

on Monday morning, the Ministerial Conference was held at Bro. Spurden's, when matters of deep interest were talked over, in which it was considered a matter of expediency that the Quarterly Meeting district should be divided into two sections, called the upper and lower district. The base line of the upper district was drawn at the lower end of Frederickton, and the lower section to extend as far down river as might be deemed advisable. It was considered a matter of importance that each of these districts should correspond by delegates. Bro. R. H. Emmerson was therefore appointed delegate to the next meeting, which is to be held in Jacksontown, on the first Saturday in January. The meeting in the lower district will be held in Canning the third Saturday in January. In order to make our Ministerial meetings still more interesting and profitable, it was resolved, that brethren alternately write Essays on subjects of their own selection, relative to the interests of the occasion; and that Bro. J. D. Casewell write the Essay for Jacksontown, and Bro. Foshay for Canning. A religious service was to be held in the evening, and we believe Bro. G. E. Day was to preach, we were sorry that previous engagements called us away, we therefore did not attend.

The collections taken at this Quarterly Meeting was £1 8s., which was appropriated by the Ministers, as a token of respect to one of our brethren present.

(Signed) THOS. TODD, Secretary.
Woodstock, 24th Oct., 1853.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Sackville, Oct. 28th 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN,—A brief account of the Quarterly Meeting recently held with the second Baptist Church at Sackville, may perhaps be looked for by some of your readers. We met according to appointment, on Friday, October 7th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when addresses were delivered by Elders Wallace, Newcombe, the Pastor, and other Brethren. Truly the promise of the God we worship was verified to us, viz: where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in their midst. In the evening a sermon was preached by Bro. Newcomb, founded on that beautiful text in 2 Samuel, xliii. 5, and the place was awfully solemn, for God was there. On Saturday at 10½ A. M. Bro. Wallace delivered an impressive discourse from 2 Corinthians 8—9. At 2½ P. M. we met in social Conference. On Sabbath morning at 10½ Bro. Newcombe preached to a large and attentive audience from Joshua 23—11, and at three o'clock P. M. Bro. Wallace addressed the same congregation from Hebrews 11—16. At the same hour Bro. Newcomb preached at another of our stations. In the evening Bro. Wallace preached at Salem Chapel to a crowded congregation. The day was a very happy one and we believe the Gospel so faithfully preached will not be lost. The next Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Baptist Church at Hopewell commencing the first Friday in January, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. COLEMAN.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Moncton, November 1st, 1853.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I have nothing special to write respecting the Mission. I have occupied the time in preaching and visiting from house to house. The Methodists friends are enlarging their meeting house at Shediac. The three last meetings we had, were in a school-room. The meetings are generally interesting, and the attention good, and we hope and pray for greater prosperity. The first of last week I went to Buctouche to enquire into the state of the Missionary cause. I found Elder McPhail at home. He leaves this week for North Esk, Miramichi. He has taken his dismission from the church at Buctouche. I know of no way for saving the cause there but by making it Missionary ground, and by our Board looking after it. These extreme views which have been so prevalent in this part of the Province have injured the cause there. A Baptist meeting house which had been talked of for years was finally commenced, the frame was put up and boarded in and the roof partly shingled, and there it has stood for a year or more. Elder McPhail says if the Baptists had a meeting house and preaching that their congregation would be the largest of any in the place, but unless exertions are made the ground will

go into other hands. Property is rising in value, one steam saw mill has lately gone into operation and another is in progress. Elder McPhail thinks three times the number at Buctouche are inclined to Baptist sentiments compared with what we have at Shediac. I attended three meetings there and returned on Thursday to Shediac, where I continued laboring until Lord's day. Our meeting house is progressing. We expect to have the outside finished before the winter sets in, though more means are required to carry it forward.

I hope the Missionary Board will be encouraged to labour on in the good work of the Lord; the seed is being sown and watered with tears, and we cannot but look for the harvest.—I received one pound for the Mission from Mr. Lemuel Wilbur.

I remain with much affection, yours truly,

JAMES NEWCOMBE.

Elder I. E. Bill, Cor. Sec.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BRETHREN,—The Sabbath after I got my mission, I visited Kingston and administered the ordinance of Baptism, and on the afternoon of the same day, I added two to the little church there, and administered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper for the first time to a Baptist church in that place. It was a comfortable season. Truly God is good to Israel—we enjoyed the Divine presence, and was glad in his salvation. The increasing attendance at our meetings, and the interest manifested, lead us to think that the reviving influences are still continued, and that the word spoken in weakness is clothed with power, and is becoming the savour of life unto many. As we counted the cost at first, we don't feel disposed to complain of opposition. We think that we are in the path of duty, and we know that Zion's king is with us, and therefore the great mountain is becoming a plain. Victory is on Zion's side and truth is prevailing. I know, dear brethren, that we need love, faith, prudence and zeal in this great work. If I know my own heart, I long for more entire consecration to Him, whom I trust, is my soul's portion. I request an interest in your prayers.

I am yours, in the Gospel,

JAMES TRIMBLE.

Kingston, Oct. 13th, 1853.

R. S.—During three weeks, I preached fifteen Sermons, held three prayer meetings and attended three Conferences, and visited as many families as my time and strength would admit of, as I was moving my family to the place I purchased. We will raise considerable for the Board.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Newcastle, Miramichi, Oct. 26, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER,—Since my last Mrs. Scott has arrived from Charlotte Town, and we are now living in our own hired house, a short distance from what is called the "Town." The frame of the Chapel is up and the work is progressing. Brother Templeman and family, from Portland, St. John, have removed to this place, which I trust will be an agreeable acquisition to the cause. After a conversation with a young man, a Roman Catholic, he called at the house to obtain a New Testament, which I presented to him with a fervent ejaculation that it may be unto him "the power of God unto salvation." He first learned to read in a Sunday School taught by Sister Harding at Shippegan. This is the second appropriation out of the five shillings for that purpose.

I feel the need of more suitable Tracts, &c. for distribution when on Ministerial visits. Those which I received from Brother Demill when leaving the City last April, have been put to good use.

Received in aid of the Mission Fund, by collection, at Northesk, 10s. 7d.; Newcastle 21. 6s. Do. Newcastle, 6s. 7d.

Yours truly,

Rev. I. E. Bill, Cor. Sec.

N. B. B. H. M. S.

THE SCARLET FEVER has been very prevalent in this city for the last few months, and many parents have suffered the loss of promising children. On Friday last, an interesting daughter of W. H. Drake, Esq., A. C. General, was carried off by this fever, after a very short illness. It appears, in numerous instances, to be the skill of our most experienced Physicians, and many a parent has been called to mourn the loss of the most interesting members of their family.—V.E.R.

General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic from Liverpool 19th inst., arrived at this port about four o'clock this afternoon, bringing 200 passengers.

The Hansa, steamer, has put into Southampton for coal.

The quality of the potato crop is represented as being good; but the quantity is considerably under the average; prices were high and speculative.

The strike in Lancashire had become serious. All the Mills had been closed, and 25,000 persons thrown out of employment.

The greatest confidence was prevailing in commercial circles.

Gold is 0.48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and 0.65 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th inst., among them Mons. Gordchaux, Minister of Finance, under the provisional government; but he was speedily liberated.

Agitation begins to manifest itself in Italy.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Turkish declaration of war had been published in full; it is temperate and high spirited. It does not lay an embargo on Russian ships, and fully protects all the rights of commerce; when the Czar of Russia heard that Turkey had declared war he fell into a fury and swore that he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

Omar Pasha had notified the Russian Commander to retire from the principalities before the 25th inst., or he would commence hostilities. Old General Paskiewitch of Polish celebrity had taken the chief command of the Russian army in the principalities.

On the 5th the combined fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople.

The Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable State papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that morally Russia is already defeated, and that she will be so materially.

Hostilities on the Danube, and on the shores of the Caspian Sea are inevitable.

A despatch from Vienna, of the 17th, says that Grotshakoff has replied to the Turkish summons, that he has no authority, either to commence hostilities, to make peace, or to evacuate the principalities; he therefore refused to do one thing or the other.

The Turks will allow neutral flags to sail on the Danube to the 20th inst., but no longer.

Constantinople was tranquil on the 5th instant. Part of the Russian army was going into winter quarters at Bucharest.

The Turkish declaration was received at Odessa on the 6th.

Gen. Leaders was waiting marching orders.

Russian subjects in Turkey have been placed under Austrian protection.

Austria and Prussia had recalled their subjects from the Turkish service.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will maintain a neutral position in case of a Turkish war. The French and English diplomatists, therefore, consider that war being confined to the Turkish frontier, will not spread in Europe.

A battle was fought on the 27th ult. between the Circassians under General Schamyl, and the Russians, in which the Circassians had been compelled to retire to their fastnesses in the mountains, with a heavy loss on both sides.

FROM CHINA.—The commercial advices from India and China were generally favorable.

The Japan expedition had returned from Jeddo August 17th. Com. Perry had an interview with two imperial princes, and delivered the President's letter. The Americans and Japanese parted with mutual expressions of good will and interchange of civilities, presents, &c.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Bourse opened dull, closing with a rise in prices.

It is reported that both Prussia and Austria will remain neutral, and France quiet.

The first conflict, it is supposed, will ensue on the Black Sea or in Georgia.

MALTA, 12th.—The Earl of Carlisle has arrived on board the Firebrand.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The European Times, of 15th, says:

"Three Cabinet Councils have been held at Downing street since our last, and not a doubt exists but that Ministers are unanimous in the decided policy they have now concerted.

It was even reported that six regiments in Ireland had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Mediterranean from Cork. This is no doubt premature, but the whole navy and military strength of Great Britain and France will be put forth to check the progress of the Czar. The Island of Candia has been named as likely to be the rendezvous of the Anglo-French army.

Up to the present moment, however, no actual steps have been taken to despatch a military force to the Levant, but all kinds of speculations are hazarded as to the point where such an army might best harass or obstruct the progress of the Russians.

In the meantime the Russians are pouring an immense body of troops into the principalities.

Prince Menshikoff has been appointed to superintend the government of these Provinces, and this appointment is in character with all the offensive proceedings of Russia since the spring.

We do not credit the reported negotiations said to be carried on at Constantinople, through M. Argyropulo, the first dragoman of the Russian Embassy, and it is still less likely that the Turks would listen to any overtures from that quarter. Up to the latest dates the French and English fleets were at Besika Bay, but the general impression is that they have now entered the Dardanelles, orders to that effect having been sent on the 27th ult.

The Russian consuls and officials have been called upon to leave the dominions of Turkey.

A despatch from Constantinople states that party spirit had ceased to exist in that capital upon the declaration of war, and the enthusiasm exhibited by all classes was perfectly indescribable.

The women sent their jewels from the harems, to be sold for the benefit of the State, and several wealthy Arabs had promised to raise a corps of 15,000 horse at their own expense.

The London Times of the 14th says—No time has been lost in executing the decision of the Grand Council of Turkey. On the 9th inst. Prince Grotshakoff received a formal summons from Omar Pasha to evacuate the territories of the Sultan, but an intimation was at the same time conveyed to him that, if he required instructions from St. Petersburg, a further delay of fifteen days would be accorded before the actual commencement of hostilities.

Great Levy of Turkish Troops Ordered!—A corps of one hundred and fifty thousand additional Turkish troops have been ordered.

Hungarian Officers in Turkey.—There was a rumour, disbelieved, that the Porte had appointed Dembinski and Kalapka, the Hungarians, to high command.

Bucharest, Sept. 20.—The westward march of the Russian troops through this city continues, and the number of arrivals increases.

Large stores of provisions, the presents of patriotic Russians, have been sent to the army in the Principalities.

Some acts of violence have been committed against the Christians in the Turkish provinces. The Patrie says it is positively stated that an insurrectionary movement has just broken out on the frontier of Greece, immediately contiguous to Turkey. The Russians have fortified the line of the Danube so as to render any attempt of the Turks to cross an act of excessive rashness.

Great activity prevails among the Russian troops in the Principalities, and fresh troops are continually arriving. A blow struck by Omar Pasha will not find the Russians unprepared.

Mr. Hargraves, the discoverer of gold in Australia, will receive \$25,000 from the Government, as a reward for his discovery.

Naples is threatened with scarcity, and the government contemplates buying grain.

The cholera continues to decline in Newcastle. On the 8th instant there were four deaths, on the 9th nine, on the 10th one, and on the 11th three. In Gateshead there were three deaths on the 7th, six on the 8th, one on the 9th, three on the 10th, and two on the 11th. A few deaths are also reported in other parts of the country. In London the mortality from cholera continues slightly to increase. In the week ending on Saturday last there were 66 deaths; but the whole mortality is slightly under the average.

The United States steamer Golden Age, (for Australia,) arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, after a fair passage of eleven days, nine hours, from New York. She will shortly leave for Australia.

A letter dated Smyrna, Sept. 28, says: "Today the Hungarian, Koszta, was delivered to the United States Consul." It is asserted that Koszta arrived at Malta in the Potomac on the 24th ult.

Queen Victoria has given one hundred pounds to the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. She has likewise granted a pension of one hundred pounds to Sir Francis Head.

Manly Tone of the Sultan.—The Sultan had informed the Ambassadors of foreign governments that he desired to settle difficulties with Russia peaceably—but as his ancestors had gained their empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support; or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they entered it, sword in hand!

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A lady, well known and long respected as an eminent teacher in this city, died at the advanced age of 80, a few days since, in the City Arms House. I knew this lady, as the Directress of a fashionable Boarding School in this city. For 25 years she was very successful and had accumulated 50,000 Dollars, which she invested in Fire Insurance Stock, in 1835. Her losses by the great fire, ruined her fortune and prospect, and too proud to apply to friends, she went to the City Arms House, where she has lived some years and died as stated. This lady was highly educated, possessed polished manners, led an exemplary life, was a most useful member of society, had educated hundreds of young ladies; and yet doomed to die in an Arms House. Alas! we know not what we may come to in this changeable world.—N. Y. Mirror.

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