

## Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick was opened in due form by his Excellency Sir Edmund Head, on Thursday, the 9th inst. His Excellency's speech was reported towards evening to the News Room, but it was too late for our present issue. We shall give it entire next week. It is our purpose to keep our readers as fully advised as possible in reference to the doings of the representatives of the people. So far as the prosperity of the Province is concerned, they certainly never assembled under more auspicious circumstances. Our prayer is, that they may be enabled wisely and faithfully to fulfil the duties of the important trust committed to their care!

## Revival.

Letters from Nictaux, N. S., inform us that a series of religious services have been held there recently, that God has revived his work, and that several candidates have been received upon a profession of their faith for Christian baptism. The Pastor, the Rev. Willard Parker, is greatly encouraged, and is expecting a large increase of souls to Christ. This, to us, is joyful news. Oh! may this work of mercy extend in mighty power until those plains and hills shall re-echo, as in days gone by, with the sweet notes of redeeming love!

## Editorial Correspondence.

Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER,—“The ruler of the inverted year is come.” On Monday the glass stood here 38 below Zero.

One of our most pathetic writers has said, “God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.” As mercifully too, we may believe, he tempers all his visitations to the requirements of his children. This we perceive when we remember what provisions are made for *hope* and *happiness* within us, through the influence of the dread and the dreariness outside of us. It is at such times as these that we think of *Home*—“Sweet Home”—what a charm resides in that word—

“Oh! there's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed it,  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charms so dear  
As home and friends around us.”

What a mercy to know that we have a *Home* reserved for us in our *Heavenly Father's House*—see John xiv c: 1, 2, 3. Yes, there is a sphere of being beyond this scene of life; and the *Winter*, that looks hopefully forward to the *Spring* may direct our thoughts to the joys of that coming IMMORTALITY. Thomson, closes his poem on the Seasons with these beautiful reflections—

“'Tis come, the second birth  
Of heaven and earth! Awakening Nature hears  
The new-creating word, and starts to life.  
Ye noble ones! who here unbending stand  
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up a while:  
The storms of wintry Time will quickly pass,  
And one unbounded Spring encircle all.”

I left the city on Tuesday, in company with brother Garrison, and though it stormed some part of the day, we had upon the whole, a pleasant journey. We arrived at the Capital on Wednesday about 2 o'clock, and put up at the “Barker House” where we met with a Christian brother from England, with whom we had some deeply interesting conversation about the things of the Lord. In the evening we went and took tea with brother and sister Sparden, and then accompanied our brother to the Baptist Chapel, where an appointment had been made for the Rev. Mr. Churchill to advocate the claims of the American and Foreign Bible Society. The service was interesting, and the collection exceeded £7. On Thursday, brother Casewell devoted the morning to me, and brother Strickland the afternoon. We obtained 12 new subscribers for the “Visitor,” and one Life Member for the “Bible Union.” In the evening we attended a meeting appointed for the young men studying for the Ministry, to address the Church on the grounds of *Religious Declension*. The speakers were brethren Munroe, White, Hoben, and Judson Seelye. They acquitted themselves well, and were followed by the writer. These young brethren are, we think, most happily situated in having such Instructors and Spiritual Guides as the Principal of the Seminary, and the Pastor. May the Lord bless those dear brethren, Sparden and Casewell, and may the young men under

their Theological and Spiritual training grow up to be holy and wise Ministers of the Word.

We are thankful to be able to report favourably of the Seminary. There are now 50 pupils and 9 boarders in the Institution, and the Principal is pleased and satisfied with his assistant, Mr. Munroe, whose example must also be a blessing to the young men. How much more effective and beneficial could the Seminary be made if the debt was paid off. Surely the Baptists of this Province should take this in hand. We fear the advantages of this Seminary are rated at too low a figure—and thought of too little on account of the greater name of Acadia. Whilst we *advocate* the LATTER let us not *despise* the FORMER. We left Fredericton early Friday morning for Nashua, and had one of the coldest drives in our life, as it stormed, blew and froze all the way. The hearty welcome, however, we received from the Rev. J. Magee and his amiable wife, soon unfroze us, and we became internally as well as externally warmed. In the afternoon, Father Harris came to join our circle, and we continued our speech till midnight. We attended a meeting of the SAINT MARY'S Division, S. of T., on Saturday evening, with Father Harris and the Rev. J. Magee. We were much interested with the speeches delivered on the occasion. The member for the County, G. L. Hatheway, Esq., and W. A. Donald gave us their names for the Visitor. On Lord's day, Father Harris preached in the morning, and I in the evening to about 160 very attentive persons. The Church took up two collections, amounting to nearly £4, one for Father Harris, and the other for the Bible Union. I also obtained a Life Membership from brother T. T. Coy. Brother Magee told me that the Church was in a very prosperous state. We left the Capital on Monday morning about 11 o'clock, and called at Mauderville, Sheffield, Canning and Gagetown, where we were paid by those who were at home all the bills due for Acadia College, the Bible Union, &c. We were much pleased with brother John Currie's newly erected Steam Mills, worked by a 13 horse power, by which he saws boards, grinds grain, bark, &c., at the same time. Our brother informed us that he could set the whole in motion in half an hour. Connected with this is a large Tannery. Our brother is a very clever and industrious man, working generally, he says, till 12 o'clock at night, and rising early in the morning. We wish him all the success he deserves, as he is a most liberal supporter of the cause of Christ.

We reached home Tuesday afternoon, and intend (D. V.) to go to Saint Martins on Wednesday, to attend the Tea Soiree of the Forest Division, and shall remain over the Lord's day, in order to preach to the 2d Saint Martin's church.

I send a number of new names. All speak highly of the paper, and I hope to get it up to three thousand.

I am, yours truly,

R. THOMSON, A. M.

## Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

## NAUTICAL.

BROTHER EDITORS,—Presuming that many of your numerous readers would be interested in finding more matter that has special reference to the brave sons of the deep, I propose, if you please, to furnish an occasional article. You were so kind as to give a place in your valuable sheet, to the Resolutions which were passed at the late Annual Meeting of the “St. John Seamen's Friend Society,” and there can be no doubt but what the eloquent addresses, by which they were sustained, would give pleasure to your patrons. One or two of those addresses have been kindly furnished for our Report, but as the printed sheet has no room for them, and as we would be pleased to have them published, the author of the following brief remarks in support of the last Resolution has kindly consented to their being sent to you. Please insert them in your next, and oblige

Your Fellow Citizen,  
St. John, Jan. 9, 1854. E. N. HARRIS.

The Rev. Daniel M'Curdy, in supporting the last Resolution, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Upon me has unworthily devolved the duty of moving a resolution that seems to be the summing up of the whole se-

ries, and the effect of which is intended to give a practical direction to the important business of the evening. I cannot but wish that it had fallen into other other hands. Much eloquence has already been expended on the just claims of our seamen. It would be bad taste in me, however, at so late an hour to occupy the time of this respectable meeting with any additional remarks, which could not fail to look very like throwing foul water after clean. The resolution, Sir, speaks of the philanthropic object of this Society; and it speaks truly. The benevolent objects in view commend themselves to the best feelings of such a community as this. The influence of sympathy, well expressed, has a powerful effect on the human mind. No class of men is better able to appreciate and reciprocate it than the large and warm-hearted sailors, whose isolated position removes them far from the kindly influences of domestic ties. The general community for whose benefit they brave the toils and dangers of the deep, owe them no stinted measure of substantial sympathy. Ship-owners and others representing this rising commercial city, are doubly bound by duty and interest to provide them a comfortable and respectable home. In this labor of love they are earnestly invited by the resolution in my hand to co-operate, not with their excellent speeches merely, but with a generous amount of the needful. I have great pleasure in moving the resolution.

## General Intelligence.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The royal mail steam ship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool Saturday, the 14th, at about nine o'clock, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock. She brings 49 passengers. Jan. 15, passed steam ship America; 21st, A. M., passed steamer Andes.

The news is interesting. The allied fleets to the 3d inst., could not enter the Black Sea, except six ships left at Birco's Bay to guard the Bosphorus.

The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanies the allies. The second division remain anchored at Therapia.

The Czar is not disposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol.

On January 4th the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube, having stormed and captured the Russian entrance camp at Citale, near Kalafat, and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Citale, and after a sharp encounter compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from the position by which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in battle was 15,000 men and fifteen guns.

It is admitted that Omar Pasha has brilliantly out-maneuvred the Russian commander. Our advantages on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan on the 1st inst., to the ambassadors of the four powers. Details are not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes of less moment.

In Asia, the defeat of the Turks, under the weak generalship of Abdi Pasha, is confirmed, but General Guyon has gone to the army with full powers, and the spirit of the Turks has revived now that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea, with reinforcements which can be sent into Asia with safety.

General Schamyl has sent a messenger to the Porte announcing that he is now prepared to act energetically against the Russians. Turkish prospects in Asia are consequently brighter. Meanwhile negotiations are going on.

The Sultan's proclamation is published, approving of the decision of the Grand Council to open negotiations on the footing proposed by the powers, Turkey to send a representative to a conference in a neutral city.

VIENNA, Thursday eve.—Rumours of fresh success by the Turkish army in Wallachia have alarmed Vienna to day. It is rumoured that the Emperor of Austria will leave for Warsaw this evening, in order to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

It is confirmed that Persia has resumed negotiations with Britain and will not at present attack the Turks. The ostensible cause of the difficulty with Britain was a claim of Abdoul Keerin, a British subject, against the Persian government.

The infant princess of Spain has died suddenly. The Rev. Jas. C. Richmond complains that he is detained a prisoner by the Austrian Police, at Kechenet, Hungary, and calls on the United States for redress.

China news is at hand. Amoy has been captured by the Imperialists.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—From Persia we learn that the Afghan envoy left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian plenipotentiary, with a threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Rus-

sia, the Affghans would invade the Persian territory.

The rumours of the Russian defeat at Kalafat are confirmed.

## Arrival of the “Arabia.”

From the Seat of War—Victories confirmed—the French and British Fleets in the Black Sea—England—France—Further advance in Bread-stuffs.

The Arabia arrived in Halifax on Saturday at a quarter past 12 o'clock, P. M., with 79 through passengers.

TURKISH WAR.—The battle of Citale confirmed. Turks successful. Russians were concentrating force at Citale to attack Kalafat on the 13th, but on 6th, 15000 Turks marched out of Kalafat, attacked and stormed Citale. Resumed battle with the Russians on the 6th, ending in the evening of the 8th, with total discomfiture of Russians; who confess a 1000 killed and 4000 wounded, including two of their generals. Turks remained on the field over night, attacked some of the Russians and drove them back upon Krajova, with loss of cannon and immense slaughter on both sides. One of the Turkish generals reported to be killed.

Very little from Asia. The Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting at Constantinople for employment were shipped for Asian army. Kalafat declined an Asian command, but offers to serve in Europe.

On the 5th the whole allied army entered the Black Sea. Two ships were sent with the following to the Russian Governor at Sebastopol:—

TO THE GOVERNOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—Conformable with orders of our Governments, the British squadron in concert with that of France is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to protect the Ottoman territory from all aggression and hostile act. We assure you thereof with the view to prevent all collision tending to disturb amicable relations existing between our governments, which they are desirous of preserving, and which no doubt you are equally anxious to maintain. To this end we shall feel happy to learn that you, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give requisite instructions to the Admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace.

(Signed)

REDCLIFFE,  
BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

It was intended at first to send only part of the fleet into the Black Sea but a rumour had reached that the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol, consequently the whole allied fleet entered. It was further rumoured that the Russian ships were off Ezerol, probably expecting to intercept Turkish convoy which under protection of allies, carries 15,000 troops for Asia.

Around Sebastopol and coast of Crimea, Russians are erecting batteries, and have extinguished all Lighthouses.

Negotiations, Dec. 31.—Porte made following modifications to Note of Four Powers: 1st,—instead of evacuation of Principalities as soon as possible, say within 15 or 20 days after the acceptance by Russia. 2nd.—The renewal of Treaties to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey. The Porte will ameliorate his administration system alone and spontaneously.

On receipt at Vienna, English, French, Austrian, Prussian Representatives met and drew up protocol, stating that Porte's terms were good and satisfactory, were immediately sent off by Couriers to St. Petersburg, where it would arrive 19th.—Porte's demand as that Note should be definitely accepted, or rejected within 40 days from January 2d, and Principalities evacuated within 20 or 30 days of date of Czar's letter of acceptance. This demand is on its way to St. Petersburg.

On the 12th the British and French ministers at St. Petersburg also communicated to Russian minister of Foreign Affairs, entry of allies into the Black Sea. Czar's reply not known when Arabia sailed, but all Europe anxiously awaiting it, as indications had already transpired that he would at once withdraw his ambassadors from France and England, and formally declare War. Nothing else is looked for.

LATEST.—Mail Saturday morning brings nothing later or reliable. The Czar's reply had not reached Vienna previous to sailing the Arabia.

BRITAIN.—Parliamentary preparations begin.—Aberdeen will read Queen's speech to the private meeting of the Government supporters. Lord J. Russell has sent Circular to Members of the House of Commons, requesting full attendance at opening of the House.

Sir Robert Inglis has resigned his seat. Mr. Roebuck contradicts that he intends to bring Prince Albert's alleged political intermeddling before Parliament.

A munificent manufacturer in Leicester, England has undertaken to provide under-clothing—shirts, stockings and drawers—for a thousand Turkish soldiers.

England is actively recruiting Artillery and Coast Defence Guard. Ten thousand wanted.—Exercises using also to man the Navy and more ships fitting out, but apparently no land forces.

Government agree to send two steamers under Captain Ingfield to renew Arctic search.

Thompson, Brothers & Co., Calico Printers, Manchester, failed.

John Duffy approved Consul for Galway.

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