

words is comprised the theology of the patriarchal men to whom, under God, these Provinces are so largely indebted—the theology of Burton, and Thomas Handly Chipman, and M'Cully, and Munro, and Anesley, and Joseph Dimock, and Edward Manning, who now 'shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars for ever and ever.'—and of the Hardings, and Crandals, and others, who still 'bring forth fruit in old age,' and proclaim the great salvation with evangelical clearness and power. The truths they have taught are the truths which are dear to us all; they will be continually expounded to the students in theology who may resort to this Institute. Should they, in any future generation, be neglected or undervalued, that generation will see inscribed on the walls of the Institute, 'Ichabod, the glory is departed.' May God in mercy prevent a catastrophe so melancholy and ruinous! May there be raised up and placed here, a succession of enlightened, warm-hearted teachers, by whose instrumentality varied talent may be developed and prepared for the work of the Lord—so that learning and genius may be sanctified to highest ends, and from hence may go forth the Fullers and the Halls, the Meanders and the Stuarts of these Provinces, to bless succeeding ages!

"That this may be realized, we ask you, men and brethren, we ask the churches, for 'prayer without ceasing.'"

Candidates for the Ministry who are not able to take a College course, may enter the Theological Institute, engaging in such other studies as may be recommended by the Faculty.

Yours truly,

J. M. CRAMP.

Wolfville, Jan. 13th, 1854.

The trial of Collins for the murder of Taylor on board of ship in the harbor of St. John, came off on Tuesday. Two sailors, one named Smith and the other Thorp, were in the fore-castle of the ship where the bloody deed was committed, and were witnesses in the case. We heard the testimony of Thorp, and we could but feel if his testimony was to be relied on, there could be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner at the bar; but we understand that Smith's evidence, with other circumstances, placed the statement of Thorp in such a doubtful light, that the jury, without leaving the box, gave in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Who the real murderer was, it is not for us to say; but this fact stood out in bold relief in the evidence, that RUM! RUM! fired the passions and nerved the arm of the party or parties, who committed this fearful crime. What an illustration of the horrifying effects of the intoxicating bowl! Who that has any love for our common humanity will not combine in one unbroken phalanx, to save the world from the blighting, debasing influence of a drunken insanity! TOTAL ABSTINENCE from all that can intoxicate is the great catholicon.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The sudden and unexpected death on Monday evening last, of C. H. Jewett, Esq., Landing Surveyor of the Treasury Department at this Port, has spread a deep gloom over his surviving family, and occasioned deep regret in the community. He was in the enjoyment of usual health, and appeared as a witness in Court on the day of his death. While giving in his evidence, he evinced symptoms of ill health, was taken home immediately by his son, and in a very short time expired. Mr. Jewett was distinguished by kindness of disposition and urbanity of manner, and was universally respected by all who knew him. The circumstances of his death utter a message of solemn warning to the living, to be also ready.

Prior engagements, prevented us from hearing the Lecture of the Rev. J. D. Caswell, on Friday evening last at the Mechanics' Institute. We are happy to learn that his subject "Aids to Self-Culture," was treated by him in a manner which deeply interested his audience, and we trust it will be productive of much good.

Brother Caswell preached on Sabbath morning in Germain Street Chapel, and in the evening in Brussels Street Chapel—congregations good—subjects well chosen, happily illustrated, and listened to with marked attention. We pray God to bless the word preached by his servant, that it may be mixed with faith in the hearts of those who heard it.

The first No. of the Liverpool, (Nova Scotia,) *Transcript* has come to hand. Its appearance is creditable both to the Editor and Publisher. We hope this praise worthy effort to establish a useful periodical in Liverpool will succeed, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the parties concerned! We send a copy of the *Visitor* as requested by the *Transcript*, and shall be happy to continue the exchange.

Elder Thomson intends, D. V., to be at Norton Lord's Day week, and thence to go through King's, Westmoreland, and Albert Counties.

Mr. J. T. Masters wishes us to say that the American papers for January have not arrived. As soon as they do Subscribers will be attended to.

The English Mail, over due at Halifax, had not arrived at 8 o'clock, last evening.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Hopewell, 14th Jan. 1854.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The friends that aid in the Endowment of Acadia College in this part of the Province, I am pleased to say, are generally prompt in meeting their engagements. I have good success in collecting, and hope to get through with my work in Albert and Westmorland counties by the early part of next week. I will then proceed to St. John on my return to Horton.

I attended Brother Hughes' ordination on Wednesday last—several ministering brethren were present, and it was an interesting occasion.

I was sorry to find my father quite unwell, he is still in a feeble state of health and unable to discharge his pastoral duties.

Yours, in haste,

ISA. WALLACE.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Norton, Jan. 4th 1854.

DEAR FRIEND.—We have formed a Society here, called the "Anti-Tobacco Society," of which the preamble reads thus:—"We will discountenance the use of Tobacco in every form except as a medicine."

On Tuesday evening, 20th Dec., twelve persons (males), assembled in the School House, near the Baptist Chapel, when the rules and regulations of the Society were drawn up, and eight persons out of the twelve subscribed to the rules. On Monday evening, 2d Jan. 1854, the Society held its second meeting, which was very interesting; and after several of the members had talked about tobacco, 15 males and 6 females came forward and signed the pledge. The officers were then chosen for the ensuing Three Months. It numbers at present 29.

The next meeting is to be held on Thursday evening, 12th of January.

I assure you, I feel a certain degree of pride, in being one of the first in joining a society—the object of which is, to do away with the use of tobacco.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM H. BURNETT.

This letter was not intended for publication but we cannot refuse to give the public this information—believing as we do that the consumption of this weed by our young men is operating most powerfully against their mental and physical health. For nearly twenty years we have used it ourselves, but for some months past have discontinued it, nor do we ever intend to use it again. We are conscious also of enjoying better health since we gave up smoking.

R. T.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Elgin, January 16th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I find in reviewing my accounts with subscribers that there has been paid in, on our account of the *Visitor* about £20 in the year 1853. There is still a large amount due yet, but upon the whole, I am greatly encouraged, as I find your paper is being received with increased interest by your readers generally.

I am yours truly,

JOHN A. COLPITTS.

General Intelligence.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship Europa arrived at New York Monday morning last, with Liverpool dates to the 31st December.

There is no striking feature in the news by this arrival. The Russians were concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Kalafat. Some skirmishes were occurring, but no important action had taken place between the Russians and Turks.

No further news had been received from Asia. A treaty has been ratified between Russia and Persia. On the 18th Dec. the Persians were preparing to attack Bagdad.

Lord Dudley Stewart, the able and consistent friend of Poland, is at Constantinople, trying to persuade the Sultan to organize a Polish legion.

The British Parliament is to assemble on the 31st January.

Sweden and Denmark have formed an armed league against Russia.

MARKETS.—The arrivals of grain were moderate. Wheat had advanced 4d. to 1s. on the week. Flour 1s. dearer. Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d.—Little doing in Provisions. Tea quiet. Tallow advanced. Iron, higher prices anticipated.

Money in demand; but no inconvenient scarcity. Business in general healthy.

It is said that Louis Napoleon received the account of the Turkish defeat at Sinope with emphatic expressions of indignation. The conduct of the Turks on the occasion, however, is said to have been desperately gallant, notwithstanding the immense odds against them, and the Russians were inexorable in their cruelty.

The Russian Victory has been celebrated at St. Petersburg with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. *Te Deums* have been sung in the principal churches. A large number of crosses and decorations have been awarded by the Czar to the generals and officers who distinguished themselves, and measures taken for the relief of those killed in the conflict.

A letter from Constantinople to the Journal de Frankfort has the following:—

M. Baltazzi, who some time since made an advance to the Porte of 35,000,000 piastres on the tribute to be received from Egypt, has also furnished 10,000 pieces of cloth; and all the wives of the employees in the war department have been set to work to convert it into cloaks for the troops. A large building has been converted into a workshop for the purpose. The women of the harem are similarly occupied, although they are not very expert at needlework.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

We give below some particulars of the recent great fire in New York, by which the Metropolitan Hall and the La Farge Hotel were entirely destroyed.

The fire broke out about half-past 12 o'clock Sunday morning 7th inst. in the rear portion of Metropolitan Hall, which has lately been connected with the La Farge House, just erected on the Broadway side of the same block. It is generally supposed that the fire caught from one of the hotel furnaces, under the orchestra box of the concert room. The flames made rapid headway, and speedily communicated to the La Farge Hotel. A general alarm was sounded by the City Hall bell, and, in obedience to the summons, most of the firemen and police in the city hastened to the scene of the conflagration. The fire raged with a degree of fury which rendered their utmost exertions ineffectual. As soon as this was ascertained, the attention of the firemen was directed to confining the flames to these two buildings. In this they were partially successful, the surrounding buildings escaping with little comparative injury.

In less than two hours from the breaking out of the fire, these magnificent buildings were a heap of smouldering ruins.

The popular excitement, while the fire was in progress, is stated to have been very great. Thousands of people were gathered about the burning buildings, filling the streets in the immediate neighbourhood. The flames were so vivid as to illuminate half the city, and render objects visible at a great distance.

The La Farge Hotel was one of the most costly hotels in the city of New York. Arrangements had been nearly completed for opening it to the public on the 15th inst. Had it been occupied, there might have been considerable loss of life in addition to the destruction of property. The building had a front of 150 feet; it extended 100 feet in depth, and was seven stories in height. It contained more than three hundred sleeping rooms. The front was built of white marble. All the appointments, furniture, etc., were of the most costly description. It had been leased in connection with the hall, and including all the stories but two, to Messrs. Wright, Laniers & Co., at an annual rent of \$54,000. The whole stock of furniture, two-thirds of which was in the building at the time it was consumed, was estimated at \$130,000. On this there was but \$20,000 insurance. Fortunately the silver ware which had been purchased for the hotel had not been brought thither. But one of the stories under the hotel was occupied.

Metropolitan Hall was first opened to the public, under the name of Tripler Hall, October 17, 1850, on occasion of a Musical Festival by Ma-

dame Bishop. It was 100 feet by 150, and capable of containing 5000 persons. It was last occupied on Thursday night by Father Gavazzi. In connexion with this fact the Journal of Commerce intimates that the fire had been caused by an incendiary, because, it says, threats were made before the lecture that if he spoke in the building again, it would be destroyed. This however seems scarcely credible.

The La Farge Hotel, including additions made to the hall for hotel purposes, cost \$300,000; Metropolitan Hall, \$88,000. The insurance on both amounted to \$150,000, chiefly in New York companies, in sums of \$5000. In addition to this, several policies had been effected in Connecticut and Massachusetts, which will increase the amount of insurance. The loss on the furniture, deducting the amount of insurance, will probably reach \$75,000.

NEW YORK, JAN. 5.—The steamer San Francisco, spoken at sea in distress, is a new vessel on her first trip, and was on her way to her place in the line between Panama and San Francisco. She had on board a few passengers, besides a large detachment of United States troops. The underwriters do not apprehend any serious disaster. The boat had an extra boiler elevated above the main one, to be used in case the latter should be flooded, and was fitted with other arrangements to provide against disaster. She was from this port.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to this city for the chartering of a steamer to proceed immediately in search of the disabled steamer San Francisco. The Secretary of the Treasury has also ordered several revenue cutters on the same service. The San Francisco has on board 500 troops of the third regiment of U.S. Artillery, with the non-commissioned officers and band, and the families of many of the officers. She had besides, as passengers, Mr. George Aspinwall, of this city, Capt. Gardner, of the U. S. Dragoons, and Lieut. F. K. Murray, of the Navy.

STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.—U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, ordered by Government to cruise for the disabled steamer, San Francisco, was towed below yesterday forenoon, and anchored in Nautasket Roads, whence she will sail with the first favourable wind.

Steamer Alabama, which sailed from New York on Monday, had a smoke pipe for the disabled steamer, and various articles for the relief of those on board. She would go directly to Bermuda, where it was thought the San Francisco would be likely to arrive.

STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDERED.

LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVES! NEW YORK, JAN. 13.—All doubts concerning the fate of the Pacific Mail Co's Steamship San Francisco, which sailed from this port on the 22d ult., are at an end. The ship Three Bells arrived here this afternoon, having on board one hundred of the passengers belonging to the San Francisco.

The San Francisco was caught in a gale, on the night of the 24th December, and disabled. Soon after a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard 240 passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Maj. Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until the morning of the 5th, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells from Glasgow, bark Kilby for Boston and the ship Antarctic for Liverpool, in lat. 38 lon 39, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining passengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels; Maj. F. O. Wyse and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Bells; Maj. Gates, Maj. Marchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Freemont, Lieut. Looser, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor, are on board the bark Kilby; bound to Boston; Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut. T. C. Chandler are on board the Antarctic. The Three Bells arrived here this evening. Her spars and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th the engine stopped, the piston rod breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremendous blows under the guards, and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks all the upper saloon, and staving the quarter deck and washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, the civilians also unknown, and 150 U.S. troops. At the same time three were killed, namely: Brooks, a waiter, the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Duckett.

On the 28th, spoke bark Kilby, of Boston, bound to Boston, who lay by until the afternoon of the 29th, getting passengers on board. Upwards of one hundred got on board, men, women and children, including the officers before reported and their families, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Freemont and family, G. W. Aspinwall, and J. L. Graham. At night, wind increasing, with squally weather, the Kilby let go our hawser at ten o'clock, and nothing was seen of her afterwards. The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, and a large number of men were sick and dying. On the morning of January 1st spoke British ship Three Bells, which lay by us off and on until 3d, when her boat came alongside. On the same day the ship Antarctic, from New York for Liverpool, came in sight and bore down for her. On Wednesday, the 4th, both ship commenced taking off her passengers, provisions and water, and at sunset on the 6th had them all on board. The next morning took off the crew and officers. Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave the San Francisco. The Three Bells brings into this port 233 souls, including passengers, troops, officers and seamen of the steamer. There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled up to January 8th.

The San Francisco went down, carrying with her as nearly as can be estimated two hundred and sixty souls.

This melancholy intelligence has cast a gloom over the whole city.

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