

We are happy to see by a note received from Bro. Francis, that he is prosecuting his agency for Acadia College with energy and success. Many thanks for his directions in reference to copies of the Visitor. Parcels sent according to his instructions.

Editorial Correspondence.

Bridgewater, Co. Aroostook, Me.,
Nov. 1st. 1853.

Dear Brother and Fellow Labourer,—

Through the kindness of God I am so far on my way. After I left the Capital I went on to Kingsclear, and stopped the night at our Agent's, G. A. Hammond, Esq. He is a fine man—lives with his sister and two brothers. Here I was treated most kindly. It is an ancient family, the father having been one of the first settlers. He chalked out my way for me to the Grand Falls, where he said I should be received by a brother of his, who would become an agent. Had we all such men as this for agents things would not only go-a-head, but be kept straight.—The next day I dined at Bro. Saunders', at Prince William; our Bro. has a beautiful place, and a fine family. He is a good friend to the paper, though he does not live where he can do much for us, yet his heart is in the work.—At Dumfries I did nothing. Our agent was absent—and as the church has lost its visibility there, with a sick heart I passed on.—Oh what a lesson for the churches this teaches, as well as what happened to those described by John in the Revelation, oh, that men had a heart to hear what the Spirit speaks to the Churches! I met our respected agent for Dumfries, Asa Dow, Esq., at Woodstock. He treated me in the most gentlemanly way, and has engaged "to fix up" all matters for us there. He is building a large bridge here, and seems full of business, and so are all the country people. To use his own words, it is quite a "California time." I certainly think the Board of the New Brunswick Baptist Home Mission Society has not done well in not sending an agent into the field to collect funds—the people are able and willing—and if the right sort of a man were sent all would be well. Bro. and Sister Todd received me kindly and treated me most hospitably at Woodstock; our Bro. drove me round—took me to see the Iron Works when they were casting—I understood from the Superintendent that they are going greatly to enlarge the works. Woodstock, for its size, is quite as active and full of business as St. John. Bro. Todd has a delightful place—from his windows you have a fine view of the river and country. He has got a nice office of his own fixed up, and having a press of his own is doing well with his paper. They have already over 600 subscribers. On Lord's day our Bro. drove me to Jacksonstown, where I preached to a most attentive congregation—returned the seven miles in time to speak in Woodstock, at 3 o'clock, where I endeavoured to "beard the lion in his den." There is a man going through the Province lecturing upon the 2nd Advent, or the personal reign of Christ upon the earth. He was holding forth at the same time that I was. I endeavoured to shew from the Scriptures that there is no authority from the word of God for such doctrine as he and his school teach. If the Scriptures are to decide I am willing to suspend the argument upon a hair of my head, and I will defy them to cut it. According to his statement the 2nd Advent is to take place next year. I was suffering all day from severe cold and sore throat, but I was helped through my work by the Holy Spirit, and if I could judge by the attention of the people they were inclined to hear what the Spirit says to the Churches. At 6 o'clock I was taken in a canoe over the river, where I preached to a small but very attentive congregation. I went on Monday to Bridgewater. I passed a place of worship with Dr. Cummings, at Presque Isle, about 7 o'clock, found a number of persons gathering. Dr. Cummings wished me to get out and go in. I found it was a "protracted meeting" of the Free Will Baptists. He introduced me to the Minister. A Mr. McMillin, spoke from "Broad is the Way." He began to speak quietly, but became much excited.—After he sat down I thought if I never open my mouth again I must speak now, and the Lord helped me to preach Jesus. That evening I shall never forget as long as I live. I have given out that I shall preach here to-night, and but for this I should have been on my way to the Grand Falls. Do not expect me till you see me, for I am now engaged in preaching Christ

and I can't be stop'd in it till I get through these parts. With love to all,

I am, yours truly,
R. THOMSON, A. M.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Acadia College, N. S., Nov. 1, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN,—The last semi-Term of Acadia College closed on the 24th ult., and we were then permitted to enjoy a few days of relaxation from study. In company with a fellow-student, I left Wolfville on Tuesday morning last, for Black River and vicinity, where we spent the week following most joyfully in preaching the Gospel, distributing Tracts, and visiting and praying with not less than 35 families. We were very happy to meet the Rev. James Stevens there, and were favored with his hearty co-operation. We held meetings nearly every evening during the week, and "the Lord was with us." On Saturday a Conference was held, and it was truly a refreshing season. One individual related her Christian experience to the satisfaction of all present, and was received for baptism. There are favourable indications of a gracious revival of religion in those regions, and Bro. Stevens, who labours there steadily, is much encouraged. We took great pleasure in visiting families, and were never more impressed with the importance of this department of ministerial labour. We found, in our calls, many persons who have long since experienced the renewing power of divine grace, but who have not as yet owned their Saviour publicly. We hope to see them obeying Christ soon. Our hearts were alternately gladdened and pained as we visited the several families. In some we were happy to find the parents rejoicing in the Gospel, and endeavouring to instil its saving principles into the minds of their offspring; in others we found, to our sorrow, sad neglect of religion, both in parents and children. We called on an aged Christian lady, who has been confined to her dwelling, by a painful disease, for the last ten years. She manifests remarkable patience and resignation to the Divine Will, in all her sufferings—a convincing proof of the blessed effects of Christianity.

We returned from our pleasant tour last evening, much invigorated both *spiritually* and *physically*, and of course, better prepared for our intellectual pursuits.

The affairs of the College are moving a long prosperously; the number of students is gradually increasing, and this remark will also apply to the Academy.

The present semi-Term commenced to-day, and we were pleased to enjoy for the first time, the instruction of Dr. Crawley, who now enters fully upon the duties of his office, and who will measurably relieve Dr. Cramp of the numerous and arduous labours that have been imposed upon him during the past year.

Professor Stewart is expected in about three weeks. The Staff of Instructors will then be highly efficient, and such as to afford strong inducements to the young men of these Provinces to resort to Acadia College.

Your valuable Visitor is weekly laid on our Reading Room tables, and is read with no ordinary interest.

Your generous offer to reduce its price, should stimulate your agents and subscribers generally, to make extra efforts to increase your circulation.

Yours, very truly,

W.

By the loss of the ship Annie Jane, from Liverpool for Quebec, on the coast of Ireland, early in October, about 350 passengers were killed or drowned. Nearly 500 dead bodies were found strewn about the beach on the following morning, which were all buried in pits dug near the lonely shore, in exactly the same state in which they were found; except a French Canadian Priest and Mr. Bell, the first mate, for whose bodies rough coffins were made from the wreck. One child only was saved, and about 100 adults. The Glasgow Herald says "The emigrants were mixed English, Irish and Scotch; a hundred house joiners and carpenters from Glasgow were of the number—fresh, able young men."

The owners and officers of the steamboat Henry Clay have been acquitted in the U. S. Circuit Court of New York. The result might have been expected. Steamboat explosions are, it seems, in the opinion of our courts, necessary evils.—*Boston Atlas.*

General Intelligence.

Russia and Turkey.

The following are the most important passages of the Turkish Declaration of War, or Manifesto addressed by the Porte to the Four Powers:

The principal points to which the government of his Majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these:—That from the very beginning his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel; and that, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation from the commencement of the difference unto the present time. It is easy to prove these facts to all who do not wander from the path of justice and equity.

Even supposing that Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the holy places, she ought to have circumscribed her actions and solicitations within the limits of this question alone, and ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain. She ought not, moreover, to have taken measures of intimidation, such as sending her troops to the frontiers, and making naval preparations at Sebastopol, on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. But it is evident that what has taken place is totally contrary to an intention of amicable settlement.

The question of the holy places has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the government of his Majesty the Sultan has testified favorable dispositions on the subject of the guarantees demanded. In short, Russia has no longer any ground for raising a protest.

Is it not seeking a pretext for quarrel, then, to insist as Russia has done, upon the question of the privileges of the Greek church granted by the Ottoman government—privileges which the government believes its honor, its dignity and its sovereign power are concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it can neither admit the interference nor the surveillance of any government? Is it not Russia which has occupied with considerable forces the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, declaring at the same time that these provinces would serve as a guarantee until she had obtained what she desired?

Has not this act been considered justly by the Sublime Porte as a violation of treaties, and consequently as a *casus belli*? Have the other powers themselves been able to come to any other decision? Who, then, will doubt that Russia has been the aggressor? Could the Sublime Porte, which has always observed all her treaties with a fidelity known to all, by infringing them in any way do more than determine Russia to a proceeding so violent as that of herself infringing all these treaties? Again, has there arisen, contrary to the promise explicitly given in the treaty of Kainardji, such facts in the Ottoman empire as the demolition of Christian churches, or obstacles opposed to the exercise of the Christian religion?

As to the non-adoption of the Vienna note in its pure and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, although not in every point conformed to the note of Prince Menschikoff, and while containing, it is true, in its composition, some of the paragraphs of the draft note of the Sublime Porte, is not as a whole, whether in letter or spirit, essentially different from that of Prince Menschikoff.

Although the refusal of Russia to accord the modifications required by the Sublime Porte has been based on a question of honor, it cannot be denied that the ground of that refusal was simply and solely its desire not to allow explicit terms to replace vague expressions, which might at some future time furnish it with a pretext for intermeddling. Such conduct, therefore compels the Sublime Porte to persist on its part in withholding its adhesion.

If it is alleged that the haste with which the Vienna note was drawn up results from the backwardness of the Sublime Porte to propose an arrangement, the government of his Majesty the Sultan must justify itself by stating the following facts:

Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two principalities, some of the representatives of the powers, actuated by the sincere intention of preventing the occupation of those provinces, urged upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of framing a draft note of the Porte and that of Prince Menschikoff. More lately the representatives of the powers confidently communicated different schemes of arrangement to the Sublime Porte. None of these latter responded to the views of the imperial government; and the Ottoman cabinet was on the point of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself in conformity with these suggestions. It was at this moment that news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians arrived, a fact which changed the face of the whole question. The draft note proposed by the Sublime Porte was then set aside, and the cabinets were requested to express their views of this violation of treaties after the protest of the Sublime Porte. On the one hand, the Ottoman cabinet had to wait for their replies, and on the other it drew up, at the suggestion of the representatives of the powers, a project of arrangements, which was sent to Vienna.

As the sole answer to all these active steps, the draft of our note prepared at Vienna made its appearance.

However that may be, the Ottoman government,

fearing rightly everything which might imply a right of interference in favor of Russia in religious matters, could do no more than give assurances calculated to dissipate the doubts which had become the subject of discussion; and it will not, after so many preparations and sacrifices, accept propositions which could not be received at the time of the stay of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople. Since the cabinet of St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered; since the benevolent efforts of the high powers have remained fruitless; since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties, which it considers as a *casus belli*.

It notifies, then, officially, that the government of his Majesty the Sultan finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise instructions to his Excellency Omer-Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian head-quarters an answer in the negative should be returned.

It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman states, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two governments shall be broken off.

At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman government, being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly powers, will during the war leave the straits open to their mercantile marine.

The London Times says the Turkish Manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable State Papers issued during the present century.

The Japan Expedition.

Commodore Perry's squadron left Loochoo for Japan on the 2d July, and reached the Bay of Jeddo on the 8th, sailing directly up the bay, and coming to anchor off the town of Uraga. The steamers were the first ever seen in Japanese waters, and their movement of 9 or 10 knots an hour, with other vessels in tow with all sails furled, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and a disposition among the Juhks to keep out of the way. Several government boats came off, with the usual notification to foreigners to depart, which were not heeded. The only person allowed to come on board was the deputy-governor of Uraga, who was notified that if they endeavoured to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to serious consequences. A few boats lingered for a while, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Com. Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron, no other boats approached the ships, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on.

The next morning Yesaimon, the Governor of Uraga, came off, and after learning the object of the visit of the squadron, asked for time to send to Jeddo for instructions, and three days elapsed before an answer was received. In the mean time the Mississippi made a trip about ten miles further up the bay, which was found to afford a beautiful landlocked and safe anchorage, which no foreign vessel had before visited. No interruption took place to the internal commerce of the bay, which was studded with junks and small craft, moving up and down.

On the 13th, an answer from Jeddo arrived, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the first rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States; and it was arranged that the interview should take place on the 14th, at the small town of Gore-hema, three miles from Uraga. On the morning of that day the Mississippi and Susquehanna took a position off the town, with their broad sides to the shore. The Governor and other officers came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing place. Three houses had been erected by the Japanese, one for the interview, and the others apparently for the accommodation of the Princes who had come from Jeddo to receive the letter. About 400 officers and men were detailed to accompany Com. Perry, and the force of the Japanese was estimated at from 5000 to 7000, who with their scarlet penons, and banners of various devices, presented a beautiful spectacle.

Com. Perry was escorted, with the American colours flying and bands playing Hail Columbia, to the house of reception. He was there received by the Prince of Idza, first Counsellor of the Empire, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwanie. The letter of the President, and Com. Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, the princes not being empowered to enter into negotiations.—Com. Perry stated that in order to give the Japan-

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