(London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Presbyterian.)

LONDON, March 1854.

I have several pieces of interesting intelligence to communicate this week from the religious and missionary world. First: With reference to the British and Foreign Bible Society, I am truly happy to inform your readers of the result of the Jubilee collections. These have realized nearly $300,000; and, as if to show how entirely this sum is to be considered as *extra*, the ordinary income, so far from suffering by the liberality thus shown, is actually about $35,000 larger than it was last year. But besides and beyond all this, the plan for providing the Chinese with a million New Testaments, at an expense of $85,000, which at first was thought a gigantic undertaking for one year, has been accomplished already *at the close of five months* —and those who have conducted the measure, feeling unwilling to relinquish their exertions thus early, are now directing their attention to the importance of increasing the supply of missionaries to that wide and inviting field. These particulars I have just received from one of the Secretaries, and, as I believe they are not yet in print, they will probably be quite fresh in America. There never was a year, it seems, so remarkable for the munificence of the Christian public as the present, and I trust we may conclude that this is only an earnest of what is yet to be done by British Christians in the field of gospel labour and enterprise.

Another most important piece of news has, on Tuesday last, arrived from China, which, except it shall have been printed in time to reach you by one of the newspapers going in the ship which conveys this letter, must also be perfectly new to your readers. Mr. Medhurst, the Chinese missionary, writes that everything promises great success to the gospel in the land in which he labours. From whatever motive, Tæ Ping Wang, the insurgent chief, has declared himself more unequivocally than ever in favour of the gospel. He has in his pay 300 men, whose duty it is to distribute good books, and especially portions of the Bible, among his followers, and over the whole country where he has access, and the way is everywhere paved for the hearty reception of gospel truth.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

WAR DECLARED BY ENGLAND.

Severe fighting on the Danube.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America*, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, 3 o'clock.

War was *formally proclaimed* at London Royal Exchange in presence of Civic Authorities.

Teneriffe and Cambria sailed with more Troops for the East.

No Letters of Marque will be issued by France or England.

The War will be carried on in strict accordance with Treaty between the Porte, England & France signed on 9th March.

On 23d, Russian Detachment under Gortchakoff, forced passage of Danube above Tulska, and captured 11 guns and 1100 prisoners and occupied Julska and several Forts on right bank of Danube.

Russians attempted to cross Danube at Oltenitza when desperate battle ensued, Russians repulsed with loss of *Three Thousand Men*! Turks were so badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments. Carnage dreadful.

Russians have succeeded in crossing Danube at three points.

From the European Times.)

The Message of the Queen to both Houses of Parliament, and the formal Declarations of War both by England and France against Russia, have put an end to the protracted state of uncertainty in which the nation has been involved during many months past. England, after nearly forty years' peace, is now in a state of war, with all its incidents and calamities, and our united efforts must be directed so to carry on hostilities as to make future despots dread the terror of our arms. Our readers will perceive by the reports in the usual place in our columns that the Hon. Captain Blackwood, the Queen's messenger, reached the metropolis on Saturday evening last, with the formal intelligence, conveyed through Count Nesselrode, that the Czar refused to give any reply to the ultimatum of the Western Powers, demanding the evacuation of the Principalities. On Monday evening the royal message was sent to both Houses of Parliament; on the same day Louis Napoleon made a similar announcement to the French Chambers, that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has placed Russia in a state of war as regards France. The Emperor threw the whole responsibility of this rupture upon the Russian Government. The Queen's Declaration of War, issued on Tuesday, is an unimpeachable document. It will be found *in extenso* in another column, together with the Orders in Council, usually promulgated upon such occasions. The French and English Governments having received from the Cabinet of Washington an assurance that the citizen of the United States shall not be permitted to act as privateers, both the Western Powers for the present have waived their undoubted belligerent rights, and it is not their intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers. If the war continues any length of time we are not, however, very sanguine that this forbearance will be long exercised; there is, however, every disposition on the part of England and France to respect neutral rights; at the same time friendly neutral powers must take care that their subjects do not attempt to break blockades effectively enforced, nor supply the enemy with contraband articles of war. The Declaration of War, by a logical deduction of facts and dates, proves that the Czar had no pretence to enter the Principalities; that the Czar only sought a right to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and cared not one jot for the happiness of the Christian communities in Turkey; and "that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion was used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts and of its pure and beneficial spirit." We rejoice exceedingly to see it recorded that her Majesty trusts, by the blessing of Providence, and the success of "her brave and loyal people, to re-establish peace upon SAFE AND SOLID FOUNDATIONS." We are convinced that these words are not employed undesignedly, and we are sure the Czar will bitterly rue his present unjustifiable conduct. The opening of the Black Sea, and the mouth of the river Danube; the loss of Ismael and Sebastopol; the destruction of the Russian fleets in the Baltic and in the Black Sea; the demolition of all the Russian forts on the coast of Circassia, from Trebizond to Anapa —the Russians being driven necessarily northward of the Kubon, or better still, the Don and Volga; some friendly visits, preconcerted by Sir James Graham, by our men-of-war to Archangel and the Sea of Okhotsk, with the destruction of St. Peter and Paul Fort, and the capture of the stray men-of-war in the Chinese Seas—all these troubles seem impending over the Czar, who will, we hope, find, after a ruinous war, his limits circumscribed to those of 1770. The impossibility of saving the Russian forts on the coast of Carcassia is so evident to the Czar, that he appears to have abandoned them since advices have been received that Souchum Kale is actually in flames, and the Circassians were plundering it.

The Sampson brought the news, and the Furious was sent to gather further information. On the Danube war has commenced in serious earnest. As far as we can understand by the usual conflicting accounts from Vienna, the Russians have passed the Danube in several places. From Galatz and Brailoff at least 50,000 Russians have crossed the river, and invested Matschin. Omar Pacha's right wing in the Dobrudska is about 40,000 men, and we hope he will be strong enough to keep his position until the allied troops can relieve him. At Oltenitza the Russians have also passed in great force, and a sanguinary battle has taken place at this spot, and also opposite Brailoff. We think it very likely that the Turks have been beaten at Brailoff, but are inclined to believe that the Russians have had the worst of it at Oltenitza. We, however, are sanguine that the entrance of Luder's force in the Dobrudska (as that tract of country is called which is on the borders of the Black Sea, as far as the Trajan wall) will not have any great results. So long as Kalafat is held by Omar Pacha the Russians will not venture to advance into Bulgaria. The passage of the Danube may have the effect of demonstrating to the Austrians and Prussians the real character of the aggression, and it leaves those powers no pretence for neutrality. However, if they persevere in this policy, the presence of the Anglo-French fleet in the Baltic, and a little pressure of the French on the Rhine will, we think, bring them to a due sense of their obvious interests. The contempt with which the Czar has treated both Prussia and Austria must rouse the feelings of independence of the Germans, if they really have any at all. The Greek insurrection is for the moment spreading, but when the Greeks learn how resolute the Czar is not to allow them to become a great nation, and that all their schemes of a Byzantine kingdom at Constantinople are purely visionary, it will probably cool their enthusiasm. If they are not soon undeceived, the French and English troops must teach them to be quiet just now. King Otho must be got rid of. The greatest exertions are being made to send forward the reinforcements for the Baltic fleet. Almost every day some powerful ship slips from her anchorage at Portsmouth to join Sir Charles Napier. The Austerlitz, 100 guns, French man-of-war, has by this time reached Wingo Sound, and several other French vessels are fast following. Sir Charles Napier having arrived at Kiel, sailed from that port on Tuesday last, with an intention to anchor at Kjoge, south of Copenhagen, in order to be as near the future seat of action as possible. The Miranda had returned to Copenhagen, after having reconnoitered as far as Revel. By this time Sir Charles Napier will, no doubt, be near the Gulf of Finland, reinforced by Admiral Corry, and it is almost certain they will arrive in time before there is open water in the higher Russian ports. Provided Sir Charles arrives in time to prevent the Revel fleet from getting to Cronstadt or Sveabourg his temporary object will be achieved, and then we hope he will wait until all his fleet shall assemble before he strikes any blow at the formidable forts with which he has to deal. The Russians are making the most stupendous efforts to protect their coasts. Helsingfors, Sveabourg, Wyberg, and Cronstadt have been inspected, and all the powers of artillery are collected to give Sir Charles Napier a warm reception. The gallant admiral has by far a harder task before him than any of the other commanders, and he will require the presence of his entire force before he commences operations. Some portion of the French army has arrived at Malta, and the French and English troops have fraternised with enthusiasm. Every effort will now be made to push on the allied troops to Constantinople. The Sultan has signed the convention with the Allied Powers, the main conditions of which are that France and England engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace which shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's rights and dominions. The Sultan will not make a peace without our consent. We promise to evacuate those parts of the Turkish territory which we may find it necessary to occupy during the war. This treaty is open for Austria and Prussia to subscribe, and it secures to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, complete equality before the law. This document effectually extinguishes the last remaining hopes of the Czar to get a footing in Turkey. The Autocrat must now look to protecting his own people and himself without troubling himself about protecting the subjects of other powers.

THE BALTIC.

SIR C. NAPIER AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—The day before yesterday Sir Charles Napier arrived here in the steamer Valorous, Captain Buckle. The Danes were excessively pleased with him for taking off his hat on landing at the Custom-house stairs. Sir Charles then paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan, our Minister, and with him proceeded to pay his respects to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is said that the King of Denmark refused to see the gallant admiral, on a plea of ill-health, but, in reality, from an indisposition to offend the Russian party, which is rather strong here. Yesterday morning Sir Charles Napier returned in the Valorous to Wingo Sound.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—The Austrian *Lloyd* contains information extracted from St. Petersburg letters of the 14th. The Russians appear to be fully convinced that, even if things go well with the allies, only a part of the fleet will be fit for service by the time it gets up to Cronstadt. The sand banks are numberless, and, in addition to these, the ships have all to contend with the Scheeren flotilla, which is likely to be very destructive to single vessels. This flotilla is stationed behind the Scheeren (the archipelago of islets and reefs or ridges of rocks which line the coast on both sides of the Baltic is so called), where there is not sufficient depth of water for larger vessels. It is supposed that in the operations against Sweaborg, Oesel, and Revel, the allies will suffer severely. The greater part of the Russian fleet is at Cronstadt, "which is being fortified so as to bid defiance to all attacks." The island is connected with the continent by means of an artificial dam, which is covered with batteries. The strand batteries which command the channel leading up to the harbour have been doubled, and before Cronstadt can be attacked these batteries, which contain 800 guns of the largest calibre, must be destroyed. There are three artillery parks in reserve. A private letter of the 15th, from Stockholm, also speaks of the fearful preparations of the Russians for defence. The Grand Duke Constantine had been a whole fortnight at Helsingfors superientending the works. It is generally believed the first hostile collision will take place at the island of Oesel, which may be considered as the advanced post to Revel. Sweaborg is so protected by sand-banks, reefs, and strand batteries, that an attack is almost impossible. "The Russian fleet is perfectly secure at Sweaborg, and it may render good service against the allies when they return." All the lamps have been removed from the lighthouses, and the buoys taken up, so that the most experienced Russian pilots would be at a loss to find their way up to Cronstadt.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND.

Letters have been received from Constantinople to the 15th ult. The treaty of alliance between the Porte, France, and England, which was signed in the night of the 12th, the whole of which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and General Baraguay d'Hilliers passed at the residence of Redschid Pacha, not only relates to the military necessities of the campaign which is about to open, but also definitively regulates the conditions of the emancipation of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The treaty, copies of which have reached Europe for the ratification of the French and English Governments, is composed of five articles. By the first France and England engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace which shall secure the independence of the Ottoman empire and the integrity of the rights of the Sultan. The two protecting Powers undertake not to derive from the actual crisis, or from the negotiations which may terminate it, any exclusive advantage. By the second article the Porte, on its side, pledges itself not to make peace under any circumstances without having previously obtained the consent and solicited the participation of the two Powers, and also to employ all its resources to carry on the war with vigour. In the third article the two Powers promise to evacuate immediately after the conclusion of the war, and on the demand of the Porte, all the posts of the empire which their troops shall have occupied during the war. By the fourth article the treaty remains open for the signature of the other Powers of Europe who may wish to become parties to it; and the fifth and last article guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction or religion, equality in the eye of the law and admissibility into all employments. To this treaty are attached, as integral parts of it, several protocols which regulate the essential points of the convention. One relates to the institution of mixed tribunals throughout the whole empire; a second is relative to an advance of 20,000,000f. jointly by France and England; and a third relates to the collection of the taxes and the suppression of the *haratch* or poll tax, which, having been considered for a long time past by the Turkish Government as only the purchase of exemption from military service, leads, by its aboliton, to the entrance of Christians into the army.

THE EAST.

It is rumoured that, in addition to the late augmentation of the army, there is to be a further increase of 30,000, and that the first division of the expeditionary force at Malta is now being rapidly moved on to Constantinople.

An Admirality notice has been issued inviting tenders for the conveyance to Constantinople of 113 guns, weighing 342 tons, besides 59 tons of anchors and chain cables.

It was finally decided on the 25th to send the entire cavalry force destined for the East through France, embarking it on the Mediterranean at Marseilles. No other portion of the British contingent proceeds by that route.

WAGONS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Government, acting upon past experience, and in order to obviate the privations and sufferings to which the British army were subjected during former campaigns (especially in the late Punjaub war), from the want of proper vehicles in which to convey the wounded from the battle-field, and the sick on long marches, have ordered twenty wagons to be built for the use of the expeditionary army in the East. They are built on four wheels, having unusually long springs, and so contrived as to turn in the least possible space. Each vehicle is divided into four compartments, each compartment being six feet and a half long, and two feet in breadth and depth. Venetian shutters will prevent the entrance of the sun's rays, and at the same time will give proper ventilation to the several compartments. In front of the wagon are several seats for those who are not so dangerously wounded as their less fortunate companions, who are placed inside, and the door so turns down as to make an ample operation table. From the roof are suspended sheets to form bandages, and other appliances to be ready at a moment's notice; while a large locker in front contains the surgical instruments, medicines, &c.

GUN-BOATS.—We believe that the want of gun-boats has not been lost sight of, and that it is proposed to send half-a-dozen of such vessels as shall unite the two desirable qualities of heavy gun-boats and swift steamers, vessels probably of about 160 feet long, and 400 to 500 tons, so armed as to be most formidable for the attack of anything, fixed or moveable, and so swift that nothing that the enemy has can catch them, with the means on board of dreadful destruction, and comparatively little in bulk to present to the enemy's fire. Half-a-dozen of such vessels would crush fifty of the old-fashioned gun-boats like so many egg shells. These boats will most likely be ready in the course of a few weeks.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Gallipoli appears to be the point on the Turkish coast which has been selected for the landing both of the French and British contingents. As will be seen on reference to the map, it is very conveniently situated for that purpose. It can be easily defended against any land attack, and troops stationed there could with great facility be marched to Adrianople, or embarked on the Sea of Marmora and landed at any part of the Black Sea coast where their presence might be required. The regiments belonging to the expeditionary army, still in England will now, of course, proceed direct to Gallipoli without stopping at Malta.

It is said that Sir D. L. Evans will command the 5000 men destined for a "special service."

The fleet of Sir Charles Napier is again under weigh, and there is no doubt but the first point of attack will be the island of Aland. The *on dit* in the fleet affirms that an officer high in command ventured, in a conference with Sir Charles Napier, to argue against attacking Aland, saying that great carnage must occur in such an attack by ships without troops, there being about seven thousand Russian soldiers in garrison on the island. The answer of Admiral Napier is stated to have been very characteristic. "If you think so, you had better go home again." The impression in the fleet is that Aland will be the scene of their first operations.

It is stated that the Russian squadron has left Revel, but it is not known where they have gone. The current opinion in Stockholm is that the Russians will not meet Sir C. Napier's fleet. It is added that the Russian force of shipping is much over-rated.

All the crews of the ships go to general quarters daily, and are practised at the great gun exercise in firing at targets and in ricket firing at any small rocks or islands they may be near.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 10.—Since last mail we have had no advices from the province of Pohchehli of later date than those brought by the junk then spoken of, and which were to the 7th ult. The weather, in fact, is too cold at Pekin for Chinese fighting. The insurgents still hold Shanghai, and the fears before entertained of their inability to remain there appear to have subsided. An Anglo-American, Dr. Martin, has joined their forces as physician, and apparently as general, for he has headed them in several engagements lately outside the walls.

The great political event of the month has been the issue of a notification under the authority of the United States Commissioner, Colonel Marshall, made public in the south after that gentleman left China on the 27th ult. Col. Marshall, through the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. Cunningham, tells the subjects of his government that, as vessels under other foreign flags are allowed by the Chinese to enter and leave the port of Shanghai without reporting or paying duties at the Custom-house, so any American ship's papers deposited at the Consulate will be delivered without the production of the usual Chinese port clearance, though such delivery of papers has, by an article of the treaty between America and China, been declared absolutely requisite. The first vessel to take advantage of this notification was the American ship Oneida, of 400 tons, which sailed for New York on the 24th ult. with about 250,000 pounds of teas for the New York market, upon which not the value of a cent of duty has been paid. Upon receiving intelligence of this step, Mr. Alcock intimated to the Taoutae, or representative of the Imperial Government, that he could not, as British consul, continue collecting the duties for the Chinese Custom house for an indefinite period; no such responsibility being imposed at all by treaty, and the attempt having been found to be attended with serious difficulties, and that the Taoutae must name a time and re-establish the Custom-house, or be prepared to see a change.

AUSTRALIA.

By the mail conveyed by the steamer Madras to Point de Galle, and brought to this country by the overland route, we have dates considerably later than by the most recent previous arrivals, viz., from Sydney, Jan. 25; Melbourne, Jan. 30; and Adelaide, Feb. 2.

Trade throughout Australia is improving, in the face of very large importations.

In New South Wales the returns from the gold fields are increasing, and giving a new stimulus to trade. The demand for goods at Sydney is described as particularly brisk. The price of gold at Sydney was £3 17s. A new mine has been discovered at Tambaroura, of which great things are expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARCO POLO IN AUSTRALIA.—By the overland mail we have received accounts of the arrival of the celebrated ship Marco Polo, of the Black Ball Line, after another unparalleled passage of seventy-four days twelve hours, from port to port, the fastest ever made by a sailing ship; and the third passage she has made from Liverpool to Melbourne, and beaten all competitors. But we are sorry to say, that after she was inside the Head of Port Philip, she was got ashore through the inefficiency and mismanagement of the pilot who was on board. The following is an extract from a letter, dated Melbourne, Jan. 30, received by Messrs. James Baines and Co., from their agents at Melbourne, respecting the unfortunate occurrence:—"It is our painful duty to inform you that the Marco Polo, after passing through the Heads, *and while in charge of a pilot*, was run ashore on a sandbank, about two miles inside Shot Heads Bluff, near Lighthouse Point. This occurred on Wednesday, the 25th instant. Capt. M'Donnell immediately proceeded to town, and the writer having procured the assistance of two steam-tugs, proceeded to the ship, in company with Capt. M'Donnell and the harbour master, to see what steps could be taken. Up to this time, we regret to say that the efforts used have been unavailing; but success is still hoped for, and every available means shall be used to accomplish it. She is lying on a soft sandy bank, with fifteen feet of water round her at low tide, and for the present has not suffered any damage. The attempts to tow her off at high water were uncucessful, and lighters have been sent to take out luggage, &c. All the passengers have landed and to-day H. M. sloop Electra went to her assistance. Capt. M'Donnell is almost distracted with this sad termination to so successful a voyage. At last accounts she had not made any water. The blame is altogether attributable to the inefficiency of the pilot, and an official investigation of the matter is to be held."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

WE gave in our last two paragraphs penned by Mr. Whelan, one in 1847, and the other in 1854, relating to the Hon. Mr. Holl, on his acceptance of a seat at the Board of the Executive Council in each of these years respectively. Of the first of these, we have given our opinion; and as to the second, it is, independently of the utter falsity of the insinuations, the most puerile piece of nonsense that ever emanated from the pen of an unscrupulous and disappointed man. It would have been nothing whatsoever to Mr. Holl's discredit, if he had brought letters to Sir Chas. Fitz Roy from "an eminent metropolitan tailor," or that "some of his family had at no distant period been in one way or other connected with the honorable and ancient trade of habit making;" but there is not one word of truth in the assertion,—it is a perfectly gratuitous falsehood, without any foundation whatever, and got up for the purpose of gratifying the spleen and malignity of the writer, who is, of all people in the world, the last that should talk of people's antecedents. Who is Mr. Whelan, that he should endeavor to bring a particular class of his fellow-mechanics into contempt? There is no craft more respected in the present day than the one to which he alludes; and no man, but one of an innately vulgar and little mind, would have thought of hinting that the trade of a tailor was not as respectable as that of any other, or that there was any disgrace attached to being connected with it. We have known tailors who would have considered Mr. Whelan's acquaintanceship—*Honorable* though he be—as a thing rather to be avoided than courted. But we are getting into a passion, and the occasion is not worthy of it; but we confess it does provoke our bile not a little, to find a fellow of yesterday—with whose father it was, perhaps, a toss up of a farthing whether he should make him a printer or a chimney sweep—giving himself airs, and forgetting that he is a mechanic himself, attempting to undervalue others who live by their honest industry? This piece of impertinence has annoyed us much more, we are satisfied, than it ever did Mr. Holl. But enough. When the hon. gentleman Mr. Holl was appointed in 1847, "it was well known (says the *Examiner* of that year) that he, while in England, advocated Conservative opinions," and the editor takes a great deal of pains to prove that a man may consistently be a Conservative in England, and a Radical in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Whelan's knowledge of logic is, however, pretty much on a par with his knowledge of law, and we need not say that we disagree with him. But there is another phase of Mr. Holl's character, given by Mr. Whelan in the resuscitated *Examiner* of November, 1847, with which we are sure that every friend of Mr. Holl will coincide, as giving a true character of the man. With respect to Mr. Holl's views of Escheat and Responsible Government,—the engrossing topics of the day,—the editor thus expresses himself: "With reference to the first, Mr. Holl, we have understood, will advocate any measure short of escheat—be that measure purchase, reduction of rent, or extension of the leasehold tenure,—*any measure justified by prudence and moderation, and demanded by the wants and circumstances of the Colony.*" We have put the last part of the paragraph in italics, because it is completely descriptive, as far as words can express, of the political creed of the hon. gentleman. Prudence and moderation are Mr. Holl's sign and countersign; and the "being demanded by the wants and circumstances of the Colony," is the *sine qua non*, not only of Mr. Holl, but of every true conservative. Averse to uncalled-for changes, but always ready to yield to circumstances, they will agree to every measure which prudence may dictate, and carry it out with moderation. How the late administration could have supposed it possible to have retained a man of Mr. Holl's just and rational modes of thinking and acting, it is difficult to conceive. And what right have they, or any of them, to tax him with apostacy, who so clearly gave them to understand the terms upon which he would give them his support? Were the measures of Mr. Coles justified by either prudence or moderation? Were they not entirely destitute of both the one and the other quality?—and not only so, were they not generally the offspring of the most rancorous hate and private animosity, and carried out in the most high-handed, arbitrary and despotic manner? How, then, could Mr. Holl have share or part in the actings of such men? His conduct has been always thoroughly consistent with his declaration—for we have no doubt that it emanated from his own lips, as descriptive of his sentiments, not on Escheat only, but on Responsible Government,