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and naked, we must go to Him for tried gold that we may be rich, for eyesalve that we may see, and for white raiment, that we may be clothed. We are to consider Him not as a partial, but complete Saviour, and to go to him for all that we want—for righteousness to justify us, light to direct us, grace to purify us, and strength to establish us; for "Christ is of God, made to believers wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption.

I am, yours truly,
A WATCHMAN IN ZION.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

ILLNESS AND DEATH OF

MR. J. P. A. PHILLIPS.

For some years past we have known and much esteemed our departed brother. He always had about him that urbanity and mildness that became the gentleman, and that form a most valuable part of christian excellence and character. We are far from thinking that religion is a passport to rudeness, and that its existence is connected with the demolition of that politeness that gives lustre to character and a charm to every circle in society where good behaviour is understood and valued. Our brother regarded the Precept,—"Be ye courteous."

Since his illness confined him to the precincts of his own home, we have had almost daily intercourse with him. His demeanour indicated the existence of saving Faith, holy Love, and calm christian resignation to the Divine Will. He said less than many others that we have seen in similar circumstances, who had not the same degree of religion in the soul—high conscientiousness seemed to preside over every word that came from his lips. He listened with a deeply awed and attentive mind to the reading of God's Holy Word—and when it was difficult for him to move, he always would bring his body into a kneeling attitude, while we approached the throne of the "Heavenly Grace." His spirit was pervaded with deepening solemnity and religious reverence.—His faculties were touched by the awfulness of goodness as well as the radiancy of Heaven. The graces of the Spirit came out in varying forms of beautiful manifestation, and shed a mellowed glory upon his character, so rapidly maturing for immortality, in the closing periods of his illness. He resembled those rich and variously tinted glories that edge the almost transparent clouds that sometimes float on the bosom of the heavens, and which form a majestic chariot in which the Sun takes his departure to another sphere. His sickness and pains were the dark and trying elements from which the bright gems of the christian graces shone forth with divine and resplendent beauty, and at last the spirit in which they were resident passed away in solemn silence—to shine like an unclouded Sun, in the glories of Moral Perfection in a higher and purer world.

His weeping widow and children have sustained an irreparable loss. From them God has taken one of the best of husbands and most loving of fathers. Let them have our prayers and every suitable expression of kindly christian sympathy. The Baptist Church in Fredericton in this bereavement has lost one of its best Deacons.

"A christian cannot die before his time,
The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour."

He died in his Lord. As we witnessed his death and heard his last words—we may for the satisfaction of christian friends write them. When his devoted wife, who through the whole of his illness with a wise and pure affection had anticipated his every want, asked him—"Will you take any nourishment?" he replied,—"All the nourishment that I want now is the Love of Christ." After this his breathing became more easy—a solemn and sweet placidity rested upon his countenance—and then, with much effort, he said, "All I am able to say now is that I trust entirely and alone in the Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of my soul." These were his last words—and with them he entered into "the Joy of His Lord." We committed his cold remains to the silent grave, attended by a numerous circle of friends: and on Sabbath evening last preached his Funeral Sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 17. Let us be concerned to derive benefit from this bereaving providence, and "be followers of them who through faith and patience are now inheriting the Promises."

J. D. C.

Fredericton, Feb. 15th, 1853.

General Intelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

Boston, Feb. 14.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

There is but little English news worth reporting. A rumour prevails that Mr. Gladstone is about to give up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Francis Baring.

The weather continued favourable for farming operations, consequently flour and wheat were rather lower, and dull of sale. Cotton had advanced 1d. per lb.

A great peace conference was held at Manchester, at which Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Sturge, and other peace men attended.

Hirsh & Co., of Rotterdam, have failed to the extent of £125,000.

The accounts of the Scotch iron market show a considerable recovery from the recent fall. There are many buyers of pigs at 65s. per ton, and no sellers under 66s.

The weather in Great Britain is more settled. The rain does not appear to have much damaged the prospects of agriculture.

A great meeting was held at Exter Hall, London, on the 25th, in behalf of the Madial, and another at Birmingham, and petitions to the Queen were adopted, in favour of religious liberty in foreign countries.

There is an impression that on the re-assembling of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will bring forward a motion for the increase of the army.

Baring Brothers & Co. have given notice that the dividend warrants on Canada debentures, due the 1st of February, will be paid on or after that date.

The dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent., due the 31st January, to the class A shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, has been advertised for payment at Messrs. Glyn & Co.'s.

There are five 80 gun ships and two fifty gun frigates now on the stocks at Chatham, all to be fitted with the screw.

Of 654 persons on board a Government emigrant ship for Australia, 126 died on the passage, 200 were placed in Hospital on her arrival.

The Duke of Northumberland, and Marquis of Londonderry, have been made Knights of the Garter.

The British ship of war Swift, arrived at Spithead on the 20th from the Pacific, last from Valparaiso, bringing \$800,000 in specie. She had been four and a half years absent from England, had sailed 90,000 miles, and had not lost a man by sickness or accident during the period.

The West India mail steamer Parana arrived at Southampton on the 18th, last from St. Thomas with 27 passengers and \$800,000 in specie. There had been much sickness on board, including 30 cases of yellow fever, of which there had been five deaths.

The Laws of England.—On the re-assembling of Parliament, Mr. Phillimore is to move an address to Her Majesty, to appoint commissioners to digest the Laws of England into a code.

The papers announce the decease of the Earl of Beauchamp and the Earl of Oxford. The former is succeeded in his title and estate by General Lygon. The Earl of Oxford leaves no issue, and the title therefore becomes extinct.

THE ARMY.—A notice has been posted up at the Horse Guards, under the head of "Encouragement to Soldiers." It states that by her Majesty's warrant it is provided that commissions are to be given to deserving non-commissioned officers recommended by their colonels. In appointments to the cavalry, a sum of £150 will be granted as an outfit, and in the appointments to the infantry a sum of £100 as an outfit. All sergeants, corporals, and privates are also to be allowed a gratuity for length of service or good conduct; a sergeant to have £15, a corporal £10, and a private £5. They will also be allowed a progressive pay per day over and above the usual pay. It was stated in a note that several regiments of cavalry at present offer an opportunity for recruits joining from the age of 16 to 25. Since the alteration of the standard of height many young men join the line.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the Lady Jocelyn, steamer, advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th Dec. have been received. With respect to the war, the news is not of much importance; none of the proscribed chiefs has been given up. Gen. Cathcart, with 2500 men, crossed the Orange river into the sovereignty on the 30th November.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's civil contract of matrimony will be signed with grand religious ceremony to-morrow, the 30th, at Norte Dame.

SPAIN.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have lent Spain 57,000,000 reals, on the security of the national property.

The Spanish Government has requested the Emperor of France to order Gen. Narvaez into the interior, or out of the country.

RUSSIA.—Russia has borrowed 26,000,000 rix dollars from Rothschild & Co.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has despatched troops to Dalmatia, to protect the frontiers.

SARDINIA.—The Sardinian Government has adopted a law to suppress slave trading by the Sardinians.

INDIA.—By the overland mail, anticipated by telegraph, we learn that General Godwin had suffered a garrison of four hundred men in Pegu

to be invested by a strong force of Burmese, and had to undergo some hard fighting to relieve them.

Liverpool Grain Market, Jan. 28.—Breadstuffs are down, viz: Wheat 2d per bushel, Flour 1s per bbl. Corn 1s. Messrs. Dennistoun & Co quote Canadian Flour, 25s 9d; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s 6d; Ohio, 28s; White Wheat, 7s 3d a 7s 6d; red mixed, 6s 9d a 7s 2d; yellow mixed Corn, 33s a 34s; white do, 36s. All closed dull.

AUSTRALIA.—Extract from a letter written by a young man belonging to Halifax, who went out passenger in the Chebucto to Australia, dated Sydney, October 26th, published in the Halifax papers:—

"We arrived at Melbourne on Monday morning; it is the capital of the district of Victoria, and is situated on the river Yarra Yarra, at the head of Port Philip Bay. Twelve years ago Melbourne was only a lot of small huts, and now it is a city of between forty and fifty thousand inhabitants, with many fine buildings. It is partly built of brick and partly of stone. There is a splendid Bridge across the Yarra River, which cost £15,000. There are several hundred large vessels lying in Port Philip, which cannot get away for want of sailors. Some captains are offering £70 and £80 for the run to England.—Melbourne is in a worse state at the present time than ever California was. They think nothing of robbing a person there, in the broad day light, (or sticking him up, as they call it,) and perhaps thirty or forty people looking on, who dare not say a word for fear of getting shot. Now, Sydney is quite a different place from Melbourne—it is very quiet; you very seldom hear of any robberies or murders committed there. It has a population of about sixty thousand. There is a handsome Theatre, and a public pleasure ground called Hyde Park. The Government Gardens are very fine,—they have trees and plants from all parts of the world. The Market is a very fine building, I think better than Quincy Market in Boston. You can get anything that you may want for there. This country produces grapes, peaches, oranges, and in fact all kind of fruit you can think of. When the oranges are in season you can get them for two pence per dozen, and the peaches are very cheap. They make some fine Brandy here called Peach Brandy, distilled from the peach. The wood that grows there is principally the Red Cedar, equal to Mahogany; Iron Bark and Blue Gum, for house and ship building; Rose or Violet wood, for waggon shafts, and a great many fancy woods, such as Tulip Iron, &c., &c.

Now, I have given you an idea of Sydney and Melbourne, and I think, of the two places, the latter is the best for a mechanic. When I left they were offering £3 per day for Carpenters, and could not get them at that. Some of the passengers that came out with us are getting £10 per week, (Carpenters) and are very common workmen (country chaps). Blacksmiths are getting their 3 oz. of gold per day by only sharpening picks &c. &c., (at the Mines.) I would advise only mechanics or labourers to come out here; they are the persons that are making money.—And if you want to be an independant man get out to Australia as soon as you can. All you require is about £9 or £10 when you land, as expenses are very great,—they charge very high for every thing in Melbourne. Two or three days ago a man advertised for a good Blacksmith—a man came to him the next day on trial, he found him a good workman—so, sooner than lose him he gave him £17 per week and his board. Now, if that man could not save money I do not know who could. There is constant employment for all mechanics, and first rate wages; the only thing required is, to be sober and honest. I have nothing to do at present, but soon expect to have something.—All but 8 or 10 of the passengers went to the "diggins." M**** got employment the day he landed at £5 per week and found (at the Butcher business.)

☞ We have much pleasure in calling attention to the following:—

SELF-SACRIFICING HONESTY.—The following letter was received at this office a few days ago, from a subscriber residing in Connecticut:—"Enclosed are five dollars, one-half of which I wish you to apply on my subscription list, for the Watchman and Reflector, the remainder on the subscription of Mrs. _____, for the same. I am sorry to have been guilty of such a want of punctuality: my excuse is, a want of the means, and nothing else, as I have no way of raising funds, but by the labor of my hands, and pay-day comes but once a year, viz., the 1st of January. It is poor economy, you will say, to let a subscription run and pay twenty-five per cent. for the neglect. Granted—but it is what the poor are often under the necessity of doing; I mean to suffer for the want of promptness. I have sometimes felt that I was hardly able to pay for a paper, but I finally came to the conclusion that I had rather deny myself something else; even a meal of victuals occasionally, if necessary, than deprive myself the pleasure of reading your excellent paper."

V. J. T.

We have no heart, in such a case as the above, to exact our published terms in regard to delayed payments; and shall, accordingly, credit our subscriber and friend, and also the

one for whom he pays, fifty cents each on the present year's subscription.—The letter is a sample of self-sacrificing honesty, and of the right spirit, and is, withal, so appreciative of the wants of the mind, that we cannot withhold it from the reader. We value such subscribers beyond price, and find great pleasure in serving them.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

☞ We have cut the following from the New York Chronicle. It tells its own tale:

Who would not be an Editor?—REV. T. A. MILLS, who has been for several years publisher and editor of the Christian Herald, the New School Presbyterian paper of Cincinnati, has sold out his interest, and withdrawn from the editorial chair. We clip a paragraph or two from his Valedictory remarks:—

Every body knows how a paper ought to be edited, and almost every one could easily make a paper themselves! Consequently, if every body has not been pleased all the time, it has been the editor's fault! I have been expected to make a paper for ministers and elders, experienced Christians and young converts, intelligent readers and children; and I have endeavored to give each "his portion in due season;" but I could not gratify all at once. Some have accused me of watching the wind, while others have been offended because I followed my own views of truth and duty in preference to theirs. I have watched neither to pander to vanity nor to flatter dullness. I have aimed to maintain a Christian independence, which has been far from agreeable to such as have sought, through the paper, the inordinate gratification of self-love, or the indulgence of evil passions. Some of the more unfavorable judgments passed on me have been by those who have not read the paper, and who have understood neither its design, force nor bearing. I have struggled long, with but partial sympathy, and have toiled without reward. In many of these things I am not peculiar; other editors could tell a similar experience.

To continue the paper as an individual enterprise, required funds which I did not possess, and I have been unwilling to incur a debt in carrying it on. I have been so tired and worn with the oppressive constancy of unrequited toil, and, in the intellectual part of my work, that I have long felt and frequently expressed a desire to be released from my position whenever it could be done consistently with the obligations under which I have been laid to the friends who have sustained me.

The paper has been sold to a committee of six. Rev. Clement E Babb, will assume the editorial control of the Herald early in January.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS!—The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, having left Aspinwall on the 2d. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of January, two weeks later, and 180 passengers. The P. left at Aspinwall the steamships Uncle Sam and Ohio, with 500 passengers and a million and a half in gold.

The Sacramento and San Juan valleys were still flooded, and much distress continued among the miners. The roads in many places were impassable.

Flour was selling at the mines at one dollar per pound. The health of the Isthmus was good.

It was rumoured that a boat containing thirteen passengers by the Golden Gate, was upset in the Chagres River, and all but one drowned. Among them were three women and two children.

Dates from Oregon are to the 3d of January. The weather was very severe, and large quantities of snow had fallen. Many overland emigrants were arriving in a very destitute condition.

Snow was reported to be ten feet deep on the Calapooya mountains.

The Golden Gate arrived at Panama on the 28th, with \$1,700,000 on freight and 600 passengers.

The steamers J. Bragdon and the Camanche came in collision on the 5th of January near Benicia, when the latter sunk in fifteen feet of water, and ten lives lost, including two ladies.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Congress driven out at the Point of the Bayonet.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Schooner Aquil from Vera Cruz brings intelligence to Jan. 20th.

The City of Mexico pronounced in favour of Revolution on the evening of Jan. 19th. President Cevalos finding Congress refractory, introduced a body of soldiers and cleared it of members, at the point of the bayonet. The same evening he issued a decree calling a National Convention at the Capitol on the 15th of June to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legislative powers.—Two new papers have been started to advocate the return of Santa Anna.

Gustave Krollman, Violinist, who went out to the West Indies in December last, has died of Yellow Fever at Barbice.