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of the church at such a time is, that, the minister told me, the people *seemed to feel that they had but to pray*; that preaching was important, but inferior to prayer: and that, if it had been announced that Dr. Chalmers was to preach in the church on a week-day afternoon, and that there was to be a prayer-meeting in the court-house at the same time, and that it was equally right for the people to go to either place, they would have gone to the place of prayer in preference. GOD IS READY TO WORK ANY WHERE, WHEN HIS PEOPLE ARE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF HIS HOLY SPIRIT; and, if truly prepared, we need but ask to receive. TRUE PRAYER IS ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL. Eloquence may move man; but prayer moves the arm of God: eloquence may procure money; but prayer will bring down the grace that money cannot purchase, and without which the greatest hoards of wealth are useless: eloquence may fill the place with the inspirations of human genius, but prayer will fill the church with the presence and the power of the great Jehovah. The believing fervent breathings of one soul, uttering its longings after revival, in the retirement of the closet, does more for the attainment of this object, than a thousand orations delivered in public, amidst the plaudits of admiring auditors. O Christians, let your closets testify, let your consciences testify, how much time you set apart to importune the God of all grace, to pour out his Spirit upon the church and the world! The blessing is ready, but waits to be fetched from heaven by your believing prayers. When the minds of believers shall be intent upon the object, and giving utterance to their desires in vehement entreaty, they shall exclaim, 'Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.' his voice shall soon be heard in gracious response, saying, 'Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me.'

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND!

Arrival of the Pacific.

[By Telegraph to the News Room, via Quebec.]

NEW YORK, 18th April, 1853.

The Pacific, from Liverpool, 6th April, arrived at 2 P. M., on Sunday 17th.

In England the weather was fine.—Sales of breadstuffs limited, prices tending downwards.—Id. on wheat, and 3d. to 6d. per barrel on flour is the decline noted since the America sailed.—Cotton lower, from 1-16th to 1-8th of a penny.

Both Houses of Parliament resumed the session on the 4th. M. DeLacy Evans gave notice of call for correspondence between England, France, Spain and the United States, concerning the alleged Cuba annexation project.

In the Lords, Lord Campbell called the attention of members to the address recently presented by the London merchants to the Emperor of France, which he characterized as an interference with the prerogative of the crown, and a violation of the laws of nations.—He wished to know if it had the sanction of the Queen's Government. The Earl of Clarendon dissented from Lord Campbell's views; and the Earl of Ellenborough supported them.

A schooner of about 140 tons was run down on the night of 29th ult., off the Isle of Wight by the steamer Minerva—all on board were lost.

The steamer Duke of Sutherland, a trader between London and Aberdeen, was wrecked on 1st inst., in the river Dee, and went to pieces—from 15 to 20 were drowned.

By recent arrivals from Australia very large quantities of gold have been received.

The difficulties between Switzerland and Piedmont with Austria and Prussia, threaten trouble the part taken by France in the question is attributed to the refusal of the Pope to visit Paris, for it is now said his Holiness has given a positive refusal.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals is announced between Prussia and the United States.

The *Cologne Gazette* says—Lord Westmoreland had presented a note to the Austrian Government, declaring that England would keep an eye on Kossuth, Mazzini and other refugees, to prevent them from again engaging in any plots; and that if they come within the reach of the law they will be prosecuted.

The London Police are said to have prepared a list of all the refugees in that city.

There has been a fall of snow in Bohemia which lasted seven days, and blocked up all the roads.

Arrangements are completed by the anti-slavery committee to give Mrs. Stowe a public reception in Glasgow City Hall.

GOLD IN MAYO.—The fact of the existence of gold in the soil of Mayo was perfectly established here last week in the yard of Mr. Brennan, where his workmen were sinking a hole for the erection of his gasometer. The ore found has been tested by Dr. Atkinson, who pronounced it to be pure gold.—*Castlebar Telegraph*.

COMMANDER INGLESFIELD, R. N., had an interview with the French Emperor on Wednesday, when, as a mark of great esteem and full appreciation of his services in the Arctic Seas, Louis Napoleon presented him with a magnificent diamond snuff-box. Before he left Paris, the president of the Geographical Society forwarded to him a set of French charts of the world, just published, and containing his recent discoveries in the Arctic Seas.

TRANSPORTATION OF A WEALTHY MAN.—Andrew Saulsbury, a Leicester pawnbroker, occupying his own property (a house long in the occupation of the famous Miss Linwood), and reported to be worth £10,000, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation. It would seem that he had palmed upon his dupes, as "unredeemed pledges," articles professing to be gold which were merely plated.

NEW COMET.—On the 6th of March a comet was discovered at the Observatory of the Collegio Romano, at Rome, which Mr. Hind finds presenting strong indications of identity with that of 1664, one of the most minutely described comets recorded in history.

THE SUPPLY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—Respecting the probability of the continuance of the yield, the Rev. Mr. Clark, geologist, writes:—"The more I see of the great backbone of this continent the more I am impressed with the high probability of the extension of the gold fields far beyond the present limits of search;" whilst the "Own Correspondent" of the *Times* says, "My belief is that the gold fields of Australia are of such an extent that they will yield the precious metal in at least the same proportion as hitherto, for centuries to come."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The news from the Cape of Good Hope is of a most satisfactory character, if full credit is to be placed in the declarations now made of peace with the Kaffirs. Sandilli and Macomo have retired beyond the Kei with the other refractory chiefs; and a proclamation has been issued announcing that her Majesty's faithful friend Kreili has made peace, and promised to respect the boundaries of the Kei and the Indwe as the future limits of his territories. Gen. Cathcart is again making the attempt to procure free settlers, excluding natives and Kaffirs, to locate in the Amatola mountains, with military posts in strong positions, so as to defend the frontiers. If the hands of these settlers are not tied the experiment may succeed; but unless they can have recourse to the old commando system they will inevitably be exposed to incessant depredations and incursions from the Kaffirs. The sense of Parliament will probably be taken upon this new experiment, and unless General Cathcart's scheme is approved at home, the settlers are to receive compensation with land elsewhere. We shall be very glad if permanent tranquility is at length restored to the colony.

INDIA.—The telegraphic news from India is of a highly satisfactory character. Ambassadors from Ava had reached General Godwin's camp, and strong hopes were entertained that peace would be immediately concluded. The Emperor of Ava was besieged in a small fort by a younger brother, who had gained over the army, to his cause; and as he was certain of reducing the fort, and was very anxious to make peace with the British commander, we may anticipate that the next accounts will communicate to us the termination of this wretched "little war." We have to deplore the loss of Captain Loch, the flag captain of the Winchester, Lieut. Kennedy, R. N., and Capt. Pryce, 67th Bengal Native Infantry, with 88 men killed and wounded. A gallant body of 300 men were sent against a robber chief, near Donabow, and having made an attack upon a strong position defended by about 1000 men, the British were repulsed, with the loss of two guns and the serious casualties we have described. Captain Loch, had distinguished himself in the Chinese war, and in the boat expedition in the river San Juan de Nicaragua in 1846. Rangoon has almost been destroyed by conflagration. The rebellion in China was becoming more and more serious.

The health of M. de Lamartine, far from improving, is now (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) in a state which causes the utmost affliction to his friends. The physicians give no hopes of his recovery.

A shocking tragedy has occurred at Lyons. On Friday last M. Emile de Vauxonne, President of the Council-general, President of the Municipal Commission of Lyons, and a judge of the Imperial Court there, went to the shop of M. Gobart, a gun-maker, in the Rue St. Dominique, with a brace of pistols which he desired to have repaired. While explaining the defects in the pistols, he tried the lock springs several times, holding the hammer with his thumb, and letting it down gently upon the nipple. Presently the hammer slipped from his hold, the pistol went off, and M. Gobart, who was close to the muzzle, fell, exclaiming, "I am a dead man." He, however, rose almost immediately, and managed to walk into an adjoining room, where his cries for help alarmed his wife, who immediately uttered piercing screams. M. de Vauxonne completely lost his presence of mind, seized the other pistol, which was also loaded, and shot himself dead on the spot. It appears that M. Gobart has merely received a flesh wound in the breast, and is in no danger.

General HAYNAU's sudden decease has not much surprised those who knew what his habits were. He was a great eater, and the large quantities of strong wines and coffee which he drank

continually kept him in a state of unnatural excitement. His death is attributed to an affection of the heart, under which he had long laboured. The man who did so much to repress the revolution was cut down himself on the famous 13th of March, the anniversary of its breaking out.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The United States' frigate St. Lawrence arrived at Valparaiso on the 27th of January. "She brought," says a Valparaiso paper, "advices of a very satisfactory nature from Honolulu to the 20th of November. An assurance of the benevolent disposition of the Prince President of France towards the Hawaiian Government had been conveyed to King Kamehameha and a treaty similar to those concluded with the United States and Great Britain had been prepared at Paris, to be sent to the said islands, putting an end to the long-pending discussions respecting brandy and religion."

PEOPLES THE PACIFIC.—The *New York Herald* says, "nearly fifteen hundred men, women, and children, left this city on Saturday for California. Twice a month a like number leave our shores for those of the Pacific. The places left vacant by them are immediately filled by others crowding in from Europe. They are only a drop from the string of human beings running into this metropolis."

The packet ship New World has arrived at New York from Liverpool, with a large number of articles for exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

Bunker Hill Monument was twice struck by lightning a few days since. Persons who were in the monument thought it was going over. The bottom of one of the rods, where it entered the earth, was slightly melted, and a gentleman near the top, who was passing down and holding by the iron rail, received a shock from which he did not recover entirely for a couple of hours. The second shock sounded like the crash of a large quantity of glass thrown down the inside of the monument.

Another Victim of the Spiritual Manifestations.—We learn that Mr. Christian Sweeney, a very worthy and industrious citizen of this borough, has become insane on this ridiculous and absurd subject. This is the first instance that has occurred from this vile and sacrilegious practice in our borough, and has caused a considerable sensation among our people. He has been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, and is now a raving maniac. We trust that this sad result may prove a salutary warning to all who have made a practice of attending spirit rapping meetings, and giving countenance to this base and wicked system of imposition.—[Harrisburg, Pa., Union.]

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday April 13.—The House has been the greater part of the day in Supply—several grants recommended by the committee of trade passed, among others, £700 for a Breakwater at Sand Point. £250 to aid the extension of Wharf in rear of the Military grounds in Fredericton. £100 in aid of a Wharf in Maugerville to defend the road there. £25 to Gieves, Fredericton, for ferrying Mails for seven years. Several grants to old Soldiers, &c.

The bill to prevent intermural burial at St. Andrew's, and the bill to allow the Rector and Vestry of St. Mary's, Richibucto, to sell lands, &c., passed in committee.

Several grants were entered on the Supply Book.

Thursday, April 14th.—The Attorney General brought in a bill to amend the Act for the collection of the Revenue.

Mr. Harding, a bill to allow the issue of letters patent, for the manufacture of malleable iron from ore. Mr. Wilmot, a bill to facilitate the construction of a Bridge at Courtney Bay.

A Bill relating to inland posts, giving discretionary power to the Governor to regulate postage of books, &c., passed Committee. Also, Mr. Gray's Patent Bill—a debate of many hours.—Mr. Cutler moved an amendment to the first section, to exclude from the Assembly all holding offices of profit removable by the Government.—For this—Cutler, Needham, Hatheway, McPhelim, Purdy, Pickard, Ryan, Harding.

Mr. Johnston proposed an amendment for the exclusion of Deputy Treasurers, Excise Officers, Clerks of the Peace, Registrars, Commissioners of Public Works, Contractors, &c. For this—Barberie, Harding, Lewis, Williston, McPhelim, Kerr, Botsford, Johnson, Smith, Pickard, Hatheway. Against it—Speaker, Street, Partelow, Gray, Wilmot, Montgomery, Hayward, Cutler, Read, Gordon, Rice, Stiles, Taylor, McPherson, McLeod, Purdy, Thomson, Boyd, Porter, Jordan, Needham, Earle, Godard, Robinson.

Mr. Needham proposed an amendment doing away with the exclusion of Clergymen—only five supported the motion. First and second sections passed, and progress reported, after five o'clock. Much confusion on points of order, &c.

Several sums entered in supply, including £400 for roads to the Suspension Bridge.

The Governor was down to-day and assented to several Bills, previously passed.

The Committee on Telegraphs reported in favour of an increase of £5000. Stock to the Miramichi Company to be applied in the building of lines from Chatham to Restigouche, and from Chatham

to Fredericton, and branches which shall not run parallel and near to the present existing lines.

Friday, April 15.—The Election Bill all day under consideration. Needham proposed an additional member for every County and for City of Fredericton—lost. Taylor moved a member for City of Fredericton—lost. The members for King's and York, Wilmot, Godard, and one or two others voted in favour. Section then passed without amendment. Smith proposed amendment for Biennial Parliament, few supported, lost. Needham proposed universal suffrage, lost, yeas—Needham, Cutler, and Thomson. Harding proposed franchise be extended to persons owning £25 real property or £250 personal, a long discussion followed—only Harding, Needham, Johnson, Smith, Botsford, Hatheway, English, and McPhelim supported.

Partelow declared he wished it known that he is in favour of Ballot and franchise extended to persons assessed on real estate, but opposed to any extension without the Ballot and would prefer the existing law; he wished the question of Ballot tried. Botsford proposed the Ballot—a fresh discussion. Gray pressed the necessity of registration, &c. Thomson argued that the Ballot would necessarily lead to universal suffrage.

For the Ballot—Speaker, Partelow, Botsford, Smith, Barberie, Williston, Rice, Ryan, Purdy, English, McPhelim, Gilbert, Needham, Cutler, Hatheway, Harding, McLeod, Johnson—18.

Against—Street, Wilmot, Gray, Thomson, Montgomery, Porter, Read, Lewis, Robinson, Gordon, Stiles, Taylor, Godard, McPherson, Jordan, Boyd, Hayward—17. Scullar in the Chair.

Gray then moved an amendment, rendering registration necessary. Sustained by a large majority.

Taylor then proposed the Bill be postponed. Barberie seconded. Wilmot said he would oppose the Bill while Ballot is in it. Progress reported.

Partelow brought in a Bill to amend the Currency Bill.

Committee of Accounts reported on the accounts of the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.—*Tel. to News Room.*

Saturday, April 16.—House in Supply—£50 to Chas. Johnston, for Sheriff of St. John, Election expenses; £100 towards the erection of a Seaman's Hospital at Shediac; £25 for a Wharf in King's County; £100 for a Bridge on the Nerepis Road; £40 to the Catholic School at Bathurst; £150 to aid in the erection of a Steamboat Wharf at St. Andrews; £300 to the Legislative Library. The latter part of the day was devoted to entering on the supply Book. £1000 was entered for expenses of the Law Commission; £500 to enable the Province to contribute to the New York and Dublin Exhibitions; £500 re-entered by Kerr to send home a delegate to lecture on emigration; several sums for increase of salaries to Clerks in Post Office, St. John, Post Masters and others recommended by the Post Office Committees' Report, Fishery Committee reported, and several special Committees, amounts recommended to be entered on supply; £150 for expense of enquiring into the state of Grand Manan; several sums for Reporters, &c.; £38,000 entered for Roads; £2000 for the importation of six horses recommended by the Agricultural Committee.

Reporting Debates.—Mr. Taylor moved that £50 be put on supply to remunerate William Watts, Jr., for Reporting the Debates during the present session.—After a little discussion the grant went on supply. Subsequently Mr. Taylor moved that £50 be paid John G. Lorimer for Reporting the Debates of the present session; also, £50 to J. P. Taylor for reporting the Debates in the Legislative Council (a similar sum being put on supply to James Hogg the previous evening.) These several sums were placed on supply. Mr. Jordan then moved that £50 respectively to T. W. Anglin and John E. Hooper for the same service, be placed on supply; to be adjudicated upon hereafter.

Monday, April 18.—The Bill to regulate weights and measures passed committee—several amendments and much discussion—weight of a bushel of oats fixed at 36 lb., &c.

The House in supply, £100 granted to Mr. Stewart, Deputy Treasurer at Dalhousie, as additional salary. £40 for a wharf at New Bandon. Some small sums for carrying mails, &c. £30 to a School at Camblerton. £24 for return duty on fire engines for St. Andrews. Grants for teachers to Indians at Tobique; for erection of Schools in Charlotte and Queen's Counties; for return duties on brewing apparatus imported into St. Andrews; and to provide for a Tide-waiter at Richibucto.

Wednesday, April 20.—Mr. Robinson brought in a Bill in Amendment of the Act to Prevent the destruction of God; a Bill to revive the Act regulating Herring Fishery, Grand Manan, &c. Gray, a Bill in addition to the Act to provide for the safety of passengers in steamers. Porter, a Bill to regulate the admission of certain persons to practice as Attorneys. Taylor was refused leave to bring in a Bill to Authorize the Church Corporation, in Fredericton, to sell lands.

House in Committee on a Bill to Amend the Act for the Collection of the Revenue; repeals the section authorizing the Governor to place the trade of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., on the footing of coasting trade, declared by Despatches to be inconsistent with the Imperial Act—passed. Wilmot proposed an additional Section, to declare trunks to be leather manufacture—not adopted, because improper to have anything attached to the Bill. Suggested to declare a declaratory Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the House went in Com-