

Conference... the Sultan... glory of the... Turkey, or persecution on

Revolutions.

of the Philadelphia... both in situations of... and most hopeful in... The one is in the Uni... of Oxford, Mississippi. One of... Professors, and about forty of the... have been powerfully awakened,...

The other case is equally interesting and no less hopeful. It is a Female Seminary in Virginia. About thirty of the pupils are said to have—as far as profession and conduct can bear evidence—passed from death to life, and nearly all in attendance are said to be under deep impressions. We give an extract from a letter written at the scene of the revival:—"This was truly the work of God's Spirit. There was no preaching at the time. A Bible class had been taught in the school, and there had been preaching there sometime before, but no special effort had been made at that time. For some time previous to Saturday, October 7th, there had been some serious conversions; but that day will long be remembered by both teachers and pupils. In the morning the teachers observed a remarkable silence and solemnity, and thinking that the Spirit of God might be moving among them, they held a prayer-meeting, which was attended by nearly all the school; and this was followed by others, which have, it is believed, resulted in many conversions."

Present state of the War. THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

One of the most tormenting concomitants of warfare—to those who are not actually engaged in the conflict—is, that state of feverish anxiety in which the public mind is continually kept. Every successive mail may bring the news of a glorious victory, or of a disastrous defeat,—may tell us a tale surpassing the brightest hopes, or realizing the most gloomy anticipations of the faintest heart. We have been expecting intelligence of the utmost importance by the last Steamer from England, and, to some extent, we have been disappointed. The items of most importance will be found in another column.

Here, however, we may serve many of our readers by laying before them, in a few sentences, the actual progress made since the celebrated battle of the Alma, and the state of matters on both sides up to the latest telegraphic despatches to England.

On the 1st October the landing of the siege materiel of the allied armies commenced, and preliminary operations—such as the transport of guns and military stores, digging trenches, erecting batteries, &c., &c., kept them busily engaged until the 17th. Thus sixteen days were occupied in preparations for the siege. And during that period, the Russians have been anything but idle. They have used their respite to the utmost advantage both in fortifying the city and erecting out works, as well as by continually harassing the besiegers with continual fire from their forts, and with occasional sorties. And on the morning of the 17th, when the fire of the besiegers was opened, the guns in

the Russian forts and field-works were found to outnumber those of both the French and the English, there being but 117 of the latter to 130 of the former.—By the latest accounts we learn, that the bombardment had already continued for fourteen days with great vigor and activity on both sides. Indeed, on the morning of the 17th, it seemed doubtful whether the Russians would not overmaster their assailants. Several of the French batteries were dismounted, and their magazine was blown up. At this time, however, the allied fleets did excellent service. They stood in and assailed the seaward forts, to which they appear to have done considerable injury, and at the same time they made a timely diversion in favor of their countrymen on shore. From six o'clock in the morning until late at night during these fourteen days, a fearful cannonading has been kept up; still the effects have been by no means so decisive as was at first anticipated. The breaches made by the besiegers during the day are in a great measure repaired in the night by the Russians, who have inexhaustible military stores at their command, and who compel their women and children to labor excessively. The ships sunk in the mouth of the harbor, and the extensive shoals that surround Sebastopol, greatly impeded the operations of the combined fleets. Still, notwithstanding all those formidable difficulties, by the latest and most reliable accounts, there are indications that the fall of Sebastopol is surely, though slowly, approaching. The walls of the forts and the outworks have been sensibly weakened, especially those with which the British are dealing. The garrison has also been deprived of its best men, and of two of the most skilful and influential commanders. The loss of water, the supply of which was cut off by the allies, was beginning to be severely felt, and the heaps of unburied dead which lay in the streets of the city putrified the air, and threatened a pestilence. While the sufferings of the Russians are thus daily increasing, the number of killed and wounded in the camp of the allies is surprisingly small, and their health much better than could have been expected. It will be remembered that the allies landed their stores at Balaklava—about 8 miles from Sebastopol; and as it was of the utmost importance that they should hold communication with the sea-coast at that place, the whole line was fortified by a double line of earthworks and five redoubts, 8,000 fresh Turkish levies, and 2,000 Scotch troops were placed in charge of these defences. All seemed secure,—and was apprehended. But suddenly, on the 25th, a body of Russians, under General Liprandi, made an impetuous and desperate attack upon these fortifications. The Turks, who occupied the redoubts, after a brief resistance, fled, panic-struck, to the plain, having first attempted, ineffectually, to spike their guns. The Russians obtained possession of four of the redoubts, the artillery of which they turned with murderous effect against Lord Cardagan's light cavalry. The Scotchmen bravely stood their ground till reinforcements arrived, and the Russians were driven back, and two of the redoubts were re-taken. On the morrow (26th), General DeLacy Evans's division was simultaneously attacked, in front and rear, by a sortie from the town, and by Liprandi's detachment. Here again, we are told, that after some desperate fighting, the Russians were repulsed with great slaughter.

Such is a summary view of the progress of the siege up to the 2nd of November, the latest date to which we have any reliable intelligence. It is enough to give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the struggle upon which our nation has entered. The progress of the Allies is slow, but it does not appear that there is on that account any room for despondency. The nature of the stronghold of Sebastopol is so peculiar, that no exact parallel to the operations against it is on record. The quantity and efficiency of the munitions of war brought into action by both of the contending parties, exceed anything previously heard of. The siege of Sebastopol and the invasion of the Crimea are but the beginnings of a mighty struggle, in which both parties are determined to put forth their whole strength, and which will fair to surpass anything known in the annals of warfare.

To point out the crooked policy and vacillating conduct of the German Powers and the probable consequence would now be interesting, but our space is up and we must leave it for our next issue.

Harvey In our issue of the 17th we published that has as yet been published in the "Record" of the "Register" of the Church of Nova Scotia. The unhappy ecclesiastical body, Harvey. We do so much after much serious reflection to the path of duty. We do not think the trouble of consulting the Churches, whose judgment we value, men who love peace and justice, will have the unity and prosperity of the Great Presbyterian Family much at heart; and the result is, that we feel it to be our painful duty to publish the whole matter. We would not add another word, had it not been for a reference made to us, in the Letter of the Rev. E. Ross, as having first pledged ourselves to publish that letter, and subsequently refused to do so. We lay no claim to infallibility. We may have erred both in the "pledge," and in the subsequent refusal. Still we cannot but think, that all reasonable and candid men, upon the calm perusal of our reasons for so doing—as expressed in the appended letters—will come to the conclusion that we acted from a sincere desire to promote the peace and unity, the harmony and prosperity of the Presbyterian Family in general, and of the two contending churches in particular.

For the same reason we declined also publishing the "Notes of a short meeting at New Brunswick," and the other documents relative to this affair which appeared in the "Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record of the Free Church."

And we still entertain the opinion, that then we had done what was our obvious duty,—that the opening up of our columns, at that time, to such communications, would have been premature, and anything but favourable to an amicable settlement of the case, and that, if, (as we had suggested,) the question in reference to the church property had been brought under the notice of the Presbytery of St. Stephen—the only Ecclesiastical Court of the Free Church competent to deal with the matter—it would have received due consideration and justice at their hands, and in the end all parties concerned would have been better satisfied.

among the various branches of the Presbyterian body. The matter was taken up in England. In Australia it has also been taken up, and there is no doubt that the three great Presbyteries soon being incorporated, the Christian, and every honest man must heartily wish for a union so desirable and important. We are aware that the subject has attracted the attention of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church and of the Synod. The result has not been very encouraging, but still we hope that eventually misunderstanding may be cleared up, and differences settled, and an honourable and stable union formed. Having such a hope, we regret that anything should be published which might tend to produce keenness of feeling, and make the difference which keeps the Churches apart still wider."

"We agree with the Editor of the Canadian U. P. Magazine, in earnestly hoping and praying that soon we may see, in the result of our efforts towards union a blessed fulfilment, in part, of the prayer of Him who continually intercedes with the Father that His people may all be one."

For the Presbyterian Witness. New Brunswick Correspondence.

In accordance with Presbyterian arrangements heretofore recorded in the Witness, Mr. Millen has been settled at Baillie, Mr. Smith at Harvey, and Mr. Glass at Prince William. It is a painful circumstance connected with the translation to Baillie that another important sphere of labor has been vacated; but we can now only hope, as we do most earnestly pray, that the King of Zion may overrule all events to his own glory.—The sudden death of Mr. King cast a deep gloom over our proceedings at Baillie. I referred to him in a previous letter, as "the venerable father of that young and interesting congregation". Within about two hours after the completion of the induction services he was called hence. This sad bereavement has, however, a bright as well as a dark side. Our revered friend and father having served his generation according to the will of God, did, as we most surely believe, fall asleep in Jesus. I hope to send you some more suitable notice of this great and good man.

I greatly enjoyed the visit to Harvey and Prince William. Even a superabundant supply of rain could not wholly damp those feelings of pleasure which were produced in meeting old friends, and sometimes, also, in making new ones. The season, also, happily combined the useful and the agreeable at Harvey. I had the privilege of hearing a refreshing sermon by Mr. Glass. He preached from Gal. vi. 14, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ"; and at Prince William I had the pleasure of listening to another able, earnest, and appropriate discourse. Mr. Turnbull took his text from Psalm xxxii. 8, "I will instruct thee and teach thee", &c. Amongst other topics adverted to, he specially illustrated the following: 1. The place and use of human learning in the training of a gospel ministry. 2. The necessity of divine teaching. 3. The ministry thus taught the divinely appointed agency for the instruction of men, and the conversion of the world. 4. The divine presence necessary to the vitality and efficiency of the gospel ministry. Both congregations seemed to rejoice greatly in the prospect of the enjoyment of stated religious ordinances. Mr. Smith's labors are highly appreciated.

At Prince William the congregation met in a large and handsome building, lately erected, which contrives to pay the double debt of a Church, and a School-house. What interested and delightful faces we saw there! The scene was wholly new, and entirely agreeable. The primeval forests had given place to a building sacred to the worship of God, and in that building now for the first time, from the primal apostolic constitution of Presbytery, met the Presbytery of the bounds, the young and somewhat sanguine Presbytery of St. Stephen; its third meeting this, under the like circumstances! Memory, too, was doing her work, awaking in the minds of the "ancient men" affecting reminiscences of father-lands not yet forgotten nor unbeloved; whilst in the case of those younger members who had not seen the glory of the first house, hope saw in the bright present the foreshadowings of a still more auspicious future.—Had the varied feelings elicited on the occasion been completely developed, instead of being, as might be supposed, a scripture scene had almost been produced, and the shouts of joy had mingled with the loud weepings of the people. As it was, I saw many a glistening eye, not those of feminine tenderness only, but of manly strength; I found myself in

It is with unfeigned delight that we now turn from this unpleasant matter, and conclude with an extract from an article which appeared in the last No. of the Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record of the Free Church in Canada on the subject of "Union among Presbyterians":—"There is at the present time a great and apparently a growing desire for a

the present... such scenes... compensations... cutties and trials... sights now mingle with

I was much gratified to find abundant evidence of the growing attachment of the people towards our dear brother, Mr. Glass. He is universally beloved and respected. It was particularly pleasant to meet him at the manse, along with other brethren of congenial tastes. He is no surface man, but knows something about men and things, besides being intimately acquainted with the voluminous professional apparatus which fill the shelves of his well selected library. He understands farming, for example, at least that part of it which relates to the employment of men, the payment of money, &c., and no doubt, whatever doubts others may irreverently indulge on the subject, he lives in the full and pleasing hope of some day coming and literally bringing his sheaves with him. We wish him joy of the pleasing illusion. He understands also, it appears, something about horse-flesh, at least if he does not, I am at a loss to know how it is that his risible propensities have been so immoderately excited by the re-production of the now somewhat stale narrative of the errors and mistakes, in this department, of some of his brethren. The same remark applies very forcibly also to certain other gentleman. Granting that there is a time for a little pleasantry, do let us have something original, even should it all be at the expence of a single individual; and especially, let those who look down on ignorance with pitying condescension, give us some better practical proof of their own equestrian lore than any we have yet been privileged to witness.

Mr. Glass's residence owes much of its attractions to its beautiful situation; and more of them, doubtless, to other causes, internal and domestic, by which the charms of nature herself have been heightened. When I first understood how greatly the beauty of the landscape had recently from certain causes been enhanced—with what additional grace and majesty the river now glided past—and with how much more sweet affection the little islets seemed to sleep on its peaceful bosom, I stood aghast at finding myself at last in danger of becoming an unwilling convert to the Jeffrey-Alisonian theory of Beauty. But the illusion was happy but short lived, and my ancient reverence for the patrons of absolute beauty, from Plato and Saint Austin, down to Francis Hutchinson, Cousin, and the enthusiastic author of "Modern Painters" returned, never more to be shaken. Let, thought we, the experiment be made. Let a new residence a few miles in the interior be found. Let all the beauty-creating appliances be in readiness. Let our friend carry with him, sweetly blooming on their genial natal soil, the Scotch roses, whose delicacy and beauty we beheld with silent admiration. Let him even, as there is something in a name, call his new abode after the old, Castle-Gordon. And what then? Why even then, might it not be said of the present sources of aesthetic delectation, *traja fuit!* Where, except on memory's tablet, may then be found the gently-flowing river? Where the blue curling smoke which, as it now gracefully emerges from that yellow-attired clump of trees, proclaims the near approach of one of those little steamers which ever and anon make their appearance?

I find I have wandered in this letter in a somewhat unnatural manner, that is to say, provided we adopt, as the standard of judgment, the positive Philosophy of M. Auguste Comte. I began rightly enough with Theology; thence I should have passed to Metaphysics; and then, having shaken myself clear of these juvenile illusions which still so unaccountably cleave to the manhood of the world, I ought at last to have alighted upon the terra firma of Positivism. I have, alas! slightly departed from this order, as I fear the great world may still continue to do, even should the ponderous quartos of the French philosopher be multiplied. But *n'importe*, it is written. X.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Harper's Magazine for November, and the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews for October, have been received from the Agency at the American Book Store. We have also received, through the same source, two new Books, entitled "Ida May," from the press of Philips, Sampson & Co., Boston, and "The Newsboy," from Mr. J. C. Derby's establishment, New York, to which we shall refer more particularly next week.