

We thank our respected and indefatigable Agents, Mark Young and J. Crandall, Esqrs., for their letters. The new copies they have ordered, and other directions given, have been attended to. We regretted to hear that Mr. Russell and Mr. Orange Seelye, of St. George, had not received their papers—Immediately we heard of it we sent the back Numbers, and hope they have reached these gentlemen. We request should any error on our part arise at any time, we should be made acquainted with it—in such cases our friends will not pay the postage. We hope all our Agents will exert themselves in order to get our circulation up to three thousand—it now exceeds two. We are determined to do all we can to make it a Word in season to all.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of 20s. from James H. Tupper, being Keswick Church contribution to Visitor debt, due estate of E. D. Very.

Elder Thomson has received a communication from C***** G***, at Fredericton, and he wishes to say he will answer any further enquiries.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Fredericton, Feb. 13, 1854.

DEAR BRETHREN,—The first term in connection with my esteemed coadjutor, Mr. Munro, has opened auspiciously. The number of pupils entered for instruction is over fifty; the committee have therefore felt themselves justified in adopting a measure by which the comfort of the senior students, and their opportunities of uninterrupted study, have been much increased; they have provided a separate desk and chair for each student in the smaller school-room, so that they are now by themselves, and can pursue their duties without any hindrance from the junior lads. This involves a large present outlay, for which the committee are responsible; and they must also maintain the credit of the Institution by paying the interest on the debt, which it is the pleasure of the Denomination to leave unpaid; but I must forbear, lest I should appear to complain.

I remain, Dear Brethren, yours truly,
C. SPURDEN.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Fredericton, Feb. 11A, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER THOMSON.—Allow me to rectify an error into which you have inadvertently fallen respecting the object for which the Sermon you heard in the Baptist Chapel, was preached by the Rev. C. Churchill. The Collection made on that occasion was on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and the sermon was the annual Sermon, which has been usually preached in connection with the Fredericton Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the Minister of one Christian denomination in the Chapel of another. An early insertion of the above will oblige, dear Brother, your's truly,
C. SPURDEN.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

NEW YORK Feb. 2.—The steamship Pacific from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 25th ult., arrived at 8 o'clock, this P. M.

The steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 23d.

The ship Antarctic had arrived out with the rescued passengers from the steamship San Francisco.

The splendid new iron emigrant ship Tayleur, from Liverpool 19th, for Melbourne, struck a sunken rock in Dublin Bay; 400 lives were lost. Several other smaller casualties also occurred along the Irish coast.

THE TURKISH WAR.

No official reply is received from the Czar of Russia relative to the Eastern question. There is no abatement in actual hostilities, and the preparations for war are continued, but no further battles are reported, either on the Danube or in Asia.

The allied fleets were last seen steering for Barmouth, with a fair wind. The Russian fleet was also at sea.

The very latest despatch on the morning of the Pacific's sailing, says on the authority of the London Times, "that the Czar has not proceeded to extreme measures, on learning the entry of the allies into the Black Sea. He replies by a question, 'And the fleets to observe strict neutrality, or take active part with Turkey?'

The answer to the above is of little importance, as the Czar's final reply to the note of Vienna must ere now be on its way to the Western govern-

ments." The above, however, had a favorable influence on the Paris Bourse.

Military movements continue along the Danube, but no further battles reported.

The English people seeing the imminence of war, appear to have made up their minds to the necessity, and quietly accept it.

Around Sebastopol and the coast of Crimea, the Russians are erecting batteries, and have extinguished all light houses.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that it has transpired that the Czar's final reply will be a contemptuous refusal of the Vienna note; also referring Turkey to Prince Gortschakoff for further particulars; asserting positively that Russia will not give up one jot of Prince Menschikoff's first demand.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Times Paris correspondent writes that the Emperor of Russia's reply though not couched in very strong language and demanding explanations, is of such a character as leaves but little hope of a change in the Emperor's mind. It is stated that the popular excitement at St. Petersburg is indescribable, and the French government anticipates that an explosion of such a kind may take place as shall force the Emperor to make a formal declaration of war before even his plans are arranged.

The Times takes notice of the ridiculous stories circulated in gossiping papers, of the interference of Prince Albert in the Foreign policy of the Government, and copies of a letter of Mr. Roebuck to the Daily News, contradicting the statement of that paper, that he was about to question ministers on the opening of Parliament in relation to these stories.

SPAIN.—General Manuel de la Concha and O'Donnell are exiled to the Canary Islands, General Jose Concha to the Balearic Islands, and General Annerio to Leon.

CHINA.—Tranquillity prevails at Canton and at Amoy; the constituted authorities have been restored. The insurgent army had, at the end of October, reached Ginkin, about 60 miles from Pekin. Shanghai is still in the hands of the rebels.

THE CHINESE WAR.—The postscript to a Hong Kong letter, of Nov. 27th, says that intelligence had been received from Shanghai of the capture of the whole insurgent fleet by the Imperialist naval forces.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

Arrival of the America.

Boston, Feb. 16.

The Steamship America arrived this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st ult. She got ashore on Bird Island coming up, and was floated off with her high tide.

The Canada arrived out on the 29th.

Liverpool 30th.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

News indecisive. A great battle was undoubtedly fought at Kalafat on the 20th, and the Turks are reported victorious.

The screw steamer Charity from Liverpool for Portland had put back back to the Clyde, her decks swept, no lives lost. The Sarah Sands will take her passengers. The ship Harriett Augusta twenty-one days out, for City Point had put back to Queenstown, leaky.

LONDON 30th Jan.—Breadstuffs.—Holders command full rates, but no sales. The reported great battle at Kalafat is said to have been fought Jan. 25th, but the details are wanting whether the battle was fought or not. Gortschakoff, already to attack Kalafat. News was hourly expected of a terrific struggle. A skirmish had taken place along the Danube in which the Turks were generally successful.

Count Orloff was at Berlin. The Russian Cabinet has been summoned to meet him—terms of mission not known. From Berlin he would proceed to Vienna. Affairs in the meantime remain in statu quo.

Austria renews her demand for the expulsion of foreigners in the Turkish service.

A report is confirmed that Persia is again friendly.

Consols closed at 91 1/2-2 a 91 3/4.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Monday evening.—There is no doubt the reply of the French and English governments to the late note is firm and decided.

Ostenskens advanced guard at Bucharest on the 4th, and the main body on the 11th. The mortality among his troops had been frightful, notwithstanding which they were to continue their march on Kalafat. Gortschakoff had received his final orders, and had sent forward his heavy artillery, and would soon leave for Lesser Wallachia; fresh insurrection were taking place among the Wallachia population.

Letters from St. Petersburg were of a warlike character. Extra measures are resolved upon, if explanations were not received from the Western powers of a satisfactory nature.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 24.—15,000 Russians are concentrating immediately opposite Kalafat. A great battle is expected.

The America brings the United States troops taken from the San Francisco by the Antarctic, and several letter bags, but no regular mail.

A NEW SCREW FLEET.—In addition to the powerful squadrons in the Mediterranean, at Lis-

bon, and at the Channel ports, thirty-two new vessels are in course of construction, or being fitted for commission. They comprise two of 131 guns, one of 100, nine of 90, one of 80, two of 60, five of 50, and twelve of various smaller armaments.—London paper.

MR. PETO.—S. M. Peto, the builder and contractor, who built and endowed, out of his own pocket, the beautiful Baptist Chapel, Charlotte street, Oxford, has presented £2000 a year, for the next seven years, to the Baptist Missionary Society. This man, who is in Parliament, and worth a million sterling, commenced life without sixpence, and is under 50.

THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD.—The London Shipping Gazette of the 13th ult., speaking of the great change likely to be produced in the conveying trade between Europe and Canada, by the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland to Montreal, remarks as follows:—

"In the first place, the route via Portland is open throughout the whole year, while the Saint Lawrence is closed by ice for five months in the year, during which period Portland must monopolize the whole transit trade. In the second place, the goods for the spring trade will probably be forwarded by screw steamers, and be at their destination before sailing ships to Montreal can venture to sail for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If, therefore, the sailing ships are deprived of the freight on fine goods, it follows that they must increase the rate on hardware and rough goods to Montreal. The question of route then becomes one of cost, via Portland and Grand Trunk Railway, versus the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The cost includes not only freight and insurance, but expedition and more certainty; and if we apply the saving of interest, to all the exports and imports of Canada, that must accrue from the expedition of railways, it will be abundantly evident that Canada will afford to support railways, and be an enormous gainer in every respect.—Portland and Quebec, it would appear, however, are destined to be the ports of Canada, instead of Montreal and Quebec, as hitherto. Presuming that our premises are not to be impugned, it seems advisable that ship-owners and shipbrokers should avail themselves of the new route and lay on for Portland and Montreal, as the former will be to the latter what Cronstadt is to St. Petersburg—viz. its spring, fall and winter port of transit.

SPECULATION IN BREADSTUFFS.—Some idea of the immense speculation in breadstuffs and provisions between the United States and Great Britain, is had in the following list of imports of flour, grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 18th January, 1854. The imports, the Liverpool journals say, are unprecedented:

719,281 bushels wheat; 23,856 bags do.; 212,102 barrels flour; 7,303 sacks do.; 3,427 bags sago do.; 315,632 bushels Indian corn; 24,106 bags do.; 4,459 barrels corn meal; 19,304 bags beans; 13,760 bushels do.; 2,219 bags peas; 4,400 bushels oats; 450 boxes cheese; 98 casks do.

In anticipation of a general war, English speculators in the Liverpool market are said to be buying up and sending into store all sorts of provisions, but particularly breadstuffs—no doubt anticipating large profits by and by, when the ploughshare is turned into the sword.—Boston Journal.

CANADA TRADE.—The increased Railroad facilities and the general prosperity of the country has brought a larger amount of winter trade to our cities from Canada, than we have ever before been able to record. New York and Boston merchants are now filling large orders from the Canadas, and the readiness with which orders are received and filled affords abundant evidence of the excellent credit which the Canadas sustain abroad.

Canadian orders to England are also large this season. The commerce of Canada is now remarkably prosperous.—Boston paper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamship Star of the West arrived here at 12 o'clock, from San Juan, with 400 passengers and \$750,000 in gold. She brings intelligence from California to the afternoon of Jan. 16th.

The Legislature of California met January 2d. The Governor in his message states that the amount of the State debt is upwards of three millions of dollars.

Tremendous Conflagration at New-Orleans.—Thirty-seven Lives Lost.—A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, states that the steamers Chas. Belcher, Natchez, Leah, Luna, Monaghan, Saxon, and Grand Turk, together with a number of others, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Thirty-seven human beings perished in the flames. Madame Sontag narrowly escaped with her life. The loss of property probably amounted to one million of dollars.

SCULPTURE FROM NINEVEH.—The Amherst Express states that ten boxes of sculptured alabaster slates and clay bricks from the ruins of ancient Nineveh, sent by Dr. Lobdel, of the Mogul mission, to Amherst College, have recently arrived. They were brought more than 400 miles on the backs of camels to Asia Minor, and are a good deal broken, so that a considerable time must elapse before they can be fitted up for examination.—[Boston paper.]

Marriage on a Rail Road.—A few moments after the express train from Boston to Albany, passed the State line on Thursday afternoon, the passengers were agreeably surprised at witnessing the marriage of Mr. Wart Arnold, of Chatham Four Corners, to Miss Mary Brazee. The ceremony, says the Troy Whig, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, and the passengers presented a purse to the groom for the purchase of a piece of plate for the bride. The happy couple took leave of their fellow passengers at the next station, and returned in the next train, with many wishes for a happy termination of their journey.

The San Francisco Fund in Baltimore.—The fund collected at Baltimore for the San Francisco rescuers, has been divided as follows: Captain Creighton, \$1,000; Captains Lowe and Stouffer, \$500 each.

Last week 3700 barrels of flour and 784 kegs of butter arrived at Portland from Montreal.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fredericton, Thursday, 9th Feb., 1854.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at Two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

"Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It has pleased a Gracious Providence to continue since we last met the prosperity of New Brunswick.

"Our Agriculturists have upon the whole no reason to complain; the price of our staple export has been maintained; the demand for our ships is augmented, and their reputation is increasing throughout the world; our Fisheries have been successful, and the protection afforded them on behalf of Great Britain by Vice Admiral Sir Geo. Seymour and those under his command, will, I doubt not, be duly acknowledged by you.

"New Brunswick has been exempt from the visitation of those diseases which have prevailed elsewhere; and we may be thankful that the storm of War which seems impending over Europe does not threaten our peaceful shores. I know well however that if the honor of the Mother Country should involve her in hostilities, your loyalty to our Queen, and your sympathy with our fellow subjects, would stir every bosom and arouse every feeling in favour of the British flag.

"With regard to measures of internal interest, I believe that the Railroad from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Saint John will advance in accordance with your wishes. I have full confidence in the honor and resources of those who have undertaken its construction.

"Late in the Autumn an unexpected freshet caused some damage to our roads and bridges. Under the advice of my Council I have advanced such funds as were absolutely necessary for maintaining the communications of the Country. I have also taken steps for laying before you trustworthy information with regard to several considerable Bridges which require immediate repair or renewal. I need not on this occasion repeat the deep conviction which I feel of the necessity for some system of efficient inspection and responsible control over this important department of your public administration.

"I feel it my duty to recommend you to pass some Bill for securing Passengers and Merchandise against wilful carelessness or culpable neglect in the construction and management of Steamers.

"I have issued the money granted by you in your last session for the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum. I have every reason to believe that the management of that Institution is satisfactory.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It affords me sincere pleasure to congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. The Revenue of 1852 was greatly in advance of that received in the previous year, but the increase of our resources, in the twelve months just ended, shows still more evident marks of a flourishing trade, and proves an increased enjoyment on the part of our labouring population.

"I trust you will sanction the step taken by the Government in paying off by anticipation the balance of the Debt funded in 1843, and due in London in this and the three following years. After discharging the floating balances due at the end of 1852, an offer on the part of the Government to take up these Debentures was made and accepted, so that the Province may now be considered as virtually free from debt. At the same time the balance now in hand, and the probable amount of the Revenue for 1854, will, I trust, leave at your disposal funds amply sufficient for the ordinary services of the Province.

"You will have it in your power to deal as you

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