

arrangement appears to us highly judicious, and we sincerely hope it will succeed:—

The Committee on Special Business, beg leave to report in part on the business submitted to it:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Association to extend to the Rev. J. Knox, and Bro. Bars, of Prince Edward Island, an invitation to sit with us in Council, as visiting brethren, and in doing so we express no opinion with reference to the Association of P. E. I., but that we recommend a Delegation from this Association to investigate such matters as may be connected therewith; in order to the future action of this body, in hope of union in the future.

Resolved, that the Revs. Wm. Hall, A. Martell, and D. W. C. Dimock, Eastern Association; Rev. Wm. Chipman, Central Association; and Rev. N. Viditoe, Western Association, be Delegates to meet the brethren at Three Rivers, P. E. Island, August 12th, at 10 A. M.

C. TUPPER,
Chairman.

HEAVY FIRE AT QUEBEC.—We learn from the Morning Chronicle that the heaviest fire which has occurred at Quebec for the past five years took place on the 19th inst., destroying fifteen stone and birch and several wooden houses. The fire broke out in a hay-loft in St. Joseph-Street, and in a short time extended to the whole block of brick and stone buildings reaching from that corner to Crown-Street, and also destroyed several on Des Fosses-street. The Chronicle says:—Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of the St. Roch's Convent, and Parish Church on the other side of St. Joseph-street; happily they proved to be unfounded, as the fire in that direction was soon extinguished.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—In compliance with your request to be informed with reference to my mission I now give you a few items of information.

After spending two weeks at St. George and the neighboring places, I left on the 14th inst. and came as far as Pleasant Ridge, intending to spend the Sabbath here. Finding, however, that Bro. Thompson held conference at the Rolling Dam on Saturday, I attended and had my spirit refreshed in meeting with a few warm-hearted brethren and sisters. I concluded to remain with Bro. Thompson during the morning service, after which I returned to this place and held meeting in the afternoon.

On Monday I visited a small neighbourhood called Little Pleasant Ridge, and held meeting among them. The congregation was small, nevertheless, they were glad of an opportunity of meeting to worship God, and left their business cheerfully for that purpose, and one individual expressed his gratitude to God that his prayer for a visit from some of his servants had been answered. On Tuesday I was called to attend the funeral of Mr. Orr, who departed this life on Sunday last. There was a large attendance and it was truly a solemn day.

On Wednesday I proceeded to the Piquehogen settlement and spent two days there. The people informed me that it had been two years since a minister of any denomination had visited them. Although there is but one professing baptist there, yet they all eagerly embraced the opportunity of hearing the word of life. I preached twice among them, visited every family and obtained three subscribers for the Visitor. The last meeting was attended by every man, woman and child in the neighbourhood, except three children, and the tears and sobs of some, and the fixed attention of all, fully convinced me that there were deep sorrow for sin and anxious inquirers after truth. I endeavored, though feebly, as far as possible to convey to their minds an intelligent view of the plan of salvation—the justice of God in the sinner's condemnation and the manner in which he might also be just in saving the guilty rebel, and praying for the divine blessing I left them, perhaps never to meet them all until summoned to the Judgement seat. May the Lord send them the gospel more frequently and bless it to their Salvation. I expect to be at the Rolling Dam on Sunday, after which I shall proceed farther up the river.

Yours, faithfully,

S. G. SKINNER.

Pleasant Ridge, July 21, 1851.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Sackville, July 25th, 1854.

DEAR BRO.—Owing to the ill health of Mrs. H. I left the City on the morning of the 18th,

in the steamer for the Bend, and after a delightful passage arrived there at an early hour for tea, which we had the pleasure of taking at the "Waverly House," the Temperance Hotel of that growing village. Our brother Armstrong with his very attentive and interesting lady are being well patronized, though there are many travellers whose home professions would lead one to presume that they would quarter at a Temperance house, who are not to be found there.

Could our Board of Missions but know the amount of pastoral labor required in Moncton, they would not entertain the idea of dividing a Minister between the Church there, and Shediac.

On the 21st I came to this flourishing part of our Colony, and had the pleasure of joining the greatest Temperance procession ever witnessed in this place. There were more than one hundred carriages, in which the company were escorted through several districts, and at 4½ o'clock, P. M., alighted at the Temperance Hall, where the tables were groaning beneath the variety of good things, most tastefully served up by the fair ones of the Temperance fraternity. From the addresses which succeeded the tea, it was evident that Sackville is one of the strongholds of Temperance. The next day, an entertainment quite as interesting, with good things in as rich variety and abundance, came off on Sharp's beautiful hill, overlooking the Bend, the wide extending marsh and the surrounding country. It was a Sunday School Pick Nick, got up by Mr. King, the Superintendent of Rev. Bro. Coleman's Sunday School. It embraced several Sunday Schools of the place, and hence drew together some 400 persons. The feasting, singing, speaking, were all exceedingly interesting.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of addressing larger congregations at the second Church, which is in great want of a good pastor.

The fields here are all white and ready to be harvested. Who will come to help our esteemed Coleman, pastor of the first Church, in gathering sheaves together unto life everlasting? I found him in health of body and of soul, anxiously awaiting for some one to come over and help him. May it please the Lord to give to this spot a fellow labourer whom he shall delight to honor.

Very truly yours,

Rev. I. E. Bill.

E. W. H.

General Intelligence.

(By Telegraph to the News Room via Calais.)

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

Four Days later from Europe.

Boston, July 25.

The Pacific arrived at New York Yesterday, at 6 A. M., with four days later dates.

The Arabia arrived out on the 9th. Breadstuffs were dull and declining.

THE WAR.—A despatch from Vienna, dated July 21st, state that the Turks having passed the Danube in considerable force; an action was fought on the 5th inst., at Giurgevo, in which the Russians had 160 killed and 300 wounded. It is reported at Vienna, that the forces of the Emperor of Russia are being concentrated against Austria to the amount of 300,000 men. This, however, is considered to be an exaggeration.

PERSIA.—Persia, encouraged by the success of the Turks and their allies, has declared herself openly against the aggressions of Russia, and has sent an extraordinary Ambassador to propose an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Porte.

The War still wears a threatening aspect; so far Austria has appeared firm on the side of the Anglo-French alliance,—and there is every reason to hope she will remain steadfast. Napier is before Cronstadt ready to raze the miscalled impenetrable fortress.

The whole of the Anglo French force is now at Varna, preparing, it is supposed, for an expedition under Gen. St. Arnaud in person, into the Crimea. The garrisons of Ismail, Galitz, &c. were already on the march to the Crimea, and all the disposable force will immediately follow, as that is supposed to be the next battle field.

The Western Powers are not to be cajoled by the inglorious retreat of the Emperor Nicholas, from Silistria and across the Pruth, but are fully resolved to give him a sound chastising for the disturbance of the Peace of the world.

It was fully resolved to take CRONSTADT and SEBASTOPOL.

Napoleon is not to strike the blow at the former, until reinforced by his whole naval force, and aided by an army. 7000 French Troops are to be immediately conveyed in British war ships to the Baltic. The grand attack was reserved for early

in August. General Baraguay D'Hilliers is to command the French troops.

The English screw steamers were drawn up in front of Cronstadt.

More English troops were to be sent as soon as possible to Turkey, to aid in the operations against Sebastopol by sea and land.

There can be no doubt that the Russians have experienced a decided check in their operations upon the Danube, and have been compelled to defer their march upon Constantinople. They have withdrawn from the Danube, and are concentrating most of their forces in Moldavia, with their front towards the Austrian frontier. The report that they had abandoned Wallachia appears to have been unfounded. The latest advices state that they still hold Bucharest, the capital of that province. It is probable, however, that if the Austrians advance into Wallachia (which notwithstanding the positive statements of the London journalists, they have not yet done) the Russians will retire in good order to Moldavia. Here, with their advance guards at the frontier fortress of Fokschani, they will be stronger for offensive and defensive operations than they have been at any period during their occupation of Wallachia. The war in the Principalities, therefore, so far from being terminated by the reverse experienced by the Russians, is most probably only in its incipient stage.

The reports concerning the negotiations between Russia and Austria are as contradictory as the advices from the seat of war. It was at first stated, it will be remembered, that the Czar had answered the Austrian summons by an assurance that "out of high consideration for Austria" he would consent to evacuate the Principalities.—The next report, equally positive, was that the Czar "would resist to the last man and the last rouble." The latest and most plausible version of the Czar's reply is that he declines to evacuate Moldavia, as he considers the evacuation of that principality a necessary guarantee for the conditions for a future treaty of peace.

So far from there being a reasonable prospect of a speedy peace, as many have supposed, there is in reality a probability that new complications will arise and that other powers will be involved in the existing war. A blow struck by Austria, however, as the ally of the Western powers, would doubtless contribute materially to bring the Czar to terms. The movements of this power are looked upon with considerable distrust, and even now, although seemingly fully committed, it would not be surprising if she should avoid an embroilment with Russia, and give the Western Powers much trouble.

The most interesting intelligence connected with the warlike movements of the Western Powers is the fact that France is about to send an army to the Baltic to co-operate with the fleet in that quarter. This force is entirely supplied by France, but will be conveyed in British ships to the scene of action. The vessels are nearly ready for sea. The total number of French troops will be about 7000. They will assemble at Calais and Boulogne, and will be conveyed to the British squadron in the Downs about the 14th or 15th of July.—*Boston Journal.*

The British government it is stated, is about to send reinforcements to the army in Turkey which will amount, in new regiments, drafts, and detachments, to nearly 10,000 more troops. They are to be sent as soon as possible to the seat of war. When they have all arrived there will be more than 40,000 British soldiers in Turkey.

It is rumoured, and it is said on credible authority, that the young King of Portugal is not unlikely to offer his hand to the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

M. Kossuth arrived in Glasgow by the Caledonia Railway on the 4th. The crowd numbered, to receive him, about two or three thousand persons.

FREDERICTON, July 19.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, our city was again visited with one of those destructive conflagrations which, of late years, have been of very frequent occurrence. The fire originated in Mr. Wiley's work shop, in the rear of his wareroom, on Queen-street, communicating with Westmorland-street, it next consumed the house owned by Hon. Chas. Fisher, and occupied by Mr. Barrett. It then passed along Westmorland-street, on either hand, to Queen and King-streets, and burnt, on the corner of the former, the large store and dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Hale, and set on fire the buildings on the opposite block; and on the latter the corner house formerly owned by Mr. W. Hartt was soon enveloped in flames, which spread down King-street, burning the houses owned and occupied by Messrs. Burt and Wiley, and by great exertion were checked at the residence of Mr. A. Phair, Postmaster, which was burnt to the ground. In a few minutes the buildings on both sides of Queen street were being destroyed with the greatest rapidity; on the east side down to the building owned by Mr. Clark, and on the west the entire block, including the buildings intervening between that and the river, Mr. Coburn's store being the only exception.

Thus in about four hours forty-six dwelling houses and stores, besides a large number of out-buildings, were reduced to ashes. The wind was at first quite light, but the intense heat soon caused a very strong current from the south-west, which, fortunately for the rest of the city, drove the flames towards the river; otherwise it is im-

possible to say where they would have stopped. There had not been any rain for some time, consequently every thing was in the most combustible state.

Among the numerous sufferers are Messrs. Wiley, Hale, Richards, Winter, Thorne, Armour, Barber, Bradley, Lucas, Hogg, McPherson, Stenford, Boon, Yerxa, Atherton, proprietor of the City Hotel, Seggee, of the North American, Lemont, and Coburn—the latter having lost his fine dwelling house and had his goods and furniture much damaged.

We sincerely sympathize with our fellow citizens, especially those of them who were not insured, and it is much to be deplored that many are in this unfortunate situation.

From the greater number of the stores and houses the goods and furniture were in a great part removed, but were carried in the direction of the river, and were consumed before they could possibly be again rescued.

The loss of property is about £40,000, of which about £9000 was covered by insurance, the Central Insurance Company losing \$3440, the Equitable, over £2000, and the balance being in American offices.

We also deeply regret the loss which our respected friend the Editor and Proprietor of the Reporter has sustained. The derangement of everything connected with his Office must inevitably prevent his paper from appearing this week, but we trust he may soon be comfortably settled and enabled speedily to repair his reverses. We understand Mr. Hogg has taken an office over the store of James S. Beek, Esq., corner of Queen and Westmoreland streets, where he will recommence operations immediately.—*Head Quarters.*

HALIFAX.—Trade is very dull. There are very few new buildings in course of construction. It is time we were waking up. There are plenty of monied men to invest their capital to advantage; and we are surprised they are not loosening their strings more freely than they have been accustomed to do. We would like to see our Mechanics encouraged,—doing a thriving business. The present state of things cannot long continue.

The present City Marshal appears to be a very efficient officer, he is a terror to the evil doers. Through his exertions, houses, where young men under age, resort to for the purpose of card playing and drinking, have been closed up and the occupants severely punished.

The Basin and Harbour are alive with schools of small Mackerel. The B'hoys were catching them off the Market wharf yesterday morning.

Heavy fines have recently been imposed at the Mayor's Court, upon parties who were discovered selling liquor without license.

The Messrs Cunards have a steam Engine, on their wharf, for hoisting the packages from the British steamers that arrive.—*Halifax Jour.*

On Thursday afternoon last, the house of Mr. Ashel Webster, a few miles from Kentville, was consumed by fire together with his barn and all his out-houses. The fire originated from sparks which dropped from a tobacco pipe which a person had been smoking on the premises. Nothing was saved. No insurance on the property.—*By telegraph to Yarmouth Herald.*

CANADA.—Wheat Crop.—We learn from a gentleman who traversed Canada, from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada, will far exceed that of any other year in its amount.

It is estimated that a third more was sown last year than the year before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only \$1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers \$18,000,000 of wheat alone, for foreign market.

Thousands of labourers are wanted to secure the grain harvest. The railroads now employ all laborers offering at high wages. Harvest labor is up to \$1.37 1-2 per day.—*Rochester American.*

ROBBERY OF THE GRAND TRUNK R. R. OFFICE.—The Montreal Herald of July 15th, says: On Thursday night, the safe of the Grand Trunk Railway Office, Little St. James' Street, was opened, and money and securities to the amount of £15,000 or £16,000, abstracted therefrom. In the course of the day, in consequence of information given, securities were found behind a fence near Lagachetiere street. There are still missing some thirds of exchange, to the extent of about £1,500,000, of course valueless, and about £1000 in notes of the Montreal Bank. A party suspected of the offence has been arrested.

The Quebec and Richmond Railway is fast drawing to completion, and will be opened in August.

Incendiarism is on the increase in Toronto. Several fires have occurred, and the City Council have taken steps to apprehend the offenders.

On the 4th inst., five intoxicated sailors belonging to a foreign vessel in the port of Quebec, lost their lives by the overturning of a boat.

The 26th Regt. (Cameronians) have gone to Quebec, and are replaced at Montreal by a portion of the 59th Regt.

Exports of Wheat from Canada.—In 1838, 296,020 bushels; 1843, 1,192,908 bushels; 1848, 2,248,016 bushels; 1852, 5,496,708 bushels.

Among the victims of Cholera in Montreal, we regret to record the death of Dr. McCulloch, an eminent Physician of that city, and Miss Campbell, sister of the proprietor of the Montreal Pilot.

The total receipts on the Great Western Railway for the week ending 30th June, were £5,449 12 1. Total since the 15th of January, £128,469 13 9. No. of miles open, 229.