

except for chemical and medicinal purposes. We hope to receive it as we shall be happy to furnish extracts from it for the information of our readers.

We fear that the Legislature of New-Brunswick is not making as rapid advancement in favour of the Maine Law. A Bill introduced by the Hon. Attorney General, entitled, "A Bill to provide for the safe keeping of habitual Drunkards, and the prevention of the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks," does not look like progress in the right direction. As we read it, we were forcibly impressed with the idea, that the honourable originator of the Bill, must have guarded his soul with peculiar care against every ray of Temperance light, as if it were some vile intruder, seeking to disturb his long and peaceful slumber. Before the Temperance sun shone upon the world such a law might have passed with impunity; but the intelligence of the present age will denounce it as a blot upon the statute book of any civilized community. We hope for the honour of our common country, that this Bill will have to give place to one of a more enlightened character, and one that shall be more in harmony with the voice of the people.

Since writing the above, a friend has put into our hands the Temperance Bill, which will come up for discussion at Fredericton on Monday next. The Bill is virtually the Maine Law, and will, as a matter of course, have to contend with a violent opposition; but it has truth and righteousness on its side, and must sooner or later become the law of the Province. Earnestly do we pray for its success!

The following letter from Wm. Randall, Esq., of Nictaux, has been perused by us with an amount of gratitude and pleasure, which we have no language to express. We should be most happy to comply with the urgent solicitations of old and tried friends to visit our former home, that we might see for ourselves the grace of God, and rejoice with those, who, in answer to many prayers, have recently shared in its saving power. But circumstances will not permit us to do so at present. We hope, however, to hear of the continuance of the blessed work of God there, which has already diffused light, peace and joy, in so many precious souls. Gracious Heaven forbid, that any who dwell in that land so repeatedly blessed with showers of redeeming mercy, should harden their hearts and die impenitent! Who can contemplate the final doom of such without emotions of unutterable anxiety? God of mercy hear prayer for gospel hardened sinners, and pluck them from the brink of endless ruin! How shall we, who have so often spoken to them the words of eternal life, meet them in the great day? Must we say amen to the eternal condemnation of those whose souls have been dearer to us than the blood that courses through our hearts? We tremble in the prospect of that hour.

Nictaux, 12th March, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER BILL,—

I have been for some time past thinking of dropping you a few lines to inform you of what is passing on this side of the water; but as brothers Parker and Taylor have both written you on the same subject, it will not be necessary for me to enter into detail. The Lord is, however, doing a mighty work in this place. While the church was depressed, and her graces languid, and almost despairing of ever again seeing such seasons as you have witnessed here—it would appear that the seed had long been buried deep, which was not to deceive the hope. A large proportion of those who have come forward to the church, date their first religious impressions from five to twelve years past. There are, however, a great many who date their awakenings at the present time. The work is very general. Whole households are converted. S. C.'s, eight in number, are all believed to be born again—seven of whom have been baptized. W. A.'s, five in number, all united with the church. That interesting family of J. B.'s six children, are all believed to be converted; three eldest have been baptized—the youngest, I. has related his experience. Mr. B. is praying with his children.

The praise belongs to God. This place is filled with praise to Him that said, "let there be light and there was light."

We find that the children have been praying around us for a reformation, while to our shame, be it said, members of the church were asleep. Seventeen have been received

by baptism to-day, making in all since the 5th of February, sixty three baptized and ten more received for this ordinance. The work appears to be progressing without any abatement.

This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes. The meeting-house was crowded to day to overflowing, both above and below. Can you not come over to Nictaux and help us, we should be so glad to see you, and I know your heart would rejoice. I hope you are all well and doing well.

Affectionately yours,

W. RANDALL.

P. S.—I did not forward this scrap when written, as Elder Parker was to mail a letter for you at the same time. On the 19th eight were baptized, in all, seventy one; fourteen have been received, who, with others to come forward, will probably be baptized next Sabbath, among whom is our friend Jno. B., who yesterday gladdened all our hearts—said that he had been the subject of religious impressions from his youth, but could never believe that he was a Christian; but recently the mercy and goodness of God, had become so manifest in his own family, that his heart had given way, and light had broken into his soul—that he was now constrained to come and offer himself to the church, and to endeavour, the remainder of his days, to live as one professing godliness.

W. R.

Annual Meeting of the New-Brunswick Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Our usual monthly Missionary meeting was held in Brussels-street on Monday evening last. The service was deeply interesting, at the close of which the Board met for the despatch of business. Among other matters of importance, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz. :—

Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Society shall open on the evening of the 3rd Wednesday in May, in Brussels-street Chapel by a Missionary Sermon, and that it shall close by a public meeting in Germain-street, on the Thursday evening following.

It was felt by the Board, that it is exceedingly important that all our Missionaries should be present at our annual meeting, and that the Ministering brethren of the denomination with as many lay brethren as can, should meet to give weight and influence to the occasion. We hope for a large gathering of Ministers and people. Our brethren, one and all will please regard this notice as addressed personally to them. We adopt this mode to save ourselves the trouble of writing to them individually, and if our brethren knew how fully our time is occupied, we are certain they would see the propriety of this arrangement.

We are pleased to learn that many of the Churches have liberally responded to the appeal made by the former committee of the Visitor. We beg to remind those churches that have not yet replied to the circular addressed to them, that it is exceedingly important they should do so at their earliest convenience.

Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, Justice of the Common Pleas, best known as Sergeant Talfourd, was struck with apoplexy while charging the Grand Jury at Stafford, England, on the 12th March, and died in a few minutes, aged 59 years. He studied law under Chitty, and rose rapidly to eminence in his profession. Besides, he was a student of literature, and author of "Ion," and two or three other fine plays. He was some years ago a member of Parliament.

S. W. Poole, a member of the ordnance department of the British army, was injured on Tuesday evening at the depot in Berlin, Con., by having his foot caught between the platforms on the cars. His leg was so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it. Mr. Poole was on his way home to join the army, and was to have sailed in the Arabia from Boston on Wednesday.

A Washington letter says—"The treaty on the fisheries is not so near an accomplished fact as was supposed. There are three parties to the negotiation. The United States and Great Britain have agreed upon a project, which has been submitted to the colonial authorities of the provinces. Their answers are expected in about two weeks. If favourable to the arrangement proposed, it will take the form of a treaty."

The exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain from the United States, Sep. 1, 1853 to March, 1854, are—Flour 2,842,911 bbls.; wheat, 6,812,570 bush.; corn, 3,848,202 bushels.—*Boston Paper*.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Baltic"

NEW YORK, April 4.

The Steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, 22nd ult., at about 1 o'clock, arrived at this port at about 4 o'clock, this P. M.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Mingo Sound, in the Baltic Sea, on the 14th ult.

The allied fleets remained at Beicos Bay—would soon return to the Black Sea.

The official final refusal of the Czar to evacuate the Principalities at the demand of England and France was hourly expected. It is already known that he refuses the demand. When official refusal arrives, it will be communicated to both houses of Parliament, and war will be formally proclaimed.

No engagement reported in Europe, either by land or sea. On the Danube positions remain unchanged. Reports of capture of Russian Treasure convoy had reached Constantinople.

There is continued activity manifested in England in preparing for war.

The first division of French troops under Gen. Comrofert, had sailed from Marseilles, for Turkey. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Copenhagen in steam frigate, 20th. The *Austerlitz* 100 guns, and other French ships, return to Baltic to join the English fleet.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton is depressed. Flour not materially changed, demand limited. Wheat dull, declined 6d. Corn 3d. to 4d. Provisions quiet. Consols 89½ths.

On the evening of the 10th inst., in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon strongly denied the justice and truth of the Czar's allegation that England and France were taking part with the enemies of Christianity against orthodox faith, adding that such a false representation "was only consistent with the course which Russia had pursued throughout."

In Parliament, Mr. Gibson moved an address praying that in event of war, Her Majesty would give directions to cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels, not containing contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the United States and other countries.

There was a review of troops under orders for the East, at Woolwich, on the 9th, by the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Raglan. The brigade of horse artillery under review, consists of six battalions of about 180 men each, of whom 150 are gunners and drivers, and nearly the same number of horses. Each battery has six guns, and eleven ammunition wagons. The whole brigade numbers 1085 men, including officers, of whom there are a brigadier-general, two lieutenant colonels, two captains, three subalterns, &c.

FREIGHTS AT NEW-YORK.—The market to Great Britain is steady, with a fair supply of freight offering. The long prevalence of strong westerly winds caused a great scarcity of all classes of vessels, and the market is nearly bare of European packets. To the North of Europe there is plenty of freight offering, but in the absence of an adequate supply of tonnage for that destination, there is but little doing. To Liverpool, we notice engagements of 50,000 bushels corn and wheat, at 13d. to 14d. in ship's bags; 10,000 bbls. flour, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; 2500 rosin, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4½d.; 500 turpentine, 4s. 6d.; 600 boxes bacon, 42s. 6d.; 250 bbls. and 25 tons lard, 4s. 6d. to 45s.; 2000 bales cotton, 4d to 7-16d.

Arrival of the Ship "Three Bells" at Greenock.—The British ship "Three Bells," Capt. Creighton, which will long be remembered for the important services rendered in rescuing passengers from the unfortunate steamer San Francisco, arrived at Greenock on the 11th ult., from New York.

STEAMER EASTERN CITY.—The steamer *Eastern City*, Capt. Winchester, arrived at this port, yesterday, on her first return trip from St. John, N. B., this season. She brought passengers from Digby via St. John, who arrived here in the unprecedented short time of thirty hours from the former place.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

A block of six dwelling houses on Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by many families, with stores on the ground floor, was burned on Wednesday morning. Loss estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Trinity Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, and a boarding house adjoining, were burnt on Thursday morning.

The remains of the late John Howard Payne (the author of "Home, Sweet Home") are to be brought to this country and placed in the Congressional Burial Ground, and a suitable monument erected to his memory at the expense of the Government.—*State of Maine*.

The Mail Steamer *Arctica*, Capt. Judkins, sailed from Boston about noon on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, via Halifax, with 98 passengers for the former port, and eight for the latter. She also takes out \$196,048 in American ingots.

Domestic.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday, 23d March, the Hon. Mr. Partelow, from the Committee of Trade, submitted a special Report in reference to an application from Messieurs J. and R. Reed, and W. and R. Wright, for aid to run a Line of Steamers between Saint John and Liverpool, as follows :—

"The Committee of Trade have had before them a Petition from Messieurs J. and R. Reed, and W. and R. Wright, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, praying a Grant of £10,000 sterling per annum, for a period of ten years, or a less period, during which they may run a line of powerful Screw Steamers, equal in every respect to any now traversing the Atlantic, between the Port of Liverpool and Saint John, New-Brunswick, carrying an English Mail, and reserving the liberty of touching at Saint John's, Newfoundland, on their outward and homeward trips. Fully alive to the importance of the subject, the Committee have given this petition much consideration, and having ascertained that a less bonus than that asked for would not ensure the establishment of the Steamers on the line, they do not feel themselves warranted in appropriating so large an annual sum, and for so long a period, to encourage the enterprise.

"The present and prospective liabilities of the Province for laying down Railways, and other public works, in the opinion of the Committee are fully as great as the circumstances of the Province will warrant; and these considerations have had a powerful impression on the minds of the Committee in inducing them to decline a recommendation to the House to entertain favorably the present application.

"Respectfully submitted, asking leave to sit again.

J. R. PARTELOW,	C. MACPHERSON,
J. MONTGOMERY,	A. LANDRY,
RICH. ENGLISH,	ROBT. D. WILMOT,
J. READ,	WM. PORTER,
J. A. HARDING,	FRANCIS M'PHELM,
JOHN LEWIS,	J. T. WILLISTON.
R. B. CUTLER.	

Wednesday, March 29.—To-day Mr. Johnson laid on the Table an address to the Lieutenant Governor for returns of Crown Lands sold in the County of St. John, since the commencement of 1852—the quantity contained in each grant, the grantees' names, and the Parishes.

Mr. Wilmot said he would meet the investigation gladly. He denounced the Freeman's as libellous; he had acted according to the regulations, and knew of nothing improper.

Mr. Johnson said he would be prepared to justify an investigation.—Mr. Hatheway said he had heard of a conspiracy in York County, and would have an investigation.—Mr. Botsford suspected a conspiracy in Westmorland, and he also wished to have an investigation.—Mr. Gray denounced the Freeman in bitter terms. Mr. Gilbert denounced the statement in the Times of Monday, that Mr. Gray had pushed the Railway Bill in a fraudulent manner. The House afterwards went into Committee on the Codified Laws.

Thursday, March 30.—Mr. Johnson's Address to the Governor for return of Lands granted in St. John County, passed without opposition.

House in Supply.—The £2,000 to purchase Mining Leases, carried 16 to 14.

Grants recommended by Trade Committee carried; among them, £295 for Wharf at Sand Point, and £5,000 for Richibucto Harbour.

Grant to W. H. Adams, return duties on machinery, lost 17 to 15.

Grant to Philips Brothers, return duties, carried, 18 to 13.

Grant to Flemming & Humbert, return duty on machinery, carried, 20 to 10.

Grant to Adams reconsidered, and carried, 17 to 12.

Grant passed to Sailors' Home for £1,500.

Frid'y, March 31.—The Codified Laws were re-committed to-day.—Mr. Street moved that they be printed, and not come into operation until a proclamation published by order of the Governor in Council is published in the Royal Gazette. Mr. Needham moved an amendment fixing the time for the 1st of August.—Amendment carried, 26 to 7. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Kerr moved a grant of £500 to send an Emigrant Agent to Great Britain, which was lost after a long discussion, by a division of 24 to 11. Mr. Cutler moved a grant of £78 to M. Atkinson, Road Surveyor at Kent, for damages and costs of suit, which was carried after a warm contest, 19 to 18. A grant of £90 was made to John Sears, for loss sustained by obstruction in supplying copper coin.

April 1.

Bill to regulate navigation of steamers, committed; all passed but one section. Progress reported; Committee sitting—half-past 2 House adjourned for want of a quorum.

April 3.

House in Committee on Statute Labour Bill, from 10½ to 5½ o'clock. The alterations are, that the poll tax is 3 days and none are taxed under 21 years old. The commutation is 2s. 6d. a day—£100 to represent a day. Limit 60 days. Three attempts at postponement made and failed, and progress reported.

April 4.—Johnson's second address for return of [Continued on page 510.]