

ed throughout the year—God favoured us with many signal manifestations of His sovereign grace. The months of January, April, August, and November, were to us particular seasons of refreshing from the Divine presence, for which we hope we shall ever be found grateful.—Some particulars at the close of the year were to us matters of as deep interest as those we had witnessed at the commencement. I refer to a special time we enjoyed a few weeks since, when the Lord's Supper was administered. The children of God, on that occasion met together in the unity of the spirit and the bonds of love. The scripture chosen for the occasion was Luke, chap. xxii. verse 15—"He said unto them, with desire have I desired to eat the passover with you before I suffer." The theme of the discourse was the sufferings of Christ, and while the speaker expatiated on His sufferings, many were enabled to look on Him whom they had pierced, and by whom they had been healed.

Baptism was administered before the Lord's Supper—there were forty nine penitent believers partook of the emblems of the Saviour's broken body and shed blood. After a hymn was sung, we went out and repaired again to the Baptismal waters—the place was solemn—the candidates were happy—God's chosen people rejoiced in the work of the Lord, and almost every heart beat high with hope, that it would yet see even better days than these. Thus the year that commenced in prayer ended in praise.

Oh! may the cause of Christ extend, and truth prevail, until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ! Amen.

N. B.—There have been 34 added to this church by Baptism during the year, and there are still a number on hand who are enquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM L. HOPKINS.

☞ We have read this account of the Lord's dealings towards the friends at Springfield, with thankfulness. We commend Pastor and people to the Lord, praying that the Great Head of the Church may continue to walk in the midst of them by His Holy Spirit, and be in the midst of them for glory and beauty and strength.—Eds.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Frederickton, December 23rd, 1853.

DEAR EDITORS,—I have read with delight the report of the Nictaux Convention, and admired the noble efforts that were being made by the Baptists to convert the heathen and plant the Rose of Sharon in those foreign climes, where hitherto nothing has grown but the prickly shrubs of superstition and idolatry. And whilst I hope the day may quickly come when the warm and healing breath of the Most High God shall disperse the cold, dark, and direful clouds of superstition that now envelope those precious and immortal souls, so that the sunbeams of the gospel may shine forth in their hearts, to give them the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ (2d Cor. 4, 6.)

I ask, if we are not living in the midst of idle worshippers, who according to the divine word, must be assimilated to the likeness of the Lamb, before they can enter the kingdom of heaven, and therefore calls for as much sympathy from the people of God as those of a foreign clime? I wander through the cells of the iron jail of popery and behold so many of my fellow-countrymen, whose souls are contaminated with the leprosy of sin, grovelling their way to the spirit world, without having one ray of the Gospel light to guide them thither, or even one drop of its balm to heal the wounds which sin has inflicted. The cry is extorted from me—"Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no Physician there?" Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people sought after, as well as the health of those in a foreign clime? (Jer. viii. 22.) Are their souls not as precious as those of the heathen? I therefore, exhort you, brethren, not to turn away from your own race, without first making an effort to persuade them to accept of the life and salvation the gospel offers, without money and without price. Does not the bowing down of the Catholic in apparent solemnity before the altar? Does not their worshipping the Virgin Mary and other Saints in heaven? Does not their belief in the efficacy

power of holy water, to expel demons from those who are possessed with them? Does not their belief in indulgences, blotting out all their sin and transgressions committed against God, praying for, and paying their Priests to offer Mass for the deliverance of their departed friends from the fire of Purgatory; paying, I say, and that perhaps the last farthing they possess to those rapacious Priests? Do not these, with many other lacerating evils, loudly call for the administration of the healing balm of the Gospel of Jesus Christ? Brethren in the Gospel, can you thus look on bleeding humanity and not weep? Can you rest and be satisfied without endeavouring to alleviate the distresses of your noble hearted countrymen?

Dear Brethren and friends, if you endeavour to be instrumental in winning some of these benighted people to Christ, you will shine as the stars of heaven for ever and ever, and those that you have won shall be as laurels, wreathed around your crown in the last day.

I am, yours truly,

JAMES WHITE.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—I received a letter a short time past from my two Sons, who left New York last March for Australia, and after a passage of 147 days, arrived there in good health, for which I desire to be truly thankful to our Heavenly Father. We can I trust sympathize with each other, and I trust our joint prayers will ascend the throne of the heavenly grace, for our Sons and others, who have gone to that far off land. My Sons stated that the diggings had been dull throughout the winter, but GREAT ENCOURAGEMENTS were opening as the winter was passing away. Since their arrival in Melbourne, they had daily seen them going to and coming from the diggings, some coming back with Fortunes, and others worse than they went, and consequently leave and give the country a bad name. My Sons also state that they have seen nuggets of gold from 40 to 100 pounds weight; but that it is one thing to see the gold, another to get it. They expected to go to the diggings in a month. They promise to write more particularly soon. May the God of Jacob watch over our beloved Sons and preserve them from all evils and dangers, and give them the pure gold out of the deep mines of the Gospel,

Yours truly,

D. CRANDAL.

General Intelligence.

☞ LATEST NEWS. ☞

By Telegraph to the News Room.—Monday Evening December 26th.

Terrible Naval Engagement.—Thirteen Turkish and Seven Russian Vessels Destroyed.—Awful Carnage.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26TH.—Pacific arrived at noon to-day. Nov. 30th, Russian Fleet under Admiral Machinoff, from Sebastopol, (twenty-one sail,) arrived off Turkish harbour of Sinope. Vice-Admiral Osman Bey, with 14 ships, attacked the Russians; awful naval combat ensued; Turks fought like devils; and 13 of their ships were blown up and sunk, only one escaping. Osman Bey taken prisoner. Of the Russian fleet two line of battle ships, three frigates and two steamers were destroyed. Battle lasted one hour, with terrible carnage. Intense excitement in London and Paris on reception of the news, and a European war deemed inevitable.

Flour 1s. 6d. to 2s. advanced, since sailing of the America. Wheat, 2d to 3d. advanced.

Glasgow, 30th November, 1853.

The arrivals into Clyde, from British North America, during the month, have been 39 vessels, registering 20,839 tons, comprising 29 from Quebec, 9 from St. John, N. B. and 7 from other ports. For the corresponding period last year, the tonnage employed was 8,037. The imports from the 1st of January last to 30th November, compared with these for the same period in 1852, shew an excess this year of 8359 logs of Pine Timber, 2493 logs of Hardwood, 544 pieces of Deals and Battens.

St John White Pine of 19 inches average, brings 2s. 5d. per foot; 20 inches average, brings 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. Two cargoes of St John Spruce Deals were sold during the month for 17½d. per cubic foot, and one cargo at 17d. The demand had been good during the month, and advancing prices were obtained until near the close of it, when, probably, from the quantity offered, prices were rather low. Several parcels of New Brun-

wick Spars have been sold at 15d. per foot, and some extra large and fine, at 17d.—Edmiston & Mitchell's Circular.

FLEET IN AID OF TURKEY.

The following compose the British Mediterranean fleet at present at anchor in the Dardanelles:

	Guns.	Horse-power.	Men.	
Britannia	120	—	970	Vice-Ad. J. W. D. Dundas.
Trafalgar	120	—	976	Capt. T. W. Carter.
Rodney	90	—	850	Capt. H. F. Greville.
Albion	90	—	850	Capt. C. Graham.
Vengeance	84	—	750	Capt. S. Lushington.
Bellerophon	78	—	670	Capt. Lord E. Russell.
Sanspareil	71	350	650	Capt. S. C. Dacres.
Arethusa	50	—	500	Capt. T. M. Symonds.
Leander	50	—	500	Capt. G. St. V. King.
Retribution	28	300	330	Capt. Hon. J. Drummond.
Furious	16	400	240	Capt. W. Loring.
Tiger	16	400	240	Capt. H. W. Giffard.
Firebrand	6	410	196	Capt. H. Parker.
Samson	6	467	196	Capt. L. T. Jones.
Niger	14	400	160	Com L. G. Heath.
Wasp	14	100	160	Com Lord J. Hay.
Fury	6	515	160	Com E. Tatham.
Inflexible	6	380	160	Com G. Popplewell.
Ardent	4	200	60	Lieut. Com H. Smith.
Caradoc	4	350	50	Lieut. Com S. Derriman.
Shearwater	4	160	60	Lieut. Com H. Grylls, act.
Spitfire	4	140	60	Com T. Spratt.
Triton	4	260	60	Lieut. Com H. Lloyd.

Total 835 8,332 8,352

The following ships have been sent to reinforce the fleet, namely,—

	Guns.	Horse-power.	Men.	
Terrible	21	300	330	Rear-Ad. Sir E. Lyons.
Queen	116	—	950	Capt. J. McCleverty.
London	90	—	823	Capt. T. F. Mitchell.
Agamemnon	90	550	850	Capt. C. Eden.
Leopard	16	560	800	Capt. W. R. Mends.
Highflyer	21	250	230	Capt. G. Giffard.
				Capt. J. Moore.

Total 354 2,160 3,480

Added to the fleet already assembled, makes a total of 29 ships, 1,259 guns, 7,492 horse-power 12,582 men.

The Emperor has ordered a gold medal of honor, first class, to be given to Captain Rennie, of the Zenobia steamer belonging to the East India Company, for taking in tow and saving the French brig Sylphe, of Bordeaux.

ROME.—Twenty young men have been arrested on suspicion of being members of secret societies and agents of a revolutionary club in London.

ROME is as much infested with beggars as ever, notwithstanding the improvement Cardinal Wiseman professes to have found. An English company is lighting Rome with gas.

A SHIP'S CREW AND PASSENGERS WASHED OVERBOARD.—The packet-ship E. Z. returned to this port in a sad plight on Tuesday. She sailed on the 13th ult. for New York with her usual crew and fourteen passengers. On the 29th ult. at half past ten in the morning, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away everything on deck, and swept overboard thirteen of the passengers and nine of the crew, all of whom were on deck at the time. Of these only five seamen were saved: the rest all perished. Five more of the crew were disabled. The only persons on board not injured were the captain, mate, steward, and helmsman. The vessel was much injured.—*lb.*

SEIZURES OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.—Since the 26th of August last up to the present time the vigilant market inspectors of the borough have seized 27,057 lbs. of meat, and 24,383 lbs of fish.—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.—The members of this house are to meet at Paris the present month to consult together, probably upon what course to pursue in case of hostilities in Europe. Between March and December, 1848, their losses, it is said, amounted to £5,000,000, the result of the sudden depreciation of all funded Railway property in Europe. This was the first heavy loss the house ever experienced, but it did not affect their credit, and it is more than probable that brighter skies have since enabled them to retrieve a portion of this loss.

TURKEY AND HER NEW LOAN.—It appears that Namik Pasha finds that it is no simple matter to negotiate a Turkish loan. He finds, in fact, that, what between Russian intrigue and the *fama* created against Turkey by the repudiation of Prince Calimaki's loan, there is no possibility of success; and negotiations have been opened with the French and English governments with a view to obtaining a guarantee of England and France for a loan of 100,000,000fr. (£4,000,000 sterling.) Without that the Sultan will not be able to raise a sou in Europe.—*Chronicle Correspondent.*

A huge California bear has been brought over here for exhibition by the Lampedo, from St. John, N. B. He weighs upwards of 2,000 lbs. and he is certainly a remarkable specimen. Associated with him is a Californian boar and other rare animals of that country.—*Liverpool Journal*, Dec. 10.

COSTLY HALL.—A new town-hall is about to be erected at Leeds, at a cost of £57,000. The great hall, which is planned to hold eight thousand persons, will be the largest room in England.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.—By recent Brazilian legislation, the trade and shipping of Great Britain in the ports of Brazil have been placed on the same

footing as the shipping of Brazil. The British government has therefore abolished, as far as Brazilian vessels are concerned, all differential duties on foreign ships in English ports. This has been done under the act which enables the Queen to abolish those duties otherwise than by treaty, on condition of reciprocity.

NUGGETS! NUGGETS!!

About a year and a half ago, a young man, named Mr. James Wardrop, who had held at that time the situation of foreman to Mr. Clark, tinsmith, John-street, left this country to push his fortune in the gold region of Australia.—Upon that occasion, a goodly number of his friends and acquaintances presented to him, as a token of their high esteem, a handsome silver watch and gold chain, and amidst the parting cheers and warmest wishes of the circle which surrounded him, he set sail for the far-off land of his adoption. We need scarcely say that being a most excellent tradesman he at once succeeded in obtaining a foremanship at his own business in Melbourne; and by the arrival of the last mail from Port-Philip, he, with a true spirit of gentlemanly gratitude to those who did him the honour on his parting night, has despatched home no fewer than sixteen gold nuggets, together with a sum of six guineas, to entertain the company at a banquet. The supper accordingly came off on Tuesday night in the Victoria Hotel, George street—Mr. Clark in the chair, and Mr. Wylie, croupier—when the sixteen nuggets were duly made over to the happy gathering. Many a toast was pledged to the success of antipodean friends; and while the merry song and cheerful sally of wit and fun went round, neither few nor faint were the hopes which were expressed for the success in life of those who, although out of sight, are beyond all doubt not out of mind.—*Glasgow Examiner*, Nov. 26.

THE BIBLE AND ITS POWER.—At a late Bible meeting in London, Lord Shaftesbury used the following forcible and eloquent language on the modern influence of the Bible:—

"We live in an age in which the inventive faculties of man have been more active than in any previous age; and it behoves us to remember that our inventions are not intended to minister to our sensual and worldly pleasures only, but are also designated to serve the honour and glory of God. The opening of the Chinese empire has not taken place solely that we might send thither more cotton, and obtain thence more tea; but that 200,000,000 of the human race may be brought within the reach of God's Word and the sound of the Gospel. The circulation of the Scriptures not only confers spiritual benefit on a people; it brings with it the greatest political and temporal benefits. It is the greatest and only true civiliser of the human race. No nation has ever been truly civilised except by means of the Bible. The people of ancient Athens and Rome, with all their secular education, were brutal, cruel, licentious, and profligate, and were inferior in civilisation to the Greenlanders or the Esquimaux, who are just, sober, temperate, and chaste. Yet the book which wrought all these wonders, and would still work others greater than these, is said by some to be worn out and effete! Effete! when every discovery which is made in any part of the world bears testimony to its truth. Effete! when it produces such effects as we feel in ourselves, and see in those around us, compared with the inconceivable folly broached by men of the most powerful intellects of the present day. The Bible is the necessary supplement of all our missions and preaching; for while common sense may rid us of the grosser forms of idolatry, nothing but the Word of God will give the principle of life—will carry the last conviction."

THE LATE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—It has been ascertained, on an investigation of the cause of the recent fire in New York, that it originated from excessive caution on the part of the plumber who caused it, and not from carelessness. The man was at work in the room adjoining, and wishing to light his lamp, twisted up a piece of paper which he lighted from a gas burner. Having lighted his lamp, and not wishing to throw the paper on the floor for fear of accident, he sought for some place where he could safely and effectually extinguish it—and seeing what he took to be a pan of water in the little room adjoining, he thrust the lighted end of the paper into it. It blazed up instantly and burned him severely. In his haste he upset the pan, which spread the flame more widely, and the whole room was at once enveloped in the blaze.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—A few days ago we recorded the arrival of a cargo of coal from Vancouver's Island, the first coal brought to this port from the North Pacific. We understand that other vessels are now engaged in obtaining the same lading; and it is hoped that at no distant day all our coals will be obtained from that island or Oregon. Coal is abundant in Oregon, but it is not easy of access as that in Vancouver's Island.

This island is destined to become a point of
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