

turning home at night from the grog shop, he found it was too late.

I have not a doubt of the safety of an entire and immediate change from the moderate use of intoxicating drink, "pure" or impure. I believe at this time, when the atmosphere appears charged with the cholera, such a change is of vast importance. It is my belief that with total abstinence from the use of intoxicating poisons as a beverage, and with proper attention to cleanliness and food, the disease would soon die out, and I found my belief on facts. In 1832 when the cholera broke out in Albany, I was engaged with E. Corning and John T. Norton, in erecting that large block of buildings on Green, Beaver, and Norton streets. About 100 men were employed, they were all about abandoning their labour, when they were persuaded to remain. They all agreed to keep at their work and abstain from strong drink. A beverage of water, molasses, vinegar and ginger, was furnished them free, and of all those 100 men engaged on the work, not one died, nor was the work interrupted a day. One man not under the control of the builders, (those excellent mechanics, Fish and Hawley) but employed by the man who furnished the brick, would not adopt the simple beverage offered him, but resorted to the grog shops. He fell a victim. At the same time these buildings were erected, I had about fifty men employed in excavating clay in the South part of the city. They were called together and addressed on the same subject, the same offer of the simple beverage above alluded to was made to them, they complied with it; not a laborer in my employ, in that clay bank, died. But mark the contrast; on the other side of that same clay bank, were other laborers, thirty of them. To keep off the cholera and stimulate them to greater exertion, the contractor furnished them, at regular intervals, strong drink—intoxicating poisons. Ten of the thirty of these poor Irishmen fell victims, not to the cholera alone, but to the whiskey jug.

I give you Mr. Editor, these facts, with the hope that they may operate as a warning. Let the laboring man, especially, avoid the grog-shop; for he may rely upon it, that the pestilence lurks there, watching to catch him. Let no one be beguiled for a moment, by the idea that he is safe, because he thinks he gets pure liquor. He can have no certainty of getting it, while he may be sure, in ninety-nine cases in the hundred, that he does not get it; and if he does get it pure, he may be sure that he gets intoxicating poison, never useful, always injurious as a beverage in health.

Yours very truly,

E. C. DELAVAN.

Ballston Centre, July 14th, 1854.

#### Intemperance Increasing.

So say many of the journals of the City say, and they attribute this increase to the no-license plan. Did not all persons have an opportunity of getting all the Liquor they wanted when licenses were granted? Do they get any more now? But we should like to know why the law is not enforced, and violators made to pay the penalty of disobedience?

We are pleased to learn from many of our correspondents that the *Visitor* is giving increasing satisfaction. We do what we can, to make it interesting and useful. A large increase to our list of subscribers will ensure an advancing paper. It is satisfactory to know, that our agents and friends are doing what they can to promote its circulation.

The publication of the Minutes of the Eastern Association is advancing. We shall have them through as soon as possible.

Gleason's Pictorial, and the Sabbath School Books are ordered according to the directions of Bro. J. S. Trites, of Salisbury. We hope all will be satisfactory.

We give the English news by the *Niagara* in full, as received by Telegraph. We take it for granted, that this mode is the most satisfactory to our readers.

We think the article on China, which appears on our first page, will be perused by many with deep interest. It will be concluded next week.

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. JOHN KNOLLIN departed this life on Monday morning last, after an illness of some 24 hours. He was known as a worthy, upright man, and his sudden death is much regretted by a large circle of friends. The departed was highly esteemed by the Baptist Church in Germain street, of which he was a valuable member. It is pleasing to know that he was sustained in the trying hour by that Religion which he had so often and so affectionately recommended to others.

#### Another Disastrous FIRE in Fredericton.

It originated early on Tuesday morning in the work shop of Mr. Wylie, Cabinet Maker, and raged with fearful progress until nearly three entire blocks between King street and the River were in ruins. It is said that 75 buildings were destroyed. As these were in a business part of the City the loss in other respects must have been very great.

The following letter from the Rev. C. Spurden, makes reference to this sad calamity:

Fredericton, 19th July, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER—

The dreadful calamity which occurred on Monday night has rendered many families houseless, among the rest the former Steward of the Seminary, Mr. Gunter. They have brought here what things they have saved, and I have just been making arrangements with them to continue the Boarding until the meeting of the Association, when final measures can be taken by the Board of Directors respecting the charge for Board.

It was very cheering to me to see the notice of the kind feeling shown by the Brethren at the Association towards myself and the Seminary. The plan proposed for liquidating the debt is good, if generally carried out, but nothing can be done until after the meeting in September.

Yours very truly,

C. SPURDEN.

We send letters and papers to the address of our Travelling Agent, Bro. Fillmore, in Charlotte Town, by the mail to-day.

### General Intelligence.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

##### Seven Days Later from England.

##### Appointment of new Governor of New Brunswick.

*Battle of the Danube—Retreat of the Russians—Embarkation of the French Troops for Finland, &c., &c.—Further Decline of Breadstuffs.*

The *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday at 5 o'clock, P.M. with English dates to the 8th inst. Hon. John Manners Sutton is appointed Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

Prince Gortschakoff, not the General, arrived at Vienna, July 4th, bearer of the official reply from Russia to Austria. The precise terms of the reply have not transpired; but Gortschakoff also carried autograph letter from Nicholas the Emperor of Austria, the tenor of which to be that by evacuating Wallachia, and leaving free Danube, the war considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of that principality is a necessary guarantee for conditions of a future treaty of peace.

Colonel Montequaiffel arrived 5th at Berlin from St. Petersburg, with Czar's reply to Prussia; this reply is in courteous terms stating that Czar will consent to resign his exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians, if Turkey will accede to a joint protectorate of the five powers.

The Czar will evacuate the Principalities when the Western powers evacuate Turkey, but he will retain a strong military position in Moldavia as a provisional security. The Czar also sent Colonel Isakoff to Dresden with a friendly autograph letter to the King of Saxony and other sovereigns who were represented in the Bamberg Conference. Meantime hostilities continue and fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea, the Danube and Asia. The Austrians have entered Wallachia, and the French army is embarking in English ships at Cherbourg, for Finland. Respecting Austrian occupation of Wallachia, all yet known is that on the 2d, seventeen steamers with Austrian troops dropped down the Danube.

H.W. Lord & Co., Colonial Merchants, London, have failed.

The official return of the quarter's Revenue to July 6th, is unfavorable, showing a falling off of eight hundred and twelve thousand pounds sterling on the quarter, and half a million sterling on the year. Nothing important in Parliament.

Independence day was celebrated by a banquet at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, by Geo. Peabody, to 150 guests. Queen Victoria sent her own and Prince Albert's portraits to decorate the dining room. Kossuth addressed a large meeting at Glasgow on the 5th. Resolutions were adopted to petition the Crown for the re-establishment of Poland.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hiilliers commands the Division of the French Army at present embarking for the Baltic. The English line of Battle ships St. Vincent, Royal William, Algiers, Numbol, Frigate Termigrant, Steamer Sphinx, and others, are now embarking their force at Cherbourg.

#### FROM THE BALTIC.

Napier's fleets lay in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to the 29th June no attack had been made. The English frigate Desperate fired some shots which the batteries returned. Bomersund was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th June, and the fortifications were destroyed.

On the 24th June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol, attacked some ships of the Allied Squadron, and afterwards regained shelter of the batteries. The Allied ships engaged were

the Furious, Terrible, and Descartes. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The Furious was considerably damaged.

The main body of the Allied fleets was at Baldisk. The English boats taking sounding at the mouth of the Dniester have exchanged fire with the Cossacks.

On the Danube, on the 21st and 22d, an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a despatch of Omer Pacha, stating that the Turks under Givolti Mehemet Pacha fell on the Russian rear-guard of 25,000 near Silistria on the 21st. The battle lasted during two days, and the Russians lost two thousand five hundred killed. The Russians, however, made good their retreat. The Russians continue their concentration towards the Sereth and Pruth, but apparently mean to retain Matschim, Isatehka and Tultscka, on the right bank of the Danube.

The plan of the campaign movements of the allied army is kept profoundly secret. The Cavalry is supposed to be advancing by the Balkans. Telegraphs are building from Constantinople to Varna, Shumla, Widdin, Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

Fifty thousand Anglo-French troops are still at Varna. St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon are there. General Bosquet's French division has left Adrianople for Shumla. On the 22d a cannonade of an attack on the Russian rear-guard was heard by the French, and Gen. Caurobert sent two squadrons of dragoons to reconnoitre.

Omer Pacha is preparing to establish his headquarters at Rustchuk.

The communications from the Danube are kept open as far as Sistova by the Turkish flotilla.

On the 1st, Gortschakoff removed his headquarters from Kalaresh to Witzsoni.

FROM ASIA the news is bad, on the 9th June, the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Usarguet and Putais. The Russians attacked them in flank during the assault, and defeated them with fifteen hundred killed; thirteen cannon, thirty-five standards, and their entire camp equipment were captured. An erroneous despatch was published reversing the fact and stating that the Turks under Selim Pasha had defeated the Russians under Prince Andromikoff, with the above loss, but reliable accounts show that the Turks were disastrously defeated. The Crew of the English frigate Sampson are fortifying the entrenched camp at Redoubt Kaleh, and the crew of the English steam frigate Sanspareil is fortifying Soukum Kale.

FROM GREECE it is announced that Madjesstros has been completely routed at Kalabaka, in Phessaly. The Rebellion is now considered ended.—The harvest in Greece every where abundant.—Piracy increases. French troops continue to arrive.

The Cholera is reported to have broken out in the garrison of Cronstadt. Also, some cases are reported in the British fleet. It is affirmed that the Duke Alexander is about to join the Russian Army in Moldavia.

Warsaw is being doubly fortified.

Fourteen neutral ships now in Riga have petitioned Admiral Napier to permit them to leave. The harvest in Bulgaria is very rich.

SPAIN.—The Franklin brought news of a military insurrection under Generals Dulce, O'Donnell, Messina and O'Lano. The Government is severely pressed. The Queen has thrown herself on the protection of the troops. It is impossible to come at the truth from the doubtful statements published by Government. The insurgents number seven thousand, of whom two thousand are Cavalry. They demand the dismissal of the Ministry, and the Queen's favorites. The outbreak as yet is entirely military. An action took place near the village of Vicalvaro. The insurgents charged three times unsuccessfully, and at length retreated upon Toledo. The Royalists would again attack them when the expected reinforcements arrived from Saragossa and Valladolid. Madrid was quiet, and no general rising in the provinces. The insurrection is so formidable that it depends upon accident whether the insurgents or the Royalists will triumph.

ITALY.—Letters from Italy say that the Alliance of Austria with France and England has greatly damped the prospects of the revolutionary party in Lombardy and the Roman States. The harvest had begun in Lombardy, and was unusually abundant.

BREADSTUFFS.—The business of Wheat and Flour has been limited, without material change from last quotations, but the tendency of prices is downwards. Indian Corn rather active at 1s. decline. Some circulars quote Wheat 3d. and Flour 6d. lower. Rice was slightly improved.—The weather was wet and cold, but the crops were not injured.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.—The following is the substance of the debate which took place in the House of Lords on Fisheries Treaty:

On Tuesday, June 27th, Earl Fitzwilliam, in the House of Lords, asked the Earl of Clarendon for information respecting the treaty recently completed between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the fisheries. He desired to be informed if it were true that the treaty would permit Americans to establish factories on shore in the British Colonies, for the cure of their fish. If such permission were granted, he considered it extremely detrimental to British interests.

The Earl of Clarendon stated that a treaty with the United States had been concluded. The treaty had only just reached his hands, and he had not had time to give it due attention, besides,

the treaty not being yet ratified, he did not consider it judicious to enter on discussions. He would, however, take the opportunity to state that no disrespect whatever was reflected on Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, by the circumstance that Lord Elgin was authorized to negotiate the treaty. Lord Elgin was met by Mr. Marcy, for the United States, in a spirit of most friendly candor; and, indeed, if it had not been so, it would have been impossible for him to have gone through the preliminary discussions which were necessary for the treaty. That treaty however, contains no new provisions whatever for permitting American citizens to establish factories in the British provinces. So far as he (Lord Clarendon) could institute a comparison, the terms of this treaty are the same, or nearly the same, with the treaty of 1818; and, although some concessions were made by the colonies, and though they had not obtained all their claims, he believed—and Lord Elgin believed—that the treaty would prove a signal benefit to the colonies;—also that the principle of reciprocity would be extended, and that the United States would derive equal advantage therefrom.

The Earl of Harrowby put a question relative to the extension of the American coasting trade to British ships.

Earl Clarendon could only say that steps had been taken, but he was not able to report much progress in them; as the American Government denied that there was any parity of circumstances between their Eastern coast and the coasting trade of the British Islands.

The Earl of Ellenborough asked whether the preliminaries of the treaty had been concluded subject to the approval of the Legislatures of the provinces interested in the fisheries?

Earl Clarendon replied that it was necessary that every colony interested should confirm the provisions of the treaty.

The Earl of Derby said that if the Home Government could not conclude a treaty affecting trade with a foreign country without the consent of the colonies, the effect would be that on such questions the colonies were practically independent. Although he agreed that it was most important that with regard to the fishery question, the consent of the colonies should be obtained, yet he did not see that it was necessary they should confirm the provisions of the treaty.

The Duke of Newcastle replied that the opinion of the law officers was taken, and that opinion was that the assent of the Legislatures of the colonies was necessary.

Earl Derby—If that is so, then the Colonial Legislatures are put in a superior position to the Imperial Parliament, for the consent of Parliament is not necessary to a Treaty entered into by the Crown.

GLASGOW, June 30th, 1854.—The arrivals into Clyde, from British North America, during the month have been by three vessels, registering 1,713 tons; comprising 2 vessels from St. John, N. B., and 1 from Pictou, N. S.

For the corresponding period last year, the Tonnage employed was 6,585.

The imports from 1st January to this date, compared with 1853, are:—

	PINE TIMBER.	HARDWOOD.	DEALS & BATTENS.
	Logs.	Logs.	Pieces.
1853,	4,925	283	344,557
1854,	10,482	672	167,422

White Pine.—The sales of St. John Timber this month comprise a cargo 17 inches average at 2s. 4d., 200 Logs of 20 inches at 2s. 3d., 220 Logs, 18½ inches, at 2s. 2 3-16d., and 280 Logs, 19 inches, at 2s. 3d. per foot.

160 Logs, 100 feet average, Quebec, brought 2s. per foot, and the same quantity of Miramichi brought 21d. per foot, all at auction in parcels.

Birch.—A parcel of fair St. John brought 2s. 3d. per foot at auction.

Deals and Battens.—A cargo of St. John Spruce Deals averaged 17d. per cubic foot at auction in Greenock; and a small cargo of Pictou Battens brought 2d. per lineal foot in Glasgow.

EDMISTON & MITCHELL.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country we hear the most encouraging accounts in regard to the prospects of the coming harvest. The backwardness of the spring excited apprehensions on the part of many that the autumn would leave us short of the necessary supply of grain and breadstuffs for the ensuing winter. The recent bountiful rains and the delightful weather for the last few weeks, have dissipated all such fears. The earth never gave better assurance that the seed-time and harvest should not fail.

Already the farmers in our region are beginning to cut their hay, of which there is an uncommonly fine crop. We have not heard of any disease affecting potatoes, and from all the accounts we think we can safely rely on a large and healthy yield of this indispensable article of food.

All about us the country is looking as richly and beautifully as can be desired or imagined.—*Boston paper.*

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE.—The Steamer Baltic, on her last trip, made the shortest passage ever accomplished between Liverpool and New York. She was nine days, twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes apparent, or nine days, sixteen hours and fifty-three minutes really. The voyage was performed by steam alone, Capt. C. not having used square sails at all and only for a few hours set the fore and aft canvass.—*N. Y. paper.*

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