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hideous form. And yet how calmly we talk of it, how lightly we think of it. Do we deny ourselves many luxuries that the heathen may be civilized? Do we surrender many comforts, in order that a hope full of immortality may dawn upon the hearts of the perishing heathen?

We may delay in sending them the gospel, but death makes no such delay. Each day his scythe sweeps on and the ripened grain falls before his stroke. It ceases not because the people are ignorant and vicious. It ceases not until those myriads shall hear of Jesus. It stays not its stroke because there is a just God, nor because of the worm that never dies. No, it moves on with its remorseless sweep, and this setting sun will witness the entrance, into the dark unseen world, of thousands who this morning drank in the breath of life.—We have the gospel of salvation, shall we send it to the perishing heathen. Pity those in slavery—pity those exposed to the wrath of God—pity the millions of the wretched now living and have pity on the more numerous millions yet to be. We have much given to us—we will have to render an account to one who has a right to inquire of us, how our talents have been expended. B.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. John, March 9, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am sorry I omitted in my letter last week, when speaking of many places being destitute of preachers, the word BAPTIST. I should have said, "they never have a Baptist Minister." I am sorry to say no one has as yet responded to my offer of sending them either a PREACHER or the "VISITOR." Yours truly, A. B. C.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Saint John, March 9, 1853.

DEAR EDITORS.—The following may have an effect upon our Ministering Brethren—Please insert it—Oh the importance of the Soul! Who can estimate it?

Yours truly,

A Labourer in the Lord's Vineyard.

A Noble Resolve.

A counsellor of a great kingdom in Europe, charged with the superintendence of its public instruction, of education for the people, thus expresses the inspiring guiding idea under which he worked, "I promised God," says he, "that I would look on every Prussian peasant child as a being who could complain of me before God, if I could not provide for him the best education, as a man and as a Christian, which it was possible for me to provide." Noble purpose! and is it not one that well becomes each one of us to form, who would glorify God by improving man's estate? He who goes forth to rule and guide the flock of Christ should he not say "I will hold myself accountable for all of sorrow and evil which I am not honestly and heartily endeavoring to remove; my duty is bounded only by my ability?"

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

February 28th, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have thought the following thoughts might interest some of your readers. Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

Shall we See each Other Beyond the Grave?

A serious, solemn question, having a peculiar and personal importance and application to each one of us. Here we live together in families, as neighbours, but as each dies shall he join those who died before us in happiness or misery? And shall those who follow us, our dear relatives, our friends, our neighbors, come where our spirits are? How painfully trying are these questions! And yet they will one day be decided by One whose decision will be final and unchangeable. How saddening the uncertainty of our rejoining and being rejoined by those we dearly, fondly, and tenderly love, whom we cannot bear to think of parting from without great distress! And yet we may be thus separated from them. Oh! relatives, for our neighbors' salvation, should this excite us! What strong supplication, earnest, untiring supplication, should it cause us to engage in! What we would desire let us each seek after and cease to pray for only with the ceasing of our lives.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

OBITUARY.

In a recent letter from our friend and brother in Christ, M. H., of the Bend, we learn of the death of his aged father, Mr. Christopher P. Harris, who departed this life in the 86th year of his age, at his late residence in Hillsburg, N. S. "In the early part of the ministry," says his son, "of our fathers in the gospel, Chipman, Hardings, Mannings, Ansley and David Harris, he experienced religion, and united with the Baptist church at Clements." Speaking of his last hours, he writes: "My daughter was with him, and his request read several chapters and psalms, which he pronounced very beautiful and comforting"—"but in a few moments he yielded up his spirit to that God who gave it." "He has left a large family, who truly mourn their loss, for we can all say that he was a most amiable father."

Surely those who knew the father referred to, cannot help associating with them that beautiful passage, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

Our prayer to God is, that the aged widow may be comforted, and to her and her large family in all its branches, this stroke of the Divine hand may be sanctified. E. N. H.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Wickham, March 2d, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN.—I send you a notice of the death of our much esteemed sister, Abigail Heart, on the last day of February, in the 59th year of her age. Our departed sister has been a regular member of the Baptist Church in this place almost from its first commencement, and has proved by her exemplary life, the good effects of the religion of Christ enjoyed in the heart. She remained a widow for several years before her death, trusting in God, and doing good. Her death was occasioned by cancer in the jaw, which caused her severe pain, which she bore with christian fortitude. She is the last member of the well known Easton family. By her death the Church has lost a valuable member, and her surviving relatives an affectionate aunt.

Her death will be improved next Lord's day, at 3 P. M., at the Carpenter Meeting House, at the place of her interment.

D. CRANDAL.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Sackville, March 3d, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN.—Death continues to make inroads amongst us here. Our sister Cahill has been suddenly removed from the Church militant to join the Church triumphant, leaving a large family, acquaintances, and the Church to mourn her departure. She was one of the best of women, an affectionate Parent, a faithful and sincere friend, and a devoted christian.—Her end was peace.

An infant daughter of Mr. Edwin Ayers, tripped over in its little chair, and fell against the stove, upsetting a kettle of boiling water into her bosom—she only survived the accident a few hours. May the God of all grace support the afflicted Parents under their painful bereavement!

Brother Joseph Thompson has also lost an infant daughter. O, may the living lay these things to heart and prepare for death!

Yours truly,

LEVI H. MARSHALL.

General Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Cambria*, with the English mail of the 19th February, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. Extracts from English papers follow.

The Board of Trade returns for the year shew a surplus of Exports for the year over the preceding of £2,000,000 sterling. Metals shew over £1,000,000 increase, while Cotton Manufactures shew £150,000 decrease. Other exports are all increased, except Candles, Cordage, Cutlery, Dry Salteries, Salt, Refined Sugar and Woolen Yarn.

House of Lords, Feb. 14.—The Lord Chancellor stated the intentions of the government with respect to legal reform in a very long and elaborate speech, in which he first enumerated what had been done, and what remained to be done, in the way of Chancery and common law reform. He then proceeded to state what was proposed to be done with regard to the registration of deeds, the transfer of land, and the digest and codification of the statutes.

House of Commons, Feb. 14.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Disraeli, whether a paragraph in a speech alleged to have been recently addressed by Sir Charles Wood to his constituents at Halifax, animadverting upon the conduct and motives of the Emperor of the French, was fairly reported.

Lord John Russell, in the absence of Sir C. Wood, said that he had communicated the question of which Mr. Disraeli had given notice to the right hon. baronet. In reply, he had received a letter (which Lord John read), in which Sir Charles admitted that he might—in illustration of his argument—have made use of the expressions imputed to him; but, certainly, without intending any personal reflection upon the Emperor. In conclusion, he said, "I can say, with the utmost certainty, that nothing was further from my intention than to use any word which could be considered offensive by the Emperor of the French; and I regret that any expression should have fallen from me that could lead to so erroneous an impression."

Mr. Cobden, with reference to certain passages in a letter from Lord Mount Edgcombe, inquired whether the British government had had any communication with that of France on the subject of the increased naval preparations alleged in that letter to be going on in that country.

Lord John Russell replied that, although it was true that the French government had thought it right to increase and improve their naval means, that increase and improvement were not such as to require the government of this country either to remonstrate with, or question that of France, with whom our relations were of the most friendly nature.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th, the Duke of Newcastle stated, in answer to a question, that transportation to Van Diemen's Land would cease at once and altogether, but to Western Australia transportation would be continued for some time longer.

The Navy estimates were voted, amounting to £7,000,000 sterling.

On Thursday, in the Prerogative Court, the Queen's advocate applied for, and obtained the registry of the will and codicils of the late Napoleon Bonaparte. It was demanded by the English government for the present French Emperor.

BET SUGAR.—We are glad to understand that the beet sugar factory at Mount Mellick is flourishing beyond all expectation. The whole establishment has been rebuilt, and is now under the superintendence of Mr. Wilhelm Hirsch, a highly intelligent foreigner, who has conducted several of the largest factories in Belgium, Russia, and France, and who is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture. Under his management, no less than 80 tons of sugar have gone into the market within two months, and we have the authority of one of the most experienced grocers in Cork for the statement, that the article is superior by 3s. per cwt. to the best imported sugar.—*Cork Examiner*.

In Pitt-street, Sydney, stands a dashing chemist's shop, a few years since kept by Tawell, the quaker, who was transported, made his fortune, returned to England, and was hanged at Aylesbury for murder.—*The Builder*.

MADAGASCAR.—Recent intelligence favours the hope that Madagascar is now to be open to Christian influence. The Prime Minister, who has sustained the persecutions, is dead, and his death has introduced a favourable change in the policy of the Government. At Tanarivo, the Christians amount to five thousand.—*Christian Chronicle*.

ROME.—Levi Ives, ex-Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, embraced Catholicism at Rome Dec. 26th.—He handed to the Pope the Episcopal Cross, Ring and Seal, saying, "Holy Father, these are the signs of my rebellion."—To which the Pope replied "It is our will that these signs of your submission be suspended over the Tomb of St. Peter."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer *Baltic* arrived last evening with Liverpool dates to 23d of Feb. The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool 23d.

The Earl of Clarendon has resumed the Seals of the Foreign office, in place of Lord John Russell. During the past week, information has been received at Lloyd's of the wreck of three emigrant ships bound to Australia, with nearly one thousand passengers, all of whom were saved.

Kossuth has written a letter denying that the proclamation published a few days ago to the Hungarian Soldiers was either penned by him or by his authority.

Two hundred and five vessels are now in berths at home ports for the Australian Colonies, and comprise 98,000 tons.

An attempt was made at Vienna on the 11th to assassinate the Emperor by stabbing him with a poniard. The assassin, who was arrested, was an Hungarian. The Emperor was but slightly injured.

Liverpool Markets.—Wheat from 1d. to 2d. lower; Flour, 6d. lower; Corn to arrive, 6d. lower; on the spot dull, but unchanged. Doubtful murmurs prevail of contemplated relations between England and France as a counterpoise to Northern Powers.

Raditsky proclaims the confiscation of property of suspected persons.

Frontier of Lombardy is closely blockaded. Mazzini was seen on the Frontier, but not captured. Ruffi had also escaped. The gates of Milan were still closed and troops arriving.

Several parties connected with the Milan insurrection were hung.

The London *Advertiser* says—"An extensive conspiracy had been discovered in Hungary, and the country was very unsettled."

Austria had ordered 5,000 Swiss to leave Lombardy in 24 hours.

Hostilities were resumed between Turkey and the Montenegrins, but not, as reported, between Turkey and Austria.

The Austrian Mission to Constantinople was unsuccessful.

FRANCE.—Rumours have been in circulation in Paris for some time past of the probability of an alliance, by treaty, between France, England and two or three minor states, with a view to counter-balance the northern powers.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Thursday March 3.—Mr. English presented several petitions praying for vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, registration of voters, and the election of Sheriffs.

Mr. Harding brought in bills to continue the Police Act, St. John, and to amend Fire Police Act, making wilfully injury to engines or hose, felony.

Mr. Wilmot brought in a bill to incorporate the Courtenay Bay Bridge Company.

The House in Committee of Supply voted appropriations for the ordinary services—officers of the House—apprehension of deserters—£10,000 for schools, the usual sum for Lighthouses—no change.

Mr. Hatheway's bill repealing the 4th section of the acts regulating the export of Lumber, was brought up, and the consideration fixed for Friday week. The object is said to be, to reduce the standard size of logs.

Mr. McPhelim moved a resolution that no contingent accounts be received by the House, unless the items and the name of the parties to whom the goods were furnished, were set forth, which was ordered to lie on the table for consideration. He also called for accounts of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, which were promised in good time.

Friday, March 4.—Mr. Partelow laid several returns and sundry correspondence before the House.—1000 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Schools were ordered to be printed. The Surveyor General brought in the returns of the Crown Land Department; he remarked that the receipts of this Department had increased over £2,300.

Mr. Gray brought in a Bill, the title of which is "to Provide for the Incorporation of the Presbyterian Church in New-Brunswick." The whole question is referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Partelow, Gray, Kerr, Montgomery, Johnston and Gordon.

The Bill to repeal the duty on Hackmatack was committed. In course of the discussion, Mr. Partelow stated that he was prepared as a member of the Government to take a stand, and impose Countervailing Duties on American Manufactures, if the negotiations for Reciprocity should not be successful. The declaration was loudly applauded, and highly approved of by the subsequent speakers.

A Bill to give Magistrates discretionary power apportioning penalties under St. John Bye-laws, was committed. Mr. Needham opposed it as giving Magistrates exclusive power, and proposed an amendment, that Magistrates have the power to imprison only, if the fine imposed is not paid, at the rate of three days for every ten shilling penalty—much discussion.—Progress reported.

Mr. Johnston brought in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Miramichi and Richibucto Telegraph Company—read a first time.

Mr. Harding brought in a Bill relating to Dogs in St. John.

Mr. Earle brought in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways.

The Miramichi Telegraph Bill merely empowers the Company to extend their capital to £20,000—no other amendment or provision whatever.

The Road Committee have agreed to recommend the same appropriations as last year, viz—Great Roads, £15,000; Bye-Roads, £15,129; Special Grants, £5,000.

FREDERICTON, March 8th.

The House has been principally occupied in receiving petitions. Several relative to the Mining Company.

Those relative to Road Grants, including the Road to the Suspension Bridge were refused by the House, but referred to the Road Committee.

A petition from the friends of the Tracadie Lepers praying for a resident Physician at the Lazaretto, caused a discussion and produced some warm words between Mr. Williston and Doctor Gordon. It was referred to the Committee of Accounts.

Mr. Needham brought in a Bill to amend an act to increase the Capital Stock of the St. John Water Company.

Mr. Harding brought in a Bill to amend an Act authorising the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, in St. John, to dispose of certain lands, and presented a petition from the Gas Company for an alteration in their Charter.

A Bill authorising the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in Queen's County passed in Committee.

The Attorney General announced that Hon. John Montgomery was yesterday sworn a Member of the Executive Council.

The Speaker seemed to be sinking but did not complain.