

the adjacent country, is yet prepared at any moment, when providence may open the way, to enter in, and sow the good seed. This case also adds another to the innumerable instances which show how serviceable to each other mutually are the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Evangelical Missionary Societies.—*Westleyan Missionary Notices.*

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JAN. 5, 1854.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—We most sincerely regret that our paper is delayed this week in going to press. This is in consequence of our Printer getting a new Power Press in operation, which has required much extra time. Also, other business arrangements made by him which have interfered with us this week, but he engages shall not hereafter. A large number of our papers will be one mail later. City subscribers will not be supplied until Saturday.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Some of our new subscribers will not receive our paper punctually this week; we have received so large a number of names for renewal, &c., with other business that it has been impossible for us to get them all entered upon our mailing books, but they will be forwarded with as little delay as possible.

AMERICAN PAPERS.—We can furnish a few more American Messenger's, Child's Paper, and Youth's Gazette for 1854, to parties who wish them. [No less than eight copies of the Child's Paper or four of the Youth's Gazette to one address.]

CITY ADVERT.—Mr. E. C. Fowles, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this Paper, at St. John and elsewhere, and also to receive Advertisements for insertion in its columns.

Capl. William H. Gilbert, has kindly consented to act our Agent at Grandville Ferry, N.S.

A letter is received from Coverdale, enclosing one pound, for four subscribers, but we cannot tell by whom it is written. Will the writer please send us his name.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.—Agents and others sending us money, will please give us the name or names, for whom it pays.

OUR NEW YEAR'S INTRODUCTORY.

We have much pleasure in making our second New Year's salutation to our readers. We wish them much happiness, and much joy in the fellowship and love of the Spirit. But we cannot say that we wish any a happy New Year out of Christ. There are two reasons why we should not, first, because we know there is no happiness out of Him—the element of man's true happiness is only found in fellowship with his Maker, and that fellowship can only be obtained in Christ; and for us to wish or desire for ourselves or another what we know does not, and cannot exist, would not only be unreasonable, but a direct assault on the wisdom of God, who has done all things well. The second reason is, it is impossible to be happy out of Him, we should not wish our friends to enjoy it, for happiness found in any other element than reconciliation to God, is dangerous in the extreme, inasmuch as it diverts our thoughts and attention from that one only source of all true bliss on earth or in heaven. Hence the happiness we wish our friends is that which is evidenced by the cup of joy, made full from the Fountain of God's unchanging love. Then we know they will be happy, whether in a Prison or a Palace, whether enjoying the blessing of affluence and friends, or compelled to live in self-denial and poverty, unsung and unmourned by wealth or fame.

We have entered upon the labours and duties of another year. These according to us as they are, being a corresponding increase of responsibility; and we feel ourselves every day more and more pressed for ability and knowledge, as well as for time. There is not a single situation in life, however humble, in which we would not be accountable to God, if we were placed therein, for the just and wise performance of its duties and labours, much more when we occupy a position influencing more or less the thoughts and conduct of men in so great a matter as the religion of the soul to God. A Bazaarist's lecture having a reasonable amount of influence must necessarily exert a considerable influence on its readers, and our idea of the proper management of such a Journal is that it should aim to accomplish the greatest amount of general good without respect to individuals or classes. We embrace this idea because we do not think that the welfare of the mass should be sacrificed for the advantage of a few; and we think myself, and especially a Religious one, that receives itself down to exclusiveness, or exclusiveness cannot possess that real dignity which is inseparable from true godliness. With this view of what our aim should be, notwithstanding our connection with a particular branch of the Church of Christ, we have endeavored to maintain in our columns the spirit of christian freedom and charity to all. We have to the utmost of our ability endeavored to promote the general interests of the Reformed Kingdom, and to shew to all to whom we have had access in the sphere of duty and religion.

Entering as we now do, upon another year our object unchanged, and it is our purpose at present to labour for its accomplishment more industriously than ever. Our whole sympathies are with the cause of truth and religion, and our best energies shall be exerted to promote them. Our Journal is a religious one—it is designed to give religious intelligence, and promote religious interest, this has always been the avowed object of its existence, and as it has been in spirit and aim, so will it continue to be.

The year now commencing seems pregnant with great events, and we have every reason to believe that the faithful journals will have to record during this year some occurrences of great importance, not only so far as they relate to the political and social history of nations and people, both in their connection with the

accomplishment of God's purposes, and the fulfilment of His word. We shall not fail to keep our readers advised of all matters which we consider of general interest. The progress of British arms will be most carefully noticed. The operations of those Institutions and Associations, which have for their object the good of Society, we shall report as we have space. The dissemination of the Word of God, the Missionary and the Sabbath Schools interests, will not be forgotten. But while we speak of the future, we can offer no guarantee for it, but the past. We in conclusion solicit for our Paper a continuance of that patronage and favour which during the brief period of its existence in this town has been its lot to enjoy. We trust it will faithfully and unflinchingly pursue its original purpose; and if in its weekly mission it ministers christian consolation and spiritual blessing in any of the more than three thousand homes which it enters—if it serves up any reminding souls to humble for God, or points a single sinner to the bleeding Lamb, then shall we feel its aim has not been lost, its purpose has been abundantly accomplished.

FIELD SOCIETY MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place according to appointment on Wednesday evening at the Congregational Chapel. This spacious building was densely filled—the aisles being occupied as well as every other part, and many persons were obliged to leave, being unable to obtain entrance. An increasing interest in the great object of this Society is very manifest, which is a source of much encouragement to the friends of the Bible. No subject we believe will call together so many persons at one place in our city, as the meetings of the Bible Society. His Honor Judge Poirer, (President of the Society,) and whose hearty co-operation with it, and with other good works, affords him equal honor with his judicial office, occupied the Chair. Nearly all Protestant congregations in the city were represented on the platform by their respective ministers, the Bible Society affording an opportunity for mutual labour in a single object, (whatever minor differences may exist,) by all the friends of religious progress and truth. The object of the meeting was introduced by a short address from the Chair; in which the progress of Bible distribution in different parts of the world were referred to. Facts of deep interest were presented by the President in the course of his remarks. A short portion of the Word of God was read by the Rev. Mr. Hemminger, when James Patterson, Esq., LL.D., the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, read an abstract of the Report. This was principally drawn from the Pastoral Report, and is full of deep interest. The Report of the Pastoral Society is the most interesting and important ever published, and is full of cheering facts for the friends of religion. The Report of the Auxiliary shows an increasing interest in its object in this Province. Two important Branches have been added during the year, one at St. John's, and one at Miramichi, the former has raised nearly £200, and the latter about £30. We hope many more Branches will be added during the year just commencing. Several resolutions were spoken to and adopted, the large audience manifesting the greatest interest and patience until the close of the meeting, which was about 11 o'clock. The collection taken up amounted to over £200.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

REV. D. H. WARREN, AND THE INTELLIGENCER.
Mr. G. H. Wallace, who is a very efficient Agent for our Paper at Sussex Vale, writes to us as follows:—“Perhaps you recollect that when I saw you last, I expressed my regret at the absence of the Rev. D. H. Warren's Correspondence in your valuable and welcome ‘Intelligencer.’ Since then I have noticed a letter from Mr. G., in which he intimates that perhaps not a single reader would miss his place in your columns but for his own absence about it. But I can assure him this is not the case. His Correspondence was considered a valuable part of your paper, and we should be very glad to see it again. But for his absence?—what could be clearer than his disengagement from his visit to Washington?—what more interesting than the different charitable institutions of New York? Or to come a little nearer and his description of the St. John River, his visit to Fredericton, and say, if you are not satisfied and informed. I have acted as an Agent for your Paper during the last year, and I have an opportunity of knowing that Mr. G.'s letters are highly prized. I am a mechanic, and my business occupies the most of my time, but I cannot allow the year to go without thinking both you and Mr. G., for the benefit I have derived from your paper; and I am sure you will hope to see continued your New Year's Correspondence. I would also thank those persons who allowed me to forward their names to your office as subscribers, and would remind them that another year's subscription is required.”

DOES.

The Left and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. CROFTON, M. A., Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. S. BARROW, M. A., Principal of the College, Exeter, London, 1854. In two volumes. New York, Charles Scribner, 1854. This is a very valuable book. It comes nearer to our ideal of a Commentary of anything we have ever met. It is written by churchmen, and it is written in the highest spirit of candour. The Epistles of St. Paul are very carefully and conscientiously examined, and have been the practice of the apostle, and the result is a series of sagacious and sound expositions, and the result is a series of sagacious and sound expositions, and the result is a series of sagacious and sound expositions.

“The sometimes by an influence of a term as that of ‘catholic’ which has to do with the Bible, carry the force of an argument to the mind of a reader not on the alert for ‘catholicism,’ but they are fully given the assurance you cannot believe they meant to be unfair.”

The work is the result of great learning and long and patient research. It is a volume with geographical and historical illustrations. It has also many valuable illustrations from ancient coins and inscriptions of other kinds. In the light shed upon the life and times of Paul from these sources together with the valuable

translation of the writings of the great apostle to the Gentiles, you seem to live in his times and to be well acquainted with him in public life, and private walks. The English edition of the work we have not seen. The publisher says he has emerging one or two important things given us a faithful copy of the original, and undoubtedly at half the price of the English edition.

We never read a work in the form of notes, commentary, or other illustrations of the scripture to be compared for a moment with this work for the part of scripture it gives over. We cannot find terms to commend it to our ministry with sufficient force to satisfy us. It is so rich in its suggestions of topics for sermons that we would not put with it on any account. For the last three or four years if any book we purchase suggests to us the theme of a discourse we think it well pays for itself. But this book is not simply rich in suggestions, but is rich in the materials for discourses adapted to give the people a knowledge of the word of God—a kind of knowledge usually very sparingly used in sermons. If ever there was need of a resurrection there is need that the Bible be raised from the dead. We talk much about the value of the Bible and then satisfy ourselves with the commentaries of men. Let every brother in the ministry determine to do his best to bring the Bible back to men, and such a revival as the earth was never blessed with, it shall soon see.

We are far from teaching that the critical knowledge of the Bible is sufficient knowledge of it. We would not have any larger that we know what may be termed the dispensation of the spirit. We would not have any forget that one of the offices of the spirit is to take of the things of Christ and show them unto his disciples, or learners. But we insist that the spirit never was given to do what by a diligent application of our own powers we can accomplish for ourselves. The fact that we have a teacher does not excuse us from the duty of pupils; but on the other hand, if we neglect our duty as pupils, our teachers can do us but little good. We insist therefore, that there are conditions in our part to be performed, in order to enjoy the presence of the Holy Spirit as teacher, and that among these is the diligent and persevering use of all the means within our reach to learn the meaning of the Bible as we attempt to learn the meaning of other books. This condition complied with we can pay without wavering for the aid of the holy spirit, and we can receive it. He that will not comply with this condition, grieves the holy spirit, instead of paying for his aid, to master what his words and precepts profess.

Let the lady be searching the scriptures with purer to know them as did the Ethiopian officer in Apostolic times, and some Philip will come and preach Jesus, or in want of Philip, the Spirit can do the work without them. The word of God to such as combine prayer for the Spirit with appropriate study is not a dead word. Those Ministers who do so are able to bring forth from the Bible the life-giving spiritual food. They do not preach Christ as he who they and would would have preached Jesus, but they preach Christ Jesus, the Lord, the Redeemer, the Saviour. If you know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.

Notes on Sermon, by the Rev. THOMAS LEITCH, of Sheffield New Brunswick.

This work has been put into our hands by the Author, we have not yet had time to read it; from the very favourable notice of it by the Press, we have no doubt but it contains valuable hints.”

There is at home an office for intelligence, where many guests labor both in writing and dispatching official grants establishing privileged allies, or allies where at every mass a soul is delivered from purgatory. Other grants confer the privilege, put upon the altar, but upon the priest who says the mass. Some indulgences are granted for a limited period, and others are perpetual. All these grants or certificates cost large sums, and are sold to the highest bidder.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The ministers of the various churches in this city, who some time back signed an appeal in behalf of an Orphan Asylum, have not lost sight of the object they had in view; they have met from time to time since, looking for a favorable opportunity of bringing it more particularly before the community of St. John and its vicinity; and in the mean time some liberal offers have been made, among others, a most valuable site has been placed at their disposal, for this purpose. On Friday, the 25th ult., a meeting was held, at which there were present fourteen Ministers, accompanied by fourteen laymen, from different communities, who met together for the purpose of setting the best course to be pursued in order to carry out the design, when—

It was Resolved, That the following heading to a subscription list should be adopted, and that each Clergyman, with his associate laymen, be furnished with a copy, and requested to procure subscriptions to it:

“Whereas, during the late epidemic many families were left without actual protection, and many children in a state of orphanage, and whereas there must be a provision in a community as large as this, we, the undersigned, thankful to Almighty God for His mercy in providing for the destitute, agree to give the same substance by us, for the erection and endowment of an Orphan Asylum.”

It was further resolved, that a Provisional Committee be appointed, consisting of seven persons, to carry out the purpose contemplated and set forth in the appeal, and that the various ministers be ex officio members of the same.

The committee were then appointed as follows:—The Rev. Messrs. Fraser, A. M. L. Selye, T. W. Daniel, W. Peters, John Armstrong, and Dr. Peterson.

It was also resolved that the Ministers be requested to bring the subject before their several congregations in such a way as they think proper; and that a public meeting be held on Friday evening, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX!

The Asia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, with English dates to the 23rd of Dec. By the Atlantic, which arrived at New York on Sunday, news was received of the opening of the British Parliament on the 12th inst. Her Majesty's Speech related chiefly to the War, and recommended its being prosecuted with vigor. It is said that Russia intends to call on a million of men to take the field as early as possible, if peace is not procured by the present negotiations. The following is the latest news from

THE WAR.

A Vienna semi-official despatch states that Prussia does not adhere to the truce treaty, but will renew negotiations on her own account with France and England. In confirmation thereof Baron Von Isidore has already arrived in London, charged with special mission from Prussia.

The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin appeared in the Monitor of the 25th:—

KANSAS BAY, Dec. 12th.—A severe cannonade has been going on; two sorties of the Russians had been vigorously repulsed. The enemy was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and they were driven back at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate struggle.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A letter from Jassy of the 9th, in the Augsburg Gazette, says that great activity has been perceptible among the Austrian troops of occupation, some regiments having advanced to the fortified positions of the South, and extended their advanced posts even as far as the Pruth.

The following important statements are from Lord John Russell's speech in the Commons on Friday night:—

“My belief is that although contained in the literal terms of the treaty, Austria will find that as we do not propose to diminish the territory of Russia, as we propose to have her a great and powerful State, and only demand securities which are as necessary for Austria as they are for England and France, unless Russia shall consent to such fair and moderate terms as it will be our duty to propose, whenever a Minister of the Emperor shall declare that he is directed to enter into negotiations.—I say, these terms are not accepted by the Emperor of Russia, I anticipate that we shall have before the opening of the next campaign the alliance of Austria with us on the offensive and defensive.”

SERASTOPOOL.

REPLY OF THE SIEGE.

Nov. 25th.—The war correspondent of the London Times says, although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people that they must know sooner or later that the siege has been for many days practically suspended—that our batteries are used up and silenced, and that our army are much exhausted by the effects of excessive labor and watching, by wet and snow, to which they have been so incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The reduction of our fire is self-evident, but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to hold its position and to inflict chastisement on the assaults who venture to attack them. Nothing would so amuse our men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of unalarmed spirits, as a prospect of meeting the Russians outside of their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign by the point of the bayonet. Last night there was a brisk affair between the Chersonese and the Russian batteries in front of Flag-staff Battery earthworks, and the Russians expelled all about reports about their want of powder and ball, by a most tremendous cannonade. Assaults and counter-assaults continued until four o'clock, which lighted up the sky with showers of flame from 9 o'clock at night till 4 in the morning. The French actually penetrated behind the outer entrenchments, and established themselves for a time within the enceinte, but as there was no preparation for a general assault, they withdrew. Volleys of musketry and showers of cannon round through the camp during the whole night, but few lost their rest in consequence, for those affairs are now of nightly occurrence.

Nov. 26th.—The fight between the French and Russian riflemen, aided by artillery, was renewed last night; as usual, the object of contention is the Red Fort, near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless. Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment are proceeding from day to day. The great obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

Nov. 27th.—Nothing occurred.

Nov. 28th.—During the day the Russians fired on the British in much more lively, and is kept up with some effect on their earth-works and parallels. Every night about 9 o'clock, the Flag-staff, Quarantine and Wall Batteries open a furious cannonade, which lasts from 20 to 45 minutes, as hard as men can load the guns, right into the French lines, and these follows instantly a sally, the result of which is intensely that the Russians push a strong column out of the place, and rush towards the first line, drive in the pickets and riflemen, get up a first parallel, sometimes into it, occasionally beyond it, and close to second parallel, when they are repulsed by the French coming parties with a deadly fire—they rush and fire in return, they are then charged by the French, who come and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose 40 or 50 men, but the loss of the Russians in these series must be considerable. Frequently about day-break the Russians repeat the performance.

Nov. 29th.—Storms of wind and rain. The Russians have much strengthened their defenses, they have scamped the ground in front of all their batteries; have constructed strong abatis in front of their lines; have thrown up numerous earth-

works, and made snken batteries before all their redoubts and along the scarp of slopes. During the night, a particularly strong sortie was made in the French, who, hearing a noise, a French rifleman crept forward and saw a column of Russians 2,000 strong, forming in the rear of the battery. The French, therefore, 700 strong, silently mounted the pumps of their own battery, and received the Russians with a deadly volley—then leaping down, attacked them with the bayonet and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30th.—A heavy fire was kept up on the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed, making a reconnaissance at a thousand yards; flags of truce were exchanged respecting mercy to prisoners.

Dec. 1st.—More rain, the roads preventing the arrival of supplies. Part of the British put temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from fever and cholera sixty daily.

Dec. 2d.—Continued rain. The besiegers began to erect huts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the Allies. Much bell-ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night; supposed to be in consequence of the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 3d.—The Russians made a sortie against the French lines, when eight divisions of the French line, under Gen. Forrie, repulsed them with much loss.

Dec. 7th.—The Paris Monitor says that the besiegers' batteries are re-established, and before three days firing will be resumed. The Allies are sufficiently entrenched, and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

Dec. 13th.—A Russian despatch states that up to the 13th nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Some small sorties had been successful, in one of which the Russians captured some small mortars and spiked others larger. The fire of the Allies continued feeble.

The Russian defenses on the South side are estimated at 100 guns stronger than when the siege began. On the other hand, the British have erected a very powerful new battery not yet opened, on an eminence North of the valley of Inkermann, and commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides having another step towards the complete investment of the place.

Since the siege began, twenty British have descended to the Russians. The Russian deserters say that provisions and ammunition are becoming scarce in Sebastopol, but so famine for either.

It was observed that the Russians were arming their ships in Sebastopol harbor, probably to attempt a surprise by sea.

Gen. Lipinski is deprived of command for a fault committed at Inkermann on the 3d Nov.

THE DANUBE.

Five thousand French reached Constantinople on the 8th, on their way to the Crimea.

The contingent of Omar Pacha's force to be sent to the Crimea is now called 45,000. Omar Pacha will embark next week. Generals Geyon, Harlan Pacha, and ten Polish staff officers are ordered from Asia to the Crimea.

THE BALTIC.

As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Tchernoff put to sea from Swensborg, Oct. 31st, with 9 ships, and steamed as far as Nagai. Nov. 10th, Admiral Bismarck left Swensborg with 4 ships of the line towed by steam frigates, and sailed towards Cronstadt.

GERMANY.

The Bill to enlist 40,000 Germans had awakened protected debates; Pfuel and his party in the Commons opposed it, but did not throw any unfair obstacle in its way. Sir Lytton Bulwer moved it be read that day six months. Mr. Gibson said the enlistment of foreign mercenaries, independently of their government, violated the principle of neutrality, and might be taken advantage of by Russia to hire Prussians in the United States.

Debates also resumed on the Militia Bill, the Earl of Derby and his party opposing the removal of the Militia, which is essentially a home force, to foreign garrisons. He did not, however, move an amendment. Consequently the Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee. A discussion ensued on a bad bargain made by the British Admiralty in exchanging the British frigate Thetis against two Prussian Gun boats.

Lord John Russell said that the number of troops France was willing to send to the war, was only limited by the number of transports. England did not propose to take Prussians into pay before proposing the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

LATEST.

Monday, Thursday, Monday.—The Indians arrived from Constantinople, with dates of the 10th. The Indian brings accounts from Balaklava to the 8th; the Valmader and a second Russian Summer arrived on the 6th on the French front outside the Quarantine Fort and opened fire. The Valmader, and Terrible, and a French steamer compelled them to put back under the batteries. The French repulsed the continual sallies of the Russians.

The 9th and 90th Regiments, and a part of the 34th had arrived since the 4th. Gen. Fennellhor was ill at Balaklava. Lord Cardigan had left for England.

ASTORIA.—The Morning Chronicle publishes the Tamm ratification of the truce treaty. It is reported that Russia accepts the four points as the basis for peace negotiations, but the ratification of Sebastopol or the reduction of the Black Sea fleet will never be voluntarily conceded; if offensive equivalents should be proposed Russia promises acceptance.

The Emperor of Austria has sent the donation of St. Stephen, as a mark of friendship, to Napoleon.

PETERSBURG.—In Second Chamber it was resolved to open the Prussian consular trade to English shipping.

NETHERS FOR THE WOUNDED.—It is with satisfaction we record the establishment of an Association for training nurses for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers at Scutari. The success of Mrs. Norton's mission, and the urgent need for further aid, have led to the formation of a