

tional five thousand will be raised. What I have subscribed toward the object, I will pay before I leave this place. I would be exceedingly glad if I could double it. I bless God for all that has been done, and I do not doubt that the people will be forward to pay up their subscriptions and to increase them, and to render every facility to our excellent brethren who have the superintendence of the work. Those beloved brethren, I am sure, have the confidence of the people. I anticipate that what is required will be speedily done, to sustain in an efficient manner, those Institutions which are destined to be so useful, not only in our day, but so long as time shall last.

In a letter we received last week from Deacon Lockey, he says:—"Since I have been travelling through the country I have received most unparalleled kindness from the people, for which I desire to express my gratitude to God."

We are glad to hear that our brother is getting over the accident he lately met with.

We have received the obituary notice from Bro. W. Jackson, which shall appear next week.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Gagetown, Sept. 21, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Months roll round in quick succession, and apparently nothing done to purpose. We labor in proclaiming the gospel of Jesus Christ publicly, and from house to house, and sometimes we are inspired with hope and expectation that the "word of the Lord" is finding a lodgement in the hearts of the people, and we shall soon reap a bounteous harvest of precious souls; but just as the bud is about to blossom, it is nipped by the "wiles of the adversary," and we are thrown entirely, and alone, upon the broad arm of omnipotence to give efficiency to the weak instrumentality that is being used to effect the grand purpose of mercy and grace in the Salvation of the impenitent sinner. "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returned not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth, it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the things whereto I sent it." This is the word of promise that balances the mind and stays the heart of the Christian Missionary while he goes forth in his labor of love to combat intemperance, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, self-righteousness, prejudice to the truth, &c., as characteristic of human depravity. Some are satisfied with "a form of godliness without the power;" others with what they think they have experienced, while a third class is presuming on the future,—few alas! "coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty"—seeking now the salvation of God.

The state of this country, so far as I can learn, is indeed lamentable, religiously considered. Speculation and enterprise are rife; but how little Bible religion!—how few revivals!!—how few conversions to God!!! It is time for Ministers and Churches to wake up to a sense of their responsibility to God and mankind. The means are ours to employ, the blessing is God's to bestow. There are few indeed to sympathize with me in my sphere of labor, yet I bless God there are some who are deserving and praying for the downfall of antichrist in all its forms, and the establishment and perpetuation of the kingdom of Christ in its native purity. May the Lord's people every where pray for this desirable object.

I have received in aid of the Mission—from brethren Thos. Babbitt, of Burton, 10s. 6½d.; John Estabrooks, Canning, 5s.

As ever, yours in Christ,

T. H. PORTER.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

2nd Wickham, Sept. 27, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Perhaps nothing is more gratifying to all who are interested in the spread of the Gospel, than to hear of any special outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Churches of Christ.

It will be a subject of rejoicing to Christian hearts to learn, that the Church in this place is being blessed with a season of revival and refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The members of the Church are becoming united in the true spirit of Christian love; numbers of the youth of this place are uniting with the Church, and more inquiring the way of salvation.

The Rev. Mr. Keith, (through whose instrumentality the Lord is carrying on his work of revival here,) has held a series of meetings during the past week, and the deep and impressive solemnity which pervades the congregations, the fervent prayers and exhortations of the Christians, and the serious deportment of all show that God is indeed here, working with power in the hearts of his people. On Saturday 24th, Mr. Keith administered the ordinance of Baptism to eight persons, and on the Monday following to five more, all of whom together with two others formerly baptized by the Free Christian brethren, have been admitted into fellowship with the Church.

It having been the unanimous wish of this Church and community that Mr. Keith would prolong his stay here, a letter is to be written to the Churches under his care, embodying a request that they would consent to his labouring here for a few weeks. Mr. Keith is greatly beloved by the people of this community, and is eminently qualified to labor with acceptance among them.

May the Lord continue his work!

A WELL WISHER.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

North Esk, Miramichi, Sept. 20, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I left home five weeks ago. I spent nearly two weeks at Black River, where I preached publicly and from house to house with satisfaction to myself, and I think to the people's edification. I baptized four willing converts before I left them. Since that I have been labouring with the N. W. and S. W. Churches. They are making an effort to raise the necessary sum for my support.

Brother Scott is much encouraged and well received in his field of labour. He has preached several times at Black River.

Dear brethren, pray for me, that I may be kept at the feet of Christ, and preserved from "unreasonable and wicked men, for all men have not faith."

I am, yours truly, in the Lord,

D. McPHAIL.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Newcastle, Miramichi, Sept. 20, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN,—It just occurred to me, according to a recent arrangement of the Board, the Missionaries are to report in the third week of every month, preparatory to their meeting on the following Monday.

I am so much engaged at present with my ministerial duties and preparing to "keep house," that I have not time for writing a long letter. Since my last communication, I have made several visits to Black River. The religious state of things is deeply interesting at that place. I baptized brother James White's mother. The second Sermon I preached there was the first that ever she heard from a Protestant Minister! I also baptized a brother Macdonald. It was but a short time since, brother John White, father to James, with some others was baptized by Elder McPhail. My visit to that family was pleasing and happy. Oh! how delightful it was to hear these, once so rivited to the Papal system, now clothed in their right mind, sitting at the feet of Jesus—

"From whence doth this union arise,
That hatred is conquered by love."

The Lord's work in this family is the wonder of the community. The father, mother, two brothers, and one sister have now been baptized. It was rather a novel sight to see Bro. White, converted from Roman Catholicism, acting the part of a pioneer to the Missionary, from house to house to convert protestants. For in this deportment of Christian duty, he was very useful to me in the Lord's cause. While at this place, I lodged at a brother's house whose daughter, 12 years old, heard from me the first Sermon that she ever heard from any minister!

Now, it must be remembered, that it is said by some, there has been a great deal of preaching in this place. It is evident, how-

ever, that the effect upon the people was comparatively very limited, until Bro. James White, now studying at Fredericton, commenced labouring in the community. He is highly esteemed by the people, but dreaded and hated by biggoted Roman Catholics.

Brother Harding is upon the eve of removing his family to St. John, which we all deeply regret. We hope that God will overrule it for the better.

I am happy to say to that good sister, who gave five shillings to be appropriated in giving New Testaments to the needy, in Miramichi, I have presented one Testament to a female who was upwards of 14 years old before she heard a Sermon preached; but is now rejoicing in hope of life. I expect Mrs. Scott, God willing, in the course of a few days from Charlotte Town. More next time.

Yours truly,

B. SCOTT.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. George, Mascareen, Sept. 26, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I send you a small piece I lately saw in my pulpit.

"A rich old gentleman residing at Manchester was lately called on by some members of the Bible Society there, to subscribe his mite; he replied that he had been thinking about it, but wished first to become acquainted with their plans, &c., and so desired them to call again in a short time. They did so, and he told them he had made up his mind to subscribe a guinea a year, and immediately began to count out upon the table a quantity of guineas, when he had got to 21 the gentlemen stopped him, and said, as their time was precious they should feel obliged if he would give his subscription that they might go. The old gentleman still continued to count on and put the gold upon the table; they again interrupted him, when he simply said, he hoped the gentlemen would suffer him to go on, and on he went till he had counted down 80 guineas. 'There, gentlemen,' said the old man, 'I promised you a subscription of a guinea a year, I am 80 years old, and there are the 80 guineas.' The Rev. gentlemen retired by wishing that a few more, whether old or young, would follow the old gentleman's example." This, I think, is the right way of reckoning, when we have, like Zaccheus, to make restitution. See Luke xix: 1, 8.

I am yours truly, in the best of bonds,

JAMES WALKER.

General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Royal mail steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 22d inst., with 135 passengers. Dates to the 10th inst.

The steamer Humboldt arrived out on Thursday morn the 8th inst.

The English papers reprint from American papers Lord John Russell's manifesto on the tripartite guarantee of Cuba. The document is a surprise to the British public.

Nothing decisive on the Turkish question is received. The Czar's reply cannot arrive by courier for some days, say the 15th, but the fact that he hesitates to telegraph his reply had awakened symptoms of renewed anxiety, and had depressed British and French funds; his answer many however yet think may be peaceful.

The French government were anxiously laboring to make it seem that it is not interfering with the legitimate course of trade in buying bread-stuffs. The Moniteur publishes an announcement that the government is not buying up corn, a most extraordinary statement, it being notorious that it has purchased immensely. All is quiet in France except some insignificant bread riots at Bois le duc, &c. The Emperor is still at Dieppe. The navigation dues have been repealed till December on all vessels passing on French rivers or canals with corn.

The Roman territories are in a very disturbed state. The nominal cause is scarcity of food.

Com. Vanderbilt had arrived at the Bosphorus, in the steamer yacht North Star.

Latest.—It is rumoured from Paris on the authority of the Russian Embassy that the Czar will refuse to accept the modifications emanating directly from the Porte.—[London Times, 2d Edition.]

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Queen Victoria and her suite had terminated her visit of a week at Dublin, it being the second visit which she has made to that part of the kingdom since the commencement of her reign. Her reception was most cordial, and her visit is thought to have made a favorable impression on the Irish people. During her visit the Queen paid great attention to the national exhibition, in which with her attendants, she took a deep interest. Among

the articles of ornamental manufacture which she ordered for her own use, was a very handsome State carriage, which is pronounced a specimen of workmanship which "illustrates in one department, what is observable in others, that the industrious classes in Ireland have a strong taste for ornamental production." It is stated that the practical effect of this exhibition will be to introduce into Ireland the power loom in the manufacture of linen, and the successful application of the sewing machine, invented by an American, named Judkin, resident in England. It is asserted that the machine will do 500 stitches in a minute, and enable a pair of trousers to be cut, basted and finished in an hour. It is stated that the agents of an extensive clothing concern, exhibited to the Queen and Prince Albert, "coats entirely completed by this machine (the buttons and button holes alone excepted) which were perfect marvels of workmanship." We find it also stated that twelve of the principal manufactures of flax in the North of Ireland have already commenced the application of the power loom to it.

The movements of the Queen during the week of her visit in Dublin, were somewhat interfered with by the unfavorable weather. She however continued her visits to various objects of interest to Saturday afternoon. At one o'clock, the young Prince of Wales made his first exhibition in a military capacity, accompanied by Prince Albert, in a visit to the Royal Hibernian School, where he presented a stand of colors to the boys of the establishment, and made a speech. On Friday evening a party of distinguished guests dined with the Queen at the Vice regal Lodge.

At 5 o'clock the Queen and Royal party took their departure from the Vice Regal Lodge, and proceeded to the railway station, and thence to Kingstown, where amidst thousands of spectators, and under a salute of Artillery they took leave of Ireland by going on board the yacht Victoria and Albert, where dinner was prepared, and the Lord Lieutenant and his lady dined with the Royal party. The fleet did not proceed to sea until midnight. At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the fleet came to anchor in the Royal Victoria harbor, and there remained through the day.

At 7 o'clock on Monday morning, the Royal party were invited to view the explosion of a mine containing four or five thousand pounds of powder at the quarries at the cliff. By this single operation, a quantity of 20,000 tons of material was detached from the cliff to serve as material for the breakwaters which are in progress in the vicinity.

At half past 8 the yacht steamed round to the old harbor at Holyhead, where the party landed, and immediately entered the royal train which was in readiness, under the charge of Capt. Simmons who conducted them from Southampton, to convey them to Edinburgh. The train arrived by the Chester and Holyhead railway, at Chester, at 11 o'clock; at Lancaster, at 1; at Carlisle, at ½ past 3, where the party lunched; and at Edinburgh at ½ before 7. The Queen was greeted on her arrival with enthusiastic cheers. The party proceeded at once in carriages, under an escort of cavalry to Holyhead House, whence they proceeded on the following morning to Balmoral.

CHOLERA.—The latest London papers contain accounts of the appearance of the Cholera at Hamburg. There had been an occasional occurrence of sporadic cases for some weeks previous. At the last date there had been in all 160 to 180 cases, of which about two thirds proved fatal. At Copenhagen there had been 7,391 cases, and 4,009 deaths. At Stockholm there had been 100 deaths, and at Christiana 102.

The Maine Law in England.—The Temperance men in England are about to petition parliament for a prohibitory liquor law. There are 2,527 licensed brewers in the British Islands, 88,400 persons licensed to sell spirits and wine, and 38,658 licensed to sell beer. In 1851 there were 31,000,000 gallons of spirits consumed in one year, with nearly 6,500,000 gallons of foreign wine. The whole amount thence accruing to the public revenue is over fifteen millions sterling. It will be seen, from this statement, that the temperance men have a formidable opposition to encounter.

GENOA, Aug. 24, 1853.—It is worthy of note that the honorable bearing of the officers and crew of the U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean, conciliates good feeling and respect wherever they go, in spite of Austrian prejudice; and the recent visit of the Queen of Sardinia (who is passing the summer with her family on the coast) to the flag ship Cumberland at Spezzia, was no unmeaning compliment. This charming young Queen, herself a daughter of Austria, is reputed to be the most beautiful, as she is assuredly one of the most amiable female sovereigns of Europe; and her reception by the officers and crew was truly a fit tribute of American gallantry to such a character. She visited every part of the vessel, which it is scarcely necessary to say was in fine condition, carefully observing all its appointments, and scanning with a woman's critical eye the perfect neatness, order and propriety of them all.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The Oil and Candle factory of Johnson, Sanford & Co., in Gold street, Brooklyn, was burnt night of 21st inst, with all the stock and fixtures. Loss estimated at from \$130,000 to 150,000. Insured for 90,000 in New York offices. Curtis & Mitchell's Oil factory nearly opposite, was somewhat damaged and three wooden dwelling houses were burnt.

(Continued on page 294.)