

you are happy in your laborious work; you have our prayers from day to day. Brother George Armstrong has taken the charge of the Bridge-town church. Brother Ring has gone to the Gates' Mountain."

Amid the responsibilities and trials of Editorial life, the following extract of a letter received from one of our most active and successful agents, cannot be otherwise than cheering:—

"I am happy to be enabled to say that the popularity of the Visitor is on the advance among your readers in this place. The common remark is—'It is increasingly interesting.' With best wishes for your prosperity and success in every department of Christian labour, in which the Lord calls you to engage, I remain yours in the best of bonds. C."

If God spare our health, we hope, with the Divine blessing, to make the Visitor keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age, and to render it still more worthy of the extensive patronage which it receives. Pray, dear brethren, that the Divine benediction may rest upon our feeble efforts to advance the interests of truth and holiness among men.

Rev. John Davis of Yarmouth, N. S., has been preaching the last two Sabbaths to the church in Portland, with much acceptance. He gave an interesting lecture in Germain Street on the evening of the 27th ult., on the subject of the present war with Russia. A large congregation was present and listened with devout attention and evident interest. On Wednesday evening last, our brother lectured in Brussel Street, on the rise and progress of the revival now going on in Germany, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Oncken and his associates. The lecture was instructive and impressive.

A collection was taken at the close of the service in Germain Street, for erecting Baptist Chapels in Germany, and in Brussel-St., for providing rooms in Acadia College.

We hope to publish extracts of his lecture on Wednesday evening last, next week.

We call attention to the notice which appears in our columns of the Seminary of Learning now in progress in the room on Charlotte Street, formerly known as Elder Eaton's Chapel. We believe the School is giving entire satisfaction—the best proof of which is to be found in its steady increase. The young gentlemen in charge can be seen at their School Room between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

#### Revival Intelligence.

Our exchanges continue to report extensive revivals of religion from which we select the following notices:

The Rev. Chas. Tupper of Ayelsford, N. S., in writing to the *Christian Messenger* says:—

"The work of reformation in this region has not been a sudden movement, presently subsiding; but it has advanced gradually and steadily for a considerable length of time. This will be apparent from a statement of the baptisms that have taken place since its commencement. The first, as formerly stated, was on the 26th February. At this and the three successive baptismal seasons, extending to April 2nd, 30 more were baptized. Since that period I have led forward in this solemn ordinance, on the 9th, 5, on the 11th, in another part of the field, 6, on the 16th, at Upper Aylesford, 4, and on the 23rd, 5; making 50 in the whole, whom I have had the privilege of baptizing in the course of two months.

Some others have been received for baptism, and more are expected to offer themselves ere long. Serious concern prevails extensively. Meetings are held with frequency in different places."

CANADA WEST.—A business letter says: "There have been two churches gathered on the Grand River, in the neighbourhood of Cayuga, of over sixty members each, possessed of much ability, intelligence, and wealth—over thirty added to the Hartford church, over twenty to the First Charlotteville Church, some ten to the First Simcoe, and almost all the churches in the Association could say much to give encouragement. I hope the day will come when some one will send you a report of these precious outpourings of the Spirit upon us in this corner of the vineyard. It is certainly cheering to many of us, who are natives of New York State, to learn of your welfare and of God's presence with you; and

should it not be to those there, who first planted the churches and sowed the good seed here, from which there is a continual and increasing harvest?"—*Am. paper.*

UNION VILLAGE, N. Y.—Rev. J. O. Mason writes as follows:

"The Lord has again visited his people in this place, by granting them one of the most deeply interesting revivals which has been enjoyed by them for many years past. A very interesting state of religious feeling began to be exhibited in the church early last fall. Extra prayer-meetings were called for, and held for two or three months. These were often more deeply interesting than any I have ever witnessed. The revival spirit had become quite generally diffused through the church, when in February the services of brother J. B. Drummond, of Hartford, were secured. For some five weeks brother D. laboured earnestly and successfully, the Lord signally blessing his labors. After brother D. was called home, the work still progressed. Brother Spinning, of Salem, spent a few days with us, whose words the Lord made also the 'power of God unto salvation.' I have already baptized one hundred, and some more will probably go forward soon."

MILLINGTON, N. J.—Rev. E. C. Ambler informs the *Christian Chronicle*, that to the church of which he is pastor, "twenty-one willing converts" have just been added.

NORFOLK, VA.—A friend, says the *Baltimore True Union*, writes to us from Norfolk, March 25th, that "God is doing a great work in the Free Mason St. Baptist church. Bro. T. G. Jones, the pastor, baptized eight candidates a week ago last Sabbath, 12 last Sabbath, and 15 more are now ready for the ordinance, among them the prosecuting attorney of this city.—More than 40 requested prayers last night, and some eight or ten professed hope."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Seventy-three individuals professed religion and united with the Brick Church of that city on the 2d inst. More than one-half of this number were connected with the Sabbath-school.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y.—We are pleased to learn that the revival in this place still continues.—Forty have already been baptized, and about twenty more give evidence of conversion. The number of inquiries are now as large as at any one former time.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—A revival has recently taken place in the First Baptist church, Nashville, Tennessee. Twenty two have been baptized; and others have been received for the ordinance. The labouring ministers were Revs. J. M. Pendleton, W. H. Bayliss, and, for a short time, brother Hendrickson.

WASHINGTON.—The "True Union" of Baltimore says, the first Sabbath of April, was a day of rejoicing with the East Street church. For four weeks, meetings have been held for prayer and occasional preaching. The Pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Samson, baptized last Sabbath, ten young persons. After the morning service, the ten candidates (three students from Columbia College and seven young ladies) stood back of the baptismal newly robed for the baptismal waters. One of these candidates has been a Catholic, and another comes from a family of another denomination, being persuaded in her own mind that she ought to be baptized as Jesus was. Another was a little girl 12 years of age, who had given a good and exceedingly interesting account of her conversion. One of the young men was one whose father is a highly esteemed minister in Virginia.

#### Cheering from Burmah.

The "Christian Chronicle" has a letter from the Rev. Mr. Kincaid to the Rev. J. H. Kennard, of Philadelphia, who gives an encouraging account of the success of our missionaries. He writes:—

"We have seen much of God's goodness. Blessing upon blessing has followed us in our labours among the heathen. A door of faith has been opened. Since July, 1852, we have baptized almost every Lord's day, and often on week days. Up to this time, being seventeen months, we have baptized, Burmans, Karens and Shans, five hundred and three, redeemed unto God from their abominable idolatries. We have seen five new churches rise up—three Karen and two Burman, in this great moral desert. The word of God is quick and powerful. The heathen tremble and anxiously enquire what they shall do to be saved. Just now we have scores of hopeful inquirers in the city, and in many villages.

In one village twenty miles off, the village Chief and nine others have been baptized, and many others in the same village have abandoned idolatry, and on the Lord's day meet together to worship God. This week we have baptized eight Burmans and two Shans. Everywhere we get large and attentive congregations. A few days since I went some thirty-five or forty miles into the country. Burmans, Karens and Shans, all gathered around to hear the word. Many urged that they might hear it again.

Bro. Vinton is now off in a circle of villages far to the north. Within three months he has travelled more than one thousand miles among the villages, preaching the things of the kingdom. On every side of us we see the fields whitening, and hear the cry, "Come over and help us." Now for some time we have brother Ingalls to help in the work. He does help. He loves preaching. It does one good to find now and then a man who believes in preaching the gospel.

As you may fancy, I feel sad to leave brethren Vinton, Ingalls and Dawson, as we have laboured so long together, and seen over five hundred souls gathered into the kingdom.—After all, I long to go up the country, and although I stop for a while in Prome, I shall not rest there. I must go to Ava. No man shall hinder my going to that city. I must preach Christ there again. I would not even stop in Prome if there was a man to preach the gospel in that and the surrounding towns. Ask your church to pray mightily that God would raise up laborers: that is what we want, laborers."

### General Intelligence.

#### Latest from England.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at New-York on Friday morning, with dates to the 23d April.

A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

The Greek insurrection has assumed the form of guerilla warfare.

Prince Daniel is reported to have summoned the Montenegrins to arms against the Turks.

Russia has published a reply to the declaration of war. Count Nesselrode's circular favours the Greek insurrection.

It is rumoured that Sweden has entered into a secret alliance with Russia.

There are further rumours of insurrection in Spain. The Black Warrior affair is not settled, and wears a threatening aspect.

A despatch from Omar Pasha states that the Turks were successful in three encounters with the Russians on the Danube.

Nothing new from the Baltic.

MARKETS.—Flour has advanced 1s. Cotton firmer. Consols 87 3-8 to 87 5-8.

#### Arrival of the "Canada."

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock. The Great Britain sailed for Australia on the 29th ult. No accounts of the City of Glasgow.

The latest *Moniteur* publishes by telegraph that the Russians had experienced severe repulse at Ischernavoda. Little Wallachia is evacuated.

SETTIN, 27th.—Sir Charles Napier was at Stockholm, fleet about 50 miles off. Several more prizes taken. Allied fleets came to anchor off Odessa, 26th. Vienna report that 5,000 Egyptians had sacked Volo is an old story revived. Marquis of Anglesea dead.

#### THE WAR.

News from the Seat of War indicates increased vigour on part of allies. 20,000 Frenchmen and 8,000 Englishmen now landed at Gallipoli—of which one portion is sent to Scutari, and another on their march to Adrianople, but no event of importance has taken place.

A sharp combat took place on the 16th, before Kalafat. 24 squadrons of Russians with 6 guns, were making reconnaissance of Turkish lines.

Combat of three hours duration ensued. Russians retreated with 500 loss, to Maglavit.

Russian strength in Dobrudscha about 30,000.

It was rumoured at Vienna that Paskiewitch had ordered the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia. This, if true, was regarded as a concession to retain the favour of Austria.

GREEKS.—Expulsion of Greeks continue. Their stores and dwellings have been seized and closed—some arms found.

THE BALTIC.—From Hamburg 23d, reported that Admiral Napier had formed the fleet into 3 divisions, disposed of within reach of each other.

BLACK SEA.—No definite statement of fleet. French ships were anchored at Baltschik. Several steamers were in sight of Odessa, 21st, hence a probability of an attack on the port.

DECREES.—The St. Petersburg Journal contains a notice from the Russian Minister of Finance, allowing English and French vessels 6 weeks from the 19th April to escape from Russian Ports in the

Black Sea, and 6 weeks from May 7th to leave the Baltic Ports.

INDIA.—By letters of mail is confirmed that Doost Mahomet seeks to form alliance with the British.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market dull—price declined in week 6d. to 1s. on Flour, 3d. on Wheat, 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn. Western Canal Flour, 37s. to 37s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s. to 38s. Ohio do. 39s. White Wheat 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. Red and Mixed 10s. 10d. to 11s. 6d. White Corn 39s. to 41s. Yellow and Mixed 38s. 6d. to 40s.

LONDON, April 6.

The Cumberland, 70, arrived from the North American station at Spithead, yesterday, and was immediately placed under orders to proceed to reinforce the Baltic Fleet. Admiral Berkeley, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by some of the Portsmouth naval authorities, went on board the Cumberland yesterday, and the crew having assembled, addressed them as follows:—

"My Men,—I am sent down here by the Board of Admiralty to acquaint you that we are at war with Russia. Had there been no war, you would not have come home till June, as your time of service would not have expired till that period. The country now requires your service in another direction, and I feel assured that I am addressing a ship's company so well disciplined, that it gives me the utmost satisfaction in knowing you will be a valuable augmentation to the fleet now in the Baltic under the command of Sir Charles Napier, who has 15 sail of the line with him, besides frigates and corvettes, the most of which are steamers. These, in conjunction with the gallant French, will I trust, bring the war to a speedy issue. It is not likely that your services will be required longer than October next, because at that period the ice will prevent further operations; and, unless events should happen which no one can fore see, I trust that in October next we shall be enabled to pay you off, and that will be only a few months more than your time of service. If, however, the Russians should have the temerity to venture down amongst you, I well know the material we may rely on, and that you will give a pretty good account of the meeting. At present, should any of the ship's company want money, they may have it. If also there are medals or rewards to be distributed, that also will be immediately attended to. In this respect I will consult with your captain, and in conclusion, altho' you will probably feel a little disappointment at what I have made known to you, yet, as British sailors and a gallant ship's company, you will act with loyalty, and I know you will do your duty as becomes you."

The address was received with excellent feeling by the crew.

DURATION OF THE WAR.—Let your younger readers, especially those of the metropolis, carefully note the visible sign and preparation of war. Let them enter in their diaries the regiments they saw en route for the East, the day they bade good bye to the uncle or brother they were never to see again, when they first heard of the Czar's bluff answer to our summons, the Queen's Message to Parliament, the addresses in reply, if they chanced to witness it, the procession yesterday to the Palace to present those addresses; nor can we omit the first Sunday when they heard the prayer for the time of war used in our churches. Let them store these things in their memories, and ponder over them, for, though it may be only a few years, in all human probability it will be many, before they will see the end of which this is the beginning. Sixty years ago, with great ardor and temerity, we rushed into war with a people whom we had learned to hate and despise, standing at that time alone among nations, beaten by us out of their colonies and dependencies, pent up within mountains and seas, and under the perpetual surveillance of our fleets. Nevertheless, that war so begun, with so much enthusiasm, and with such a confidence of right on our part that hardly a pulpit but what sounded the alarm, lasted near a quarter of a century, filling Europe with disaster and convulsing the whole habitable world. We have now to deal with a continent rather than a State, and with a large section of the human race rather than a people. With our own numbers more than ever finite, and with materials, labor, and man himself yearly more appreciated, we contend with a cheap and inexhaustible multitude. We wage war with a Government whose domestic system is despotism and whose foreign policy is conquest. In the former it has refused to improve; in the latter it has scarcely known a check. Sixty years ago it was imagined that the indignation and the selfishness of all Europe would concentrate all her armies against devoted France, the one common foe. Now there are thousands of miles of frontier and an unapproachable and unknown interior to be attacked. Our foe contains within her bosom the seedplot of nations, and still harbors the originals of the very tribes that used to menace and conquer the civilized world. When some one observed the other day that it had been long foreseen that it must come to this, and that we were only accepting a task that otherwise would have fallen on our successors and proved above their strength, that implies not merely the greatness of the efforts required of us, but the length of time during which they will probably have to be sustained. A few great blows, aided by fortune, and by some return to sanity in the councils of Russia, may perhaps bring the war to

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