The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 6, 1857.

In the Way.

There is great importance to be attached to the words at the head of this article. There is not a man or woman on earth, that is not in some "way." And every "way" leads somewhere, and to every "way" there is an *end*. Abraham's servant said, "I being in the way, the Lord led me to the house of my master's brother." The success which crowned his journey he attributed to his being in the way—that is, in the right place, and at the right time; hence his meeting with Rebecca, and the subsequent happy termination of the important mission entrusted to him. That there are numerous and different ways, all occupied with travellers, is at once apparent. That their is a vast *moral* difference in these ways is also true; and this difference becomes more and more apparent as the travellers pursue their course.

To those who are acquainted with God's great chart of life, the end of each traveller is known by the course he persues. When the sudden death of a young man, whose only aim was pleasure, was announced to an aged christian, he solemly ejaculated "LOST!" And on being questioned on so strange a verdict, he replied.—"He was always in that way!" Alas! how many are in the way to be LOST! There course is downward; and though perhaps at present the tendency, with some, may seem but slow, they are notwithstanding in *the way*, every step in which not only brings them nearer the end, but also increases the velocity of their motion, and hence renders a change in their way more hopeless.—When we see young men making the Lord's day, a day of pleasure; riding, fishing, shooting, or in any similar amusements, or even making it a day of sloth and indolence, we are constrained to believe, they are in the way to ruin. When we see one who can drink, smoke, and swear, we are sure he is far advanced on the way to hell. When we hear a man ridicule religion, sneer at godliness, and know that he shuns the Lord's house, we are quite certain that he has hardened himself against God, and will not prosper. When we see an individual whose heart is on the world, whose conversation is more about his farm, his stock, his possessions, than anything else; who does not feel that he is God's steward, and that all he has God gave, and will call him to an account for it, we then feel that that man, (no matter what his profession may be,) is one that is laying up his treasures on earth, and is not rich toward God; and he is in the way of entailing a dreadful curse on his heirs, in the shape of unsanctified possessions. When we see young women frequenting improper places of amusement, such as theatres, balls, Sunday excursions, and deriving pleasure in other similar ways, we are sure they are in the way to be disgraced and ruined. When we see them fascinated by a gay young man who is much more indebted to the tailor, jeweller and hair dresser for a recommendation, then to his moral character, we are quite sure they are in the way to reap a bitter harvest of disappointment and sorrow.

When we see a company of young men, on the Sabbath day, (as we frequently do), standing at the corners of the streets smoking and jesting, we are certain that they are standing in the way of sinners, and will soon be sitting in the seat of the scornful. When we see parents more interested about the welfare of their children here, than they are about them hereafter, we are sure they are in the way of neglecting their salvation. When we see church members who love places of amusement, and the company of the vain, rather than the house of God, the meeting for prayer, and the social intercourse of believers: we are well assured that they are in the way of backsliding, and are wounding the cause of the Redeemer. When we see christians regular and devotional at the means of grace, saying by their practice, "let others do as they will, as for me, I will serve the Lord," we know that they are in the way to grow in the divine life, and become useful and happy christians. When we see persons, who are not professors of religion, regularly and attentively listening to the gospel, we think they are in a fair way to find "the pearl of great price."

Reader, permit us to ask, in what way are you? What is your course, and where will it end? Would it not be folly and madness for a traveller to perform a journey day after day without enquiring or knowing to what place the road lends in which he is travelling? Is it not madness for men to live without enquiring the end to which their course must bring them? What a man sows, he will also reap. If we sow to the flesh, we shall of the flesh reap corruption; if we sow to the spirit, we shall of the spirit reap life everlasting. What are you sowing?

Missionary.

A letter received from Elder S. Hartt, informs us of the continued labours of himself and Elder G. A. Hartley, the former in Coverdale, Albert Co; and the latter in Dover, Westmorland. Brother Hartt says: "I have spent Sabbaths in this place, (Coverdale) the cause particularly needed our care here, as well as in the churches below, that is, if we believe it is of God that we should sustain churches under our labor in this part of the Province; neither will it do to neglect them any longer as we have done. Sin already lies at our door somewhere, and there is no cause in righteousness why they should be any longer uncared for; we find it now difficult to encourage them to the battle after being so long neglected. Brother G. A. Hartly is doing well. His sacrifice, his faithfulness, and his care, for so young a man, is worthy of imitation; may the Lord make him more abundantly useful and strengthen him in the holy welfare! He has baptized four in Dover, and expects to baptize others this week. He is to release me from this place as soon as possible. The cause here is reviving as well as in other places where we have been. I have baptized two here, and are engaged to stay over next Sabbath. (March 1st.) I visited North River in company with Brother Wallace; things look prosperous there. He has again returned to baptize." . . . We rejoice to hear of the prosperity that has attended the labours of our brethren in the East, and we trust the inheritance which God gave us among them a few years since is not entirely forfeited.

New Version of the Bible.

It is well known to many of our readers that a new version of the Scriptures is in course of preparation by the "American Bible Union," whose head quarters is in New York. The same object is contemplated by a party in England, but has so far met with most determined, and in our opinion, justifiable opposition, from many eminent British christian. At a meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society held in that city a few weeks since, Lord Panmure occupied the chair; and in the course of his opening address gave utterance to the following eloquent and truthful language, which we heartily endorse:—

We have heard talk of in this country, and we have seen absolutely put into practice in the United States of America, a scheme for what is called a new version of the Bible. Now, feeling very strongly on the subject, I take this opportunity of publicly stating my opinion, that any such scheme is fraught with the utmost danger to the Protestant liberties of this country—nay, it is fraught with danger to the Protestant religion itself. If I look to America, I am happy to find that the scheme there has been, I might almost say, utterly abortive. It is quite true, and every man must admit, that there are perhaps some slight things—some mistranslations, slight in themselves, and not affecting any great principle—which might be corrected in a new translation of the Holy Scriptures, but they are so slight in comparison with the danger of letting in those who would make alterations, partly from the criticism of erudition, partly for the purpose of getting in dogmas of their own, that I think it would be the most dangerous and most disastrous thing that could occur to this country if we were to permit those words to be tampered with which have been household words in many a pious family for upwards of 300 years, and I hope will be the household words of all the families of the world before 300 years elapse. If we were to allow those holy words to be tampered with, we should be in the greatest danger of shaking our Protestant institutions to the foundation. We have some old landmarks, and the Bible is the greatest of these, and, rather than risk the removal of these great landmarks of our Protestant institutions I would submit to those little imperfections which may exist in our present version, leaving it as part of the calling of our ministers to study the Holy Scriptures in the original tongues, to fit them to explain to those who sit under them wherein those little differences exist. I am quite certain of this, that if we had not an authorized and confirmed version of the Holy Scriptures, we should never have arrived at this day with Protestantism so thoroughly and staunchly established as it is in this country at present. Therefore, I do hope, that if any agitation is made in this country for the purpose of disturbing the present authorized version of the Bible, the Christian community will rise up as one man in its defence, and will maintain it intact, seeing it is so dangerous to touch it.

ORDINATION.—The ordination of brother W. M. Knollin took place at Greenwich, on Monday inst. Elders Wayman and Noble were the Ministers present, and officiated in the solemn and important service. We learn that a large and attentive congregation was present. We commend our young brother to the prayers and confidence of our churches;—he embraced religion in very early life, (at the age of 13 years, we believe,) and has since maintained an irreproachable profession; and is therefore entitled to the esteem and confidence of all.

TEA MEETING.—A correspondent informs us that a tea meeting is to be held in the village of Oromocto on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th inst., the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the laudable purpose of purchasing Libraries for the Subbath School in that place. Tea on the table at 7 o'clock.

The Press.

MR. G. W. DAY the Printer of the *Intelligencer* issues no less than *seven* papers per week from his office, and one monthly beside. These are as follows:—The *Religious Intelligencer* (about 4700 copies) on Friday; the *Christian Visitor* (about 4100 copies) on Wednesday; the *Colonial Presbyterian* (about 1200 copies) on Thursday, formerly on Saturday; the *Leader*, morning edition, (about 3900 copies) on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and a weekly edition on Friday; the *Casket* (about 6,000 copies) monthly. The influence of these papers over the Province must be immense, and while they retain their existence, it will be pretty hard to go back to the old days of exclusiveness in Politics. The religious portion of them will do battle against all invasions of religious rights, as well as point their readers to the glorious redemption which is in Christ. Mr. Day's enterprise as a Publisher is without precedent or parrallel in this Province.

New Publications.

THE BULWARK, *or Reformation Journal*, for February is received, and is as usual filled with sound and instructive articles on the true religious and social condition of man. Persons who wish to be informed on the acts and bearings of Popery would do well to secure this journal.

THE PICTORIAL SUNDAY BOOK.—Part 33 is before us, beautiful and interesting as usual. For sale by R. Hunter, Market Square.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.—Part 16 of this valuable historical work is received, containing two beautiful engravings of the bombardment of Odessa. The history is brought down to the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of the French in London. For sale by R. Hunter, Market Square.

THE METHODIST MAGAZINE, for February, is received. It is ably conducted, and deserves the patronage of the Methodist churches.

THE GENESEE FARMER, for February, is before us. A valuable and cheap monthly which every farmer in New Brunswick ought to read.

The ladies' hoops are doomed. It is announced that the ladies of fashion in England and France have resolved to discard them, and that the Empress Eugenie recently appeared in public, hoopless. We may therefore expect to see the enormous proportions of our fashionable American ladies reduced to a more slender standard before many months.

Notes and Gleanings.

The Curse of Avarice.

The recent enormous increase of crime in both England and America, has led reflecting minds in both countries to investigate the cause; and it is generally agreed that the mad desire after wealth and show, created principally by the large increase of gold from California and Australia is one great cause of the present state of public morals. The following from an article in the N. Y. Observer on this subject is instructive:—

First and foremost, we do not hesitate to name the lustful spirit of gain that pervades the public mind, as one of the grand, exciting causes. Its influence is to be considered, not merely in leading the young man or the old man on from one step of doubtful propriety to another, until the barrier has been overleaped, and some astounding fraud has been discovered; or in tempting the highway robber to demand his neighbor's purse. This inordinate spirit of gain has a far more potential influence. It is everywhere. It permeates the public mind; it debauches the public sense; it is holding up Mammon as a God to be worshipped and served, and the fruits of this idolatry are everywhere becoming visible. Let any one of our business men—even those whose honor and integrity no one thinks of impeaching—just step aside for a moment, as the crowd are passing by, and watch them, all eager upon their various purposes of gain. Let him see the multitude (not a few) rise from their restless couches, and rush to their places of business; let him look at them as they fill up the hours of the day with the calculations and the labors of trade; let him see the absorbed energy that is devoted to these pursuits; let him watch the multitude as they return at night to their homes, not to enjoy domestic ease, but to keep up the same feverish excitement, and to be down to feverish dreams, and he cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that this pursuit is too engrossing for such an object, and for the mind itself. Such a mad pursuit of wealth is a perversion of the powers of the human soul, and must have a demoralizing influence upon society. The evil is felt by the whole community, and we have not a doubt that, in the present state of things, we are reaping some of its fruits.

Length of Eternity.

An eminent writer makes the following computation on the length of eternity. How fearfull the thought, that during the ceasless ages of unbounded futurity, you and I reader, must have a coucious existence in weal or woe:—

"Suppose, some little insect so small as to be imperceptible to the human eye, were to carry this world by its tiny mouthfuls to the most distant star the hand of God has placed in the heavens. Hundreds of millions of years are required for the performance of a single journey. The insect commences upon the leaf of a tree, and takes its little load, so small that even the microscope cannot discover that it is gone, and sets out upon its almost endless journey. After millions and millions of years have rolled away, it arrives back again to take its second load. Oh, what interminable ages must pass before the one leaf be removed! In what period of coming time would the whole tree be borne away? When would the forest be gone! And when would that insect take the last particle of this globe, and bear it away in its long, long journey? Even then, eternity would but have commenced. The spirit then in existence would still look forward to eternity, endless, unchangeable, illimitable, rolling before it. Oh, the mind sinks down perfectly exhausted with such contemplations. Yes? our esistence runs parallel with that of God. So long as he endures, so long shall that flame which he hath breathed into our bosom glow, and burn; but it must glow in the beauty of heaven, or burn with lurid flame and unextinguishable woe!"

London Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 13, '57.

The meeting of Parliament has again bro't the political and fashionable world into London. Her Majesty did not open the House in person, owing to the predicted "interesting event" just approaching; and taking advantage of their Royal Mistress' absence, the Government might be said to have put into the mouths of the commissioners a speech more than usually vague and jejune. Domestic matters were hardly alluded to, and yet these are the subjects of most concern, and those too, on which Parliament is bestowing its most careful consideration. Sir Geo. Grey has submitted a Bill on the Convict question, the terms of which seem not to excite either strong sympathy or disapproval. Transportation in the worst offences is to be resumed, but improvements in the whole penal system are promised and provided for. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opens his budget to-night, and will resign; it is confidently said the extra was 9d. on the Income Tax. The Army and Navy estimates which show a great reduction on the past two years, will allow of this, and this sop to the rate-payers of the country will probably keep the Administration in office till the Elections are declared. The motion book of the Commons is covered with notices, having respect to all sorts of topics—among others, on Church-rates and the Beer-houses. Sir. W Clay again assails the former evil, which yields about half a million a year, and Mr. Hardy has introduced a Bill to prevent the Excise granting any new licenses for the sale of beer without a Magistrates' Certificate similar to the one now required for the sale of wine and spirits. Beer houses, of which there are 4,400 in England and Wales, had their origin in 1830, when under the delusion of weaning the people from ardent spirits, facilities were extended on the sale of malt-liquor—a great mistake which none have deplored more sincerely than some of those by whom it was committed. Mr. Hardy's bill, if it becomes law, will only do a little to remedy the present evils of the liquor traffic, but that little will be worth having, and all the better if a rider gets tacked to it, closing all cricking-houses at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. There has been no set debate in either House on the Foreign Policy of Government, but a scene, thrice rejected, has taken place between Lord Palmerston and Mr. D'Israeli, as to the existance of a secret treaty by which France has guaranteed to Austria her Italian dominions. Lord Palmerston, who should know, denies all knowledge of such a treaty, but Mr. D'Israeli won't take a negative, and curiously wishes that his information cannot be fallacious. A number of pending elections have been decided within the last few days. Mr. Waguelin, the Governor of the Bank of England has defeated Mr. Andrews, the local favorite of Southampton; Sir W. Codrington has beaten Edward Sleigh at Greenwich, and at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Kennard has distanced Mr. Seeley, chiefly it is thought, because the latter was unsound on the Subbath Question.

The members of the House of Commons have assembled in considerable force, in expectation of warm disputes. Some on-dits have fallen through. Lord John Russell is not transferred to the Peers, and the coalition of Peelites and Tories has not been consummated. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. D'Israeli, however, have been more at ease than formerly, and an early political marriage is seen by the events, "looming" in the distance. The Speaker keeps his seat roughly, after, it is said, 18000 hours of sitting and silence—no small achievement in these restless and loquacious days.

The convocation—the two estates of the Church of England hierarchy has met and adjourned after some smart debating but nothing definite. The bishops here discussed and condemned the "sure and certain hope" clause of the burial service, and the inferior clergy have been touching on that inflamable proposal of the admission of the laity among them.

The Edingburgh *Review* has an able article on the subject of Convocation, probably from the pen of the Rev. W. J. Corrybeare, in which the notion of conferring active powers in the Convocation as was constituted is strenuously opposed. A realy interesting meeting was recently held in the depths of low London life, in the St. Peter's district of Stepney, at which the Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone patronized most lovingly.—Both these dignitaries, with Mr. Maurice as coadjutor, gave their sanction to the plan of the district, clergymen who uses the same building for Sunday church service, which is used on week days for a children's school.—We shall no doubt, see the idea embodied and multiplied all over London, under the name of School churches, and with pleasing results we cannot but desire. In fact, however, the weekly meetings of the city infirmaries have been of a similar character, the same men doing several kinds of duty. It is no compliment to the establishment as a national institution that we should wonder at and admire her adoption of a plan so palpably reasonable and efficient.

The friends of cheap literature are in expectation that the remission of the paper duty will set the wheel of knowledge free from one of its numerous checks. The state derives about a million sterling from the tax, but if it can be put down, no lack of willing heads will be found to do it. One publisher was obliged to give up a serial which was circulating 60,000 copies, because the paper tax left him without profits. Publishers, authors, and the public will all reap the benefit of untaxed paper. Trade and Commerce are in a healthy state. The loomes of our factories made up in one year an enormous amount of cotton, and the only fear is, that the cotton supply will be inadequate to the demand. The Government is being prepared to encourage the growth in India, and by an extensive cultivation of it there several great aids would be gained at once. The new education scheme is being warmly supported by the great manufacturers of the North—some of whom, are no doubt selfish and cruel, but not all. Such men as the Crossleys of Halifax, who have just offered to build an independent College, costing £20,000 are not few and far between. Writing of colleges reminds me that the presidency of New College, St. John's Wood, has been offered to Rev. J. Stoughton, (Dr. Vaughan's successor at Kensington, in London) who has the offer still under reflection. Mr. S. was chairman of the Congregational Union at its two last stormy sittings, and in the author of several works evincing a cultivated, ingenious, and philisophic mind.

The merchants of liverpool have been complimenting Sir J. McNeil, one of the Crimean commissioners, and blaming the Government that no mark of honour conferred upon them. His colleague, Col. Tulloch, has also written a bosh in answer to the Chelsea Commission. Lord Palmerston has been questioned on the subject, but he gave no hope that the Government could show peculiar respect to the men whose honest and able labors will prove a terror to incompetent generals in times to come. Lord Cardigan has raised a plaint in the House of Lords of injustice done him, and has got laughed at for his trouble. The United Societies of Edinburgh University have shewn their regard for Sir J. McNeil, by electing him their rector over the head of Lord John Russell. The noble lord, by the way, is said to lose fat—on maccaroni, say the wits, and Sir J. Graham, who was reduced by a dangerous operation, is stronger than before. I should have stated that at the opening of Parliament, the new clock bell, Big Ben, was put in motion. The wags would have it that his deep resonances betokened the death of the present Parliament. How he sounded to those under him I cannot tell, but at a distance he makes a semi-sharp mellow noise, which seemed to fill the air.

Lord Tempest Vane is not yet lost sight of, the latest of him being, that in endeavouring to repeat, at Sunderland, his lecture about the war, he got entangled and broke down, amid protecting cheers. He appears as little fitted for the desk as for the barrack; neither Minerva nor Mars has any pity upon him. I regret that a more distinguished man, and a truly popular lecturer, Mr. Thackeray, has been taken suddenly ill during the delivery of his "Four Georges," at Halifax. This misfortune has happened to him before. He was invited "to stand" for Greenwich, but declined, as he had engagements, he said, that would bring him in four thousand pounds. He didn't wish to buy the honours of an M. P—ship at too dear a rate, and he was a wise man, a wiser than he makes Colonel Newcome, one of the finest creations of his imaginative genius.

Ultra peace men are trying to stir up an agitation on the Persia and Chinese question, yet, without much success. They—that is the questions—will be fully discussed in Parliament, and I should say that the Government, which takes high ground on both will have a large majority in both Houses, if, indeed, the debate lead to a discussion. The feeling is generally deffined that China ought not to be suffered to trifle with us, and violate the treaty of 1842 with impunity. Poor China! it exhibits, as some one has said, the spectacle of an empire falling to pieces. Nicholas' "sick man" was not the sultan, but the celestial emperor above one or more symbols, have become shorn of their strength and glory.

Temperance must not be overlooked. Scotland has been put into a fever by the lectures of Dr. Laycock, a university professor, who was invited by the Edinburgh Abstinence Society to give two addresses on the subject of temperance. In the second of these he made a bitter attack on the Maine Law. Dr. Lees has answered him in the Music Hall with great applause.

The United Kingdom Alliance has held its third monthly meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, which was addressed by ministers of religion only. The proceedings were intensely interesting.

How are your temperance and prohibition forces? Not discouraged or disorguinised I hope. Had we to rely only on human aid, how would the friends of truth sink beneath the burden and heat of the day. But with our hand upon our work, and our eye lifted up to heaven, the weakest may be strong in the smile and canscious favour of the Most High. By His good pleasure, if we can do nothing against the truth, we may do something for it, and, together with the present recompense of a good conscience, partake of the believing harvest of a divine reward.

B.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—With respect to the treaty mentioned by Mr. Disraeli as existing between France and Austria, Lord Palmerston has stated that the only treaty Mr. Disraeli could, by any possibility refer to, was one of a purely military and non-political nature. Some not over courteous remarks seem to have been exchanged between the two and the subject dropped.

Mr. Cobden has given notice that he will move—Firstly, that the House of Commons has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities on Canton River, and without expressing any opinion how far the Chinese Government afforded cause of complaint by the non-fulfilment of the treaty of '42, considers that the papers laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent proceedings resorted to with respect to the case of the Arrow. Secondly,—That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the state of British Commercial relations with China.

The seamen at Hull are on a strike, they want four pounds a month to America.

Governor Darling of Newfoundland is appointed Governor of Jamaica, and Sir Alexander Bannerman of Newfoundland.

FRANCE, *Paris*, Thursday 12th.—A madman attacked the Empress to-day. No arms were found upon him. He declared that his intention was merely to embrace her!

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid announces the discovery of arms and ammunition in one of the theatres, upon which the proprietor was instantly arrested.

SWITZERLAND.—Paris is now definitely named as the place of conference on the Neufchatel question, and which will meet probably early next month.

NAPLES, Feb. 12.—The Council has decided upon declaring Naples a free port; also a liberal revision of the customs tariff. A proclamation is in circulation, calling upon the people to avenge the death of Agesilao Milano.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.—An article appears in the *Moniteur* on the union of the Danubian Principalities, and has exited much attention. The Vienna *Presse* says—"The mask has now been laid aside, and the question of the Principalities is to be made an affair of the highest importance. The declaration of the *Moniteur* will give fresh vigor and courage to Russia, for the union of the Danubian Principalities will be the first great step towards the breaking up of Turkey,—it will be a positive encroachment on the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and an act of hostility towards the powers which closed up the land and sea routes from Russia to Constantinople. The *London Times* says, in a leader, that the satisfactory settlement of the questions relating to the Danubian principalities cannot but be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as appeared a few days since in the *Moniteur*. The *Times* regrets that the French government should have a second time allowed itself to be influenced by the representations which Russia, in accordance with her national policy, has not ceased to make. The interests of Europe demand that the status of these provinces during centuries shall be still preserved, and that no political experiment shall be tried on so valuable a subject. It will be the duty of England to declare positively against any tampering with the integrity of the Turkish empire, and to act with firmness, in support of the resolution she has taken.

PERSIA.—Our foreign news is not of a definite or reliable character. The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes some details, for which it must be responsible, relative to the movements of the Persian troops. The Court of Teheran was aware of the departure of the British squadron for the Persian Gulf long before its arrival, but it did not expect its territory would have been invaded without the usual preliminary declaration of war. In order to be prepared for all events, the Shah had formed a corps of 30,000 men, intended to act in the southern part of the empire. Such was the position of affairs when he heard at the same time of the arrival of the British expedition and the capture of Bushire. On hearing this news the Shah assembled the Divan, and it was resolved that the corps commanded by Mirza Mehemed Khan should move forward and take a position to cover the province of Farsistan, of which the English had occupied the coast in such an unexpected manner. On the 7th of January, Feizah Khan, who commands the first division of the army of the south, quitted Kashan, his head-quarters, by orders received from Teheran, with his first brigade, to proceed to the defile of Zindjeran; on the frontiers of Farsistan. At the same time he commanded Emineh Khen, who commands the second brigade of his division, who was at Hamadan, to march to the same place and join him. Those orders were punctually executed, and by the last accounts the two generals were together on the 14th of January in the Province of Farsistan, whither Mirza Mehemed Khan was hastening at the head of two other divisions." We learn by telegraph from Paris, conveying news from Constantinople to the 7th instant, that the English, under CHAMBERLAINE, have entered Cabul, marching with an Affgan army, under DOST MAHOMMED, at Herat. An advancement of seven months' men from Bombay had arrived at Bushire. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* (second edition) says:—"I have reason to believe that Russia will not con-

[illegible] in advising Persia to resist the demands of England. It is quite possible that she will shortly reach the Persian Envoy [illegible] a conciliatory character. France desires peace and Russia wishes to be on good terms with this country, for reasons easily imagined." A Vienna correspondent of the *Weser Gazette* affirms that England has accepted the mediation of France in the Persian dispute. This is the sum of [illegible] information on the subject: how far it is well founded, time and the progress of events alone determine.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, in answer to a question on the subject, Lord Palmerston deprecated a discussion: and could assure the house that the ministry were most anxious to conclude a peace, if it could be done upon terms which would, at the same time, guarantee the continuance of peace and security the objects of the war, Lord J. Russell said the course taken by government appeared to him unusual; but, nevertheless, the position of affairs at present was one which required forbearance upon the part of the house. Mr. Gladstone said it would be difficult for the house at present to enter into a discussion on the grounds of the Persian war; at the same time he thought the house had a right, if so inclined, to pronounce an opinion upon the conduct of government in entering upon the war; but, in order to enable them to do that, they must wait for the papers being laid on the table. Mr. Disraeli admitted the subject required forbearance; at the same time the house must use its judgment, or might continue to prosecute the war under the head of pending negotiations. Mr. M. Gibson said government ought, immediately upon the meeting of parliament, to have given information as to the origin of the war.

INDIA.—*Trieste Feb.* 13.—It is said that the Persians were contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city. General Outram and his staff sailed from Bombay on the 16th of January. Government was preparing the immediate despatch of reinforcements, to form a second division for services in Persia. Several interviews had taken place between Dost Mahomed and Sir John Lawrence, but the nature of the communications had not transpired.

CHINA.—Dates from Hong Kong, to the 3d December, state that all the foreign buildings in Canton had been burnt and pillaged. Admiral Seymour had been throwing hot shot into Canton, but at the latest date had ceased hostilities. He was strengthening his position. The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong. The troops were about to be sent from India. The loss at the Lorcha Arrow had been taken by the Chinese, who were said to have mutilated the master.

The steamer Thistle, towing the lorcha Arrow, was attacked by two hundred junks, but was obliged to abandon the lorcha with her colors.

The bad feeling against the British was spreading to the other ports. It was reported that the Emperor was desirous of peace, but that the Cantonese were uncontrollable.

TIMBER.

Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay, Liverpool, Feb. 13, say, since our Annual Circular, dated Jan. 1, 12 vessels, timber laden, have arrived from N. America, 9 from St. John and 3 from other ports. They quote

Red Pine St. John 18 in. asd.		1-8 a 1-9
" Miramichi	- -	1-3 a 1-4
" Bay Chaleur	- -	1-4 a 1-5
" Nova Scotia & P. E. Island		none
Deals, Spruce, per Standard Hd.		
" St. John	- -	£7 15 a £8
" Nova Scotia	- -	7 a 7 17s 6d
Staves, St. John and St. Andrews—Ash		
Red Oak, none.		
" Nova Scotia, none.		
Oars, Ash—none.		
Lathwood per fathom	- -	£4 10 a £5
Railway Sleepers, Hackmatac		9 10x5 3a 6
" " " " "		9 9x4½ 3
" " " " "		9 12x6 5

DOMESTIC.

FIRE IN CARLETON.—On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in Carleton, being occasioned by filling a fluid lamp, in a liquor store belonging to Mr. McLellan, Cornelius Sullivan, and before the flames could be extinguished no less than four liquor and other grocery stores were destroyed. These belonged to, or were occupied by the following persons, viz.: Cornelius Sullivan, —— Sullivan, —— Mahoney, —— White, widow, and Andrew Nameo.

At half-past 4, A. M., a second fire took place in Carleton, and consumed another liquor and grocery store. This latter was situated on Union-street.—*Visitor.*

RAIL ROAD IRON.—The "Queen Esther" and the "Herald" arrived from New York on Friday last having between them 2183 bars of iron for the Railway.

The "Catherine Brown," and schooner "Franklin," have also arrived with Railway chairs. The trade is favourable to progress.—*Ib.*

On Wednesday afternoon, as two boys named Thompson were grappling near the Fish Market steps, they brought up a bag, in the bag a box, and in the box the body of a dead child. From the appearance of the body, it must have been in the water considerable time in the water.—*Freeman.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—The brig "Ann Eaton," which sailed hence on Thursday for Cardenas, put back the same evening, in consequence of one of the crew named McCarthy, having been dangerously wounded with a knife by a shipmate named Henry Truscott. McCarthy is said to have been called into the forecastle by the accused and treated to a glass of grog, when the latter without provocation, struck McCarthy with his fist, and afterwards stabbed him with a knife in four or five places. The wounded man was taken to the Marine Hospital yesterday, and Truscott was committed to jail. The brig sailed again in the afternoon.—*Courier.*

Last evening the dead body of a child was found by the police under a house, No. [illegible] Charlotte-street, occupied by Frederick Jan[illegible]. It was in a basket, and wrapt in an old blanket. It was thought from the appearance of the body that it lay there but a very short time before it was discoverd.—*Freeman.*

Burial Case.

GREENWICH, K. C., March 32 1857.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to inform you of some circumstances connected with the funeral of Mr. Jackson, which took place at Oak Point on the 21st ult. Mr. J. came from England about 35 years ago with his family. Some years after, his brother-in-law and wife came also. They since died, and were buried in the grave yard at Oak Point; also one or two of Mr. J.'s grand-children. The son of the deceased Mr. Jackson supposed that no one would wish to prevent the remains of his father from laying beside his relatives. But when the funeral porcession arrived at the gate of the grave yard, they found *it chained and locked with a pad-lock!* They were accordingly obliged to pass the corpse of the deceased *over the fence* to the grave, and the funeral service were performed by the Rev. D. [illegible] Currie *in the highway!* Mr. Jackson was a respectable inhabitant of this place, 85 years of age, and for the last twenty years, was a worthy member of the Methodist Society. Strange to say, this gate was never seen locked before, and stranger still the lock and chain were removed a day or two afterwards. as I have not been on since.

Yours &c.,

NO FRIEND TO SUCH TYRANNY.