

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Dorchester, Nov. 2, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—I arrived here yesterday, after visiting part of Madawaska. I found the French population much the same as these of this part of the Province. They received me gladly, and seemed desirous of hearing the truth. I also visited the little French Village above Fredericton, and where I met with some interesting French, they all seemed desirous I should visit them again. I distributed one Testament at the last mentioned village, and found they had a few at Madawaska. I also distributed several Tracts (French) which I had with me, and I am happy to inform you, I was welcomed back by the French as I passed through the villages. I should like for you to try and procure me five or six good French Bibles, larger than those I saw at the Depository some time back. I also want some French Tracts, especially the *Vallaisane* and others. The French at Buctouche have sent word here for me to go and see them.

I am glad Brother Thomson has visited the Falls and other parts up the river. He has heard and seen their destitution, and their desire to have a Baptist Missionary with them. Mrs. Eaton, at the Falls, told me she was willing to board a Baptist Minister half the year, and Squire C. Hammond told me he would do his part. I have collected the following sums as I came down, in behalf of the French Mission:—

	s.	d.
Tobique, - - - - -	12	1
Wakefield, - - - - -	8	9
Mr. Holland Estey, - - -	5	0
Mr. Jones, Victoria Corner,	5	0
Prince William, - - - -	5	0

£1 16 5

The people at Wakefield told me the next day after I had lectured, they were not aware of the amount of superstition and ignorance, that prevailed in this Province, and hoped I would visit them again, when they would be better prepared to contribute towards the Mission. I shall endeavour to write monthly. In haste I beg to remain,

Yours in Christian Love,
PETER KNIGHT.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. John, Nov. 29th, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Last week I said a few words about "Female society." This week I shall be glad if you will insert the following, advice to young men, and oblige,

Yours truly,
A PARENT.

"Beauty of person, wealth, and all outward circumstances are adventitious; though not to be despised, yet they are not essential to the happiness of either party; these will pass away, they are but momentary, or if they continue they will not long satisfy.

Choose a companion of similar tastes with your own. Look well to her moral and intellectual qualifications. You want some one who can not only 'keep the house,' but who can be its glory and ornament. All her wealth of heart and mind will then be yours. Every book she reads, every thought she acquires in the contemplation of nature, all the acquisitions she makes, will be so much added to the sacred fellowship of the married life. You need a woman, not a sewing machine—a companion, not a cooking range. You need a wife from the Lord, and not from the watering place, the ball room, the fashionable soiree, or the French boarding school. Perhaps from the Lord you might get one out of such places, but she would not be native to the soil. You need

A creature, not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles."

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

OBITUARY.

"To live is Christ, and to die is gain."

We record with feelings of deep regret, the death of Miss Sarahina Cutler, daughter of Rufus Cole, Esq., who fell asleep in Jesus at

North Joggins, Sackville, on Sunday, 30th October, after a protracted illness, at the early age of 34 years. Her remains were committed to the grave on the Wednesday following, when an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Sears, from Isaiah, xxxviii. chap. 1st verse—"Set thine house in order for thou shalt die and not live."

At an early period, the departed was brought to experience a Saviour's love, and ten years ago was baptized on a profession of her faith, and united with the first Baptist Church at Dorchester. She lived and died in the affections and fellowship of the Church.

It will ever afford the friends of the deceased the sweetest consolation to reflect on her dying moments, the calm and peaceful assurance that sustained her in the hour of trial, the quiet and humble submission with which she bowed to her Redeemer's will. A short time before her death, on being asked, "if the nights were wearisome," she replied, "I experience the Lord's mercies to be new every morning." The last words she was heard to utter were, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly," and yielded up her spirit to the hand of her God. In the community where she resided, our departed sister was so deservedly beloved, that we feel assured her death speaks louder than any comment we can make; and by many her loss will be severely felt.

W. A. COLEMAN.

Sackville, Nov. 28th, 1853.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Cambridge, Q. C., Nov. 23, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN,—If you will give the following obituary notice a place in the Christian Visitor, which is always so full of good things, it would record the decease of one who died in the embraces of her Saviour.

Died at Cambridge, November the 18th, Miss Sarah McDonald, youngest daughter of Mr. John McDonald, Senr. She had lingered and suffered a considerable time in consumption, that fatal disease, with much Christian patience and resignation to the Divine dispensation. When the hour came that she should depart, she met the messenger with a pleasant smile upon her countenance, and peacefully resigned her spirit into the hands of Him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Which text she selected for the writer to improve her funeral, for the benefit of the living. The deceased was a consistent member of the 2d Wickham Church.

If it had not been for the funeral above mentioned, I should have attended the Dedication noticed by Elder Thorn in the Christian Visitor. I hope Bro. Thorn was cheered by a good number of his Ministering brethren and friends; and that the church and congregation worshipping at the Meeting-house dedicated, will enjoy a pleasing and profitable season.

I am yours sincerely,
J. C. SKINNER.

General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Turks Victorious.

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND MEN BY THE RUSSIANS—RUMOURS OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE—DISAFFECTION OF THE POLES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—100,000 TURKS ACROSS THE DANUBE.—SUCCESS OF THE CIRCASSIANS.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, with dates to the 14th instant. She had encountered very bad weather.

The Bank of England has given notice that it will discount the amount of petty stocks due in January, at the rate of three per cent. instead of four as previously notified.

The Bank of Amsterdam has raised the rate of interest half per cent.

Hamburg letters quote very light money market, and the discount rates 4 3/4 a 5 per cent.

Nothing really later has occurred to notice in Turkish matters; we have rumours of a decisive battle been fought near Bucharest, though it is not known who had the victory.

We have, however, the details of the recent affair at Oltenitz, which was a brilliant Turkish victory, and in which 1200 Russians were killed or wounded.

More or less fighting goes on daily.

The Turks have now nearly 100,000 men across the Danube.

The Russian Commander, Gortschakoff, has received orders to act on the offensive.

It is said that the Turks captured eight guns at Oltenitz on the 4th.

The Poles in the Russia service are disaffected. They favored the passage of the Danube, and gave no alarm when they saw the Turks were crossing.

The Anglo-French fleet is in the sea of Mar-mora.

Russia lays an embargo on Turkish shipping from the 22d inst. Neutral flags will be respected.

Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular is published. It has excited strong remarks from the French and British press.

Turkey will have nothing to do with any amendment of the Vienna Note.

Klapka has received a command on the Danube, in the Turkish service.

The Circassians continue their success in Asia.

The Emperor Napoleon expressed himself strongly in favor of active operations to aid the Turks.

The British Government evidently vacillates.

Russia notifies the World that it reserves to itself liberty of action in Eastern affairs.

Austria professes neutrality.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

VIENNA, Monday.—On the 8th the Russian commandant moved forward to Oltenitz, to chastise the Turks, with 24,000 men mostly infantry. On the 11th they met. A pitched battle ensued. The Russians were compelled to retreat the second time, in disorder, on Bucharest, having lost in four attacks on Oltenitz, 300 men. This is reliable.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from the island opposite Giurgenro. Reinforcements afterwards came up, when they re-took the island and held it.

The Czar has summarily discharged all English operatives from the Navy-yards.

MARKETS.—Wheat and Flour at the full previous currency; middling descriptions of Wheat might be quoted 1d. dearer, and choice qualities of Flour 6d. per barrel dearer.

MANCHESTER.—Business limited; all prices tending downward.

Russia has declared war against Turkey. The Czar has issued the following arrogant manifesto: THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

"By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., made known by our manifesto of the 14th (26th) of June, of the present year, to our faithful and dearly-beloved subjects, the motives which had placed us under the obligation of demanding from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights of the orthodox church. We also announced to them that all our efforts to recal the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of treaties to which he had remained unfaithful; and that we had, consequently, deemed it indispensable to cause our troops to advance into the Danubian principalities; but, in taking this step, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would acknowledge its wrong doings, and would decide on acceding to our just demands. Our expectation has been deceived. Even the chief powers of Europe have sought in vain by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman government. It is by a declaration of war,—by a proclamation, filled with lying accusations against Russia, that it has responded to the pacific efforts of Europe as well as to our spirit of long suffering. At the latest, enrolling in the ranks of its army revolutionary exiles from all countries, the Porte has just commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is challenged to the combat, and she has no other course left than—putting her trust in God—to have recourse to force of arms, and so compel the Ottoman government to respect treaties, and to obtain reparation for the insults with which it has responded to our most moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude, for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, professed also by the people of Russia.

"We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join in the prayers which we address to the Almighty, beseeching Him to bless with His hand our arms in this just and holy cause, which has always found ardent defenders in our ancestors. *In te Domine speravi, non confundar in aeternum.*

Done at Tzarkoe-celo the 20th day of October (1st of November), in the year of Grace 1853, and the 28th year of our reign.

"NICHOLAS."

DISASTERS TO EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Another disaster happened to the clipper-ship *Guiding Star*, Capt. R. D. Robertson, which sailed hence for New York on the 27th ult., with 470 passengers on board. On the 30th she experienced a gale off the south of Ireland, and lost part of her spars. Capt. Robertson was putting back to Liverpool, when contrary winds drove him into Belfast Lough, which he reached yesterday week. Cholera had broken out on board, and seven deaths occurred up to that time. This number was subsequently augmented to thirteen. The condition of the poor

passengers was most pitiable, but the authorities of Belfast behaved most humanely, taking all the survivors that were discovered ashore, and placing them in hospital. The ship is being brought round to Liverpool.—The *Kossuth*, which sailed hence for New York on the 24th of October, with 600 souls on board, put into Queenstown on Sunday with cholera on board. It broke out among the German emigrants two days after she left port, and 18 or 20 deaths had occurred up to the time of her putting into Queenstown. The inhabitants of that place were naturally much alarmed lest the fearful epidemic should extend to the shore, but the authorities having taken active precautionary measures by placing the survivors in a quarantine hulk, the anxiety has abated, and the poor passengers themselves are recovering.—Later accounts state that the deaths on board the *Guiding Star* had reached 22.

THE GUIDING STAR.—Yesterday, about four hundred of the passengers by the *Guiding Star*, now lying in the river, arrived ashore by two steam-tugs. She had been previously boarded by Captain Schomberg, the government emigration agent, who informed them that suitable accommodation would be provided for them at the Work-house. The majority, however, rejected that public hospitality, and betook themselves to the various private lodgings.—*Liverpool Journal*, Nov. 12.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—Mr. J. R. Hinde has made the following announcement:—At 7h. 50m. mean time last evening I discovered a new planet in the constellation Taurus, about 2 deg. south of the ecliptic. It is rather brighter than stars of the ninth magnitude. This planet is the ninth which I have discovered since the commencement of a systematic search in 1845, and raises the number of that extraordinary group of worlds between Mars and Jupiter to 27.—*English paper*, Nov. 12.

CHOLERA.—It does not increase, but its presence seems to give fearful note for next spring. There have been six cases at Dublin, which proved fatal.—*Liverpool Journal*.

EMIGRATION.—The population of Ireland is decreasing from month to month, while that of England is slowly augmenting. Above ninety thousand emigrants sailed from ports of the United Kingdom between the first of July and the first of October. They were mostly Irish.

Glasgow is to be supplied with water from Loch Katrine, at a cost of £1,200,000.

CHOLERA ON SHIP BOARD.—During the last two months disease has greatly afflicted the emigrant vessels. It is not recollected that the mortality on shipboard was ever before so great. Some variety of opinion has existed as to the nature of the disease prevailing—but upon enquiry at the Emigration Office, we learn that the physicians at Quarantine, (who have already had extensive experience) are nearly or quite agreed that it is closely allied to that form of cholera which has for some months past prevailed in Europe. There are no local influences on our emigrant ships tending to aggravate the disease, for these vessels are as cleanly, well ventilated, and well-provisioned as heretofore. In these respects they are generally far superior to what they were a comparatively short time ago. Yet hundreds of individuals have died in forty-eight hours after the first attack. Some even die before the ships leave their anchorage in European ports. The ordinary ship fever is not as malignant. We learn that some of the sea captains have great confidence in the use of a mixture of brandy and cayenne pepper as a remedy. Captain Kelly of the American Union, considers that he owes his life to this prescription.

Since the cholera began to prevail on ship board with the fatal effects now so frequently noticed, or, say within two months past, probably 12,000 emigrants have been landed at quarantine, on Staten Island; and there cleansed, fed and clothed, at the expense of the Emigration Commissioners, while the vessels have undergone a process of purification. By this means, the disease has hitherto been excluded from the City, and from the emigrant houses on Ward's Island. Every ship is detained at quarantine two or three days, or until the Health Officer pronounces her in good order. The Commissioners are under no legal obligations to land the ship's passengers, but consider this measure necessary in order to facilitate the cleansing of the vessel and promote the good of the emigrants. A large expense has been incurred by the Commissioners, in erecting and fitting up proper buildings on shore for their reception; but we believe some expectation is entertained that ship owners will agree to divide the burden with them.—*New York Journal Commerce*.

DEATHS AT SEA.—It is reported that of the 10,300 passengers who embarked from Europe for this country, between the 9th of Sept. and the 45th inst. not less than eleven hundred died on the passage. The largest number of deaths on any one ship, (79,) occurred on the *Winchester*, from Liverpool, which arrived Sept. 27th. Four other ships had from seventy-three to seventy-five deaths on board.—The aggregate foreign emigration arrived at N. Y. for the past week, foots up 19,231. Total from Oct. 1st, to Nov. 10th, 28,506.—*N. Y. paper*.

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