

### On Deliverance from Shipwreck.

By C. VESLEY.  
All praise to the Lord,  
Who rules with a word  
The unmeasurable sea,  
And limits its rage by his steadfast decree!  
Whose powerful hands  
And compass the winds,  
And compels them again  
At his beck to put on the invisible chain.  
Even now he hath heard  
Our cry, and appeas'd  
On the face of the deep.  
And commanded the tempest its distance to keep;  
His pilotage land  
Hath brought us to land;  
And no longer distress'd,  
We are joyful again in the heaven to rest.

### God's Heroes—John Howard.

Heroes and battle-fields go together in the world's account; heroes and prisons are associated in the church's annals. It is a remarkable fact that a single jail in England, no longer standing, has produced more names in the list of heroes than any other place in the world. There JOHN BUNYAN was confined, and dreamed the dream which has inspired our English fancy, instructing us in the noblest and wisest of the heroic headed saint will read with fresh interest when the celestial gate is almost in view. And there, too, another hero, a worthy labourer in quite another field, began the work of charity which has made his name immortal. In the year 1774, JOHN HOWARD, of Carlisle, in the county of Bedford, Esquire, was nominated to the office of high sheriff. Hitherto he had been known as a quiet and respectable country gentleman, more attentive than his neighbours to the duties of religion, and having himself a rare thing in those days, about the comfort and improvement of his dependants and poorer neighbours. He found them a wild, rude set, and he provided schools (again, a very rare thing in those days) for boys and girls, and he built them comfortable cottages, assigning a small piece of land as a garden, to each, and making their continued tenancy dependent on sober habits and regular attendance at church or chapel. This was his sphere of usefulness—a very limited one, but it was in this sphere, which he knew that hundreds, now-days of England's gentry are serving God, and serving their generation according to the will of God. But for the accident, as men call it, of his being appointed high sheriff, he might have lived to his dying day, and the world of a St. Paul's might have had a plain, stoic, unexciting man, and not the apostle of humanity, and started on that wonderful round of travels which would require a whole lecture to detail, and of which the simple, matter of fact record traced by his pen, last on a slumbering age like a vision of romance. He knocked at the gate of the Bastille, fourteen years before a louder knock was heard which rang presently thro' Europe; and though he could not penetrate into that fortress of tyranny, and after entering an office on the drawbridge, he was considered a great surprise, as he told us, he had an orderly retreat, and passed the beatiful guard in safety, yet the great Frederick, won by the reputation of his virtues, led him into the secrets of Spanghede, and Catherine, a yet prouder and more jealous despot, made him free of the dungeons of St. Petersburg, and at Vienna, the Emperor Joseph sent him for an audience, and listened patiently while his visitor told him, freely and boldly, that hanging was better than the living death inflicted on criminals in his prisons.

careful brother mariners, in the true spirit of English jurisprudence, wanted a precedent for doing an obviously right thing, and putting an end to a flagrant wrong; so he rode into several neighboring counties in search of one. That was the next day, and he himself, he was a man of quiet earnestness, not to be deterred by the first difficulty; so he rides from place to place, hunting for a precedent, visits the neighboring county towns of Huntingdon and Cambridge—then takes a wider range, and comes to the middle of Northampton and Leicester, Derby and Warwick. Having got so far, he prosecutes his inquiries at Worcester and Gloucester, and takes Oxford and Aylesbury in his way home. This was his first tour of inspection. He found no precedent; but he found what God meant him to find when his journey began. He found the jails of England to be dens of filth and houses of torture, in which the prisoners, half-dead, perhaps half-drowned, lay on the bare earth, or on rough straw in cold, damp, and often underground cells, unventilated in summer, unwarmed in winter; while the moral pollution, arising from indiscriminate intercourse, want of oversight, and jailor's privileges, as to fees and bribes and the prison tax, was at least equal to the physical discomfort. A man, considered like Howard, had but to see this mass of misery, and his fate was fixed; his mission was begun. One less compassionate and more of a saint, who were deemed as an outcast race, who were doomed to suffer by the will of Providence, and less heroic patience and courage, would have thought it impossible for human strength to overcome such inveterate and wide-spread evils, protected by the apathy of the public, and fostered by the avarice of officials.

Men can not sin with impunity, for an omnipotent God will punish all who do wrong. Sentence against an evil work may not be executed speedily, but the way of the transgressor is hard, and the rewards of his hands shall surely be given him. A watchful providence often endures with much long-suffering, but in due time their feet slide, and they are brought to desolation in a moment, and utterly consumed with terror. We clip from one of our exchanges a striking illustration of this truth in our own country. Among the judicial giants of this country, stood Aaron Burr, grand juror, and chief theologian, Jonathan Edwards, nurtured in the bosom of piety and prayer, with choicest promises for a Christian education, with the master minds of the New England Church, such as Bellamy and Hopkins, corresponding with him in his youth, and endeavouring to secure him to the cause of Christ. At length, all his early impressions of Christianity were effaced with violence. He went out an unassuming, self-deprecating, and blasphemous—gathering thick upon him the guilt of murder and the stain of treason in profanity to his only daughter, who by nature was as gifted as himself. He was accustomed to bring her to display amusement and skill in blasphemy, for the amusement of his visitors, so we should do with our children, in such a manner, what end he had devoted himself and education to his child. Though elevated to the second civil office in the nation, nothing in the form of political crime was too mean or wicked for him. In social life he was a very monster. In the bosom of families, he perpetrated the most heinous crimes. Infidelity and malignity advanced with his years, in the form of spite against the religion of Christ.

At length the judgment of God overtook him. His wealth vanished; his political fortunes were broken; his social position was gone, and he became a ragged, shivering, and thrust him out from his bosom as his sworn enemy. His daughter, then the wife of one of the state governors—the daughter whom he had schooled to blasphemy—was, in a voyage at sea, taken by pirates. She begged for her life and offered great rewards; but the stern reply was, "Dead men tell tales." She was hidden to walk the plank; she sank to rise no more. Thus began the recompense on the parent and child—on her the abuse of her splendid gifts and her defiance of God's law—on his the reward of his sin, and the punishment of his iniquity. He was left without a friend on earth; a Vice President of the United States, and an enemy of an unnumbered race. Such was a beginning, though only a beginning to him of the results of crucifying the Son of God afresh.—Western Chr. Adv.

have similar examples; examples in Church, and examples in the State. For instance, butler in the depths of Black Forest—and the angel that dwelt in the bush will never let him there; the trees around him will be like slabs of ruby and his glowing orbs loom up again, round and clear as the light of all Europe. The Bunyan into the gloom of Bedford jail—and as he leans his head on his hand, the murky horizon of Britain will flame with fiery symbols—delectable mountains, and celestial mansions, with holy pilgrims grouped on golden hills, and lands of bliss, from the gates of pearl, hastening to welcome them home.—T. H. Stockton.

**The Dying Jew.**  
As the disciples of Him who came to seek and to save "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and who charged his apostles to preach repentance and remission of sins, "beginning at Jerusalem," it behooves every one to be diligent to cherish a special interest in the spiritual welfare of the children of Abraham.

The following narrative furnishes one, among many similar instances, that "God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew." The interesting facts were communicated to the writer by the captain of the "Courier," in the cabin, and near the bed-berth where this son of Abraham died in the faith and hope of that Gospel which he had once despised. The pious mariner at the same time pointed to a ring on his finger which the grateful dying Jew had given him as an expression of gratitude for directing him to the once hated Nazareth, and which he wished him to wear as a memento, "till," as he said, "they should meet in heaven."

Mr. R. was a Jewish youth, residing with his parents in London, "circumcised" on the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, a Hebrew of the Hebrews. But, as it is to be feared is the case with many of the Hebrew nation in the present day, he was ignorant of his own nation, he had imbibed the notions of the so-called "rational infidelity." Thus, while still observant of the outward ceremonies of the synagogue, he added to his long-cherished hatred of Christianity a general scepticism with regard to all the truths of divine revelation, and in heart the testimony alike of the prophets and apostles.

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From English Papers

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA. The Monitor contains a report from Marshal Pelissier, dated from Sebastopol on the 23rd inst. to the effect that on the 27th inst. General D'Altonville, with twenty-eight battalions of infantry, thirty-eight squadrons of cavalry, and fifty-three pieces of artillery, advanced from Eupatoria on the road to Sinopol, as far as the ravine of Tchobata. There he found the enemy in a strong position, defended by thirty-six guns. The enemy would not leave his position and engage. General D'Altonville being in want of water and forage returned on the 29th to Eupatoria.

The latest accounts from the Crimea state that the Russian army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops from Perekop, under General Platinov, were about to assume the offensive, and were making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

POSITION OF THE BELLETRUISERS.—General Prince Gortschakoff writes on the 22nd ult., that on the 20th, at half-past three P.M., the enemy, with 16 battalions, descended from the heights above the valley of Baidar to the villages of Karlo and Adym-Schokrak, but after passing the night there, returned to the ridge of the mountains.

Accounts from the Crimea received by Germany come down to the 20th of October. The French outposts were beyond Likmeta, and their reconnoitring parties advanced as far as the Aktozor and the Belbek, and on the other side to the upper Valley of Baidar. The main body of the Russian army is still encamped on the plateau of the Belbek. General Liprandi occupies the source of that river with his division, forming the Russian left wing; and General Wiazle, the upper part of the Valley of Baidar, facing the right wing of the Allies. Everything is quiet, and the Russian army will remain for some time the same as it is at present.

A Vienna paper, the Fremden Blatt, states that it learns from Prince Gortschakoff's headquarters that the Russian army in the Crimea has now a strength of about 200,000 men. The Grand army which lately arrived at Simferopol was accompanied, says this authority by 8,000 waggons drawn by oxen, so that the Russian army is provisioned for six months. Prince Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after November, as by that time the steppes will be covered with snow.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed from the heights of Mackenzie a bombastic order to the Russian army in the Crimea, in which he announces that the Emperor has invested him with irresponsible authority to defend or abandon his position as he may see necessary. The Emperor declares, however, that he never will voluntarily abandon the Crimea, where St. Vladimir is baptized after his conversion. He admits, at the same time, that there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable and the greatest sacrifices useless.

THE CAMB.—Every precaution has been taken to guard against a surprise, and to resist any Russian attack, if attempted. The French force overlooking the Tchernaya has been strengthened, and several regiments have been moved, in order to occupy a nearer position, over the Inkerman valley. All the redoubts on the Inkerman heights on our side are fully manned. The road-making and other fatigues have been giving up for the present, and the troops are kept ready in a moment's notice, night and day, to move wherever they may be required. Parades are held three times daily, to ensure the presence of all the men in the camp. All the troops are assembled under arms at daylight. At night the men lie down with their arms, ammunition, some biscuit in their haversacks, water bottles filled, placed at their sides, or in other convenient situations close at hand, to avoid all chance of delay.

ATTACK AND SURRENDER OF KINBURN.—We quote the following extracts from the letters of special correspondence, which have now come to hand.—Early this morning (Oct. 17) the Russians perceived that the French had crept up during the night to the ruined village, and were busily engaged in making their fire, under cover of the houses, at about 700, or 650 yards from the place, whereupon they opened a brisk fire upon them from the advance guns on barbettes on the eastern curtain; and were answered by two French field-pieces from the screen of broken wall. It was dull gray dawn, with a wind off the shore, and the sea was quite calm. The floating batteries, and the mortar vessels, fleet batteries, and gun-boats were getting up steam, and ere nine o'clock they were seen leaving the rest of the armaments and taking up their position on the south side of the fort; the three floating batteries being close in with the canoes, and the mortar vessels and gun-boats being rather away and more to the eastward, so as to attack the angle of the fort, and fight the guns which was on the curtain en barbette. The floating batteries opened with a magnificent crash at 9.30 A.M., and one in particular distinguished itself throughout for the regularity, precision, and weight of its fire throughout the day. The enemy replied with alacrity, and the batteries must have been put to a severe test, for the water was splashed in pillars by shot all over them. At 10 the boats opened fire. At 11.10 a fire broke out in the barracks, and speedily spread from end to end of the fort, driving the artillerymen from their guns, while small explosions of supply ammunition took place inside At 11.15 the Russian Jack was shot away, and was not replaced; the firing became tremendous. Admiral Steward, in the Valoros, and the French Admiral (second in command), in the Asmodee, followed by 11 steamers, came round the Spit Battery in Cherson Bay, delivering broadsides and engaging the batteries as they passed, and they were opposed by the Hannibal, which ripped up Kinburn with her broadsides. The fire ended most furiously, but by constant bombs and rockets, and at 12.35 a fresh fire burst out in the fort. At the same time, the Valoros, Asmodee, and steam frigates opened broadsides on the fort, and the nine line-of-battle ships came in magnificent style, and take up their position at the seaward face of the fort, already seriously damaged by the tremendous fire of the floating batteries, gun-boats, and mortar vessels. The storm of shot from this great ordnance is appalling. The very earth seemed flying into dust, and the fiery embers of the fort are thrown into columns of sparks by the shot. Still the Russians stand to the only guns they have left. The broadsides increase in vigor, and at last a white flag is waved by a single man from the rampart. Boats with flags of truce push off, and they learn that the garrison is willing to surrender. At 2 P.M. the firing ceases, and 11,000 men march into our lines, several of them quite drunk, carrying off food and drink, and the officers bearing their side arms.

The Times' correspondent says: When a flag of truce was waved from the parapet, a boat, with a flag of truce, pushed off from the English and French Admiral, and at the same time Sir Houston Stewart proceeded to shore near the battery. There he found the French General advancing to parley with the Governor. Major-General Kokonovitch advanced with a sword in his hand, and a pistol in the other, and threw down his sword at the officer's feet, and discharged his pistols into the ground, or at least pulled the triggers with the muzzle pointing downwards, in token of surrender. He was moved to tears, and as he left the fort he turned round and made some passionate exclamations in Russian, of which the interpreter could only make out "Oh Kinburn! Kinburn! Glory of Suwaroff and my shame, I abandon you," or something to that effect. As the garrison marched out they were ordered to pile their arms, but many of them threw them on the ground at the feet of the competitors, with rage and mortification depicted on their features. It appears that the second in command, whose name is something like Sarovitch—a Pole by birth—insulted by courage and his Dash alai, declared he would not surrender, and that he was prepared to blow up the magazine before the enemy should enter, and he was supported by the officer of engineers and by the officer of Artillery. Amid the crash of falling buildings, the explosion of mortars, the thunder of the fleet, and the smoke and flames of their crumbling batteries, the Russians held a hasty council of war, at which it was put to vote whether they would surrender or not. The majority carried the question in the affirmative, on the side of humanity and reason. In vain the fanatic Pole, the Artilleryman, and Engineer tried to persuade the Governor and the majority to persist in the madness and folly of continuing their passive resistance, for active opposition was out of their power. "We can hold out for a week," said they. "What then?" asked the Governor. "You have not been able to fire a shot for three quarters of an hour. Are you likely to be in a better state two hours hence, and above all, where are the men to live? Such arguments, enforced by tremendous broadsides, and by the knocks of the Admirals with cannon balls against every side of the fort, prevailed, and the white flag was hoisted, much to the satisfaction of every Russian sailor in the Allied fleet. On the whole, the Russians seem "the worst lot" of Muscovite Infantry I have ever seen, and they consist either of old men or lads, the former are fine soldier-like fellows enough, but the latter are stupid, loutish, small lads. They availed themselves of their license in the fort to fill all the canteens with "vodka," and in some instances their stomachs also, and many of them were drunk when they marched out, but intoxication had the effect of making them extremely amiable and tractable. The officers bore their misfortune with dignity, but feel it deeply, as was evident from their grave demeanor and stern countenances.

MARSHAL PELISSIER ON THE TAKING OF KINBURN.—The following order of the day dated "Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 20," was published by Marshal Pelissier on the taking of Kinburn. The army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and France have since the 17th floated on the banks of Kinburn. The key to the mouth of the Bog and of the Dnieper is in the power of the Allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Bruat and Lyons, and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaine, the fort of Kinburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1380 soldiers, rendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges with ammunition and supplies of different kinds. The day of the 17th Oct., in which the fleet and the army so happily united their efforts for the same object adds to the glory and the renown of the Allied armies. The success thus obtained terrified the Russians, who, in their despair, on the following day blew up the fort of Ochakoff, and three batteries near it.—Kinburn is in our hands and will become a formidable menace against Nicolaeff and Kherson.

REMOVED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAEFF.—VIENNA, NOV. 8.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaeff commenced on the 22nd of October, and was continued the whole of the following day.—The result was not known. It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Grand Duke Constantine would not be prevailed upon to quit the town. A large quantity of the monster rockets, invented by Colonel Constantinovitch had arrived at Nicolaeff. St. Petersburg advises that a discovery had lately been made of extensive speculations in several departments, and many persons occupying high positions were in disgrace. The dismissal of the Governor of Nicolaeff, which is said to have taken place, may possibly have had a connection with these circumstances. The Emperor of Russia has returned from Nicolaeff direct to St. Petersburg, without visiting Warsaw. PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE ARMY.—The Paris paper Constitutionnel, on the authority of a correspondent at Odessa, publishes part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea, according to circumstances. The Commander in chief adds: "We will never voluntarily abandon the country, where St. Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has designed to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to cease our line of defence. If it should be the will of God we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has arrived in our vicinity to provide for the defence of the country, and the want of his army."

RESIGNATION OF BRITISH GENERALS IN THE CRIMEA.—The Globe says:—It is written some surprise and regret that some of the senior generals of the Crimean army have resigned their commissions, because their junior, General Coltrough has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Campbell returns home on private affairs, and it has been said professionally jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General Barnard and Lord Kereley. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General also returns home. He is junior to General Coltrough, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—TRIESTE, Nov. 1.—The last accounts received from Constantinople announce that Turkey is forming a reserve corps of 30,000 men. Omar Pasha is said to have left Batoum to advance into the interior and threaten the Russian line of retreat. His advance guard will march on Darab. According to the last advices from Erzerum, the Russians continued to invest Karab, but had made no further movements. TRIESTE, Nov. 5.—By intelligence from Batoum we learn the Circassians are actively operating on the Russian communications in Mingrelia. Omar Pasha has intercepted a convoy of provisions, and after a sharp encounter, in which the Russians lost 300 men, succeeded in capturing the supplies of arms and ammunition. The troops of Omar Pasha are, as regards the main army, in winter quarters, and Field Pasha has established posts of observation as far as Kutais. It is supposed that the approach of inclement weather must force General Muraviev to retreat. A sufficient number of steam vessels will be sent to the coast to supply the main army. The troops of Omar Pasha are, as regards the main army, in winter quarters, and Field Pasha has established posts of observation as far as Kutais. It is supposed that the approach of inclement weather must force General Muraviev to retreat. A sufficient number of steam vessels will be sent to the coast to supply the main army.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CARLETON.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the east side of the Carleton, which proved quite disastrous. It originated in a shop occupied on King-street, occupied by Mr. Christopher Maleman, which was totally destroyed, together with several buildings adjoining to the westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—Christopher Maleman, 2000; John C. Maleman, 1000; Wm. Thompson, 2000; Wm. H. Olive, 2000; James Thompson, 2000; T. K. Olive, 2000; John C. Maleman, 1000; Wm. Thompson, 2000; Wm. H. Olive, 2000; James Thompson, 2000; T. K. Olive, 2000.

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