Cabinet is blamed for retaining him at a post above his abilities, and keeping him there till it became a point of honour to maintain him."

Now after a careful inspection of Mr. Marcy's courteous reply to Lord Clarendon's last courteous communication, which we noticed with satisfaction at the time, we are bound to say that this witness is true. While we cannot, without adequate proof, believe Mr. Crampton to have been guilty of falsehood, he was yet so careless as to neglect for three months the all-important offer of arbitration sent through him by Lord Clarendon; and he was clearly so reckless as to disregard the conviction of no less than six of his agents in New York and Philadelphia, for illegal enlistments, and to continue the practices for fully three months afterwards. This certainly affords some reasonable ground for the assertion that, while the President can cordially accept our Government's disclaimer of knowingly violating the laws of the United States, it must so much the more hold Mr. Crampton guilty of having done that which his Government disclaims. "He was repeatedly enjoined by his Government," Mr. Marcy remarks, "to practise no concealment with the American Government on the subject." This Mr. Crampton certainly appears to have been far from doing, and we agree with Mr. Marcy that his excuses are too lame to be admitted; had "he obeyed these orders," the American Secretary adds, "all misunderstanding between the two Governments would have been prevented." We think so too.

On the other hand, it is impossible to acquit the American Government, the President and his Secretary, we mean, of making "much ado about nothing," and of playing fast and loose with their own rule. Mr. Crampton turns out to have been intellectually a nobody, and to have obtained a high post by pretty good connection at home. He was not worth a national or even a Governmental quarrel. Dismissing him was making him too important a personage. Our Government here countermanded all offensive steps as soon as it knew they were so; the despatch of Lord Clarendon was acknowledged on all hands to be a sufficient vindication of the British Government; and in view of both these facts we must think it was both unwise and paltry of the President to try for the last word in a quarrel by sending home a fourth rate envoy. We are sustained in this opinion by the language of at least three American senators, in the conversation which took place on the presentation of Mr. Marcy's despatch. They all gave the best reasons for declaring the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, endangering as it did the breaking up of diplomatic relations, both improper and undignified. Had it been done at first, they might not have had much to object, but after so long a controversy, and when even the Russian war—the original cause of it—had terminated by a ratified peace on the 30th of April, such an act could only wear the appearance of petty spite, of a dishonourable waiting for events, or a disposition to irritate and annoy our Government.

Neither can it be said that America herself is very cleanhanded on this question. On the occasion of the Mexican war we have the testimony of a military resident in Canada, that enlisting agencies were opened, without attempt at disguise, on the very borders of our province, and recruits obtained in defiance of our most stringent laws. Nor can diplomatic sophistry veil the real character of Col. Walker's enlistment of Americans for the conquest of Nicaragua. These facts will appear to bystanders as if American Presidents could both enlist from British territory, contrary to British laws, and allow others to enlist from the States, contrary to their laws, if, in either case, the object was American aggrandizement. With all our aversion, therefore, to the Foreign Enlistment Act, Americans must not wonder if we think their sensitiveness unreasonably exhibited, when only shown against England during a war carried on so far as this people was concerned for no selfish object, but for the repression of despotic aggression, and for the liberty of nations. We await with much interest the explanation of ministerial intentions in Parliament, which must, at the latest, be fully given on Thursday. We do indeed rejoice in the assurances already given that the English Gov-

ernment will not resent Mr. Crampton's dismissal by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas. Thus the greatest and most immediate danger is averted. But the whole matter will still require the utmost delicacy and moderation. The American Government's offer of arbitration, it appears, limited merely to a decision on the political and geographical rights of Great Britain prior to the Clayton Bulwer treaty, a very miserable subterfuge. Nothing could be a more fitting subject for arbitration, on the contrary, than the dispute as to the natural meaning of the terms of the treaty: that President Pierce feels himself in the wrong there all the world will now conclude, simply because he says that he will admit no interpretation but his own. This would render any arbitration on the prior question useless. There is no doubt that in the game of diplomacy the President has checked Lord Palmerston. He has laid the train for the absorption at some time of Central America, and he has sent home Mr. Crampton under sentence of misbehaviour; while Lord Palmerston cannot impugn the international legality of the former act, for he recognised Louis Napoleon on the same grounds,—nor can he gain from his own country anything for his discarded envoy but a milder verdict,—"incompetent." Lord Palmerston is very adroit, but we trust he will rely upon mainly frankness, not upon cleverness, to wind up these disputes.

Ordination.
We are informed that pursuant to letters missive an Ecclesiastical Council met at the house of Deacon Rumney, to advise in reference to the ordination of Bro. James White. The examination of the candidate proved satisfactory, and he was accordingly ordained Pastor of the 2nd Lube Church.
Elder Davis, of St. George, preached the sermon, Elder Thomson, of St. Andrews, gave the charge to the candidate, and Elder S. Richardson gave the charge to the Church. Several of our American brethren were present and took part in the exercises whose names have not been given to us.
We trust our young brother will be useful in that section of his master's vineyard, in building up the good cause to which he devotes his life. As he is a convert from Popery we cannot but hope that God may yet make him instrumental in leading some, who now bow to the Virgin, to bow to the sceptre of Zion's king.

Political.
A great battle has been fought in our little political world. Great guns and pop guns and all sorts of guns have been thundering away, through the press, at the public gatherings, at the corners of the streets, and in all sorts of places. Every man as a matter of course intended to take good aim and to hit if he could. If he missed his mark, and was sorry for it, somebody was only made glad at his expense, and so it is about the same as if he had made a great smash.

Some all round the compass have felt a little cross, and others a little sore, and some probably have neglected their farms and others their merchandise to serve a party, that will not thank them very much for it in the end. We believe for the most part however, that the elections have been concluded as quietly as such occasions generally are. At all events we have not heard of any broken bones or shattered limbs. So far it is well. As for parties, it is supposed that they are pretty evenly balanced; but as a proclamation from His Excellency calls the Legislature to meet on the 17th inst., all doubt about the matter will soon be removed, and it will be known just how the question stands.

For ourselves we are not conscious of having had any ill feeling towards any man, or any class of men, in office or out of office. We honestly believed that Governor Sutton's act in dissolving the Assembly in opposition to the advice of his Council was a palpable departure from "Responsible Government" aimed a death blow at its vital principle; and we have frankly said so. This opinion is sustained by the judgement of the ablest expounders of Colonial Government in Canada and in Nova Scotia as well as here. While however we have no wish to shrink from a candid avowal of our opinion on the subject involving the interests of the people we have no desire to indulge in angry debate on any subject, and we wish above all things to "follow peace with all men, and holiness without which no man shall see the Lord."

Some of our contemporaries have spoken in harsh terms in regard to the course pursued by the religious press; but this is no more than we expected, and conscious that we have truth and right on our side we feel that we can afford to forgive them, and to meet them with a hearty good will for their present and eternal welfare.

We should be delighted to have the whole hearted co-operation of Bishop Medley in working out thoroughly the principles of Total Abstinence and Prohibition, and we are not without hope that we shall yet have it. At all events we intend to pray that he may be converted from the error of his ways, and become as powerful in the advocacy of a good cause as he has been in the advocacy of a bad one. The Bishop has got in the wrong pew, there is no mistake about that, and it will require a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether to get him out; but the case is sufficiently important to make the effort; lovers of sobriety and good order let us try.

New Brunswick Oil Works.
This is a Company acting under a charter received from our Legislature at its last Session. It has been organized for the purpose of producing, in large quantities, Lamp and Lubricating Oils from what has been designated, by Sir Charles Lyall, "Alberite." This material is found in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. The Works of the Company are established on the Carleton side of the harbor, at what is called Spurr's Cove. They were commenced by J. D. Spurr, Esq., of this City, who expended upon them a large sum of money, amounting it is said to some £20,000. Unfortunately just as they were nearly completed, and every thing in readiness to produce the Oil, the building took fire and was consumed to ashes, and the works themselves somewhat injured. Sufficient progress had been made however to test the feasibility of the general plan of operation, and to exhibit the most satisfactory results.

The Oil has been used in our own Office for lubricating purposes, and in several other establishments it has been used for light as well as for machinery, and in every case it is declared to be excellent.
We are pleased to see that the building which was lost by fire is being re-built in a very substantial manner, and there is much reason to hope that the business of the Company will go forward upon a large and highly remunerative scale.
For full particulars please see advertisement on our last page.

We are requested to say that Rev. G. Seely has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Woodstock, and that he wishes his letters and papers sent to that place.

Rev. T. Todd has laboured successfully for a number of years in Woodstock, but his field of labour had become so extended that it was impossible for any one man to do it justice; and although he sometimes preached as often as four times on the Sabbath, yet he could not meet the demand. He has therefore felt it his duty to resign his charge at Woodstock, that he may devote himself entirely to Jacksonville and other important sections. We doubt not he has acted wisely. If the farmer undertakes to till more land than he can cultivate properly, he will soon find his fields overrun with weeds and lying waste. So if a Christian minister spreads his labors over too large a surface, some portions must necessarily be neglected, and become unfruitful. Better in both cases to cultivate a small field, and cultivate it well.

We trust the new arrangement, in relation to Woodstock and vicinity, will prove to be conducive to the extension of the interests of truth in that important district, and be satisfactory to all concerned.

Conveyance to Sackville.
The "Maid of Erin," will leave Saint John on Friday next, at five o'clock P. M., and will land passengers at Dorchester, which is nine miles from Sackville, on Saturday morning. Persons returning from the Association by her will meet her at Dorchester on Wednesday morning of next week. The ordinary fare from this to Dorchester is 15s.; Mr. Walker (owner) kindly proposes to take and bring Association passengers for the single charge. We hope this will induce a number to go from both city and country. The boat is a good one, the captain is very obliging, the season of the year pleasant, Sackville a magnificent place to visit, and what is better than all, we are expecting a glorious meeting. Come, then, ministers and people, let us embrace this favorable opportunity to invigorate health by a change of scenery, to exchange congratulations with old friends, and to do business for the Lord of hosts. Experience has taught us that the hospitality of Sackville is quite equal to the greenness of the occasion, and that there will be no lack of open hands and open hearts.

Our readers will be deeply interested with the articles on our first page of this week. Mr. Nutter is more than usually humorous and interesting. The letter from Rev. A. R. R. Crawley is full of instructive incident, and the communication of our friend Tupper on Prohibition is rich in argument and point. The first letter of our esteemed Canadian Correspondent is a fair specimen of what our readers may expect henceforth in regular succession from that quarter. Our original correspondence is becoming so much enlarged that we are obliged to extend it, as will be seen on our last page, such original articles will appear there as will be interesting to the family circle. A London Sketch has to remain over for the want of room. It will appear next week.

London Correspondence.
JUNE, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—The great question on the tapis for some time past has been What next with regard to America? Every body has been enquiring of every body else—Shall we have war? and the question has been answered from the first with a positive No. Although much has occurred to annoy and wound our national pride, yet there is nothing which can be made to constitute a basis for involving the two nations in a bloody war. The people here are not disposed to harbour the idea, and we believe the better and thinking portion of the people of the United States are not willing to support the unthinking and unprincipled men who would push affairs to the ultimate.

The representative of a foreign power has nothing to do with the internal affairs of a people among whom he lives, and is expected to uphold their laws. It was here therefore that our Government was wrong—for the enlistment of citizens on our behalf was taking a power in our hands that we had no right to exercise in any foreign State. But after Government had repaired the error by apology, our representative Mr. Crampton, subjected himself, by his carelessness and intention to public business, to the censure of the American people, and they in justice to themselves could but say "We require your services no longer." It is agreed that Mr. Dallas shall, if possible, settle the affairs amicably, and though some may say "This is conceding too much when our honour is affected," we give as an answer, Our Government has apologised for a positive wrong done, and in honour it must do all that lays in its power to repair that wrong. Therefore it is that they have determined to maintain a good understanding with the United States; and there is no doubt but all will be settled immediately and another ambassador sent to Washington to attend to the international affairs.

The Hon. J. F. Crampton arrived at Liverpool on Saturday the 14th, by the Steamship Canada. On Monday the 16th, we had another arrival, and one that called forth more joyous feelings: I allude to the landing of General Sir William Williams of Kars. He arrived at Dover by the steam packet Queen, and was received by Colonel Streetfield, the Commander of the garrison; Captain M. Moine, naval superintendent of the port; Colonel Lake, his late companion in arms, and the Mayor and Corporation of Dover. He is said to be looking well and was received by the crowds who had assembled, with every demonstration of enthusiasm. On his arrival at the hotel the Corporation presented him with an address. To which he replied as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I assure you that I feel most deeply the honour you have done me. I feel it the more perhaps in consequence of this day being the anniversary of the day on which General Mouraviëff appeared before Kars (cheers.) For myself, I thank God for having preserved me through so many dangers, and that it has been my fortune to serve the Queen in such a manner. (cheers.) In addressing an assemblage of my countrymen on landing upon British soil, I have more than one duty to perform; and the first is to allude to those brave men who surrounded me in the hour of extreme distress, who were indefatigable in discharging their duty under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, and who supported and cheered me under every difficulty. By day they were at their posts—at night they were in the trenches (cheers.) But I have a melancholy duty to perform, and a tribute to pay to departed heroism and worth—to the memory of one of my brave companions, Captain Thompson. It was only the day before yesterday, while at Paris, that I heard of his severe illness, and little did I then think that the scenes of this world would so soon close upon him. I had looked forward to visiting his mother's house, and cheering him as he had so frequently cheered me. I have another duty to perform, and that is, to recall the courage and discipline of those brave Turks, under Selim Pasha their commanding officer, and the Turkish General Officers, who supported me in every trying situation, and who, from the first moment of entering the place to the last, were my friends and counsellors (loud cheers.) I have another duty to perform, in doing which I turn to our former enemies, now our friends, the Russians. When dire necessity obliged me to go into the camp of General Mouraviëff, I went to a brave man, who received with a kindness and a highmindedness I shall never cease to remember. General Mouraviëff is a man of the olden time. He is a stern man, but I believe that, if there be an honest man on earth, it is he. In Kars I found a half-starved, half-clothed army. He fed and clothed them. Nor was he less attentive to the wants of those in whom the need of disease were sown, and in whom famine had more than half accomplished its deadly work. (Loud cheers.) I must also tell you that, in passing through Russia, from one end of the empire to the other, I have experienced in no small degree a friendship and charm of Russian society. When I arrived at St. Petersburg the Emperor received me in so kind a manner that nothing could have exceeded it. (Hear.) The King of Prussia and the young Prince, who is at present in England, and who is soon to be allied to England by ties more close and binding than at present, met me at the head of the troops and treated me with the greatest possible consideration. (cheers.) The kindness and consideration were repeated when I arrived among our glorious and brave allies, the French. (Hear, hear.) God grant that that alliance may hold good for many years to come! (Loud and protracted cheering.) The day before yesterday I was presented to the Emperor, from whom some time since I had the distinguished honour of receiving the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour. I was sorry that, having seen it in England, I was unable to wear it upon my breast upon that occasion, and I expressed that regret to the Emperor, and explained the reason, upon which His Majesty immediately rose from his seat and said, "I will get you another!" In a moment he brought me out the star of Grand Master of the Order, with which he presented me. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your kind expression, and for the consideration with which you have listened to me. (cheers.)

General Williams afterwards partook of a dinner with the authorities, provided at the Ship Hotel, and left for London by the 2 o'clock train, where he arrived safely. In the evening he attended the United Service Club, and on Tuesday morning he followed the remains of Captain Henry Langhorne Thompson, to the Brompton Cemetery. It was an affecting scene to all present. There at the head of the grave stood the noble chief of Kars, his heart in the grave of this gallant young officer, and his thoughts on the deeds of daring he had accomplished. At the foot stood a poor Turkish soldier who had fought at the side of the young hero at Kars, had followed him through his captivity and attended him as a servant up to the time of his death.

In the evening Sir W. F. Williams was presented to Her Majesty by the Earl of Clarendon, at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

A little excitement has again been caused in France by the baptism of the Imperial Prince, which took place on Saturday the 14th.

The little fellow's full title is *Monsieur son Altesse Imperiale le Prince Imperial. Paris correspondents write the following account of the fete.*
"As to the cortege, it was splendid—carriages, one mass of gold; horses, among the finest in the world; troops well appointed; official dignitaries blazing with embroidery and decorations; women sufficiently handsome and exceedingly well dressed (because this time forced to a kind of comparative simplicity); good music, and the sun shining upon the whole—the procession may be counted to have been one of the finest things imaginable. But I confess, for my own part, to having been altogether more struck by the outward appearance of Notre Dame than by anything in the whole day's pageantry, whether by the internal decorations or by the cortege. There was something so strange, so fairy like, and, in all, so beautiful in the dark sculptures of the old gothic cathedral, garlanded round, entwined, almost swathed up in ropes of roses, that I could not take my eyes off it. I do not now if this was in very good taste, and which would not have been more fitting to lead a metropolitan church of the capital for a religious ceremony, to its own time-worn aspect—of a kind of flowers and garlands, that they were theatrical, and out of place, as would be the wreath of Americon on the brow of Solon or Socrates; but in this case, I can only pass condemnation on myself, as on those who imagined the whole, for, as I said before, I was fascinated by the beauty, or rather, perhaps, the fairy-like strangeness of it."

At about five o'clock the cannon announced that His Majesty the Emperor was leaving the Tuilleries. By this time not a seat in the building except those reserved for the Imperial party, was left unoccupied. The Archbishop of Paris, mitre on head and crozier in hand, left the altar, the cross being borne before him, and followed by the chapter of Paris and numerous clergy in their richest vestments, proceeded to the steps of the door to meet the Pope's legate, who arrived half an hour before the Emperor. The legate was conducted to the altar under a purple canopy borne by four priests. As he arrived the organ pealed forth its deep, solemn tones for the first time, and hundreds of voices sang a hymn. There was a thrill of ecstasy as the Imperial Prince himself appeared in the arms of Madame Adolphe Brunt. He is really a very fine child, and, notwithstanding all that has been said, looks remarkably healthy. The Emperor was looking very well. Their Majesties took their seats before the altar as the guardian of the Imperial child advanced. At this moment the voice of the infant was distinctly heard, as if he sought to announce his presence—an event which appeared to create some merriment among the circling crowd. Their Majesties came up to the altar