

improvements of the age, almost annihilated distance; contracted time, removed the mountain barriers; and by our trade, our commerce, our arts, and our sciences, we have, in his Providence, arrested the attention and commanded the respect of all heathen lands, of all barbarous people, of all creeds and of all customs. Have we not, then, Dear Brethren, as a people, as a DENOMINATION, a special call, a loud call, a DIVINE CALL, to harness ourselves for the work, the great work—the greatest work of man—the preaching of the Gospel? Shall we lend to it a cold, a careless, an indifferent ear? I hear you say—“GOD FORBID!” My time, and the space allotted for correspondents, forbid my saying more upon this subject now. I have had much comfort with the church here to-day. I have preached twice—two members received the right hand of fellowship, and we then partook together of the Lord's supper. Bro. Hughes appears to be doing well, and to be much respected and loved by the Church. May God bless Pastor and people.

May He that supplieth seed to the sower and bread for food, supply and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness and humanity. Being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which will yield much glory to God, and blessedness to man.

I am, with love to all,

Yours truly in the Lord,

R. THOMSON, A. M.

P. S.—(D. V.) I go to Hopewell to-morrow, on Tuesday to Harvey, to Elgin on Wednesday.

## Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BRETHREN,—The information we receive weekly through the columns of the *Visitor*, and other periodicals on religious revivals, must be a source of satisfaction to all that pray for the peace of Jerusalem. I have often rejoiced in spirit (though absent in body) with those brethren who have been so signally blest in leading the sinner to Christ, reclaiming the wanderer, and comforting the faithful. I have also admired the disposition manifested by the brethren, in being ready to write for your paper, and for the encouragement of others when they enjoyed the Divine presence. Often has my heart responded to the request of “Brethren pray for us,” yes I can say “God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you.” But if you were to receive communications from brethren, and from brethren only who have the oversight of those churches that are enjoying the light of God's countenance, you would be unable to present to the world, the true state of religion among us; true it would be a pleasing picture, and like that side of the cloud presented to Israel, exceeding bright.

I have always admired the Bible for its faithfulness. Men of God wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit, and when referring to the excellencies of those that were useful and beneficial in the cause of God, they spoke to their praise. But the dark spots on their character were not covered, one character alone on the inspired page stands forth “free from sin, spotless, undefiled and separate from sinners. I have often wished, that we, who are less faithful, less zealous, who are seldom in secret with our God, who are so worldly minded, so satisfied with a form of godliness, destitute of power—we who exercise, so little self-denial, and who feel the withering, blighting influence of a worldly spirit with all its concomitant evils coming down upon our churches and congregations, were represented to the world in our true colours; surely if brethren enjoying seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord are humbled under a sense of their unworthiness, if they with strong faith realize their weakness, and with the co-operation of their brethren in the discharge of Christian duties, ask for the prayers of their brethren in Christ, we who are negligent and at ease in Zion need your sympathy and prayers. Although we have the word of God dispensed in our social meetings, and in our communion seasons monthly, our Sabbath School in operation the year round, yet weakness appears to envelope us, and gross darkness the minds of the people. We trust that this statement (not exaggerated or overwrought) will cause our brethren more highly

favoured, to remember us at the throne of grace, and as long as we read that passage, “the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much,” we are encouraged to ask our “brethren to pray for us.”

Yours in Christ,

F.

By the Ruins of Babylon, March 3d, 1854.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Wilmot, N. S., Feb. 22, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER,—I wrote you not long since, giving you some account of the series of meetings at Nictaux, and what had then taken place; but believing you have an undying desire in your heart, that Nictaux church may prosper, and that you are glad to hear from your old friends, I again feel it a pleasure to inform you that the Lord is doing a great work in our midst. Twenty four have been baptized, and a number more received by the church that will be baptized soon. I have no doubt but it will rejoice your heart to know that a number of those children that you have fondly embraced, and prayed for, are now members of the church. Others are rejoicing in God their Saviour, and many anxious about their immortal souls.

I think there are six or eight now waiting to be baptized. Bro. L's. family is much concerned—hope G. has found the Saviour. Powerful meetings at Canaan road and on the Bank's Mountain. We have prayer meetings in this neighbourhood. Pray for us Dear Brother, that the Lord may continue this good work!

Yours in the best of bonds,

STEPHEN TAYLOR.

## General Intelligence.

European Intelligence.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The arrival of the screw steamer *Nashville* at Boston on the 6th inst., brings two days later news from Europe.

Stupendous naval preparations continue to be made by England and France. The whole of the Cunard steamers are to be taken up by the Government.

A Baltic fleet of 36 English and 10 French ships are intended for operations against St. Petersburg. Fresh negotiations for peace are said to be going on.

The preparations in England for the Eastern war are still active. It is stated that in addition to the steamers already taken up, the Government had decided to take the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrived, leaving the Company to carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many East India sailing ships have also been taken up to carry stores, troops, &c., notwithstanding which, rumours of peace were still in circulation. Consols closed at London on the 15th at 91½ to 91¼.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17.—Imports market very dull. Ships for England in demand. Tea, £5 10s. Silk, £6 to £6 10s.

AUSTRALIA.—MELBOURNE, Nov. 28.—Old gold fields continue to yield fairly. A second bottom of deposit said to have been found at Ballarat, and to a certain extent at Alexandria and Bendigo.

ADELAIDE, Dec. 3.—Harvest promises abundance. Business dull. Imports too large and stocks too heavy to admit of satisfactory sales.

Steamer *Jeno* had been lost in Manning River; six persons drowned.

SYDNEY, Nov. 25.—Business satisfactory. Consumption steadily increasing. Some articles in too large supply. Other stocks fall short and prices maintained.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—London Corn Markets, Feb. 13.—The supply of English Wheat is larger, but trade opened steady at the decline of this day week. Foreign held firmly, but rates unaltered.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, March 7.

The Screw Steamer *Alps* arrived at half past eight o'clock this morning. She brings news to the 18th. Flour for the week closed steady at 6d. decline.—Wheat active, at former quotations. Indian Corn 2d. lower. Flour generally quoted 40s. to 41s.

No new feature in European affairs, everything wears a warlike aspect.—80,000 French troops were ready to embark, and 20,000 English. Lord Raglan commands the British. Russia is calling out all her military resources. Immense preparations making for defence of St. Petersburg, and large bodies of troops hastening towards the Danube. The British Steamer *Haidee* got aground in the Danube and was seized by the Russians. Strong suspicions are aroused that Austria will support Russia.

## Four Days later from Europe.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Sandy Hook below New York, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, where she ran aground. She brings Liverpool dates to the 22d Feb., four days later.

The *Moniteur* (French paper) announces that the Czar's letter arrived in Paris on the 18th.—The Emperor Nicholas does not accept the proposal for the arrangement which was presented. The *Moniteur* had his reply. There is no chance of a pacific solution.

The troops were embarking for Constantinople on the day the *Atlantic* sailed.

Ships were being fitted out with great rapidity at all the ports for the Baltic fleets.

The French troops were embarking from Africa for Turkey.

There is nothing new from the Danube. At Constantinople fortifications were being erected. The health of the Turkish armies and fleets was excellent. Six thousand men and twenty-four ships left Constantinople on the 7th Feb., under an escort of eleven British war steamers.

An important debate has taken place in the British Parliament on the Turkish question, and the Navy supplies have been voted.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition and marine engines, except to friendly nations.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister that he may henceforth appear at Court in any costume he likes.

One hundred men have been killed by a colliery explosion near Wigan, England.

## LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—Three thousand troops embarked from here to-day.

The Greek insurrection has gained formidable headway, 6000 men being under arms.

It is said that if Austria does not immediately declare itself, France will form an army of 100,000 men on the Italian frontier, and send a force to operate on Italy. This statement is believed to be authentic.

A telegraph despatch says that the Russians are bombarding Rutschuk.

There is a very doubtful report that the Russians have taken seven Turkish ships of war.

Great enthusiasm in favour of war was arising in Great Britain.

## MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22d.—Breadstuffs were rising. Wheat had advanced 2d; Flour 6d; rather more doing in Corn, but rates unchanged. Western Canal Flour 41s to 41s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 41s 6d to 42s; Canadian 41s to 42s; Sour 36s to 37s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English Funds were languid, without any actual depression.—Consols closed on the 21st, for account, at 90 3-4 to 90 7-8, and for money 90 7-8.

## Arrival of the “Asia.”

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.—The *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening. News by Telegraph arrived in this City Thursday morning. No Military or Naval action since the *Atlantic* left; but political events of the highest importance are being developed. Rumour says that Austria has announced her intention of formally joining the Allies, if Russia continues her aggressive acts against Turkey. A Manifesto agreed to by England and France, having all the force of a declaration of war, was to be published in a few days.

The Greek insurrection has become formidable. England has formally notified Prussia of her intention to send a fleet into the Baltic. Sir Charles Napier having the command.

The Russian Fleet in the Baltic ordered to fit for sea. English ships are surveying off the entrance to the Baltic. The British Consul at Homesand, latitude 64°, ordered to send report to the ships on anchorage there, to be ready for war. This denotes operations against St. Petersburg. The fleets remain in the Bosphorus. Reported destruction of seven Turkish ships was an exaggeration.

The temper of the British people in favour of war is excellent. From the Danube accounts represent both parties as preparing for a great battle. The German press is becoming more adverse to Russian views.

FLOOD IN NEW YORK.—One of the severest rain storms experienced in this city for many months, prevailed throughout the entire day yesterday. It commenced raining early in the morning, and continued until sundown without intermission; and the great quantity of water which fell melted the huge drifts of snow piled up in the streets, and set it running in rapid rivers, which completely submerged all the flaggings, and crossings, and kerbstones, and in some instances, sidewalks also. Many of the streets were almost impassable a greater portion of the day; and many basements were completely flooded, compelling the occupants to vacate them altogether. This was particularly the case in the lower wards of the city, and also in South Brooklyn, where the ground is low. In Remsen street, the occupants of two or three houses were obliged to resort to a fire engine to pump out the water, to prevent being completely inundated.—[N. Y. Journal of Com. of Monday.]

The name of the mail robber arrested at New Haven is Rowland A. Smith, local baggage master on the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroad. The mails sent from the office in New Haven to Hartford on the 10th ult. failed to reach

that office, and circumstances early led to suspicions in the right direction. One of the letters in that mail contained drafts to the amount of \$30,000, and in Smith's private desk, bills, checks, &c., were found to about that amount; also money which had been placed in decoy packages. Smith formerly resided in Boston, and he bore a good character in New Haven.—[State of Maine.]

REQUESTS.—Elliot Cresson, Esq., who recently died in Philadelphia, bequeathed \$127,000 for charitable purposes, some of which are as follows:

American Sunday School Union,	\$50,000
School of Design,	10,000
Historical Society,	10,000
For a Monument to William Penn,	10,000
Episcopal Mission at Port Cresson,	5,000
Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria,	5,000
Hospital for the Insane,	5,000
Port Cresson is in Western Africa; it was formerly known as Grand Bassa.	

LIVE AND LET LIVE.—The New Albany daily papers, in consequence of an increase in the cost of paper, labor, &c. now charge twelve and a half cents per week, instead of a dime as heretofore. The only subscriber to the *Ledger* objecting to the increase of price is a boarding house keeper, who had just raised the price of board because of the increase in the price of flour.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IN ENGLAND.—Letters by the Europa inform us that the warlike aspect of affairs in Europe has had no unfavorable effect upon the Grand Trunk Railway. The recent call for an assessment upon the stock was not only promptly met, but that £250,000 was paid in above the recent call. There is now paid up £1,200,000 on the Grand Trunk, and £500,000 on the Quebec and Richmond Railway, making an amount of £1,700,000 sterling, or more than \$8,000,000, paid into the Grand Trunk Railway Company in England. This is in addition to the cost of the line from Portland to Montreal.—State of Maine.

About the Emperor of Russia.—Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, was born July 6, 1796, and is now 58 years old. He was married July 13, 1817, to Alexandra (formerly Charlotte) sister to the King of Prussia, who was born July 13, 1798. The Emperor is a man of iron constitution, of indomitable presence and immense courage.

## Domestic.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

This morning the House engaged in discussing a bill brought in by Mr. Earle, for the purpose of taxing the owners of Wilderness Lands, to which bill, Mr. Williston moved another, having the same object in view, as an amendment. A long debate on the principle of these bills followed, but as the subject has been before the Legislature for some eight or ten years, nothing new was elicited.

The principle of Mr. Earle's bill was sustained, and the matter referred to a select Committee, to report by Bill.

Mr. Earle moved an address to his Excellency praying that proceedings may be stayed in the money suit against McMahon and others. The house divided, for passing the Address, 16—nays, 3.

The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Law Commission, and continued in debate until after five o'clock.—The Hon. Mr. Montgomery and Hon. R. D. Willmot differed seriously with the Hon. Attorney General on this mode of managing the report. The Attorney General replied with warmth. Progress reported.

House adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

Friday, March 3.

The House this morning was occupied in routine business until nearly 11 o'clock, when the report of the Law Commission was again taken into consideration, in Committee of the whole. The day was spent in making progress; and division after division took place on proposed amendments. Some verbal amendments have been carried to several Chapters discussed, but no new principle has been sustained during the day's debate, which was really fatiguing. The Committee got through to Chapter 55, and the House adjourned at quarter past 5.

Saturday, March 4.

The House was to-day employed in discussing the Bill introduced by Mr. Earle, to invest all mines and minerals in the owners of the soil. The debate was conducted on the general principle included in the Bill, and no division was reported to the House unless that on a motion to report progress, which was negative on a division.

The Bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Earle from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Address having reference to staying proceedings against Mr. McMahon, one of the owners of the soil on Grand Lake, where Coal is found, made his report to the House. The answer of his Excellency was in effect that he viewed with alarm anything which had a tendency to interrupt the ordinary course of the administration of justice.

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