

Conference
done without
the Sultan
ian religion,
and glory of the
man, shall not
in Turkey, or
persecution on

Revolutions.

of the *Philadelphia*
have an account of two
revivals, both in situations of
distress and most hopeful in
character. The one is in the Uni-
versity of Oxford, Mississippi. One of
the professors, and about forty of the
students have been powerfully awakened,
and have been brought to a saving know-
ledge of the truth; and the number of
persons under serious impressions was
increasing. When we consider that
of these are aspirants for the office
of ambassadors for Christ, and teachers
of his flock, which He has purchased by
his blood, we can scarcely estimate the
consequences of this gracious outpouring
of the Holy Spirit. O! that the praying
people in our churches were more earnest
in their supplications to Him with whom is
the residue of the Spirit, for a work of re-
vival—an outpouring of the Holy Spirit
in its awakening and sanctifying influence,
both upon our colleges and congregations,
upon our ministers and students, and es-
pecially upon the Professors of our Col-
leges and Theological Institutes. Their
vocation is a high one, and their influence
upon the minds of their students is power-
ful and peculiar. Indeed, none but
such as have experienced it can fully ap-
preciate it. As far as human means are
concerned, they have the moulding and
the inspiring of the minds of the future
teachers of our country. How important,
therefore, that they themselves should be
taught of God—should be zealous for his
glory and filled with his spirit!

The other case is equally interesting
and no less hopeful. It is a *Female Sem-*
inary in Virginia. About thirty of the
pupils are said to have—as far as profes-
sion and conduct can bear evidence—
passed from death to life, and nearly all
in attendance are said to be under deep
impressions. We give an extract from
a letter written at the scene of the re-
vival:—"This was truly the work of God's
Spirit. There was no preaching at the
time. A Bible class had been taught in
the school, and there had been preaching
there sometime before, but no special ef-
fort had been made at that time. For
some time previous to Saturday, October
7th, there had been some serious
and some three or four had professed
conversion; but that day will long be
remembered by both teachers and pupils.
In the morning the teachers observed a
remarkable silence and solemnity, and
thinking that the Spirit of God might be
moving among them, they held a prayer-
meeting, which was attended by nearly
all the school; and this was followed by
others, which have, it is believed, resulted
in many conversions."

Present state of the War. THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

One of the most tormenting concomi-
tants of warfare—to those who are not ac-
tually engaged in the conflict—is, that
state of feverish anxiety in which the pub-
lic mind is continually kept. Every suc-
cessive mail may bring the news of a glo-
rious victory, or of a disastrous defeat,—
may tell us a tale surpassing the brightest
hopes, or realizing the most gloomy an-
ticipations of the faintest heart. We have
been expecting intelligence of the utmost
importance by the last Steamer from Eng-
land, and, to some extent, we have been
disappointed. The items of most impor-
tance will be found in another column.

Here, however, we may serve many of
our readers by laying before them, in a
few sentences, the actual progress made
since the celebrated battle of the Alma,
and the state of matters on both sides up
to the latest telegraphic despatches to
England.

On the 1st October the landing of the
siege materiel of the allied armies com-
menced, and preliminary operations—such
as the transport of guns and military
stores, digging trenches, erecting batteries,
&c., &c., kept them busily engaged until
the 17th. Thus sixteen days were occu-
pied in preparations for the siege. And
during that period, the Russians have been
doing nothing but idle. They have used their
respite to the utmost advantage both in
fortifying the city and erecting out works,
as well as by continually harassing the
besiegers with continual fire from their
forts, and with occasional sorties. And
on the morning of the 17th, when the fire
of the besiegers was opened, the guns in

the Russian forts and field-works were
found to outnumber those of both the
French and the English, there being but
117 of the latter to 130 of the former.—
By the latest accounts we learn, that the
bombardment had already continued for
fourteen days with great vigor and activ-
ity on both sides. Indeed, on the morn-
ing of the 17th, it seemed doubtful whe-
ther the Russians would not overmaster
their assailants. Several of the French
batteries were dismounted, and their ma-
gazine was blown up. At this time, how-
ever, the allied fleets did excellent service.
They stood in and assailed the seaward
forts, to which they appear to have done
considerable injury, and at the same time
they made a timely diversion in favor of
their countrymen on shore. From six
o'clock in the morning until late at night
during these fourteen days, a fearful can-
nonading has been kept up; still the ef-
fects have been by no means so decisively
as was at first anticipated. The breaches
made by the besiegers during the day are
in a great measure repaired in the night
by the Russians, who have inexhaustible
military stores at their command, and
who compel their women and children to
labor excessively. The ships sunk in the
mouth of the harbor, and the extensive
shoals that surround Sebastopol, greatly
impeded the operations of the combined
fleets. Still, notwithstanding all those
formidable difficulties, by the latest and
most reliable accounts, there are indica-
tions that the fall of Sebastopol is surely,
though slowly, approaching. The walls
of the forts and the outworks have been
sensibly weakened, especially those with
which the British are dealing. The garri-
son has also been deprived of its best men,
and of two of the most skilful and influen-
tial commanders. The loss of water, the
supply of which was cut off by the allies,
was beginning to be severely felt, and the
heaps of unburied dead which lay in the
streets of the city putrified the air, and
threatened a pestilence. While the suffer-
ings of the Russians are thus daily in-
creasing, the number of killed and
wounded in the camp of the allies is sur-
prisingly small, and their health much
better than could have been expected. It
will be remembered that the allies landed
their stores at Balaklava—about 8 miles
from Sebastopol; and as it was of the ut-
most importance that they should hold
communication with the seacoast at that
place, the whole line was fortified by a
double line of earthworks and five re-
doubts, 8,000 fresh Turkish levies, and
2,000 Scotch troops were placed in charge
of these defences. All seemed secure,—
no apprehension was apprehended. But sud-
denly, on the 25th, a body of Russians,
under General Liprandi, made an impetuous and desperate attack
upon these fortifications. The Turks, who
occupied the redoubts, after a brief resist-
ance, fled, panic-struck, to the plain, hav-
ing first attempted, ineffectually, to spike
their guns. The Russians obtained pos-
session of four of the redoubts, the artil-
lery of which they turned with murderous
effect against Lord Cardagan's light cav-
alry. The Scotchmen bravely stood their
ground till reinforcements arrived, and
the Russians were driven back, and two
of the redoubts were re-taken. On the
morning (26th), General DeLacy Evans's
division was simultaneously attacked, in
front and rear, by a *sortie* from the town,
and by Liprandi's detachment. Here
again, we are told, that after some desper-
ate fighting, the Russians were repulsed
with great slaughter.

Such is a summary view of the pro-
gress of the siege up to the 2nd of No-
vember, the latest date to which we
have any reliable intelligence. It is
enough to give our readers some idea
of the magnitude of the struggle upon which
our nation has entered. The progress of
the Allies is slow, but it does not appear
that there is on that account any room
for despondency. The nature of the
stronghold of Sebastopol is so peculiar,
that no exact parallel to the operations
against it is on record. The quantity
and efficiency of the munitions of war
brought into action by both of the con-
tending parties, exceed anything previ-
ously heard of. The siege of Sebastopol
and the invasion of the Crimea are but
the beginnings of a mighty struggle, in
which both parties are determined to put
forth their whole strength, and which but
fair to surpass anything known in the an-
nals of warfare.

To point out the crooked policy and
vainglorious conduct of the German Pow-
ers and the probable consequence would
now be interesting, but our space is up
and we must leave it for our next issue.

The convener of the Free Synod's
Romish Mission Committee begs to ac-
knowledge the receipt of 5000 tracts,
through the Rev. Murdoch Sutherland of
Pictou, from the Edinburgh Young Men's
Protestant Society, and hopes that such
liberality on the part of our friends across
the Atlantic, may stimulate the church to
increased exertions in this most impor-
tant work.

G. S.

Harvey

In our issue of the 10th inst. we
that has as yet been published in the
"Record" of the Free Church of Nova
the "Register" of the Free Church of
Church of Nova Scotia. We do not
the unhappy ecclesiastical body, and
Harvey. We do so, however, with
and after much serious reflection, we
to the path of duty. We do not
the trouble of consulting the
Churches, whose judgment we
men who love peace and justice,
have the unity and prosperity of
Great Presbyterian Family much at
heart; and the result is, that we feel it
to be our painful duty to publish the
whole matter. We would not add another
word, had it not been for a reference
made to us, in the Letter of the Rev. E.
Ross, as having first pledged ourselves to
publish that letter, and subsequently re-
fused to do so. We lay no claim to in-
fallibility. We may have erred both in
the "pledge," and in the subsequent re-
fusal. Still we cannot but think, that all
reasonable and candid men, upon the
calm perusal of our reasons for so doing
—as expressed in the appended letters—
will come to the conclusion that we acted
from a sincere desire to promote the peace
and unity, the harmony and prosperity of
the Presbyterian Family in general, and
of the two contending churches in par-
ticular.

For the same reason we declined also
publishing the "Notes of a short visit to
New Brunswick," and the other docu-
ments relative to this affair which ap-
peared in the "Ecclesiastical and Mis-
sionary Record of the Free Church."—
And we still entertain the opinion, that
then we had done what was our obvious
duty,—that the opening up of our columns,
at that time, to such communications,
would have been premature, and anything
but favourable to an amicable settlement
of the case, and that, if, (as we had sug-
gested,) the question in reference to the
church property had been brought under
the notice of the Presbytery of St.
Stephen's—the only Ecclesiastical court
of the Free Church competent to deal
with the matter—it would have received
due consideration and justice at their
hands, and in the end all parties concern-
ed would have been better satisfied.

Now, however, that both churches—in
their own particular denominational or-
gans—have given publicity to versions of
the case, which are not merely different,
but sadly contradictory, and as the great
majority of readers, on both sides, will be
able, thus, to see but one side of the case,
a strong prejudice, if not a bitter feeling
of animosity, which will afterwards be
very difficult to eradicate, would be the
inevitable consequence; our duty, there-
fore, to lay the whole matter before the
Presbyterian public, seems clear. And
it is in the fervent hope that, by so doing
—by giving a fair hearing—a full oppor-
tunity of "telling their tale" to both sides,
this unhappy result may be prevented,
and a better understanding produced, both
in reference to this and other matters,
that we now open our columns to both
parties.

In the outset it may be well to state,
that we shall not give publicity to any
letter, on either side, unless the name of
the author be appended thereto. We
would also earnestly hope, that all who
may be led to take part in this discussion
will be animated by the spirit of the Di-
vine Master whom they profess to serve,
and that in the end there may be no regrets
for having uttered sentiments, and made
use of expressions unbecoming christian
brethren. To us it is a matter of un-
speakable regret that two Presbyterian
bodies, so identical in principle, and so
assimilated in practice, should be found
thus spending their precious time and ta-
lents in contending against one another,
while they should be found side by side
bravely contending against the common
enemy. We had hoped for better times
and better symptoms for the future, times
of peace, of refreshing inter-communion,
and of combined vigorous efforts in the
cause of our common Lord. Nor do we
yet despair. Our hope is in God. He
can bring order out of confusion. The
hearts of kings are in his hand as the
rivers of water, He can turn them as he
pleaseth.

It is with unfeigned delight that we
now turn from this unpleasant matter, and
conclude with an extract from an article
which appeared in the last No. of the
*Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record of
the Free Church in Canada* on the sub-
ject of "Union among Presbyterians":—

"There is at the present time a great
and apparently a growing desire for a

union among the various branches
of the Presbyterian body. The matter
has been taken up in England. In Aus-
tralia it has been also taken up, and there
is no doubt that the three great Presby-
terian bodies soon being incorporated.
The Christian, and every honest
man must heartily wish for a
union so desirable and important.
We are aware that the subject
has attracted the attention of the Synod of
the Presbyterian Church and of
the Synod. The result has not
been very encouraging, but still
we hope that eventually misunder-
standings may be cleared up, and differ-
ences may be reconciled, and an honourable
and stable union formed. Having such a
hope, we regret that anything should be
published which might tend to produce
keenness of feeling, and make the differ-
ence which keeps the Churches apart
still wider."

"We agree with the Editor of the
Canadian U. P. Magazine, in earnestly
hoping and praying that soon we may see,
in the result of our efforts towards union
a blessed fulfilment, in part, of the pray-
er of Him who continually intercedes
with the Father that His people may all
be one."

For the Presbyterian Witness. New Brunswick Correspondence.

In accordance with Presbyterian ar-
rangements heretofore recorded in the
Witness, Mr. Millen has been settled at
Baillie, Mr. Smith at Harvey, and Mr.
Glass at Prince William. It is a painful
circumstance connected with the transla-
tion to Baillie that another important
sphere of labor has been vacated; but we
can now only hope, as we do most ear-
nestly pray, that the King of Zion may
overrule all events to his own glory.—
The sudden death of Mr. King cast a
deep gloom over our proceedings at Bail-
lie. I referred to him in a previous let-
ter, as "the venerable father of that young
and interesting congregation". Within
about two hours after the completion of
the induction services he was called hence.
This sad bereavement has, however, a
bright as well as a dark side. Our re-
vered friend and father having served his
generation according to the will of God,
did, as we most surely believe, fall asleep
in Jesus. I hope to send you some more
suitable notice of this great and good man.

I greatly enjoyed the visit to Harvey
and Prince William. Even a super-
abundant supply of rain could not wholly
damp those feelings of pleasure which are
produced in meeting old friends, and
sometimes, also, in making new ones. The
season, also, happily combined the useful
and the agreeable at Harvey. I had the
privilege of hearing a refreshing sermon
by Mr. Glass. He preached from Gal.
vi. 14, "God forbid that I should glory,
save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ";
and at Prince William I had the pleasure
of listening to another able, earnest, and
appropriate discourse. Mr. Turnbull
took his text from Psalm xxxii. 8, "I will
instruct thee and teach thee", &c. Amongst
other topics adverted to, he specially il-
lustrated the following: 1. The place and
use of human learning in the training of
a gospel ministry. 2. The necessity of
divine teaching. 3. The ministry thus
taught the divinely appointed agency for
the instruction of men, and the conversion
of the world. 4. The divine presence
necessary to the vitality and efficiency of
the gospel ministry. Both congregations
seemed to rejoice greatly in the prospect
of the enjoyment of stated religious ordi-
nances. Mr. Smith's labors are highly
appreciated.

At Prince William the congregation
met in a large and handsome building,
 lately erected, which contrives to pay the
double debt of a Church, and a School-
house. What interested and delightful
faces we saw there! The scene was
wholly new, and entirely agreeable. The
primeval forests had given place to a build-
ing sacred to the worship of God, and in
that building now for the first time, from
the primal apostolic constitution of Pres-
bytery, met the Presbytery of the bounds,
the young and somewhat sanguine Pres-
bytery of St. Stephen; its third meeting
this, under the like circumstances! Mem-
ory, too, was doing her work, awaking
in the minds of the "ancient men" affect-
ing reminiscences of father-lands not yet
forgotten nor unbeloved; whilst in the
case of those younger members who had
not seen the glory of the first house, hope
saw in the bright present the foreshadow-
ings of a still more auspicious future.—
Had the varied feelings elicited on the
occasion been completely developed, in-
stead of being, as might be, sup-
pressed, a scripture scene had almost been
produced, and the shouts of joy had
been mingled with the loud weepings of the
people. As it was, I saw many a glistening
eye, not those of feminine tenderness only,
but of manly strength; I found myself in

the presence of such scenes, and such scenes
compensated for the loss of the
cullies and the loss of the
sights now mingle with

I was much gratified to see the evi-
dence of the growing attachment
of the people towards our dear brother,
Mr. Glass. He is universally beloved and
respected. It was particularly pleasant
to meet him at the manse, along with oth-
er brethren of congenial tastes. He is no
surface man, but knows something about
men and things, besides being intimately
acquainted with the voluminous profes-
sional apparatus which fill the shelves of
his well selected library. He understands
farming, for example, at least that part of
it which relates to the employment of men,
the payment of money, &c., and no doubt,
whatever doubts others may irreverently
indulge on the subject, he lives in the full
and pleasing hope of some day coming
and literally bringing his sheaves with
him. We wish him joy of the pleasing
illusion. He understands also, it appears,
something about horse-flesh, at least if he
does not, I am at a loss to know how it is
that his risible propensities have been so
immoderately excited by the re-production
of the now somewhat stale narrative of
the errors and mistakes, in this depart-
ment, of some of his brethren. The same
remark applies very forcibly also to cer-
tain other gentleman. Granting that there
is a time for a little pleasantry, do let us
have something original, even should it
all be at the expence of a single individ-
ual; and especially let those who look down
on ignorance with pitying condescension,
give us some better practical proof of their
own equestrian lore than any we have
yet been privileged to witness.

Mr. Glass's residence owes much of its
attractions to its beautiful situation; and
more of them, doubtless, to other causes,
internal and domestic, by which the charms
of nature herself have been heightened.
When I first understood how greatly the
beauty of the landscape had recently from
certain causes been enhanced—with what
additional grace and majesty the river
now glided past—and with how much
more sweet affection the little islets seem-
ed to sleep on its peaceful bosom, I stood
aghast at finding myself at last in danger
of becoming an unwilling convert to the
Jeffrey-Alisonian theory of Beauty. But
the illusion was happy but short lived,
and my ancient reverence for the patrons
of absolute beauty, from Plato and Saint
Austin, down to Francis Hutchinson,
Cousin, and the enthusiastic author of
"Modern Painters" returned, never more
to be shaken. Let, thought we, the experi-
ment be made. Let a new residence a
few miles in the interior be found. Let
all the beauty-creating appliances be in
readiness. Let our friend carry with him,
sweetly blooming on their genial natal
soil, the Scotch roses, whose delicacy and
beauty we beheld with silent admiration.
Let him even, as there is something in a
name, call his new abode after the old,
Castle-Gordon. And what then? Why
even then, might it not be said of the
present sources of aesthetic delectation,
trajia fuit! Where, except on memory's
tablet, may then be found the gently-flow-
ing river? Where the blue curling smoke
which, as it now gracefully emerges from
that yellow-attired clump of trees, pro-
claims the near approach of one of those
little steamers which ever and anon make
their appearance?

I find I have wandered in this letter in
a somewhat unnatural manner, that is to
say, provided we adopt, as the standard of
judgment, the positive Philosophy of M.
Auguste Comte. I began rightly enough
with Theology; thence I should have
passed to Metaphysics; and then, having
shaken myself clear of these juvenile il-
lusions which still so unaccountably cleave
to the manhood of the world, I ought at
last to have alighted upon the *terra firma*
of Positivism. I have, alas! slightly de-
parted from this order, as I fear the great
world may still continue to do, even should
the ponderous quartos of the French phil-
osopher be multiplied. But *n'importe*,
it is written.

X.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*Harper's Ma-*
gazine for November, and the *Edinburgh*
and *Westminster Reviews* for October,
have been received from the Agency at
the American Book Store. We have
also received, through the same source,
two new Books, entitled "Ida May," from
the press of Philips, Sampson & Co.,
Boston, and "The Newsboy," from Mr.
J. C. Derby's establishment, New York,
—to which we shall refer more particu-
larly next week.