

## Correspondence.

## New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—

I believe I wrote you last from Troy. Thence I went to Poestenkill, twelve miles from Troy, to attend the session of the Rensselaer Quarterly Meeting, or as you would call it, District Meeting. This session was of more than ordinary interest, owing to the dedication of a new house of worship, which has just been completed. The place of worship formerly occupied by our Church was not in an eligible position, because not near the central portion of the community for whom it came to serve as a place of worship. The pastors of this Church have long felt this inconvenience, and labored to remedy it, but in vain till now. It is worth observing in this connection that meeting-houses are often unfavorably located, and the cause of God severely suffers, because of obnoxiousness on the part of a few removal. We know for instance one of our Churches whose place of worship is at least a mile out of a flourishing manufacturing place, which has sprung up since the house was built. Yet a few of the members, without whose aid the rest cannot succeed, utterly refuse to aid in the erection of a house of worship where the people are; but for their personal convenience they insist if the people wish to hear the Gospel they must walk a mile from town. Now if either of these men have potatoes or any other product of their farms for sale, they do not go a mile out of town to sell, but they take them to market—they take them where the people are.—What account can such men render at Christ's judgment seat?

From Poestenkill, returning by Troy, I went a hundred miles west to Utica, where Bro. Phillips our recently returned missionary, now resides. He has located himself at this place, because it is a central place in this State, where he expects to labor a year or two in behalf of Foreign Missions, and also for the advantage it affords for educating his children, all of whom he expects to leave when he returns to Orissa. One, a son now about seventeen years old, has fully made up his mind to join his father eventually in that distant field of labor.—We have no Church in this place, but before he is fairly settled he has determined upon opening a prayer meeting in his own house. A man who has Christ's spirit has the missionary spirit; a man who has the missionary spirit finds everywhere a field of labor.

Four miles from Utica we have a flourishing literary institution, Whitestown Seminary. We held a convention at that place on the second and third days of this month to adopt measures to help forward the cause of missions both at home and abroad. The convention was one of great interest. Bro. Phillips, with Dala, the Santal convert, were present, and did much to quicken the missionary spirit in reference to the work abroad; and at home I think it will not be long till we shall support a Mr. Mills, of Marquesas Islands, of whom I have hitherto spoken at length, started with his family and a missionary company, not far from the first of August. Since then his wife, the daughter of the Marquesan king, has died at San Francisco. This is painful news; in addition to other reasons, lest it cause the heathen to be less friendly to Mr. Mills and the Mission.

G.

## Nova Scotia General Conference.

Dear Brother McLeod,—Our Yearly Meeting commenced September 15th, according to appointment, and throughout was one of peace and harmony. The Elders present were, J. B. Norton, C. Knowles, A. Swim, E. Sullivan, C. J. Oram, S. W. Benson, B. Gaskil, D. Oram, C. Cann. Also S. Hartt, and J. Noble, delegates from the New Brunswick Conference. The afternoon of Saturday was spent as a social conference, in rehearsing the loving kindness of the Lord, a large number from different sections of the Province told of a Saviour's love to them, their trials here, and hope of bliss hereafter. Such was the language of many in this meeting that we could say with the poet

"What has the world to equal this,  
The solid peace, the heavenly bliss.  
The joys immortal all divine,  
The love of Jesus ever mine."

In the evening Elder J. Noble gave us a practical discourse from John ix. 4. Sabbath morning Elder S. Hartt occupied the house at Session-hill, and spoke on a funeral occasion from Rev. xiv. 13. Elder Noble the Meeting-house at the head of Chebogue River, from Nehemiah iv. 6, (last clause.) And Elder Sullivan preached in the (Calvinist) Baptist Meeting-house in Cheboggan, which they kindly invited our ministers to occupy that day, from Matt. xv. 25. In all of these places there were large and deeply attentive congregations, and no doubt seed was sown that will spring up to everlasting life. Afternoon 3 o'clock all assembled together at the Meeting-house, Session-hill and listened to a discourse from Elder Norton on the Jailor's question to Paul and Silas, "What shall I do to be saved?" After which a large number partook of the memorial of a Saviour's dying love. It was a time not to be soon forgotten—do God be all the glory. The Meeting for business occupied the fore part of three days; the Minutes of which will soon be published, the afternoon and evening to preaching and exhortation. The Lord smiled upon his children, many were greatly comforted, some sinners cried for mercy, and some we believe found peace in receiving.

Monday afternoon was spent in hearing the reports of the different churches. Some were quite low and without ministerial labour, and had not made any effort to obtain any; others were prosperous and numbers had been added, some were not heard from at all neither by letter or messenger. But we hope it will not be so another year, if we live to meet. Every church should bear in mind it is their duty to send two messengers to represent them in General Conference; and that for the future no Elder is allowed to be ap-

pointed as a messenger. Over a hundred had been added in the course of the year to the churches; and in some, Sabbath Schools are in active operation.—By request two young brethren, Douglas Thorp of Cornwallis, and Samuel West of Barrington, came forward and gave a relation of the exercises of their mind in respect of their calls to the ministry, which was very satisfactory. Thus the Lord in his mercy is raising up the young and leading them forth in his name. May they become good soldiers of Jesus Christ. At the last of the meeting we were much comforted and edified by hearing a short discourse on the claims of seamen by the Rev. E. N. Harriss, seamen's chaplain of St. John, who is here on a mission for that object; may the Lord prosper him in his noble undertaking.

We received joyfully the visit of Elders Hartt and Noble, and have no doubt but that it was the will of God that they should be with us, and that their words of counsel and wisdom will tend to create a greater union, a more perfect understanding, and will prove I hope a lasting blessing to us as a people for the future. God is still good to his creatures, and to them that hope in his mercy, and now and then he does bestow a drop of heaven on those worms below. Last Sabbath I attended a meeting at Deerfield, some seven or eight miles from where I live, and seven came forward were baptized and added to the church. In different places the Lord is moving by his Spirit. Brother Charles J. Oram has baptized seven lately at the head of Argyle, and brother Knowles two at Kemptville. O Jesus ride on—thy kingdom is glorious—till all shall know thee from the least to the greatest.

I remain yours in the bonds of the Gospel

DAVID ORAM.

## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. OCT. 19, 1855.

## Editorial Correspondence.

No. 7.

Trip to Portland—To Dover.—Hospitality.—Freewill Baptist Sunday School Union.—Female Mission Society.

DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Oct. 10, 1855.

We penned a hasty note to our readers from Eastport on Monday, to inform them of our absence from home, and of some of the objects of our present visit to the United States. We left Eastport at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrived in Portland a little before 3 o'clock the following morning. The whole running time between St. John and Portland, was about seventeen hours. The day and night were beautiful and calm, no wind whatever was felt, no fog rendered our voyage dangerous, and had we been allowed to choose weather for our trip, we could not have had it more propitious. For this we thank the Giver of all good, and may the same blessing be granted to us on our return. The accommodations on board of the good Steamer *Adelaide* seem to be of the first class, everything is properly attended to, and we believe the comfort of the passengers is sought to be promoted by should render her a favorite with travellers between St. John and Boston. We cannot help contrasting the difference in the time required now to pass from one of these cities to the other, with the time it required a few years ago, before steam was employed on this route. Even by steam, in the *Royal Tar*, of tragic memory—in 1836, we remember being nearly forty-eight hours, in favorable weather, on the passage from Portland to Saint John. This shows progress in this respect, and we hope to see progress in the right direction in many other respects. We were quietly in bed in a Hotel in Portland, when the *Admiral* arrived, which left St. John at the same time with us. The speed of the *Adelaide*, we learn, quite surpasses that of the *Admiral* in pleasant weather. Leaving Portland at a quarter before 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, in the cars, we arrived at Dover, where we now write, about 11; the distance being about 50 miles. On our way from Portland at several stations Freewill Baptist ministers entered the cars, on their way to the Anniversary Meetings here. To them all, with one exception, we were a stranger. On our arrival at Dover, the Rev. E. Hutchings, Pastor of the Church here, with which the Anniversary are being held, and also the very efficient corresponding Secretary to the Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission Society, "earnestly sought us out," and quite contrary to our expectation constrained us to make our home during our stay here in the family of brother H. H. Wallace, whose hospitalities we are now enjoying, and whose Christian kindness we shall never forget. We mention this fact to show the prompt and unremitting care of the brethren here to provide for strangers who attend their annual gatherings.

The first Anniversary which was held was the Freewill Baptist Sunday School Union. This is a Society which combines the efforts of a large number of Sunday Schools and members, who subscribe or donate an annual sum for the purpose of aiding poor Schools, and furnishing the necessary books and other requisites for the formation of new ones. Several hundreds of dollars are raised yearly for these purposes; some old Sunday Schools raise and donate to this union twenty or thirty dollars yearly, which is expended as described. A semi-monthly Sabbath School paper, called the *Myrtle*, is also published, several thousand copies of which are circulated. The Report of this Union which was read by the corresponding Secretary the Rev. G. T. Day, of Rhode Island, was, we think, one of the most able productions of the kind which we ever heard. While we listened to it we felt in our heart, would to God we could circulate that document throughout the length and breadth of our Province. The manner in which it exhibited this department of Christian enterprise, pointed out certain hindrances to its efficiency, which exist wherever Sunday Schools exist, and also suggested the remedies for these, were, we think, clear and convincing, and its careful perusal could not otherwise than do good. Mr. Day is also the Editor of the *Myrtle*.

Arrangements have been made by the Union a

this Anniversary to commence publishing book and libraries for their schools after another year. The addresses at this meeting were of the first order; a deep interest is being taken in the denomination in Sabbath-schools, and by the Ministers especially it is regarded in its proper light. But little church prosperity and no religious permanency is looked for by them where there are no efficient Sabbath-schools. To us this was a deeply interesting meeting; some further account of which we shall probably give at a future time. It suggested to us the idea whether or no we could not have a similar Society in New Brunswick. We have long been convinced that if an efficient man, whose heart is in the work, and who thoroughly understands the proper mode of organizing and promoting Sabbath-schools, could be obtained to visit all our churches and other places also, and bring the subject judiciously before the people and also organize schools where there are none, furnishing them with books, instructing the teachers and other officers in their duty, and promoting their general efficiency; it would be a work of great utility, and from which we should in a few years reap a large reward. To accomplish this work properly a Union Society would be necessary, and it awakes such an interest in this part of religious enterprise as would be felt throughout the whole church, waking up many dormant hearts, bringing all Christians in closer contact with dying souls, and making them feel that there is something else for them to do beside merely getting to heaven themselves. The reflex benefit on the present church would be incalculable, while the harvest to be reaped in years to come, when the children of the present generation would be the men of the next, could not be estimated or told. We throw out these suggestions now, intending to recur to the subject again.

At seven o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the Female Mission Society held its Anniversary. The sisters in this denomination take a deep interest in its prosperity, and labour efficiently with the brethren to promote its interests. The objects of this Society is to increase the Missionary interest and fund by female effort. The Report prepared by Mrs. Hutchings, late widow of the Rev. David Marks, was an excellent document, and highly creditable to the female part of the denomination. This Society renders great service in the cause of missions, less perhaps however in the amount of funds, although this is very considerable, than in the impression it is making on the rising community of Freewill Baptists. Mothers and sisters are in this work, and their zeal and energy are being stamped on their sons and brothers, and we can see no character which the Freewill Baptist of the future will show more prominently than that of a missionary one. This also was a deeply interesting meeting, closing the services of the first day of the anniversary.

## Revival at Oromocto.

A letter from Elder W. E. Pennington, dated at Oromocto, 10th inst., informs us of the work of God in that place. It is a revival of the kind which commenced there on the 30th ult., has resulted in the conversion of a large number of souls. Twenty-six had been baptized by him at the date of his note, and of the work he remarks, that it is "as deep and thorough as he ever witnessed. Among those converted are a number of young men with strong minds and good talent, and it looks as though God was in answer to prayer, about to call some of these to labour in his vineyard. The work is spreading every meeting, and new converts are coming." We rejoice at this good news, and trust that this interesting field of labour will not be hereafter neglected. We hope the churches there will use every proper means for securing a reasonable share of ministerial labour, in order that the advantage now secured may be maintained, and those recently brought to a knowledge of the truth, be perfected in Christian holiness.

## Nashwaak.

Brother W. E. Kinghorn writes us that the signs of the times at this place are encouraging. The people are waking up to a deep religious feeling and are inquiring for the old paths. He has spent one week with them, and there are indications of a good work of God in this much neglected part of his vineyard. Brother K. asks,—"If the people at Nashwaak may expect brother Hartt and Gunter with them on the last Saturday in this month?"

CELEBRATION.—We learn that Friday last was a day of great rejoicing in our City, in honor of the fall of Sebastopol. All business was suspended on the occasion and multitudes of people thronged the city both day and evening. A great display of fireworks closed the celebration.

We see no reason why some expression of thanksgiving should not be given on such occasions as called forth this day's joy, but we confess we see no good reason why a day should be set apart to the service of the wicked one, and additional facilities be offered for drunkenness and licentiousness. The moral influence of celebrations of this kind we regard as only evil, and we feel ourselves bound to discountenance them. We rejoice in common with every British Christian and good British subject in the victory of the Allies, but we feel that praise is due to God for it, with thanksgiving and grateful homage.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—Last Sunday evening we had the pleasure of listening to this distinguished Temperance orator, for one hour and twenty-five minutes, in the Tremont Temple, Boston. Nearly 4,000 persons were present. The venerable Dr. Beecher, father of Mrs. Stowe, and grand father of "Uncle Tom" was on the platform, also Deacon Grant, the Rev. Mr. Kirk, and other distinguished friends of Temperance. The address was said to be one of Mr. Gough's best; it was interlarded with many incidents which occurred during his recent visit to Europe.

RETURNED.—We are glad to say to our readers that we have returned from our recent visit. We had a pleasant trip away, and seen and heard some things which we hope will be of future use to us, and of which we shall tell our readers hereafter.

MALBORO HOTEL.—Persons visiting Boston, and wishing for a quiet and comfortable stopping place, where they may feel at home, have only to go to the "Malboro," in Washington-street. It surpasses any other establishment of the Hotel kind that we have ever visited. Gentlemen having ladies with them cannot find a more suitable or agreeable place in Boston for a few days sojourn.

## General Intelligence.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER!

The Allies Threatening to Attack the Russians at Bairdar and Eupatoria.

The Emperor of Russia at Odessa.

NEW YORK, 18th October.

The Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York this morning, news not specially important. The Allies had blown up the remnants of Sebastopol in their possession.

Large Divisions of the Allies were threatening to attack the Russians at Bairdar and Eupatoria. The Fleet sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be to the Crimea.

The Russians seem determined to meet the campaign vigorously. The Emperor was at Odessa, and has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people, and will shortly be in the Crimea.

Some commercial uneasiness in England. Consols 87 1/4. Markets generally dull. Wheat and Flour in good demand, but with slight change in price.

## The Storming of Sebastopol!

## The Grand Assault.

From the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*—

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 10, 1855.—The bombardment which had been kept up with less vigour than usual during the night of the 7th, broke out at daybreak into a complete fire from and to end of our lines. It burst over every part of the Russian works with the fury of a tornado, sending up clouds of dust and smoke, which were driven into our camp by a cold north wind, blinding the men whose duty called them to the trenches, and filling the air so densely as to render objects indistinct at a certain distance. As the bombardment commenced, preparations for the assault were made in the camp of the allies, and numerous regiments were drawn up under arms at dawn. It had been considered proper to forward the men in detachments, and not in columns, so as to keep the

trenches clear of the enemy's fire. The storming was entrusted to the Second and Light Divisions, portions of which were to form immediate supports, whilst the rear was to be kept by the Fourth Division, the Guards, and Highlanders, and the Third Division.

Sir William Codrington had the general command of the storming, and was supported by General Markham. There was no visible movement on the part of the Russians, and the northern camp, as well as the bridge, were unusually quiet; they seemed passively to wait for the cessation of our fire, answering but at intervals only from their guns, and either unable or unwilling to reply.—At half-past nine all the regiments of the Second and Light Divisions, as well as the Generals and staffs, had made their way into the trenches, General Codrington taking up his position in the fifth parallel, whilst General Markham had his in a pit called Egerton's Pit, in the third parallel. The stormers consisted of portions of the 30th, 41st, 55th, and 62nd, and the Second Division; of the 90th, 97th, 23rd, and 89th, from the Light Division. The latter parties were told off from the 3rd Buffs and 97th Regiment. The supports of these regiments, as well as other regiments of the same division, were in reserve in the 4th and 3rd parallels ready for action. At the foot of the Malakoff had also been massed stormers from the French First Division, consisting of 400 men of the 1st Zouaves, and 450 men of the 1st Chasseurs de Vincennes, under the command of General N. Mahon. The Fifth Division furnished stormers for the little Redan and the works on the proper left of the Malakoff. The Second Division kept the trenches whilst the fourth was in reserve.

General Pelissier and his staff rode through the British camp on the way to Inkermann at half-past eleven, passing the Guards and Highlanders as they moved up the Wronzoff Road to the trenches.

General Simpson took up a position near the Picket House, on the Wronzoff Road. There were few spectators on the hills, on account of precautions taken by General Simpson to stop all egress from Balaklava; but the few who were fortunate enough in gaining admittance to Cathcart Hill were blinded by the dust, and saw nothing; and the only eye-witnesses of the show were those who took part in it, or those who formed the supports of the stormers. At a few minutes before noon, the bombardment was urged to a terrific blaze of fire, which poured upon the Russians from embrasures purposely kept closed until that moment. At ten minutes past twelve the signal for the storming of the Malakoff was given by the explosion of two mines close to the counterscarp, and, in the confusion caused by the smoke and uproar, the Zouaves and Chasseurs rushed on. They made their way over ground ploughed up by the explosion of shells, and full of holes and elevations of jagged and irregular formation. Their speed was scarcely impeded by the obstacles, and they jumped down the ditch and up the side of the works without losing the scaling ladders.

The Russians, who were completely taken by surprise, were driven out of the redoubt or killed, and left the French perfect masters of it. The

short distance of twenty-five yards which separated the ditch of the Malakoff from the parallel, contributed not a little to the fortunate issue of the storm. In the meanwhile, two other attacks had been almost simultaneously made upon the Russians, with far less fortunate results. General Codrington, hearing the signal of the assault upon the Malakoff, after a short time gave the order to storm the Redan. The ladder parties of the 3rd and 97th dashed out, and, favored by tolerably even ground, passed the abatis, which was no sensible obstacle to their progress, and planted their ladders on the salient angle of the works.

The stormers, less active than they had been, were delayed by their inability to issue from the parallel except by apertures; and when the succeeded in reaching the scarp of the Redan, the ladder party had already mounted to the assault.—The stormers followed, mounting on each side of the salient angle, and fought their way into the Redan, killing the Russians within the first traverse; but in their eagerness to outstrip each other, the parties on the right pressed across the work to join those on the left, and, doing so, fell into the concentrating fire of the enemy, whose supports, upwards of 2,000 in number, were rapidly coming up—a hand-to-hand conflict following, in its nature—the Russians fighting for the bold with the tenacity of bears, and using every sort of missile in addition to their arms. Stone, loose grape, stocks of broken muskets were hurled in volleys from the summit of traverses on our men, whose ammunition began to fail; they in turn grasped at stones, and hurled them against the Russians, who now, encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements and the diminution of our men, poured down upon our devoted stormers, and fought with them hand-to-hand. Many were the despairing efforts that then took place. Men clung to men, and the death agony of both was undergone on the same spot. This was too terrible to last: either our generals must bring on supports, or the stormers retreat. The former was delayed, and the remnant of our men gave way in disorder from the parapets and embrasures of which they had so gallantly stormed. At this time there were several regiments in the third, fourth, and fifth parallels, which did not move sufficiently quick, and were in time to save the relics of the stormers. The Redan was thus won and lost. The French attacks on the little Redan and the works upon the Caeneing Bay were failures for other reasons. The troops moved resolutely on, rapidly crossing a broad space which lay between them and the Russian redoubts. They were thrown into considerable confusion by rows of holes called *trous loups*, into which the men stumbled in the darkness, caused by dust and smoke. There attack was deprived by this firmness, and was repulsed by the enemy. The struggle was, however, maintained doubtfully for a considerable time.

The first body of stormers almost annihilated by the musketry of the Russians, covered the parapet of the works with their dead and dying; and fresh supports came up and struggled to gain the summit of the scarp, but at every attempt they fell back discomfited into the ditch, covering the ground with dead and dying. The Russians not only had the advantage of position, but they had been materially assisted at the point of attack by the steamers, which fired broadsides upon the Malakoff and the counterscarp of the little Redan. The Vladimir rapidly steamed up near the mouths of the French batteries on Mount Sapoune, delivered her broadside, and then majestically steaming round, delivered a second, without eliciting in the confusion, any reply from the French. These broadsides committed dreadful havoc, and threw the ranks of the assaulting columns into an inextricable confusion. Notwithstanding every adverse circumstance, however, the French maintained their ground at the foot of the scarp, and in the ditch of the little Redan and Black Batteries, firing resolutely at every Russian who showed himself over the parapet; whilst the Russians on their part were equally quick in returning shot for shot, when a Frenchman raised his person more than usual. These painful phases of the combined assault proceeded whilst the main attack on the Malakoff lost its early characteristics. It is difficult to give such a picture of the work as may furnish an approximate idea of its proportion and aspect; but the description of it will perhaps be sufficient to afford some conception of its nature, and characterise the aspect of this as well as the Redan and other forts held by the Russians. The ditch was about 16 feet deep, and the scarp 20 feet high. The embrasures and platforms were elevated above the level of the work, which was divided into parts by traverses of irregular shape, in which small openings were left for the passage of men. These traverses were mostly quarried works, the galleries of which were supported by double rows of gigantic beams of Norway pine, and the height of earth forming the roof made every vault bomb-proof. The traverses generally measured from twelve to fifteen feet in height, and, being most irregular in their form, must have rendered complete possession extremely difficult. The Redan was similarly arranged internally, and this peculiarity of construction accounted for the inactivity of the Russians during the last bombardment,—the soldiers concealing themselves in their casemates until such time as the heavy fire should cease.—It does not appear either that the guards of these were changed oftener than monthly, for every portion of these quarters bore proof of permanent occupation,—that of the commander being filled with arm chairs, pictures, and luxuries; whilst work-shops for carpenters and masons were fitted up.—The very security of the soldiers in these strongholds must have increased a chance of surprise; and the instant occupation of the work, and the destruction of its defenders in a short period, and a proof of it. Russians, however, did not passively allow their enemy to enjoy his new possession.—They had no sooner been driven out than they attacked the French with the energy of despair, and the Zouaves and Chasseurs found themselves defenders instead of assailants of the Malakoff. They fought with all the energy of pride and success, and for a considerable time kept up an unequal struggle against superior numbers. The Russians trusted more to stones and missiles of that nature than their muskets; and from the summit of the traverses they hurled