ligion and trade.

29. Right of garrison in Servia is reserved to Porte, but no armed intervention permitted

without consent of powers.

30. Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia, precisely as before the war, but their frontiers shall be marked out by survey.

3I. Evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient, but the time and manner of such evacuation shall be subject of private arrangement of each of the powers and

32. Until new arrangements shall be made Trade shall go as before the war.

33. A convention, contents secret, concluded between France, England, and Russia re specting the Aland Islands shall be appended

34. Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

THE FAMILY CASKET

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office of Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by ad-dressing application to the Editor, Saint John, N. B.

the same rate.
Pastors and Colporteurs, who may wish the CASKET for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates. Any subceriber to the CHRISTIAN VISITOR who pays in advance, will get a copy of the CASKET for one year, free of charge.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d,, per annum in ad vance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endersed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct im-All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

Missionary Life. The letter on our first page from the pen of our esteemed brother, the Rev. Arthur Crawley, gives us a glimpse of missionary life in a heathen land. Home Missionaries sometimes feel that they have great sacrifices to make, and many trials to endure; but, what are these sacrifices, ared with those, which have to be encountered by the lone Missionary, who finds himself encompassed with the ignorance, superstition and degradation of those upon whose darkened minds, the light of christianity has never shone? We who have never trodden those dark plains, or wandered amid the mountain piles of heathen depravity and desolation are illy prepared to judge of the discouragements and temptations which must, in the nature of things, be associated with Missionary life among a nation of idolators. And yet who that loves Christ and the souls of men would shrink from such a life? If it has its temporal afflictions, it has also its sources of consolation, which are permanent and enduring; if it has its momentary conflicts, it has also its glorious and eternal victories; and if it has its present toils and hardships, it has also its future rewards and immunities. "He who goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." And says Daniel, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to right. eousness as the stars forever and ever." With such promises as these in God's book to rest upon, the Missionary, in the face of all his trials, may well say in the language of the great Apostle, " None of these things move me, neither count ! my life dear unto myself, so that I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the gospel of the grace of God." We trust Bro. Crawley will be enabled through grace to thrust his sickle into the ripening harvest, and gather many sheaves to the praise and to the glory of God. Now that he has got fairly under way in his Missionary 'abors, we hope to be favored with frequent Communications from his ready pen.

Ability of Baptists.

We copy the following article from the Mace donian. The facts recorded in it, and the deduc tions from these facts apply (in proportion to our numbers) with equal force to the Baptists of these

There is a sense in which the Baptists, as people, may truly say, "We are able." Look at then as they spread abroad over these States, ranks on ranks, thousands on thousands. Go into their homes, and mark the arrangements of the homeshold with its surroundings, and you find them, generally, of the middle class of society, well to do in the world, having the comforts, and, in many instances, the luxuries of life. None, in fact, really better off; none more happy; none better able to encounter the stern realities of life. than they. Follow them to their daily avocations and their scenes of toil and reward, and in what department of enterprise do you not meet them? To what species of handy work are they not adequate? What achievements in art, science, and letters have they not attempted, and successfully attempted? What positions of honour and emolument in the legislative hall, at the bar, or on the bench, have not been assigned to them? Enter their sanctuaries on the Sabbath, east or west, rorth or south, stand in the pulpit, and cast your eye over the assembly, and you cannot fail to discover at a glance indications of manhood of roinferior quality. Speak "the great things of God's law," and you will encounter minds the and their scenes of toil and reward, and in what eye over the assembly, and you cannot fail to discover at a glance indications of manhood of ro inferior quality. Speak "the great things of God's law," and you will encounter minds that are able to take hold of them with firm grasp and hold them fast. And now you are here, look at the structure within which you worship. It may be a log cabin. It may be a Gothic cathedral, or something that is equally imposing. It cost one hundred dollars, or one hundred thousand dollars. And does not this tell of competence, and even affluence among the worshippers? Poor! Who says the Baptists are poor? Glance at our public institutions, both saceed and secular—our colleges.

its national administration and freedom of re- | the kind in the land, and others literally marchng, at quick step, up to a vigorous manhood. Our periodical literature—the weekly newspa-

the twenty is, perhaps in every respect, superior to that one was then. Behold our ministers of gion. Take them all in all, a more powerful set of men, in all the requisites of physical and mental capacity, cannot be found on the face of the earth. Who, that has seen hundreds gathered together in our great annual meetings, has not been impressed with this fact?—What could they not do and suffer for God? Not a Fund had reached the sum of \$69,500. The ne-

periors be found? themselves. Tell me what powers they might then for their conversion. not, if they would, bring to bear on the kingdom | The Report proceeds to show that the Society' of darkness? Contemplated in the light of a constitutional work is 'to circulate the word of merely human instrumentality, what element of God in all lands,' and so it has been from the be-power is wanting to them? If pushed into the ginning; that it is properly a Bible-circulating strife, they might wage a war of blood, at an ex- Society-printing, translating, revising, and purpense of millions, and a sacrifice of thousands of chasing Scriptures only in so far as such action their best lives, and still be rich and prosperous. may be necessary to circulate them. It began And is this the people that stand faltering to day in presence of a few thousand dollars for missionary purposes? While we write, we confess that our cheek crimsons with shame, and our about \$93,000, and with a success in the converown sin and the sin of the people. It is not for the want of a will, during the year engaged for a longer or a shorter that the work lingers. O Lord God, arise! Give period; of whom 18 were German, 18 were Ameri-

May Anniversaries.

The Anniversary Meetings of the great Religious Societies of the American Union, are now and Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and Wisconsin in progress in the City of New York. We have and New-Mexico, and California, and Canada, not space for any thing more than an abstract of and in five States of Central Europe. They are the Reports of some few of these Secieties which the colporteurs in the foreign field had n t yet are multiplying every year. We begin with the been received. The summary for those laboring following comprehensive passage which appears at home for the last six months, gave the follow-Society. It gives the result in a very condensed form of thirty years labor :-

tivated are in nearly every State and Territory, and extend from the St. Croix to the Golden Gate of California, Nearly half of the existing churches of New-England have been indebted to showing its adaption to the masses, and especiits fostering care. In Central and Western ally to the foreigners who are unable and unwil-New-York, the same may be said of more than 600 churches, comprising about five-sixths of those that sympathize with the Society. On the Western Reserve, in Ohio, nearly every church has been planted or nurtured by its husbandry. During its first year, it sustained the only minister of these denominations, who was laboring in Michigan, where now it points to 200 churches Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Mc as the trophies of its labors. Twenty-three years Leod, after which, Reports were read, from born, near Chicago; and within a circle 150 miles radius, drawn from that place, more than 400 churches have since been planted. Less than twenty-one years have elapsed, since the first missionary entered the great wilderness of Wisconsin, where now it counts 170 public altars reared by its hand. In Miscouri, its labors have been less successful; yet every one of the Presbyterian churches of that State, out of St. Louis, has shared its bounty. It followed the tide of emigration as it swept over the prairies of Iowa; and now, after the lapse of less than twenty years, it finds nearly 100 churches in that State, which are the offspring of its beneficence. It has ascended the Mississippi, and planted the standard of the Cross along its frowning bluffs and verdant slopes, even to the dark forests that shade its upper streams. Its messengers were the first standard bearers of that peaceful army that claimed, and by the grace of God, will hold the virgin soil of Kansas and Nebraska for truth and freedom. It has even embarked upon the great and wide sea, and berne the ark of salvation o our new-born empire on the Pacific coast.

In the prosecution of its work, it has gathered and disbursed, in thirty years, \$3,102,048,77. The number of its missionaries has increased from 169 to 986; its yearly income from \$18,-140,76 to \$193,548,37; and the number of its fields of labor from 196 to 1,965. Under its direction, 17,296 years of ministerial labor have been performed; the gospel has been proclaimed, at about 4,309 stations, in thirty-six States and Te-ritories; and 137,941 souls have been gathered into the churches receiving its aid. About 1,000 churches have already become independent, among which are some of the strong-est in the land. From tender plants, in this brief period, they have become Cedars of Lebanon. They stand, thickly planted, among the rugged hills of New-England; along the great thoroughfares of travel and traffic that penetrate the interior; in the commercial centers that line the shores of our Mediterranean waters; on the river-sides, and over the broad prairies of the remoter West; and in the rising cities of our Pacific borders. On no fields of evangelical effort do we behold a more striking fulfillment of the promise, " There shall be a handful of corn in the earth, upon the top of the mountains; the fruit artificial eye, made of enamel, in a case where thereof shall shake like Lebanon."—Examiner.

We are credibly informed that the Rev. Dr. Crawley has accepted the Pastorate of the 1st Baptist Church in Cincinnati. The Watchman and Reflector of the 2nd of April, thus quotes from the Cincinnati papers:-

CINCINNATI.—The Christian Age, a Campbellite paper, congratulates, in the following manner, the Baptists of Cincinnati on a late accession to

'Mr. Colver was for many years a stirring prominent Baptist minister in Boston, where he made the halls of the Tremont Temple ring with his earnest tones, and zealous, caustic declamation. And now we have the fine, mild classic efforts of Crawley, President of Acadia College, Nova Scotia. We hope they may all be soundantly useful, in promoting the cause of truth and right-cousness. But it is rather mysterious to us how the former friends and patrons of these distinguished men could consent to their removal.

The Age thinks that Boston and Nova Scotia—
Acadia College in particular—can illy afford to

A Yankee at the West is plainly an Eastern

The present to the Rev. George Burns

American and Foreign Bible Society.

our periodical literature—the weekly newsparence of the denomination, what an index of growth and increasing power do these furnish us. Full twenty of them take high rank now, where there was one a score of years ago, and either of sively the magnitude of the work, which the So-From the Annual Report of this Society as pubciety has on hand.

The amount received into the treasury from all very large number of the most highly accomplished and thoroughly educated men is to be found that the treasury may realize at an early date the in our ranks; but for actual service, for the wear and tare of the battle field, where can their su- Bible work. The amount of foreign appropriations was \$18,845 93, of which \$11,937 57 was ex-Returning from this hasty survey, and sitting pended in Germany, to sustain the Society's coldown in the solitude of your own retirement, tell porteurs, and provide them with 74,138 copies of me, my dear reader, are not the Baptists of these the Scriptures for circula ion; 60,000 New Tes-States a mighty people? Tell me what enter- taments are required for the first half of the year. prise in the way of moulding the masses of our The Report states the new rules adopted to serace, they might not undertake with the most cure more exact statements of the necessities and confident expectations of success? They, toge- outlay s for foreign distribution, and urges the ther with their adherents, comprise without great importance of the work of the Society, in dcubt, one quarter part of this great nation of pirculating the pure word of God among the hea-

couls sink down into the dust of humility for our sion of men Inparalled in the history of modern thy people a better mind. Create in them a heart cans, 8 were Irish, 5 were Prussians, 4 were to devise more liberal things, and a hand do thou bestow, to execute what the heart devises.

Dane ',4 were Mexicans,4 were Canadian French, bestow, to execute what the heart devises.

3 were English, 1 was a Swede, 1 a wiss, and 1 3 were English, I was a Swede, I a wiss, and a Chinese. They read the Scriptures and speak to the people in fifteen different languages, and are at work in Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and Vermont, and New-York, and New-Jersey, in the Report of the American Home Missionary ing results; 61,000 visits for Bible-reading from house to house; 6,000 families found destirute of the Word of God; 2,800, persons induced to attend church; 1,600 children brought into Sab-With this record closes the thirtieth year of bath-schools; 1,100 sermons and public addresthe labors of this Society. The fields it has culses; 1,500 visits to vessels and sailors; 320 persons hopefully converted, and 156 baptized. The Report detailed some of the peculiarities of the Society's system of Bible-reading colportage, ling to read. The number of Scriptures circulated had been over 100,000 copies.

> THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY met at the Broadway Tabernacle, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Chief Justice Williams of Ct. in the which it appeared that 105 new publications had been made, including 13 volumes-making in all 2,053 publications, besides 3,053 approved for circulation in foreign languages. Circulated during the year 283,692,804 pages, and a total, since the formation of the Society, of 4,220,441,-081 pages—gratuitous circulation for the year at a cost of \$53,000 and upwards, had been made at home and abroad, in our own and other fan guages. The monthly circulation of the Messenger was up to 190,000, of the German Messenger 28,000; Childs Paper, 305,5000. The total receipts for the year were, \$415,910 12. Six hundred and sixty-two colporteurs had been engaged a part of the whole time, during the year; who had visited 638,388 families, 94,931 of whom were habitual neglecters of evangelical preaching 57,181 of the Roman Catholics; 46,216 destitute of religious books except the Bible; and 37.287 destitute of the Bible. They addressed 12,827 religious meetings,—the country being divided into colporteur fields, with an able superintendant over each.

Testimonial.

We feel much pleasure in copying the following flattering testimonial which appeared in the "Morning Courier" of Friday last. We always rejoice when our young men of the Provinces. who have prepared themselves for usefulness in any department of life by a course of study in the Colleges of the United States or elsewhere. return to devote themselves to the prosecution of the duties of their calling in the land of their birth. The Courier says :-

We insert below a certificate from the celebrated Dr. Dix, of Boston, relative to the professional abilities of Dr. Skinner, a native of this Province, who has been for some time studying in the United States, and who has lately returned to exercise the duties of his profession in this city. During the short time that Dr. S. has been here, he has performed several difficult operations, in all of which he has been decidedly successful. Among them was the insertion of the globe had shrunk in the socket. The resemblance to the natural eye, both as regards color and motion, is so perfect that a casual observer would not notice the substitution. In the department of Orthopedic Surgery, or treatment of deformities of the feet, &c., the Doctor has had considerable experience, and has provided him-self with all the apparatus required in treating cases of this description.

Dr. John Skinner having for nearly four years been conversant with certain branches of Surgical practice, and passed one year at the Tremon Medical school in this City, has for two years past been an attentive and intelligent student in my office. He has graduated with honor in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and consider him to be fully competent in general medicine and surgery, and also in diseases of the JOHN H. DIX, M. D. eye and ear. Boston, April 12th, 1856.

The packages of Visitors for the Eistern spare Messers. Colver and Crawley. But the Journal and Messenger thinks Cincinnati just the field for such men. Hear our Western contemporary:

"The 'East,'—' Boston,'—' Nova Scotia,'—' Halifax,' etc.' are comparatively small places, brother, and there is nothing mysterious in those arrangements of Providence, by which gifis—graces, are drawn forth from certain restricted spheres to occupy wider fields for usefulness where they are needed."

A Yankee at the Western section from Annapolis to Yarmouth will cross by the Creole to Annapolis on Thursday morning. We shall be greatly obliged to the Postmasters, therefore, through whose offices those packages pass if they will hasten them forward to their respective places of destination by the continuous particular and the postmasters are drawn forth from certain restricted spheres to occupy wider fields for usefulness where ection of Nova Scotia as far down as Bridgeation by the couriers or otherwise as rapidly as

Obituary notices of Mr. Titus of Jemseg, and titutions, both sac ed and secular—our col-ces, academies, and theological seminaries— the Sisters of the Wickham Church, as was nee of them holding rank with the very best of stated through mistake.

The Treaty of Peace.

We give upon the last column of our first page, the conditions upon which Peace has been established between Russia and the Allied powers. The European Times makes the following just determined in his own person to carry out the policy of Peter, of Catherine, and of Nicholas, observations on this subject :-

The treaty of peace has at length been published, and although the principal points had previously cozed out, in some form or other, before the text itself reached the dignity of newspaper ance, not in an unworthy or ignoble sense, but type, still the perusal of the document in its entirety shows that the objects for which the war whom is committed the lives and fortunes of was undertaken have been substantially gained, with certain collateral advantages which cannot fail to benefit the commerce of Europe and the world. Many valuable lives have been sacrificed blessings to his people and honor to himself. in this contest, and many millions of treasure have been expended. We cannot recall the former, but certainly the advantages arising from the free navigation of the Danube and opening the Black Sea to the trade of England, will go far to compensate us for the mere pecuniary loss. The war was entered upon to protect Turkey from the fangs of Russia. No one will deny that if England and France had not combined to beat back the Muscovite hordes, the city of the Sultan would long ago have been in the grasp of the Czar, the Mediterranean would have become a Russian lake, and the independence of every European power would have been jeopardised. This was the declared object of the invasion of the Danubian provinces-a project avowed by Nicholas to Sir Hamilton Seymour. From the war, then, there was no escape. It was forced upon us by an inevitable destiny, and although the independence of Turkey was the primary cause, ' material guarantees' have been taken from Russia that she shall not trench again on her neighbour's property,-that she shall not construct nor preserve any naval or military arsenals on the Black See; that the Turkish provinces in Asia, at present occupied by the Russians, shall be given up; that the boundaries of Turkey and Russia are to be so defined by which the former will secure on her Moldavian frontier an acquisition of territory at the expense of her rapacious rival; that the naval armaments of both countries shall be restricted to a few light vessels for the services of their respective coasts; and that Russia, by a readjust ment of her Bessarabian frontier, will be pushed from the banks of the Danube. These and other stipulations are the securities which the war has given to Turkey, and while the last ramed country has been greatly strengthened by the result of the contest, Russia has been more than correspondingly weakened. The Sultan, on his part, is called upon to concede something for these great and manifold advantages, and while the condition of his Christian subjects is to be greatly ameliorated, the rights and privileges of the people of Moldavia and Wallachia are defined and secured. 'All classes of the population, w thout distinction of birth or faith, shall enjoy civil rights, especially the right of property under every form. All trades shall be free, and monopolies of every description radically suppressed.' If to this we add the freedom of the Black Sea to every nation, the appointment of consuls in its ports, the navigation of the Danube under circumstances most torted from Russia, it will be seen that to the allies everything has been given which could reasonably be demanded, and that the Western Powers have, in fact, achieved a trumpel of the sentiment of those who have left our ranks. The text of the treaty is certainly more cheering and hopeful than its detached features, which previously found their way into print, led us to expect.

The effects of the late War on the

peror Alexander. The lessons which he has learned will powerfully influence the Government of Russia for all time to come. Instead of indulg- their hearts to the Saviour. ing in dreams of conquest, and of the extension of his territory as his pred accessors were accus- grief, and increased your cares, but be assuredtomed to do, from Peter down to Nicholas, he seems disposed to turn his attention to the open-subordination. We are thankful now, and are ing up of the resources of his mighty empire, and assured we shall have reason to be through all to the progress of trade and commerce by the le- subsequent life, that you have endeavoured in the gitimate means which Providence has placed in his hands. The European Times says :-

" To attain this desirable object he has wisely ordered all the light-houses to blaze, and buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and in the Baltic and White Seas, The expermitted, and no trader, anxious to bring "grist the son of the man whose soul, during his long reign, was constantly occupied with the thought of conquest and with subjugating the nationali ties of Europe. Adversity is sometimes a painful est blessing may abide with you, your kind school in which to graduate, but it is also an up-partner and family, that your connection with this Russias belongs the honour of accommodating himself to the altered corcumstances of his situa-

But the most remarkable proof of the sincerity of his new course of action is to be found in the sentiments of a speech which the Czar has recently delivered to his nobles in the old Muscovite capital-Moscow. An extract from this remarkable document is worth quoting. "War" says the Czar, " is an abnormal state, and the greatest little place. The people are with very few extion of the commercial relations of the Empire with most of the states of Europe. I should corneighbouring states pronounced against the poli- this shore. His "Reminiscences" are read with cy of late years. Supposing the fate of arms should have remained constantly favourable to us, as it has been in Asia, the empire would have exhausted its resources in keeping up large armies on different points, the soldiers of which would, in a great measure, be taken away from agriculture and labour. In the Government of Moscow itself many manufactories have been compelled to close. I prefer the real prosperity of the arts of peace to the vain glory of combats. I have thrown open the ports of Russia to the commerce of the world, the frontiers to the free circulation of for-eign produce. I wish, henceforth, that the great-est faculity shall be afforded in our markets for the raw materials and manufactures of our soil."

We have called this a remarkable speech, and no one who ponders on the large and liberal views eign, and to be as independent as eign, and even of neighbouring int of fact, the contrast between the past and the future of Russia, as regards the past and the future of Russia. as regards commercial development, is quite as great as was the old English protective system to our present Free Trade notions. The Emperor Alexander II. is evidently a convert to the doctrines of Messre. Cobden and Bright, and he may be stand in the same relative position as the late Sir Robert Peel, who turned a great national calamity to account—the failure of the potato crop in Ireland—in order to repeal the Corn Laws. The war with Russia has not been productive of unmixed evil when we find that one of its exflict fruits is the annihilation of the old and the subfruite is the annihilation of the old and the sub-titution of a new and more enlightened system in the exchange of commodities, and thus it fre-

and better era for the advancement of the human

Certainly, these enlarged and statesmanlike views were hardly expected from the young Emperor, who declared on his accession, that he was a policy which has humbled the military pride Russia, and brought her to the verge of bank-ruptcy and dismemberment. We regard the Moscow speech as an acknowledgment of repentsixty millions of human beings, is not ashamed

Horton Academy Exhibition.

MR. EDITOR,-At half-past two P. M., the Hall was comforta bly filled, when the exercises commenced. They reflected the highest credit on all concerned. The auditory were highly gratified, a few gentlemen expressed their satisfaction, and we heard it whispered around, that " better essays were never delivered from that platform.

The original es ays delivered, were :-Hannibal, by Mr. Wm. Wickwire, Cornwallis. Advancement and decay, by Mr. Wm. H. Porter,

Cornwallis. Spirit of Discovery, by Mr. Israel A. Blair Onslow.

The Girondists, by Mr. Campbell G. Berryman St. John, N. B. The Wrongs of the Indians, by Mr. Jos. Murray, Brookfield.

The Powers of the Mind, by Mr. Robert Jones Nature's Legacy, (Freedom), by Mr. James E.

Wells, Harvey, N. B.

Dialogues and Music, added interest to the

Near the close of the exercises, the subjoined Address was presented, by the resident students of the Academy, to the Principal, J. W. Hartt, Esq., to which he feelingly and suitably replied. The books alluded to in the Address, were: "Macauley's History of England," in 4 volumes Barnes' Commentaries on the New Tes ament, eleven volumes, and "Scott's Poems," one vol ONE PRESENT. ume; sixteen in all.

April 16th, 1856.

ADDRESS, To J. W. HARTT, Esq., Principal of Horton

BELOVED TEACHER, -- For nearly five years you have discharged the onerous and responsible duties devolving upon you as Principal of this Academy. Some who have received the benefit of your instructions, have been taken from our society to hold communion with the spirits of the blest in the heavenly world; others are engaged in the active duties of life, occupying with credit important stations. Some have entered the higher department of study, and are now acquiting themselves with honour; others are still your pupils, and we are reaping the advantages afforded by an Institution efficiently conducted. We are sure

with which you have performed the duties of your office. You have ever evinced the utmost concern for our mental improvement, not only assisting us in our toilsome course, by kind and en-couraging words, but by your unceasing efforts to promote our advancement. While you would have us to learn the habit of self-reliance, you have willingly assisted us when in difficulty-The War has evidently produced a very marked change in the sentiments, and views of the Em--your prayers have not been unanswered; your labours have been abundantly blessed. A goodly number after becoming your pupils, have given

We fear that we have many times caused you dear Sir, if such has been the case, it has not spirit of kindness to correct our errors, and to di-rect our feet in the aths of wisdom at d virtue.

We further desire to bear testimony to the fact that since you became Principal of this Acader it has steadily increased in efficiency and useful ness. Its present flourishing condition is, we believe, mainly owing to the exertions of yoursel port from Poland of the produce of that country is and worthy coadjutors. We think it well to show in a tangible way, our gratitude and esteem. to his own mill," can display a more laudable Accept then—these books—as an humble token to his own mill," can display a more laudable of our regard. We sincerely hope we may con-anxiety to atone for the errors of the past than of our regard. We sincerely hope we may con-the son of the man whose soul during his long tinne to cultivate the same feelings that have prompted the bestowal.

In conclusion, dear sir, we hope heaven's rich great theme will be Redeeming Love.

Presented in behalf of the resident students of

the Academy. By JOHN Y. PAYZANT.

ISAAC'S HARBOUR, Guysboro' Co. 1856. DEAR BROTHER, -I am spending a few days in this place. Isaac's Hartour is an interesting successes obtained by it scarcely compensate for ceptions Baptists. They have a snug little the evils it occasions. It has caused an interrup- Meeting house in course of erection, which will soon be fit to hold service in. Brother Nutter's memory is fondly cherished by the people around interest. In fact since he commenced writing he has been one of the chief subjects of conversa tion in almost every circle. A visit from his here would be hailed with enthusiastic delight. Yours, in haste. J. C. Hurd.

Brother William Howe, in writing from Chip

I have had four conferences since I came, and the power of the Lord was greatly manifested in the meetings, especially the last-many spoke of exchange of wares of every origin, and of the the goodness of the Lord manifested to them tor unwards of forty years, and others who had been rought from nature to grace, under the labors of enunciated in the passage we have quoted can deem it otherwise. The policy which it foreshadows is in direct opposition to that of the late Czar, who was so essentially Conservative that of the late conservative that of the late can desired to conservative that of the late conservative that conserva sia to produce everything she follow their Lord and Master in his appointed and to be as independent as way. Pray that the Lord's work may extend through all these regions, and through the whole

> nearer than Brother Wallace, I will send for him your prayers and also those of thy brothren. I am pleased to see that God is blessing you in the

happens that what we regarded as a carefully after they read them. All the sub-tial blessing,—the inauguration of a new scribers should do the same. Brother Nutter's risen in one day to 70 deg.

weekly account of his travels through the Province greatly interest the readers. I feel it my duty to do all I can for the spread of such a paper as the Visitor.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We are informed that revivals are in faithful rogress at St. Mary's Bay, in connexion with he church over which the Rev. Charles Randal presides. At Smith's Cove near Digby, in connexion with the labours of Rev. R. W. Cunningham, and at pleasant valley, Cornwallis. It is said that some twenty candidates were in readiness for baptism in the last mentioned place, in connection with the church of which the Rev. William Chipman is pastor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Intelligencer of Friday last, speaks of an extensive revival in Brighton, in connexion with our Free Baptist brethren. Many have professed faith in Christ and have been baptized.

The ordinance of baptism was administered in the Germain Street Baptist chapel on Sabbath evening last by the pastor. The season was one of unusual solemnity.

NEW YORK.

Accessions .- One hundred and sixteen baptisms were reported at the New York Pastors' Conference, on Monday, for the previous month.

The Sixteen-street church, Rev. J. W. Taggart, pastor, are enjoying the reviving of the Spirit. Twelve were baptized last Sabbath.

COLPORTEUR CHURCH .- The revival interest continues in the First Colporteur Baptist Church, New York city. Their pastor, Rev. William Archer, within the last two months, has baptised thirty-nine believers in the Hudson River, near 51st street. Others are expected to follow soon in the same ordinance.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS .- A correspondent, says Zion's Advocate, writes from this place: "Rev. O. S. Stearns, pastor of the church here, baptized on the 7th ult., four converts. Of these, two were daughters of Dr. Mason, the missionary to the Karens, now in this country; and one a young daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Bullard, also a missionary. We have in these cases the results of early consecration made by pious parents—always necessary, and always happy in its tendency, as though accompanied by an outward assumed sign, such as infant sprinkling."

At Hamilton Square, New Jersey, twenty-one persons were baptized, during the month just closed,

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Four Days later from Europe. The steamer Atlantic, which sailed from

Liverpool on the 30th April, arrived at Now-York yesterday afternoon. The Asia arrived out on the 28th.

The Treaty of Peace has been officially published and the documents laid before Parliament. It is the same in substance as brought by the America. The friends of Lord Palmerston and Earl Derby are equally active in meetings, &c., tending towards a change of the ministry.

A motion of censure for the fall of Kars was to be the test question.

MARKETS .- Wheat advanced 1d. to 2d. per bushel; Indian Corn 6d. per quarter, and Flour Is per harrel since the sailing of the America. Provisions dull and generally unchanged

Consols 92 to 923ths.

LATEST TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES. The following was the very latest Telegraphic News which came to hand before the last Steamer left Liverpool for Halifax.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—The treaty of peace published in the Daily News of Wednesday appeared in Le Nord and another Brussels journal on the same day.

THE CZAR'S MOSCOW SPERCH .- The indepe dence throws some doubts on the authenticity of the speech alleged to have been delivered at Moscow by the Czar.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO FRANCE .- The official gazette of Milan announces that the Pope will leave about the 15th of June for Paris.

The Pays says it is evident that the official Milan Gazette, in announcing that the Pope was coming to France has fallen into a mistake, and that the departure from Rome of which the Milan journal speaks is that of the Cardinal A'Latere who is to represent his Holiness at the baptism of the Imperial

Russia.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that Prince de Liechtenstein. bearer of the ratification of the Emperor Alexander. has quitted that city, and may be expected in Paris towards the end of the month.

RUSSIAN DESPATCH .- The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 14th contains a despatch from General Luders, giving an account of an interview with the commander-in-chief of the allied armies, whom he afterwards invited to dinner. armies, whom he afterwards invited to dinner. Tee Russian general gave as a toast the healths of the Emperor, Queen Victoria, and King of Sardinia. Marshal Pelissier proposed the health of the Emperor Alexander, and in a long speech expressed his veneration for his Majesty and his warm sympathies for the Russian troops. A great number of officers and soldiers of the armies visited the Russian camp. Gen. Luders adds that on the whole great cordiality prevailed on both sides.

The Leipsic Fair.—The fair at Leipsic now pending is said to be better attended and more productive than any for the last 20 years. The manufacturers of cotton goods in Saxony are using every exertion to compete with France and England, and the use of machinery is mak-

THE CRIMEA.-CAMP, April 11.-The preparations for the speedy evacuation of the Crimea are proceeding with rapidity and energy. It is said that 6000 Sardinians will he the first to leave and the Guards the first he the first to leave and the Guards the first English troops. No intelligence has been received respecting the future destination of the troops. The santary state of the army is excellent—for one regiment, 700 strong, only two men on the sick list. The intercourse between the Russians and the Allies increases.

—A great attraction is the Russian band of 150, at Mackenzie. The other day, on playing the Russian National Anthem, every Russian took off his cap; and also when "God Save the Queen" was performed:—but the ave the Queen" was performed ;-but th English officers present did not pay the same