

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

A first-class Family Newspaper, devoted to religious and secular intelligence. Published every Wednesday at No. 21, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, **Seven Shillings and Sixpence**. If payment be delayed over three months, **Ten Shillings**.
No paper can be discontinued without the payment of all arrears, except at the discretion of the publisher.

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No Communication will be inserted without the author's name, and 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.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 7 1855.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

We can not be too deeply impressed with the obligations under which we are placed to our Heavenly Father for bestowing upon us the invaluable blessings of the Christian Ministry. Rev. Dr. J. A. Wylie in his "Prize Essay" thus speaks on the subject:

"Who can tell how innumerable are the benefits which a Gospel ministry creates within the narrow circle of a family? Enter the dwelling where religion reigns, and you feel at once its power to make happy. It is a new climate into which you have entered; the breath of love, like a gale from heaven, meets you on the threshold. There is a secret joy filling every heart in that dwelling, beaming in every face, making itself audible in every tone. No wealth could buy that happiness. The Gospel sets up an altar in every house; it makes the father a priest. In that arrangement we find the bond of domestic union, and the fountain-head of domestic virtue. Thus the family grows rich in peace. Rich in what? It may not be in gold, but in something better than gold—rich in love, love in domestic order and virtue. Their fare is simple, their garb homely, their speech is plain, but their manners breathe the odour of a politeness that can spring only from purity of heart and conscious dignity of character. Their humble home is pervaded and ennobled by an air of happiness which is wanting often in the palaces of the great. This is great wealth. Multiply such families—families whose wealth lies in the industry and intelligence of their sons, the modesty, virtue, and comeliness of their daughters—cover the land with such families, and what a land you will have! How rich, how happy, how powerful! Such a people no power on earth could subdue; and however stern the climate in which their dwelling may be cast, their indomitable energy and creative skill will teach the very rock to blossom, and the bleakest deserts of earth to bloom with beauty and sing for joy. Such is the wealth the Gospel creates, and such is the measure in which it blesses its supporters. For every penny expended in its support, it yields a return of a thousand-fold."

If such be a truthful testimony, the gospel should be prized above rubies. It is the choicest richest boon that Heaven has bestowed upon the world. When rightly improved its influence upon individuals, families, and nations is enlightening, purifying, saving. It is the great catholic appointed by God to remove the moral maladies of man, and to restore him to health, virtue, and happiness. The legitimate business of the church is to make this treasure known. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," is the Divine command, Christian reader! this command of Jehovah is addressed to you. Are you obeying it? Are you aiding in the support of gospel ministers at home and abroad?

Are there not too many professed Christian churches who fail to feel any very lively interest in this matter? They can get along from month to month, and from year to year without putting forth any special effort to supply themselves or their neighbours with the privileges of the gospel of Christ. Hence the absence of pastoral oversight, and the spiritual destitution so prevalent in our Province.

Brethren ponder this matter. Many of us expect soon to meet the associated churches at Springfield. Let us see to it that we are prepared to enter upon the great work of preaching Christ by all the means at our command more fully and more faithfully than we have ever yet done. Say not ye "there are yet four months and then cometh the harvest. Behold I say unto you lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to the harvest. And he that reapeth, receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal, that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together."

TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.
We rejoice to see that there are significant symptoms of vitality and manly vigor in the Temperance action of Nova Scotia. A capital memorial appears in the *Advertiser* of the 17th ultimo, addressed by order of the Grand Division to the Ecclesiastical Bodies of the Province, asking their co-operation in pushing forward this great reform. We hope to find room for this stirring appeal in our next issue. We are also indebted to the *Advertiser* for the following notice of the action of the Western and Central Baptist Associations of Nova Scotia regarding this matter at their recent annual sessions.

The Address was presented at the annual meeting of the Western Baptist Association, at

Bridgetown, on the 12th ultimo, and referred to the "Committee on Temperance." The report of that Committee is subjoined:

"The Committee on Temperance have taken into consideration the present state and prospects of the temperance cause in this Province, and feel bound to express their deep regret and astonishment at the conduct of those members of the Legislature, by whose influence the Prohibitory Law was thrown out during the last session.

They trust that the friends of Temperance will not be disheartened, but that they will persevere in their efforts till the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be forbidden, and grog-shops ranked among nuisances.

"Meanwhile, impressed with the importance of securing the object in view by any means that may be adopted, they recommend that strenuous endeavors be employed, by petition to the Legislature or otherwise, to obtain the enactment of the Permissive Prohibitory Law which was introduced at the late Session of the Legislature.

"The committee rejoice in the assurance that the members of our Churches, generally, are friendly to this great reform, and that all the ministers connected with this association are practically abstainers.

"With reference to the Memorial addressed to this body by the Committee of the Grand Division the committee recommend that the following resolution be passed, viz:—

"Resolved, That this Association receive with much pleasure the Memorial addressed to them by the Committee of the Grand Division, and that the said committee be assured that the best endeavours of this Association will be employed for the furtherance of the important objects contemplated by the Grand Division."

The Central Baptist Association met at Berwick on the 19th ultimo, and received the address with similar good feeling. We have been favoured with a copy of the Report of the Committee:

"The committee rejoice in the general adhesion of the Baptists in this Province to the temperance cause, and that among their ministers there is not one to be found who advocates or complies with those drinking passages which so often conduct to the lowest depths of intemperance. It were earnestly to be wished that the few remaining members of our Churches who still stand aloof would recognise the obligations resting on them and obediently follow the light. The duty of Christians in this respect appears to the committee so clear that they cannot but express surprise, not unmingled with indignation, at the conduct of some professors of religion, in various denominations, by whose examples the prodigates are emboldened in their courses, and the race of drunkards perpetuated.

"Had the Legislature of Nova Scotia duly regarded the desires of the people, a Prohibitory Liquor law, or at least a Permissive enactment of that kind, would ere now have been placed on the statute book. Your committee trust that hereafter temperance men will refuse to sacrifice consistency to party spirit, and that in the exercise of their political privileges they will govern themselves in harmony with acknowledged temperance principles.

"Maine is herself again. Your committee congratulate the members of the Association on the signal triumph recently achieved in that State. It will encourage and strengthen the friends of temperance in every land.

"Believing that all Christians are bound to forward this great and good enterprise, the committee beg leave earnestly to entreat those members of our Churches who have not yet joined a temperance organization to do so at the earliest possible period.

"The committee heartily concur in the sentiments advanced in the Memorial addressed to this Association, by the Committee of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, and they recommend the adoption of the following Resolution, viz:—

"Resolved, That temperance principles and temperance practices ought to be sanctioned, defended and propagated by all good men; that the apathy of some professing Christians in reference to this subject is deeply to be deplored; and that this Association will continue to exert its influence in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, especially in regard to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes.

"With regard to the tobacco question, the committee would renew the protests of former years, and express their hope that Christian men will bow to the influence of enlightened public opinion, and abandon the weed, the use of which is at once offensive, injurious and costly, consecrating to benevolence the amount which has been hitherto spent upon it."

REVIVAL INCIDENTS.

We extract the following interesting items from the N. Y. *Examiner* of the 1st inst. It is pleasing to know that the great work which has brought salvation to many precious souls is still progressing triumphantly.

In Greenfield, Mass., (a pastor writes,) where no revival of religion had been known for half a century or more, the work of God commenced last summer, in a spirit of prayer among Christians, and of tenderness on the part of many impenitent persons. In March last, the appointment of a noon prayer-meeting developed feeling immediately, and the conversions thought to have taken place in connection with the series of meetings, numbered seventy-five. The altered tone of public feeling, in that long hardened community, is very marked and blessed.

The number of persons added to the churches of Geneva, N. Y., as the fruit of the present revival, is said to be about 300, and the interest continues, with hope and prayer that this may prove but the dawning of a yet brighter day.

The movement in prayer is on the increase in England. In addition to the weekly meetings in Exeter Hall, mentioned in our last, a meeting has been opened at Stafford House, another in Great Marlborough street, and a business men's daily noon prayer-meeting has been started at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is held from 1 to 2 P. M., and is in the immediate vicinity of some of the large wholesale business houses.

The revival continues to be extending in power at the South. The Presbyterian notices sixty-nine additions by profession, to a Presbyterian Church in Natchez; seventy to that in Columbus, Ga., where the work still progresses; and a remarkable work of grace in Livingston, Ala., where a secular paper remarks, "Words can convey but a faint idea of it; religion seems to be the business of the community. All denominations are united. The Methodists had arranged for a protracted meeting of their own, but postponed it to engage in the work which God himself had so manifestly appointed. A daily converts' meeting is held, with overflowing interest.

The religious interest continues in Northampton. The Methodist church, where the revival commenced later, witnesses frequent conversions every week.

About 150 persons have been, or expect soon to be added to the churches in Holyoke, Mass., as the fruits of the present revival.

Among the converts lately added to Dr. Chieker's church in Portland, were a father and mother with their five little boys.

The Vincennes (Ind.) *Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Robert Dale Owen, (now United States Minister at Naples,) to his friends at New-Harmony, Ind., that this noted, able and zealous infidel, has become a convert to Christianity.

In Philadelphia, the work goes onward still. The noonday prayer-meeting at Samson street church is daily attended with devout interest, and by numbers that forbid all thought of its discontinuance. Personal efforts of Christians were never seemingly more productive. At Pine street church, the regular meetings for prayer are crowded, and a very deep feeling prevails. New instances of awakening and hopeful conversions are daily occurring.

Among the converts recently added to a church in Pennsylvania, was an individual who was on board the *Arctic* when she was lost, and was rescued from the sinking wreck.

The statistical reports of the Connecticut Sabbath School Teachers' Convention, held recently at New-Haven, afford a beautiful contrast to former times, in the conversion of children; more than four thousand being reported as hopefully converted during the past year, in the Sabbath Schools of the State. Only nine hundred were reported at the Convention held last year.

A daily union prayer-meeting was held on board the steamer *City of Baltimore*, during a portion of her last trip to Liverpool, with about 200 persons, captain, crew, and passengers of all grades; among the rest, three American clergymen. A passenger writes: "In all my experience among 'union prayer-meetings,' no one has ever equalled the three held in the steerage of this huge, mammoth steamer, on mid ocean. The prayers were concise and impressive, and offered by steamer as well as other passengers. The exhortations, many of them suggested by the voyage, were pointed and brief, while the singing was perfectly delightful. All seemed deeply impressed with the exercises, and warmer personal expressions of gratitude were never offered, than were bestowed upon those who conducted the meeting."

The *Evangelist* reports from the Presbyterian minister at Romulus, N. Y., that the work of grace amongst his people has differed from the characteristics reported generally, of late, in that it has been marked by evidences of great depth of feeling under conviction. In some instances, men of known moderation and of reserve, felt constrained publicly to request the prayers of Christians—even interrupting the exercises of the Sabbath worship, to make their desires known. In another instance, when he was representing, in an evening sermon, the indifference, and even repugnance of men to the offers of salvation, from the text, "You will not come unto Me," &c., a woman, urged by her great anxiety, interrupted him with "I do, I do want to be saved!" The result, he says, is about fifty hopeful conversions.

In Keene, N. H., the Congregational house of worship has become crowded to such a degree that the church and pastor have co-operated in raising a fund to sustain separate preaching in the Town Hall, expecting a new society to be formed ultimately as the consequence of the movement.

Among the converts admitted to the Pine street church, Philadelphia, June 20th, were fourteen, of ages ranging from sixty to eighty-eight years.

In Scranton, Pa., the Presbyterian church was nearly doubled in numbers at a recent communion—ninety uniting by profession; more than fifty of them heads of families.

In Middlebury College, the revival has exceeded in power anything before known since 1831.—A Professor writes that it is safe to say that one-third of the unconverted members of the College, at the end of the last fall term, have since become hopefully the children of God. Indications of the presence of the Holy Spirit it is still felt.

A powerful revival has been in progress for months in Norwich, Vt. Over one hundred conversions are spoken of, and cases of the most interesting character are still occurring. A pastor says: "Two of the most gratifying instances of the whole season have come before me in the past week" (middle of June.)

In Castleton, Vt., the special interest first appeared in November, in the Seminary, and resulted in the hopeful conversion of some fifteen in the course of a single week. It then became very general and absorbing in the village generally, and through the town. Morning prayer-meetings are still continued every day, with scarcely any abatement of interest.

In Montpelier, Vt., a pastor writes that the work of grace has been steady and powerful for three or four months, in the absence of all usual means—not even a daily prayer meeting having been opened.

DEATH OF MRS. ROBINSON.

Our esteemed Brother Rev. Samuel Robinson of this city, has been called in the Providence of God to drink the cup of affliction. His beloved wife departed this life on the morning of the 1st instant. She had been suffering ill health for some time, first occasioned by a fall upon the ice last winter, by which means her arm was broken. Some weeks ago her illness very much increased, and finally inflammation of the stomach and bowels

set in, which, in despite of medical skill, terminated in death. Her sufferings were severe, but she was graciously sustained by the consoling presence of her covenant God. In the language of the Apostle she could say:—"For me to live is Christ; to die is gain." In the spirit of pious resignation to the Divine Will she committed her all unreservedly to him who is mighty to save.

Mrs. Robinson had experienced the faith of the gospel in youth and through the varied vicissitudes of life had exemplified the power and blessedness of evangelical godliness. With her, religion was no mere impulsive emotion, but an abiding living principle. As a mother she trained up her household in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and as the wife of a Christian minister she was always ready to strengthen and encourage her husband in the fulfilment of the arduous duties of his vocation. She invariably evinced a lively interest in the spiritual prosperity of the cause, and laboured diligently to sustain social prayer meetings amongst the female members of the church. But her work on earth was accomplished, and she was called to exchange the toils of earth for the rest of heaven.

Her funeral solemnities were attended on Saturday last by a large and respectable congregation, assembled to pay their tribute of respect to the departed, and evince their sympathy with the Pastor in his affliction. Prayer was offered at the house by Rev. J. Ring, and the remains were then removed to the Brussels-street Chapel, where the service opened by appropriate Music by the Choir, followed by reading select portions of Scripture by Rev. E. B. DeMill. Prayer by Rev. John Magee, and address by Rev. I. E. Bill.—Several other Ministering Brethren were in attendance.

Service being ended the remains were moved to the Carleton Cemetery for interment by the side of the two sons, who sleep in death. Rev. J. Gougher offered prayer at the grave. And we committed the body cold in death to its mother earth in the comfortable assurance of a glorious resurrection unto eternal life at the last day.

God grant a sanctified improvement of this painful visitation to the bereaved husband and his family, that while they mourn the absence of their best earthly friend, they may rejoice in the hope of a happy re-union in heaven.

THE MIRAMICHT MISSION.

The recent visit of Rev. Isaiah Wallace to Newcastle, North Esk and Black River, was well received by the people, and they manifested an anxious desire to have him settle amongst them as their Minister. The matter was submitted to the Board on Thursday evening last, and after hearing statements from Brethren Wallace and Harding respecting the flattering prospects that are opening in that region for Missionary labour, and the urgent solicitation of the people for a permanent supply of the preaching of the Gospel, the Board resolved unanimously to appoint Brother Wallace to take charge of the Mission in Newcastle, North Esk, Little South West and Black River. The finances of the Board are not in a condition at present to justify them in pledging themselves to meet any portion of the expenses of the Mission immediately, or until the present demands on the Board are paid. But from the interest manifested by the people, it was supposed that at least two-thirds of the salary of the Missionary would be paid by them, and that by special contributions or otherwise, the balance could be made up.

Our Brother left the city the same night in the steamer with his family for Moncton, intending to proceed as rapidly as possible to his place of destination. The field upon which he enters will make large demands upon his physical as well as his intellectual energies; but with the blessing of God, he is sure to succeed in building up the cause of truth in that extended country. We cordially commend the Missionary and his Mission to the whole-hearted sympathy and prayers of the denomination.

The first letter from our new English correspondent appears on our first page, and contains valuable information. We hope to be favoured henceforth with regular communication from his ready pen.

Mr. David McAlpin is authorised to receive subscribers and credit dues for the *Christian Visitor*. He has the accounts for the different settlements about the Grand Lake and we trust our friends will do what they can to render his agency successful.

FRENCH MISSION.

Brother P. Knight finding the funds of the N. B. B. H. Missionary Board much limited, begs to inform the Brethren, and friends generally, that he has considered it his duty to resign his connexion with the Board as to pecuniary means, but intends continuing his labours in the French Mission as heretofore. He therefore solicits the continuance of the friends of the French Mission in co-operation with him.

Contributions and donations will be thankfully received, with Books or Tracts, in behalf of the Mission. Direct to P. Knight, Dorchester.

(For the *Christian Visitor*.)

RICHMOND, 22d June, 1855.

Dear Brother,—In compliance with the wishes of the Home Missionary Board in St. John, I am performing a rapid Missionary tour in this Northern part of the Province, and I embrace these leisure moments to give you some notes of progress, &c.

The day after I left St. John, I reached Albert County, and after spending a day with my "Home friends," came on to Moncton, and preached on Thursday evening last. Thence proceeded to Shediac by the *Car*, where I preached twice and attended a Conference Meeting, and was happy to perceive an increasing interest in religious matters. We had the large and commodious Baptist Chapel of that place comfortably filled on Sabbath morning. A strong desire was manifested by the friends of Shediac to have a Baptist Minister located there, and extend his labours as far north as Buctouche, with occasional visits to Richibucto. Such an arrangement, I believe, would be a move in the right direction. Shediac is a rapidly growing village, and is destined, from its position, to become an important

Town. Several Baptist families have recently settled there, and the demand for a stated Baptist Ministry is consequently becoming more and more imperative. Your Society would do well to assist in carrying out the above plan. The Mission will probably be self-sustaining in one or two years.

From Shediac I came to Buctouche and participated in the opening service of the new Baptist Meeting House there. Brother Newcomb had preached in the morning the dedication sermon taking his text from Zechariah vi. 13. Brother Duffy preached at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the writer in the evening, and on Monday morning.

After the sermon on Monday the pews were sold for a sum equal to, if not beyond the cost of the Building. Quite an enthusiastic spirit was manifested in bidding for seats in the new house. The Building is plain but comfortable, and will accommodate the congregation of that place very well. Brother D. McPhail was present, and happily took part in the services. The brethren of the Buctouche Baptist Church are situated in a pleasant and fertile country and are called upon to do a great and good work for the Redeemer's cause.

I leave presently for Newcastle, whence I will probably write you again.

Yours, in Christian love,

ISA. WALLACE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Our English files by the Arabia furnish us with the following information:—

THE QUEEN OF THE COMMONS.

QUEEN VICTORIA met the Working Men of Birmingham on Tuesday last, to perform, with them, the ceremony of opening a magnificent Park, which the latter had purchased with their savings. Great and memorable day for England! History has not a record of superior interest and significance. Our Kings and Queens in former times kept themselves apart from the industrious classes; looked down upon them, in their kindest mood, from their far away station, with a gracious condescension, as if the divinity, which is poetically said to hedge them round had entered into their nature, and sublimed the clay which ordinary humanity consists of. Queen Victoria is wiser than her ancestors, and knowing the importance, also feels the happiness which results from studying the good of all. And this the royal lady makes us understand and feel. There is scarcely a cottage in the land—sure we are that there is not a workman's dwelling in Birmingham and the whole country round—in which the Queen's name is not one of the dearest and best beloved of household words, and whence not only hands, but hearts also, without which hands are feeble, would not come forth to guard and defend her in a time of danger. When we hear of warlike preparations, of the gathering together of immense armies, and the setting out of fleets, we cannot but think how much more secure is the Queen of the British Isles in the sympathies of such men as those who crowded round her in Birmingham, than any potentate can be whose trust is only in human machines with arms in their hands. There is no sham here. The sires of grandseires of those worthy fellows who have bought a park, and asked their Queen to come and see it, helped the Sovereign of their time to defeat a legion of foes, notwithstanding the disrepute into which the Throne had fallen, and the personal unpopularity of the King; we can, therefore, be under no apprehension of anything which ambition or malice may be capable of, seeing how closely the throne and people are now bound together.

There is nothing like the event of Tuesday last in history. Queen Elizabeth was famous for going about the country, among other things, but it was to the houses of the nobility; the commons were scarcely permitted to obtain a glimpse of the Royal countenance, and when that favour was vouchsafed to them, it was expected they would be prostrated by the splendour of the Royal countenance, and show a disposition to lay down their necks, like Raleigh's cloak, for the Royal foot to tread upon. Queen Victoria goes side by side with her working men; as proud of them as of the highest names on the roll of her nobility; as happy among them as in the midst of the lords and ladies of her drawing-room. It was a noble sight when the Queen stood forth to announce that the park was opened; the Royal lady looked upon the grand old oaks and elms of one of the finest parks of this finely-wooded country, which working men—her faithful Commons—had bought for purposes of healthy recreation in a few leisure hours which they can snatch from toil—while thickly congregated on the spot were the Commons themselves, their wives and children, all justly proud of what they had done for that occasion. The Queen receiving the homage of hearts, not lips only, must have felt a joy which poetry itself could but imperfectly describe; and a satisfaction, great as any which has been experienced in her happy life. There, in presence of nature and of God, in a stream of golden sunshine which seemed to consecrate the spot—and surrounded by a myriad of rejoicing people, their hearts throbbing with intense emotions of delight—mothers of children among them, holding up their darlings in untired arms, that they might behold the gracious Queen who had come down among them to be their guest that day—and some of gentlest nature caring not to check the tears that came unbidden to their eyes, and all straining their power of utterance to tell how they loved and how they blessed the Queen—there stood the chief object of the scene—a scene which twenty years ago would have been impossible and which but yesterday there were persons who would have doubted its being brought to pass.

Five-and-thirty thousand pounds for a park and mansion is the price to be paid, chiefly by working men; and the greater part of that sum is paid already. What a tale these few words tell of provident industry, of thoughts and wishes tending in a right direction far away from the courses wherein only it was at one time supposed that working men could take in.

THE AWFUL HEAT AND THE POISONOUS THAMES.

The heat in London this summer is intense, it penetrates the thickest walls, and frustrates every device to escape its awful rays. Her Majesty's subjects at one and the same time are baked, boiled, and fried. If this intense heat continues what will become of us—at least one half of London will be left to perform the last rights of suffering humanity to the other half. "Custom," the opinions of the world, "fashion," or some other equally potent autocrat, demands that man shall suffer, in all its horrid forms, perchance die, beneath

"The sun's perpendicular height,
Which illumines the depth of the sea,
E'en the fishes beginning to sweat,
Cry, 'dame, how hot we shall be!'"

Yet, if Her Majesty's subjects fly for solace to that "pellucid stream" poets once designed to honour in noble verse, he is regaled with the vilest of all smells, one gigantic conglomeration of all the compound elements of noxious vapours in their very quintessence of overpowering stinks. Yes, that "noble river Thames" is at the present moment—the same as it was last year—a mass of corruption, filth, slime, and fetid

smells. When is this mass of corruption and source of pestilence to cease.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The letters and journals brought by the Bombay Overland Mail have come to hand. As already known by telegraph, the dates are to May 19. With the fall of Kotah, Jhansi, and Lucknow, the operations of regular warfare seem to have terminated, the strife in Oude and Rohilkund having degenerated into a sort of guerrilla contest, in which success can only be expected to wait on patience, while a defeat sustained by the rebels between Jhansi and Calpee seems to have reduced the mutineers in Central India to despair.

SUN-STROKE IN THE CENTRAL-INDIA FIELD FORCE—STORMING AND CAPTURE OF KOONCH.

The troops under Sir Hugh Rose have, it seems, a more serious enemy to encounter in the heat than in the bullets of the mutineers. Sun-stroke is doing deadly work amongst our poor fellows in this force, her Majesty's 21st Highlanders having lost seven men, the 86th three, and the Artillery and Engineers four from this cause alone in an engagement which took place at Koonch on the 8th instant, described as follows, by Sir Hugh Rose:

"About four or five thousand mutinous Sepoys from Calpee, three thousand Bundelas, one thousand Sowars, and four hundred Veluchas, with some guns, had occupied Bunch for the purpose of opposing my march to Calpee. Koonch is a large and open town, but difficult to attack because it is concealed by woods, and surrounded with gardens and temples with high walls. The rebels had thrown up strong entrenchments for protecting the town from the Aite and Jhansi roads; by which my force was marching on it. I marched here yesterday, and turned all these defences by making a flank movement to the north-west, and attacking the town from that quarter with my force and Major Orr's field force. After having driven the enemy's infantry and cavalry out of the woods into the town with artillery fire, I stormed the town with my first brigade in skirmishing order, covered on each flank by cavalry and artillery—my second brigade and Major Orr's supporting. The Calpee Sepoys, seeing they were on the point of being cut off from Calpee, returned in a mass in that direction, and the town was in our hands in less than an hour. I pursued the enemy with horse artillery and cavalry for more than eight miles, the former firing into them, the latter charging them. The artillery and cavalry were so completely exhausted by the long day's march, the intense heat, and the day's operations that they could go no further. Among the slain are Sepoys of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 17th, 32nd, 52nd, and 56th Regiments Bengal N. I., and Mhedpore Artillery. We took eight guns, quantities of ammunition, and tents. I had 15 killed and wounded, but some European soldiers were killed, and others, as well as officers were struck by the sun, which was 115 degrees in the shade. I march on Calpee to-morrow."

DEATH OF THE RANEE OF JHANSI—THE CALPEE REBELS DESTROYED.

The Rane of Jhansi is rumoured to have perished in this engagement, the body of a young woman having been discovered amongst the slain near a white charger, which she is supposed to have ridden. The morale of this defeat seems to have been complete. The Sepoys admit that there is nothing left them but the waters of the Jumna, while but for the heat of few of them would have reached its banks. Riddell's force at Etawah has been warned to guard its passages; so we may pretty safely conclude that the Calpee rebels are at last destroyed. Our latest intelligence from the force is conveyed in the following telegram:

FROM ORAIE, MAY 10.—Four more guns abandoned by the enemy are in our possession. The inhabitants of Oraie state that the Sepoys, after their defeat at Koonch, passed through there a numerous wounded in a state of despair declaring that an entire battalion, the 32d Bengal N. I., had been destroyed, and that now they had no refuge but the Jumna. The enemy's loss at Koonch, according to to-day's account, was 700 killed, besides their wounded. We would have destroyed nearly the whole of them, only that the intense heat and the great fatigue paralysed the strength of both men and horses. Our casualties were—killed by the sun and wounded, 47. Numerous officers and men besides were struck by the sun, and had to leave the ranks.

DESTRUCTION OF SITANA—THE HINDOOS TANKS CUT TO PIECES.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar that Sitana was destroyed by a force under General Cotton on the 4th May. The Hindoostane fanatics fought with determination, and were cut to pieces. We had four natives killed and twelve wounded. Previous to the attack on Sitana, that is, on the night of the 28th or 29th of April, General Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended Mahabun, a mountain on the Indus, and destroyed the stronghold of a not a chief. The name is not intelligible given in the message from the Panjab. The ascent was one of eighteen miles and very difficult. Fortunately there was no fighting.

The following telegram from Colonel Edwards, C. B., to the Chief Commissioner of the Panjab, regarding Sir Sydney Cotton's operations on the frontier, is published in the *Lahore Chronicle*:—"Panjab was burnt without opposition on 15th April, and Chinglee on the 26th, by the force under General Cotton. Immense loss of property inflicted on the robber chiefs. Captain Thelwall's new regiment distinguished itself in driving the enemy off the hills at Chinglee, and pursuing them into the Chumla valley. No loss on our side. Loss of the enemy supposed to be 20 killed and wounded."

PLUNDER AND MASSACRE AT SHAHJHORE.

It would appear that after the force under Sir Colin Campbell had left Shahjhanpore, a strong band of rebels from Mahomed, in Oude, made an attack upon the few troops that had been assigned for the protection of the station, surprised and cut off one picket of De Kantow's horse, and destroyed many of the men. The rebels are reported to have plundered the city of Shahjhanpore, and to have massacred many of the inhabitants, and to be in possession of the fort, which is an old dilapidated building on the outskirts of the city. The rebel patrols are on the river, and communication is difficult and dangerous. It is said that the intrenchment around the gaoi in which our troops are posted is very strong. The investment is not complete, although the rebels, it is said, are eight thousand strong, and have twelve guns. It is reported from Fatehghur that on the 9th the entrenchment at Shahjhanpore was attacked, and that the assailants were repulsed by the garrison. Brigadier-General Jones's column was said to be within three miles of Shahjhanpore.

GENERAL WHITLOCK'S FORCE—DESPERATE BATTLE—DEFEAT OF THE NAWAB OF BANDAH WITH A FORCE OF 15,000 MEN.

CAMP BANDAH, APRIL 20.—Thermometer in tents 113 degrees, in sun 134 degrees. My last informed you of Gen. Whitlock's column having driven back with great loss a strong reconnoitering party sent from Bandah, at the village of Kubral, and also of the advance on Bandah, then twenty miles off. On the morning of the 18th the force marched to Mahtound, ten miles from Bandah. Here we heard the Nawab had prepared a warm reception for us and that his troops amounted to some 15,000 infantry, of which 1,500 were said to be Puckah pandies, and