

Conventional Meeting.

For the Christian Visitor.

teeming with articles on a subject so vitally important. And why should not the pen of the fair sex, who are, or should be, most interested in this matter, be called into requisition in its advocacy?

But I meant to be brief. I feel deeply on this subject, and only regret my want of ability to advocate it as its importance demands. I firmly believe that the great cause of the Redeemer calls upon us to enlist at once more heartily in the promotion of education generally among our people, and in the cause of Female Education in particular. PATER.
St. John, August 29th.

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR SIR—We are favored with a precious revival of religion in this place: the set time to favor Zion has come, and the Lord has made his people willing in the day of his power. A protracted meeting was held here in June, and the meetings are kept up still. Much good has been done. Truly the Lord has appeared for the deliverance of his people; the church has passed through a long season of trial—many of our brethren and sisters have been called away to the spirit world; others have forsaken God and his people, and gone into the world again. It was years since we had a revival among us, and parents mourned over their unconverted children, fearing that God would come in judgment and cut them down; but glory be to his name, he has come in mercy, and revived his people, and converted sinners. Twenty have been baptized and added to the church, and others are seeking the Lord. Several ministers have visited us since the good work began, and labored faithfully in the master's cause with the pastor. Bro. Elijah Corey came to us some weeks ago from up the St. John river, where he had seen the power of God displayed in the salvation of many souls: his whole heart and soul are in the work. He came to us in the spirit of his master, and is engaged in preaching the word, and in exhortation and prayer from house to house. Three daughters of our late pastor (Rev. John Magee) are among those that have come out on the Lord's side. Pray for us that this good work may spread. Truly Yours,
JOHN CARTER.

For the Christian Visitor.

An end to Controversy.

DEAR BROTHER BILL—As it is the opinion of my friend the *Intelligencer*, that my letter in the *Visitor* of last week is provocative of controversy instead of supplying an omission, I therefore submit to your readers my correspondence with the General Conference as published in their Minutes.

B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY.
To the Elders and Messengers of Free Christian Baptists, convened in Conference at Southampton:
DEAR BRETHREN—Owing to my difference of opinion with you in the matter of Communion, having embraced the views of Close or Strict Communion to immersed believers, and also not being able to reconcile myself to your Church polity, I therefore, with Christian love to you all, request a letter of dismissal from you as a regularly ordained Elder, in good and regular standing.
Yours in the Gospel,
B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY.
Southampton, July 7, 1868.

To whom it may Concern:
The Rev. B. F. Rattray, a minister regularly ordained according to the rules and customs of the Free Christian Baptists of New Brunswick, and in good and regular standing with us, having recently changed his views from our practice in the communion of believers, and also in relation to our Church polity, and having requested his dismissal from the above named causes, we therefore dismiss our brother according to his request, and commend him to God's grace and the fellowship of any sister denomination among whom he may seek a home.
BENJAMIN MERRITT, Chairman of Conference.
B. J. UNDERHILL, Recording Secretary.
Southampton, York Co., July 7, 1868.

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR EDITOR—The vessel which I spoke of in my former communication, and which caused me to break off my writing so abruptly, is launched. It went off like a thing of life.

Perhaps all of your readers have not enjoyed the pleasure of such a sight. Let me attempt a brief description of it. A multitude of people, of all classes and conditions, are assembled upon the wharves, along the shore—in small boats upon the water—on deal piles—in upper rooms, gazing through the windows; and indeed every available place is occupied by groups of the happiest looking persons imaginable. The topics of conversation doubtless are numerous and interesting; every one is absorbed either in his own or another's conversation. A loud crash, as if a hundred forest trees had fallen, suddenly arrests our attention; and with one accord every eye is immediately directed towards the vessel. Posts, girds, scaffolding poles, props, braces, &c., &c., which have been used for constructing purposes have been torn away from the ship's broad sides, and down they come to earth creaking, groaning, snapping, breaking, splintering, flying, making men and boys skeddadle. In a few minutes a man makes his appearance with a long handled swab in his hands, which he dips in boiling tar and applies to those spots upon which the scaffolds have been secured.

Everything is now quiet, not a blow is being struck, not the sound of a hammer is heard. Where have the hundred active, skillful operators gone? They have arranged themselves on either side of the ship, each with a sledge-hammer or mallet in hand, waiting for the word of command. It is given by the foreman, "strike boys," and such a noise and clatter, such a pounding and hammering, such a succession of rip-it-a-rap-raps, rip-it-a-rap-raps, was never heard in any place but a ship yard, and at no other time but just such a time as this, a launch.

All is still and quiet once more, for a little season the very silence of the Sabbath has given us time to take breath and pen a line, the men are resting as if preparing for another attack. Again they rally, and every hammer seems to say, "will you go now?" "will you go now?" "will you go now?" as it comes in contact with the great wedges beneath the mighty keel; when lo! it yields before the terrible pressure of such muscular power, and in the midst of cheers and smiles, and loud huzzas the proud vessel kisses the bright and sparkling waters, and is borne away in the embraces of surrounding waves. The rattling and clanking of ponderous chains are heard, the anchor drops beneath the tide, and once more the ship is motionless as if sleeping on the bosom of the smiling deep. Shouts of joy and gladness now ascend from those on her polished deck, and these are met with kindred cheers which are already floating from the enraptured throng on land, and mysteriously mingling note with note, echo answering cheerily to echo, until they die away from our hearing to continue their sweet melody through distant air.

I shall now resume the account of my travels. On my way to this place I had the pleasure of spending a very refreshing season with Rev. William M. Edwards and his devoted wife, who, as you are aware, are faithfully performing their missionary labors in that destitute field. Distressed, both as it regards gospel labour, and the means of sustaining or providing for it. One dear brother, lives in the esteem and affections of those to whom he dispenses the word of eternal life, and I doubt not but that they, so far as their abilities will permit, minister to him in carnal things. He must however look to the Missionary Board for that support requisite to secure his continuance.

I have also been entertained since my arrival at Newcastle, in the most Christian manner, by the Rev. Edward Hickson, and his exceedingly kind companion. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the arduous labours and untiring zeal of this dear brother, in the cause of God. Suffice it to say that his field also requires the pecuniary regards of the Missionary Board.

Both of these dear brethren have, and are still willing to sacrifice and forego those pleasures, advantages and enjoyments which they might and could share in common with many others in older and wealthier districts, but their souls are imbued with the Missionary's love and spirit, and they esteem it a glory to work for their Divine Master in this Northern field. Every dollar and pound given them has been abundantly laboured for in the blessed work in which they are engaged.

Dear Christian brethren whose coffers overflow with gold, remember your Home Missionaries, and ye who love the Saviour, but are poor in this world's goods, your mites will be acceptable to the Lord for the support of His servants whom you have sent out to plant the Rose of Sharon in the wilderness districts of New Brunswick.

Truly yours,

B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY.

Newcastle, Miramichi, Aug. 1868.

Literature.

Tales and Sketches by Hugh Miller, edited with a Preface by Mrs. Miller, and published by Gould and Lincoln, 59 Washington Street, Boston.

The name of Hugh Miller as an author is extensively known in the world of letters, and his works occupy an important place in the Student's Library. The book entitled "Tales and Sketches," was prepared at an early stage of the Author's career, and evinces a natural taste for the dramatic and poetic style of literature. The young especially will find much in this book to instruct and interest them.

Introduction to the Study of the Gospel's with Historical and Explanatory Notes, by Brooke Foss Westcott, M. A., published by Gould and Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Hackett, of Newton Theological Institute, furnishes an admirable introduction to the American edition of this work. He says "The Author enjoys a high reputation in his own country (England) as a scholar and theologian, and is held to be a writer of acknowledged authority on the subjects which he has brought within the circle of his studies." All theological teachers and students should place, if possible, this book in their library. Dr. Hackett further remarks, "it is a matter of gratitude that such a book has been written."

Missionary Record.

On the island of Elba, renowned on account of its connection with the history of Napoleon, and containing a population of 22,000, there is a mission sustained by the American and Foreign Christian Union. There are regular religious services held at three different points. The island "is really invaded by the gospel, and there are brethren enlightened and firm in the faith, whose Christian life is a most excellent preaching of the truth."

SPAIN.—Matamoros has returned to Gibraltar, and will speedily, it is hoped, resume his labors as an evangelist in Bayonne. The rest of the exiles proceed to Oran, an African seaport, where they will enjoy liberty of conscience, and have opportunities of gaining a livelihood. We trust it will soon be seen that the work and sufferings of these men have been blessed to Spain, and that a remnant exists in the land to whom the darkness of Romish error will prove intolerable. Should this be the case, the intervention of the Evangelical alliance may, ere long, be again necessary in Spain; and, on any hypothesis, we earnestly call upon the Alliance not to let its attention be diverted from that country. Might they not, to begin with, furnish the public with details touching the almost incredible fact stated by Lord Palmerston, that the practice of divine worship, in the family circles of English subjects resident in Spain, is interfered with by the Spanish authorities?—*Evangelical Christendom*.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.—A meeting of the Committee of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa has been held to consider the recent news from the River Shire. After much anxious consultation, it was determined to send out a letter to Bishop Tozer, leaving, as at the time of his departure, the future destination of the Mission, whether in its present position or elsewhere, to be settled by the right Rev. head of the Mission according as circumstances may guide his judgment.

Mr. Arrousset, a French Protestant missionary for thirty years among the Basutos in South Africa, reports that he received at Moriah six hundred natives to the Lord's table. There were lately four hundred communicants at the same altar, and several other flourishing stations have been formed.

A GREEK ARCHIMANDRITE IN LONDON.—The Archimandrite Nihilos has arrived in England from Constantinople, and is accompanied by his chaplain and secretary. This eminent ecclesiastic of the Greek Church is staying at the Coburg Hotel, Chancery Street, Grosvenor-Square. He honored the Bishop of London with his presence at a garden party at Fulham Palace, and was to be entertained by his Lordship at dinner.

The French and Foreign Bible Society sold last year 88,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures. The Society employs two colporteurs of its own, and 100 supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society. During the past year, the Paris Religious Tract Society sold 641,392 tracts and 200,000 copies of its almanac; its journal has 11,000 subscribers.

Rev. J. L. Lyons, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Sidon, Syria, arrived with his family in the steamer City of New York, on the 26th inst. Mr. L. returns for the benefit of his health, and will reside at present at his father's, in Montrose, Pa.

Within about forty years the Christian Missionaries in India have translated the Bible, or parts of it, into 19 different languages, and books into 7 others. From 95 printing presses, they have in the last ten years, circulated 1,634,980 copies of the Scriptures, and 8,604,023 of other books and tracts.

The Moravians will this year celebrate the 100th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Moravia.

Religious Miscellany.

One of the effects of the late riots in New York, was the breaking up of several mission schools. Rev. Mr. Van Meter, of the Home Mission, in a late letter to the *New York Chronicle*, says: "Yes, my flock is scattered. The rooms that have so often been filled with happy worshippers, and the floors are covered with stones, bricks and broken glass. A little while ago and all was joy within. The passer-by stopped to listen to the happy voices singing of Jesus and heaven, but all is silent now. The fold is closed, and the little lambs are without a shepherd. The mob, that like a tornado for four days and nights swept over the city, laid its hand upon us. We yield for a little while, but only to rise with renewed strength and enter upon our work."

Rev. Mr. Sawyer, late of the Episcopal church, together with a young man, also an Episcopalian, have been received into the Catholic church, at Pittsfield, Mass.

BAPTISTS IN POLAND.—Mr. Nasgowitz is greatly blessed among the Poles. From January 1st to April 30th, he baptized thirty-nine persons, in April alone twenty-one, almost all Poles. What a great victory for Christ is this, particularly when we consider the degraded and abandoned state of the people. The church is continually extending; we need great grace and wisdom to walk before the people.

LARGE CHURCH.—In New York there is one church to every 2641 inhabitants; in Philadelphia, one to 2053; in Baltimore, one to every 1249; in Boston, one to 1586. The number of churches in New York is 306; in Philadelphia, 275; in Baltimore, 170; in Boston, 112; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., are said to have one church to every 1000 inhabitants.

GEN. MEADE'S RELIGION.—The Philadelphia *North American* denies that General Meade is a Catholic. All we know of the matter is, that his father was a Catholic, that he is buried in the cemetery of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, and that the General himself, when asked by a correspondent of a leading Eastern journal if he were a Catholic, replied that he was. His family may be Protestant, but we are still of opinion that the general himself is, at least, a "half-Catholic."—*Pittsburg Catholic*.

Secular Miscellany.

Of the inhabitants of the earth, 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race; 553,000,000 of the Mongolian; 190,000,000 of the Ethiopian; 1,000,000 of the American Indian, and 200,000,000 of the Malay races. They speak 8,064 languages, and profess 1,000 different religions.

Major General Halleck's father (his name is Jabez) is still living in Waterville, N. Y., at the great age of 108 years.

Ten sons of Sandwich Island missionaries are or have been in the United States Army. Of these, five are officers, and two surgeons.

A special from Washington says: "The cares and responsibilities of his office are obviously telling upon the President."

Gen. Scott is spending the summer as usual, at Cozen's Hotel, West Point. It is said that he is preparing a memoir of his life and times.

Col. E. W. Hinks of Lynn, who has an obituary notice in Appleton's Cyclopaedia for 1862, is neither dead nor buried, for since the battle of Antietam, (where he is thus killed off) he has been made a Brigadier, has married, has been nominated to Congress, and is now doing drafting duty in New Hampshire.

MORMONISM.—In no other part of the world does Mormonism make such progress as in Denmark, especially the island of Jutland. "Not merely individuals, but whole families attach themselves to it, and during the five first months of the present year about 1000 persons embarked from Hamburg for Salt Lake, where they expect to get rid of their cares and find a mark, every fifth one on an average being a priest. The easy propagation of Mormonism is certainly an indication of the very low condition of education, and the want of general intelligence in that country. We are glad to note that at present many of the Mormons are returning from Salt Lake, disgusted with the state of things there."

Many thanks to J. D. for his excellent communication regarding the Amherst meeting. We had prepared a full notice, which we gladly withhold to give place to his.

Will the churches in their letters to the approaching Association, please name the Post office address of their Clerks. This for several reasons is important.

A Tea Meeting will be held in the new Baptist meeting house, Florenceville, on Thursday, 1st October. Tickets 50 cents. The funds raised to be expended in finishing the meeting house. Tea will be on the tables at 8 1/2 p. m. Tickets may be procured at the door.

The Minutes of the Eastern Association have been got up in good style by the publishers, and were mailed to the churches last week, each church receiving in proportion to the money sent to the Association.

An account of the collection taken at Sackville during the session of the Association, is, through mistake, omitted in the Minutes. It is as follows: Collections for H. M. \$31.51; \$2.40 of which was sent in from Wood Point by the hands of Mr. Reed.

Mr. Lunt has kindly authorized us to state that the usual accommodation on the "Heather Bell," will be given to persons going to the Association at Kingsclear, namely, to go and return for a single fare.

Meetings, to make collections for the Union Society, will be held in the City Churches and in Portland (p. v.) next week.

Mr. Thomas M. Bowman, of Boston, an eloquent Temperance advocate, will lecture at Portland Temperance Hall this evening, and at the Temperance Hall, Great George Street, on Friday evening.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

A RUM VICTIM placed himself across the railway track on Friday last, just above the Sussex station, and went to sleep. The consequence was that the afternoon down train passed over him, cutting off both legs above his knees, and producing death a short time. We happened to be in the cars at the time. It made us feel sad to know that an immortal soul had been, under such painful circumstances, ushered into the presence of his God; but the only parties to blame were the unfortunate victim, and the guilty victimisers—we mean those who sold him the rum.

The heavy rains of last week flooded the intervals of Hampton, and as we passed along on Friday, large quantities of mown grass was covered with water. We fear considerable damage is the result.

It is said the Marine Railway of Dartmouth, Halifax, is a very creditable and useful affair.

Duncan McAllister from Penobscot, Maine, was run over by the 1 p. m. train on Tuesday last a short distance from the City, and was so badly injured that recovery is not expected.

A new ship belonging to William Muirhead, Esq., of Chatham, recently became a total wreck on the Island of St. Pierre, whilst on the voyage to Liverpool.

The crops of Western Canada are said to be unusually promising.

The Canadian Ministry has been sustained on the no-confidence motion, by a majority of three.

The Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Tilley, have gone to Canada, it is supposed, to see about railway matters.

Thanks to Turner's express, for recent Boston papers.

On Tuesday morning an explosion took place in Petrie's mill, at the Straight Shore. Five persons were badly, if not fatally injured. One of the sufferers has since died—others are not expected to survive long.

LAUNCH.—Launched from the building yard of George D. Carpenter, Esq., on July 24, a splendid vessel of two hundred tons, named the *Heliantia*. The manner in which she went off elicited the applause of the hundreds assembled from all parts of the surrounding country to witness the launch, nor was the applause anything lessened when she left the stocks and was fairly afloat in her native element. Her graceful symmetry and beautiful lines were then seen to great advantage, while like a thing of life she rode at anchor on the bosom of the lake in majestic grandeur. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, the elite of the community, crowded her decks, and rent the air with their cheers. Great credit is due to her enterprising owner and builder, Mr. Carpenter, for the ability displayed in this his first attempt at shipbuilding. The facilities for prosecuting this branch of industry in the Washademooc Lake is no where surpassed in the Province, and it is to be hoped this is only the beginning of a business that can be most profitably prosecuted in the waters of this part of the country.—*Com.*

FEDERAL CONCERN.—The Juvenile classes of Prof. Bill, one at East Machias, the other in this town, united in a Floral Concert, at the Town Hall, in this place, on Tuesday evening, under the supervision of the Professor. In every respect it was a perfect success. The large town hall was well filled with our town's people, together with a goodly number from East Machias. The little folks sang and performed finely, and it was really a pleasing sight to witness so many little boys and girls, coming on to the stage and performing their tasks with so much confidence and grace. The great advances which these Juvenile songsters have made within a short time reflect much credit upon their teacher for his thorough knowledge of music, and the happy faculty which he possesses of imparting it to others. It is no small matter to

develop and bring forth the musical talents of children to such a state of perfection as was exhibited on this occasion.—*Machias Republican*.

The revenue collected at the Out-ports for the quarter ending 31st July, 1868, amounted to \$90,223.50, an increase of \$12,280.08 over the amount collected at the corresponding quarter of last year.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL.

Arrival of the "Africa" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1, 1868.

Steamship *Africa* from Liverpool 23rd, Queenstown 23rd, arrived at Halifax at one o'clock yesterday.

The U. S. Consul at Frankfurt had displayed the Mexican flag. The *Europa* of that city explains that it was in pursuance of an arrangement by which in case of the overthrow of the Republican authority in Mexico, Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in Foreign Countries by agents of Washington Government.

The *Europa* refers to the fact that in March last Seward declared that the Lincoln Cabinet would never tolerate Monarchical Government in Mexico, and anticipates immediate war if the Emperor does not confine himself to a demand for indemnity, and leave Mexico a Republic.

It was announced by last steamer that the ship *Eagle* had arrived at Liverpool from Bermuda with silver bars taken out of the American ship B. F. Hoxie by the Florida.

The *Shipping Gazette* says it is reported silver will be restored to original consignees. The silver was shipped by an English house, and insured in London to the full amount. It is also stated that the Commander of the Florida on hearing of this fact resolved to restore it to the rightful owner.

The *Times* of the 23rd ult., publishes a long extract from correspondence between the Governments of England and Austria touching restrictions on trade between Northern ports of the United States and the Bahamas.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says, it is gratifying to know that the Government is not blind to the danger of difficulties with America; nor is it indifferent to the perils of a rupture, which we trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in averting. The same journal says:—"It is with no wish to flatter the Great Republic tyranny which is now raising its head on the North American Continent, that it again records its conviction of the ultimate success of the Military means which the North has set to work to crush the heroic efforts of the South. If Lee were now able to give one knock down blow and seize Washington, or even if he utterly routed the army of the Potomac, the effect would be to great that another year might elapse, and with it who knows what gain might be obtained for the Confederates? but should he remain inactive, or permit the Federal armies to sweep round into his rear, to flood the Confederacy and overlap all his communications, Richmond may become a mere 'Caput Mortuum' and the South and all be lost."

The *London Globe* regards peace as still distant, but the issue not doubtful. It says, the South may be mangled and exhausted, but must win in the end, temporary defeats to the contrary notwithstanding.

Confederate loan on the 21st rallied one per cent, closing 28 @ 26.

Notwithstanding expressed wish of Lord Clyde for a quiet funeral, at Kensal Green cemetery, the Government decided to honor his remains by depositing them at Westminster Abbey in most unostentatious manner.

The Telegraph Cable between Malta and Alexandria was broken a few weeks since by an anchor in shallow water near the Shore. It has been repaired and is again in perfect working order.

FRANCE.—Important decree published condemnatory of Bishops' letters on the subject of Elections, and declaring them an abuse of ecclesiastical authority. The Decree declares that Bishops and Archbishops are not empowered to deliberate together or pass common resolutions without special permission of the Government.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS.—No news yet of presentation of Notes to Gortschakoff.

Ten thousand Russian troops sent into Palatinato of Lublin.

Polish leaders avoid engagements.

GERMAN CONGRESS.—German Princes continued in Congress at Frankfurt.

The King of Saxony had returned from his mission to the King of Prussia, who repeated his refusal to be present at the Congress on grounds already communicated to Austria.

SPAIN.—Assured that the Ministry will not consider Mexican question till Archduke Maximilian's decision is announced.

TUNIS, &c.—Forced labor on Suez Canal is absolutely abolished. Six months allowed for making new arrangements.

Disturbances reported near Damascus.

CHINA.—Shanghai, July 4.—City quiet. Imperialists attacked Nankin and captured outworks. Shirts, linens, and tea active. Exchange 95 1/2.

Intelligence from Japan announces that the Japanese had paid indemnity.

The Mikado has received orders to expel foreigners and close ports.

Loss of property by earthquake at Manila, forty million dollars.

LATEST.—Liverpool, Aug. 23, Evening.—The official correspondence published by the *Times* to-day regarding Federal interference in Texas with Balaklava, winds up with a letter from Russell to Lyons, dated 10th July, in which Russell says that the British Government had seen reason to hope that the interference of the U. S. Government would have been discontinued under representations from British Government, but such not being the case, Russell instructs Lyons to address fresh remonstrances to U. S. Government.

LATEST VIA QUEBEC.—London, Sunday, 28d.—Consols after official hours, 92 1/2. Paris Bourse renews opened 67 90.

A half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Directors was held yesterday. The report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend declared.

At noon yesterday the remains of Lord Clyde were interred with no pomp, but with every manifestation of respect. They were deposited in Westminster Abbey.

FRANKFORT, 22nd Aug.—The Conference of the Princes opened at 11 o'clock this morning.

The newspapers report that the Emperor's speech was altered before publication, is officially contradicted.

The letter of refusal of the King of Prussia was addressed to the Emperor of Austria.

The Courier de Dimanche says the notes of the three Powers are identical in their conclusion. They call upon Prince Gortschakoff to give serious attention to the gravity of the situation. If Russia does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsel, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of war in Poland will bring about.

BERLIN, 23d.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria will proceed to Potsdam for a few days in consequence of an invitation received from the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia.

MADRID, 23d.—German banking houses have offered Spain a loan of five hundred million reals to repair the disaster at Manila.

COPENHAGEN, 23d.—The King of the Greeks will proceed to Athens after the annexation of the Ionian Islands at the end of October. He will spend 10 days in London and the same time in Paris.

Cotton buoyant, advanced 1/4 @ 1/2. Breadstuffs still declining. Provisions steady, unchanged. Consols 92 1/2 @ 1/2.

UNITED STATES.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Telegrams assure us some days ago that "Sumter" and "Wagner" had fallen, and that the stars and stripes in a few hours would float over Charleston, the cradle of rebellion; but it turns out that these tidings were premature, and that serious obstacles have to be overcome before the besieged city will yield to Federal rules. One who seems to thoroughly understand the case says:—

We are not to forget that Sumter was not the key to a whole rebel position at Charleston to the extent understood by most people. The ship channel to the city lies much nearer to Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee than to Sumter, and running by these works and the obstructions placed in the channel will be a matter of great danger, as they are built of sand. Inside the harbor there are other extensive and very strong rebel works, some on shore and others in mid channel. In their approach to the city the iron-clads will come within one mile range of the guns of