

Pastor from his organization to his death, a period of about thirty years. His life has been written by the present Pastor, Bro. Day, a worthy member of a worthy man. The Roger Williams, is without a Pastor just now. The Third Church is young but prosperous, and under the care of Bro. Church, as Pastor. The other is under the Pastoral charge of Bro. Scott, a colored man, and the church is of the same class. It was, I believe, in this church that Bro. J. B. Smith, our Missionary to the Pagitaves in Toronto, was prepared to occupy to advantage a field of usefulness. My engagements here prevent me from giving the attention I would like to subjects of general interest.

Prohibition in New York.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—Our city has been for several days in a state of considerable ferment from the passage of a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law, of which you have doubtless been informed. The newspapers are filled with its praise or its censure, and in the streets, workshops, or wherever one goes, it is sure to be the subject of conversation. That a large majority of the people of the state approve of the law is abundantly evident from their past action, but whether a majority of the people of this city do so at present may be questioned. Long and earnestly have the friends of Temperance in the "Empire State" struggled for the boon of Prohibition, and though failure has succeeded failure until they have become insured to disappointment, they have still labored on, confident in the justice of their cause, and trusting in him with whom is all power, till at last victory is theirs. They trusted in God, and their trust has not been betrayed; for in looking back upon the contest which has resulted so happily, it can be plainly seen that even the reverses which the cause of Temperance has appeared to suffer have been the means of its permanent advancement. A little more than a year ago a stringent prohibitory bill passed both branches of our Legislature, but not receiving the approval of the Governor, it failed to become a law. This was thought at the time to be a severe drawback to the cause of Temperance. Had this bill become a law, it would have gone into action in December last, about one month after our State election; consequently the friends of prohibition would have derived no aid from the law at that time, either by keeping men sober at the polls or by showing its results as arguments in favor of its continuance, while they must have borne whatever odium could have been cast upon the law by those interested in its repeal. It is not improbable that the result of so unequal a contest would have been a Legislature that would repeal the law and a Governor who would sanction the repeal. Had the law come in force at that time, it would not have been executed in this city, as we then had a Mayor who used all his power to extend the liquor traffic and to prevent even our free-and-easy license law from being enforced.

The friends of Temperance in our city also felt that they suffered a defeat in the election of our present Mayor, Fernando Wood, he being generally supposed to be opposed to a Prohibition law. However, his acts have proved that whatever may be his private opinions, he is ready to do his whole duty in enforcing every law. He has proved himself to be a thorough reformer and a honest high-minded man, and if now looked to as the one, above all others to enforce prohibition here. The ways of providence are not indeed like our ways, but are far better.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Temperance was held on Tuesday evening last at the Broadway Tabernacle for the purpose of congratulating each other upon the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Several eloquent speakers addressed the meeting, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Clay from New Brunswick who gave a brief but very interesting account of the labors and final triumph of the friends of Prohibition in your province.

But I have spoken too much, as though the triumph of Temperance was complete. This is wrong. A single victory, however brilliant, does not terminate a war, and our present triumph but furnishes the means by which the war upon alcohol may be prosecuted with more vigor. The hardest year's work for the Temperance men of New York will commence on the fourth of July next, when the law goes into operation. There is another subject, however, which is at this season more prominent in the minds of a large proportion of our citizens than even the liquor question, and that is the location of "home" for the coming year. All rears expire here on the first of May, and consequently at this season each one is anxious to secure the most advantageous location in regard to economy and convenience, and the words to let acquire an immense importance. If as much effort was put forth to secure a tenement in that "building of God, a house not made with hands," of which St. Paul speaks, as there is to provide a shelter for these ephemeral bodies, who would fall of heaven? But we are too much inclined to look upon our earthly residence as our home instead of a mere stopping place on our journey thither, too much governed by appeals to our senses, and not enough by reason.

Letter from Elder Gunter.

FREDERICKTON, April 24th, 1855.

Dear Brother.—It is my duty to inform you of the state of the cause of religion in this city since I last wrote you. Our meetings have been interesting and attended with profit. I have baptized five since I last wrote you, and the prospect is still encouraging. Our meeting-house on Sabbath afternoon's will not hold the congregation that attend. There is a good interest among the different denominations in this city; the Baptist and Methodist are sharing largely in numbers.

I have been thinking of making the churches at the East a visit, (if I can leave this part of the country,) as soon as the travelling is good; but how to leave this place I know not, unless some of our brethren will come and take my place.

Yours in Christian Fellowship,
JACOB GUNTER.

P. S.—I wish to say to the public who visit the city of Fredericton, that they will find the "Commercial

Hotel" a Temperance House, the proprietor, Mr. Geo. R. Atherton, having abandoned the traffic in Liquor, and his house is now governed on strictly temperance principles. I rejoice, therefore, that another temperance house will now be found in this city; and I hope also, that the friends of this cause will abandon the drinking places and patronize Temperance Hotels.

J. G.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. APRIL 27, 1855.

Death of our Mother.

We have just received a telegraphic dispatch announcing to us the death of our beloved mother, which event took place at Sussex, at 1 o'clock this morning, the 26th inst. She lived to the advanced age of 84 years, and her husband, our father, survives, aged 87 years. Her maiden name was Mary Foster; she was born in Machias, State of Maine, then a part of a British Province, and removed with her father and his family to this city, very soon after the American revolution commenced. She was married to our father in Sussex, nearly sixty years ago, and they lived on the same farm, and on nearly the same spot ever since. In early life she was brought to the knowledge of Jesus, but was not baptized until about fifteen years since. Throughout her long life we believe she maintained christian integrity, and although we have not yet heard the particulars of her last illness, yet we have no doubt but she was sustained through it by divine grace, and died in faith. The earliest remembrance we have of any thing, is our mother telling us that we "must be born again." We never forgot it, it followed us through childhood, and youth, and into mature years, and to the power of that "word of truth," we believe we owe our present salvation, and our hope of eternal life. While we per this short notice of her to whom alone we could say, "My Mother," how many incidents of childhood, and subsequent years, crowd in upon our thoughts, and which will for ever enshrine in our affections, the memory of her that gave us birth. May we be always prepared to meet her in heaven. Her funeral is to take place at Upper Sussex on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock. We of course shall be there if the Lord will.

SCENES DEATH.—We learn by a letter from Elder W. E. Bell, that Brother William Gibson, of Tobique, was instantly killed a few days since, by a blow of timber. Bro. G., we believe, was a faithful and devoted christian.

ANOTHER.—A young man about 20 years of age, by the name of George Allen, of Botsford, County Westmorland, while engaged in removing some obstructions from the wheel of a Saw Mill, was struck by what is called the Primus, and instantly killed.

How loudly do such occurrences as the above speak to the living, saying—Be ye also ready; and yet how few of the living lay it seriously to heart. Time! Oh Time! how precious it moments, how short, and how suddenly we may be cut off from it; and yet alas, how much of it is wasted! We sincerely pray the above solemn occurrences may be sanctified to the good of the interested survivors, and that all may recognize in them that necessary warning—"Prepare to meet thy God."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.—Some facts have recently come to light which favour the idea that Russia has had her eye fixed on some of the outlying empires of Asia; as well as those of Europe, and it is surmised that intrigue has been busy in efforts to "annex" them to her already overgrown territories. It appears that an Anglo-French squadron recently made an attack upon a Russian fortress called Petropolowski, situated on the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka; which fortress is regarded as the Sebastopol of the Sea of Ochotsk; but the squadron though mounting 200 guns, was unable to reduce it. That Sea washes the Northern shore of Chinese Empire, and stands to China, in the same relation that the Black Sea does to Turkey. It is surmised that the Russian Government, alive to the importance which the control of that sea would give to any attempt to obtain a standing in China, has built the powerful citadel alluded to, with a view among other things, to the ultimate possession of the Chinese empire. To strengthen this surmise it is said that the Emperor of China has retired into a part of his empire where, in consequence of the Russians having a right of navigation on the river Amoor, they have troops already stationed, and it is conjectured that he may obtain the aid of Russian forces for the recovery of his throne. With these surmises true, and such policy not interfered with, the Russians might become masters of China.

JAPAN.—There seems a prospect of having the Scriptures printed in the language of the Japanese at no very distant day. Dr. Ratzelheim, who is by birth a Hungarian Jew, and who for several years after his conversion to Christianity, ministered to a congregation in London, was sent out in 1846 as a missionary to the Jews in China, but by the overruling providence of God he was led to Loo Choo Islands, where he has since laboured and not only acquired a knowledge of the Loo Chooan and Japanese languages, but has framed a grammar and dictionary of them, and has translated the scripture into them both. Dr. Ratzelheim is now in New York, soliciting means to publish the Gospel in the Japanese language. He is represented as "a man of remarkable character, who has endured many trials and has seen one convert martyred by cruel beatings." How truly does God in ways unforeseen by us, and altogether beyond human comprehension, provide for the extension and spread of his "saving health among all nations."

OUR AGENT.—Our Agent and Colporteur, Brother T. O'Donnell returned to the City last week, from a laborious tour up the St. John River—a considerable distance above Wakefield, and also into a part of Maine. He desires us to present his sincere thanks to the many friends who kindly entertained and encouraged him in his work; and in behalf of the cause in which we are engaged we tender our thanks also. May God reward them. Bro. O'D., left again on Monday morning in the Steamer for Digby, to visit a part of Nova Scotia, in his capacity as Agent for our office.

THE WORK IN ST. JOHN.—Six persons more were baptized in Portland on Sabbath morning last, by Brother Taylor. Two were also baptized by Brother Noble, in Carleton.

THE RIVER OPEN.—The St. John river is now clear of ice, the first steam boat for this season went to Fredericton yesterday. To-day we learn one leaves for Woodstock.

Selected Paragraphs.

THE LATE CAAR AND THE BIBLE.—Having devoted himself to the Russo-Greek hierarchy, he came to be the very incarnation of their superstition. His first measures tended to repress all the movements made by the Emperor Alexander in favour of Biblical and missionary progress through his dominions. The Russian Bible Society was suppressed, its property seized, and the printing of the Scriptures in the language of the people forbidden under serious penalties. But in thus shutting up his subjects to the darkness of an apostate Church, he acted with much worldly wisdom, and even pensioned off the English agents of the Bible Society in Russia, so as to prevent on their parts any unavailing remonstrance or disagreeable exposure. It is a solemn and melancholy fact, that no Roman Pontiff ever laboured more industriously to keep the Bible from being read, than Nicholas of Russia has laboured to prevent the entrance of the Scriptures into those vast regions which owned his sway. But if he forbade the printing of the Holy Scriptures in the Russian language, and expelled the missionaries whom Alexander had encouraged, his thoughts were ever reaching forward to the consummation of that universal empire which has been the day-dream of every succeeding czar since the time of Peter the Great.

But great as was the power of Nicholas, his schemes depended, not on his own strength, but on the will of Him who is the Prince of the kings of the earth. It did not seem good to the King eternal, immortal, and invisible, that even in this world so great a criminal should pass unpunished. The cry of oppressed Poland, the tears of the exiles in Siberia, the Satanic falsehood of his diplomatic intercourse with other nations, the unrighteous aggression upon Turkey, aggravated by the guilt of religious hypocrisy, and, above all, the prohibition of Bibles and missionaries, have all come before the Lord of Sabaoth, in accumulated protest against the tyrant, and in a moment he is snatched away from the scene both of his ambition and disappointment.—London Record.

News from the Seat of War.

News from the seat of war, says the British Messenger, is just now the topic of the day. We lately received news about a young officer, which not a little gladdened us. He was surrounded by cholera. In his own regiment the mortality had been fearful; thirty-four of his men had died within eight days. The regiment was panic-stricken. Brave men, who would have marched firmly to the cannon's mouth, were quailing before this unseen foe. But this youthful officer was spending his days and nights in ministering to the sick and dying. As one after another was taken away to be buried, he was to be seen by the open graves, addressing the soldiers, and beseeching them to be reconciled to God—the strong arm joining in his prayers, amidst their sobs. And, in writing home to his friends, what he asks is, to pray, not that his young life may be spared, but that, in the midst of the terrible visitation, and amid the wild tumult of the battle-field, the men may be awakened to flee from the wrath to come. "Oh pray," he says, "that they may come to Jesus, and have life." That is the news. But we have something more to tell you about the young officer. Not long ago, he was living, like too many of his class, in total unconcern. The child of a Christiana mother, and brought up at her feet; the object of many tears and of many prayers, he had, after leaving her roof, allowed himself to remain for five years without a Bible. At last, one day he opened a Bible, which happened to be lying near him. The first words which met his eye were these:—"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." The words were carried with instantaneous and mighty power to his heart. "If this be true for ME, then," he exclaimed, after a pause of deep thought, "I shall henceforth, by God's help, walk as a blood-washed man ought to walk." And God has helped him so to walk. "If I never write again," are his last words in writing home, "remember, my only hope—my only confidence—my only assurance—is in the cross of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, in the certainty that his precious blood cleanseth from all sin." "words," he added, "as dear to me now as when first made the power of God unto salvation to my soul."

Thoughts on the Czar's Death.

My thoughts on the Czar's death," writes one to the British Messenger, "were not political. They ran in another channel." (1.) A sinner unchristian has entered eternity, and has gone alone to Judgment, and feels himself a cipher—one of millions upon millions—not more noticed than all these! (2.) A man has gone to Judgment, who in his day caused the death of at least half a million of his fellow-creatures! What art thou to this man? What a cry bursts from the astonished criminal! (3.) A king has gone to his account! Like a minister of the gospel, he was "a steward," and might have been an immense instrument of blessing. But his seventy millions of souls—whom he kept in darkness! from whom he took the Bible! What account of his stewardship can he render? (4.) A great blasphemer, boaster, tyrant!—he finds now the truth of that Scripture, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground that didst make the nations tremble!... Is this the man that did make the earth to tremble—that did shake kingdoms—that made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof? (5.) What are our thoughts on politics now! The light of eternity has shone, and how do war, and battle-fields, provinces laid waste appear? How now does he view the Greek Church and its hateful superstitions, that so blinded and deluded him, and ruined his soul? "Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver!" It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God, for our God is a consuming fire."

A depository for Bible and other religious books, in various languages, is about to be opened in the Frank quarter of Constantinople, as a branch of the similar establishment in Samsoul. A committee has been appointed to make necessary arrangements, and a room has been engaged in the main street of Pera, near the British Consulate. In connection with the book store, it is proposed

to provide accommodation for reading a few of the principal English and American newspapers, one or two of the French and Italian journals and some of the religious and secular periodicals published in Great Britain, America and on the Continent.

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIANIZED JEWS.—A convention of Christianized Jews is to be held in New York city in May next. A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that a prominent matter to be brought before the consideration of the convention is the return of the Jewish people to Palestine, and to take measures to co-operate with the Jews in England (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the Eastern world.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—An article in the Journal of Missions refers to various estimates of the population of the globe, and concludes a fair calculation of the same to be eleven hundred and fifty millions. The Journal thinks the following estimate, in round numbers, within the bounds of truth:

Roman Catholics,	170,000,000
Greeks,	60,000,000
Protestants,	85,000,000
All other Christian sects,	5,000,000
Total,	320,000,000

The remaining people of the globe are to be classed together as Pagans, or heathen idolaters. We have then this general summary of the four prevailing religions of the world:

Christianity,	320,000,000
Mohammedanism,	140,000,000
Judaism,	14,000,000
Paganism,	676,000,000
Total,	1,150,000,000

A BRAVE ANSWER.—During the ceremony at St. Peter's at the announcement of the immaculate conception, a Papal major having ordered his soldiers to kneel down, perceived that a French officer was standing, and commanded him to kneel. He declined doing it, which so irritated the major that he drew his sword to assail him. When the ceremony was over, the French officer, who was a Protestant, asked the Papal officer by what right he ordered him to kneel before the holy water. "I am commanded by my sovereign," was the reply. "Tell your sovereign," said the stern Huguenot, "that the French have no orders to receive from him, we being his protectors; and that, for myself, I only kneel to God."

THE BIBLE PREVENTED.—The Roman Catholic bishop of Toronto, in a recent address to his clergy, says that "Mary offered for our sins her only son, the light of the world, to be our priest and victim on the cross."

City and other Items.

THE Rev. James Porter, formerly Superintendent of Schools, and afterwards proprietor of the "Free Press," newspaper, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Health in this City.

AT a Meeting of the Parishioners of Trinity Church in this City last week, it was determined on making expensive improvements on the Church building, amounting to about £2000. The improvements to consist principally in the erection of a tower and steeple—enlargement of the building, &c.

ERIGIATION.—TYPHUS FEVER.—The Packet ship "Modeston," Delaney, master, arrived at the Quarantine station, last Saturday from Liverpool, with 110 passengers, thus classed—steerage 31 male adults, 22 female adults, 18 boys and 17 girls under 14 years of age, and three infants. In the cabin eight males and two females. This is the first passenger vessel of the season. Eleven of the passengers and one seaman have typhus fever; six of the cases are considered dangerous. Under the direction of the new Board of Health all the passengers were landed at Partridge Island on Sunday, and the ship came into port yesterday. One of the passengers, named Michael Dawson, aged 20 years, threw himself overboard and was drowned on the 17th instant, while in a state of delirium, arising from the fever.

No doubt every precaution will be taken by the new Board to prevent the introduction of this dangerous disease into the City.—Nid.

JURORS.—One of the most beneficial measures passed by the Legislature at its recent session, was the Act relating to Jurors. This enactment reduces the number of Jurors in civil causes to seven, and provides, that after a specified time spent in deliberation, a Verdict may be returned by five, if the whole seven cannot agree. The barbarous practice of confining a Jury without meat or drink during their deliberations, is also very properly abolished. This excellent amendment in the Law of Jurors, by reducing the number of Members in a Jury, and by dispensing with the necessity of absolute unanimity, will materially advance the cause of Justice, and enable suitors to obtain right and true judgement, in very many cases where, under the ancient system, one obstinate, unprincipled, prejudiced or personally interested Juror could frequently prevent the more righteous intentions of the majority, and render "the glorious uncertainty of the Law" an insupportable grievance. We could only wish, that another step in the right direction had also been taken by this Act; by adopting the recently established provision of the English Law, which enables Suitors, under certain circumstances, voluntarily to submit their cause to the decision of a Judge, without the intervention of a Jury at all. The Act of Assembly also provides increased payment for the services of Jurors.

A lady took up her lodging a few nights since at a Hotel in King-street. She had a child with her and on going out next morning left the child in charge of one of the persons belonging to the house, saying she would be back in a few minutes. Perhaps she forgot the address as she has not since returned.—Freeman.

FIRE AT ST. ANDREWS.—We understand that a fire took place at St. Andrews yesterday morning in the store occupied by Messrs. Beard & Vining of this city, which together with all the Dry Goods, &c., was consumed. We believe that the property was all insured.—News.