

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

MR. EDITOR.—Many fatal accidents happen from clothes catching fire, most of which might be prevented, were the two following simple facts universally known and in such cases applied. *That flame has a tendency to mount upwards; and, that air is essentially requisite for supporting it.* When the clothes of females take fire, as the fire generally begins at the lower parts of their dress, so long as they continue in an upright posture the flames naturally ascend, and meeting with additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful in proportion; whereby the neck, the head, and other vital parts of the body are liable to be most injured; and, by running from one part of the room to another, as is most frequently the case, the air gains free access to every part of their apparel, and feeds the increasing flame. In such cases the sufferer should instantly throw her clothes over her head, and roll or lie upon them, in order to prevent the ascent of the flames and the access of fresh air. When this cannot conveniently be effected, she may still avoid great agony and save her life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor and rolling herself thereon. Though this method may not, in every case, extinguish the flame, it will to a certainty retard its progress, and prevent fatal injury to the vital parts. When assistance is at hand, the by-standers should immediately wrap a carpet, a hearth-rug, a great coat, or a blanket, around the head and body of the sufferer, who should be laid in a recumbent position, which will prove a certain preventive from danger.

H. B.

Salisbury, March 14th, 1852.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!
(By Telegraph to the Reading Room)

The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and brings 60 passengers; among those who landed at Halifax are Messrs. R. Wright, J. L. Inches, and W. B. Nicholson, of this City.

Cotton was in active demand, and prices had advanced fully an 1/4th of a penny. Sales of the week, 77,540 bales.

Breadstuffs were generally quiet. Wheat and Flour had slightly declined. Indian Corn was in limited demand.

Sugar—Sales moderate, and prices unchanged. Coffee was very quiet but not lower. Tea but little enquired for.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was healthy. In Manchester, goods and yarns were in demand at improving prices.

Freights to all ports in the United States had advanced. Emigrants came forward more freely, and passage rates are 10s. higher.

The Bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,239,024. Discounts were easy at former rates. The Consol market had improved, and prices on the 5th closed at 97 1/2 to 97 3/4 for money and account.

The Anti-Corn-Law-League had been revived. Large meetings for the purpose of resuscitating the body had been held at Manchester and Leeds. At the former City, subscriptions to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been made.

The re-election of the new Ministers, whose seats had become vacant in the House of Commons, was going forward. Sir John Packington, the Colonial Secretary, and Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, had been returned. Lord Henry Lennox, a Lord of the Treasury, had also been re-elected. The speeches of all these gentlemen were very cautious as to free-trade, throwing the consideration of the question overboard for the present, and looking to the results of the next General Election as a justification for interfering with the Commercial policy of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The new Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, had taken his seat in the House of Lords, as Baron St. Leonards.

Among the failures of the week at Liverpool was the House of Wm. Sharp, merchant and shipowner.

The Shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th February, have just been issued, and exhibit a total failure of all the evil predictions that attended the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

IRELAND.—The Earl of Clarendon has taken final leave of Ireland. Lord Naas, one

of the new Ministry, was to be opposed in his re-election for Kildare.

FRANCE.—The elections were progressing favourably to the Government. Here and there a member of the opposition was returned, but that was all.

The Bank of France had reduced the rate of interest to 3 per cent. Railroad Shares and Bonds will be discounted as commercial paper.

The re-organization of the National Guards was going forward.

Gen. Cavaignac has been elected for the third, the most important district in France. Of 120 elections in the Provinces, only two belonged to the opposition.

ITALY.—The *Opinione* quotes a letter from Milan of the 25th ult., stating that the police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travellers. With rare exceptions, they are not permitted to sojourn more than 24 hours in Lombardy.

RUSSIA.—An official letter from the Foreign Office of March 2d, states that the Emperor of Russia had given instructions to the authorities on the East coast of Siberia and the North-West coast of North America, to furnish Capt. Beatson with all possible assistance in his search for Sir John Franklin.

INDIA.—The overland mail at London brings dates from Calcutta to Jan. 24th, and Bombay to Feb. 3d. Commercial affairs at the latter place were dull. The import market at Calcutta was somewhat improved. The Burmese war was concluded, and the mouths of the Irrawaddy had been blockaded—the batteries of Rangoon destroyed, and 300 persons killed.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from New Orleans, March 3d, Ann Rankin, in the Clyde. From St. Andrews, 2d, Isabella Stewart, at Bristol.

Cleared for St. John, Feb. 27th, the Glasgow; 28th, Indus, and the Ant; all from Hull.

BELGIUM.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes:—"It will be remembered that French agents had been sent into Belgium for the purpose, if possible, of seducing the army from its allegiance, and sowing the seeds of discord and disaffection amongst the people. If I am well informed, reports are daily submitted to Louis Napoleon himself, of the proceedings of these agents. It will be remembered that it was the Catholic party, that in 1831 was the principal means of wresting Belgium from Holland. It is that same party which is now the most active in getting up a feeling in favor of the French alliance, and the clergy are almost all indelitable agents of Eysce. Belgium is adding four thousand men to the army, and strengthening her defences."

POPE IN HOLLAND.—Several Belgian and Netherlands papers state, that a convention has been concluded between the Dutch Government and the Pope, according to which the Romish hierarchy is to be re-established in Holland, and that a number of Episcopal sees will be immediately erected.

The town of Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, was almost totally destroyed by the British squadron, on the 26th and 27th of December. The English ships sustained severe losses, having thirty men killed and sixty-six wounded. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the king having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the slave-trade.

PROPOSED UNION OF THE ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH WITH THE FREE CHURCH.

A conference of ministers and elders, constituting the Synod of United Original Seceders, called by requisition, was held in Davie Street Church, Edinburgh, on Tuesday and Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition of the Original Secession in reference to the Free Church, and of ascertaining the feelings of members as regards the propriety of taking steps with a view to union. Almost all the members of Synod were in attendance. Though considerable diversity of sentiment is understood to have existed as to the course which it would be proper for Seceders to adopt in existing circumstances, the prevailing opinion is said to have been that union with the Free Church is both desirable and proper.—The great majority of the members present expressed themselves on the question under consideration, and the various speeches delivered were characterized throughout by the extreme of good feeling. The conference being extra-judicial, no definite conclusion was attempted to be arrived at; but the result will no doubt

manifest itself at the next regular meeting of Synod, which is to be held in Glasgow on Tuesday, the 27th April.—*Glasgow Guardian*.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

SHORTER CATECHISM FOR THE FIRST TIME TRANSLATED INTO HEBREW.—The *Friend of Israel* for February notices a translation of the Shorter Catechism into Hebrew:—"In this instance we have the rare phenomenon of translator and printer being the same person. Mr. Young (Foreign Bookseller and Printer, Edinburgh) is an earnest, diligent, self-taught scholar, and a good accurate, successful printer. In the present case he has earned the honor of being the first who has rendered this excellent summary of truth into the language of Abraham."

It may be prejudice on our part, but we prefer it far to the similar books of the German Reformers, even those of Luther, or those known by the name of the Catechisms of Hiedelburg and Geneva. The Shorter Catechism may be found in Latin well translated, but now it stands in Hebrew. May it do to the children of Israel what it has done to the youth of Scotland!"

RANGOON.—Letters have been received to Nov. 28. Mr. Kincaid writes that a continually deepening spirit of inquiry was manifested among the people. "The second week in October," he says, "I baptized five men in the royal tank, two of them Burmans, and three Karens; a little time previous two were baptized; three Burmans within the past few days have requested baptism, and next Lord's day we shall probably visit the tank again. We have also a goodly number of earnest inquirers."

LATE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The barque Springbok arrived at Boston on Friday last, in the short run of 45 days from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing dates to the 26th of January, twenty-six days later. The war with the Kaffirs continued. On the 4th of January news was received at Cape Town of the death of Major Wilmot, of the Royal Artillery, commanding at Fort Peddie. He was shot on New Year's Day, while leading his men in an attack on the enemy in a jungle of Fish River, where it is said that the great Kaffir chief Sandhill had taken refuge.

On the 20th of December, at Manzanara, the English troops had a battle with the Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots, in which 350 of the latter were defeated with a large number killed and wounded. On the 24th another engagement took place, in which 28 of the enemy were killed.

The whole British force has concentrated at Butterworth, and Sandilli and his people are flying before it into the Bushmen country, a tract lying between the sources of the Bashee and the other rivers of Kaffir land, and the Drakenberg mountains. This is a very fine country, and although estimated at some 4000 square miles, is uninhabited, except by a few bands of roving plunderers. The Fingoes have risen against their old taskmasters, the Kaffirs. On the 3d, at Kawestone, an engagement took place in which 23 Kaffirs and four British were killed. The British forces have re-captured 30,000 cattle from the enemy. An attack had been made upon Whittelea and Shiloh, in which nearly all the inhabitants had been massacred, fourteen only escaping. It was probable that the whole of the mission stations in that part of the country would be entirely ruined and destroyed.

The last accounts are to the effect that the Kaffirs desire peace, and are suing for it, but the Governor refused to see their messengers. It will be a long time, however, before peace can be established in this unhappy country. The papers contain columns of accounts of murders and assassinations by the roadside at noon-day; where the houses of the inhabitants are burnt down and their crops destroyed.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday contains the following paragraph.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—We have good reason for believing that this concession will be shortly made to American shipowners by our government. We learn, also, that the American government are expected to abolish their late regulation, by which goods entered at inland ports are charged *ad valorem* duties upon their value at the place of importation in the United States, and that, hereafter, they will be charged only upon

the invoice at the place of shipment. This change, it will be seen, will be very advantageous to the trade by the St. Lawrence. For at present, goods passing by that route, say to Detroit, pay duty on their original value, on the sea freight, and on the inland freight, whereas entered at New York or Boston, they only pay duty on their value of Liverpool.

MATERIAL AID.—The New York Tribune estimates that Kossuth will soon have a million dollars at his disposal. Mazzini has a million in the bank of England which he can draw at any time. Thus the "sinews of war" accumulate, and when revolution has once broken out in Europe, the amount will be largely increased.

The Massachusetts Baptist Convention includes 14 associations, two hundred and fifty ordained ministers, and thirty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen members. Nine hundred and sixty-eight have been admitted the past year by baptism.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is announced that the Japan expedition is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and be in readiness to check any movement which Louis Napoleon, or any other Foreign power, may be disposed to make against that nation.

Hon. Henry Clay has so far recovered that he will probably appear in the Senate in a few days.

MARCH 8.—It is stated that despatches have been received from France that that government would pursue its reclamations, on account of the seizures of French goods at San Francisco in 1849 and '50, with increased ardor. The claims amount to nearly \$3,000,000.

The migration of the Chinese into California is not the least wonderful fact of that wonderful region. From Hong Kong there is a regular flow of immigration into the Pacific State, and a large settlement in the County of Jackson is composed entirely of Chinamen. They have called the place China, and seem preparing to make it a town of great population, wealth and importance. They are a shrewd, peaceful and industrious people, offering the most praise-worthy examples to their Christian fellow-citizens. The coming out of the Chinese from their sequestration of ages is one of the most remarkable facts of the time. It is one of the results of the free trade in gold which America has thrown open to all the world.—*International Journal*.

MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar, a troublesome female potentate, died in November last, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief. The death of this Queen is an event of some importance in removing a serious impediment to commercial intercourse with that country.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

FROM CHILE.—A letter of Jan. 20, from Valparaiso after speaking of the entire suppression of the revolutionary measures in that country, alludes to some insurrectionary proceedings among the State Prisoners who were banished to the Straits of Magellan, who it is said killed the governor and overpowered the garrison and declared themselves independent.—The American barque Florida, which had been chartered by the Government for the purpose of conveying a party of revolutionists to the Straits, was forcibly seized while at the Straits by the prisoners, and remained in their possession.

The letter adds, that information had been given to the American Consul there, that "another American vessel, whose name was unknown, bound from California to New York, with a large amount of gold on board, had been captured by these renegades, who have sailed with both vessels for parts unknown. There being unfortunately no American man-of-war on this part of the coast at present, the English and French Admirals have both despatched ships in search of these daring pirates, and we hope soon to be advised of their capture."

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.—Under the new arrangements, our Colonial friends will have nothing further to say to Earl Grey, who is succeeded in his department by Sir John Packington. We hope they will be gainers by the Exchange.—*International Journal*.

The exact population of Massachusetts, according to the official returns of the Marshal, as revised by the Superintendent of the census at Washington, is 994,499.

SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.—A movement to establish a suitable School for the instruction of the children of persons of color in this City, has recently been made, and the result, we are pleased to find, is likely to be the permanent establishment of such an institution. At a meeting held in the Bethel Chapel, on Monday evening last, which was addressed by Dr. Botsford and Messrs. L. Woodward and E. H. Duval, as well as by several persons of color, a subscription list was opened, and a considerable amount subscribed to forward the undertaking. The Rev. Mr. Ferrie, and Messrs. E. H. Duval, Walter Hume, A. Page, and W. Francis, were appointed a Committee to manage the School for the coming year.—*Courier*.