We purpose making arrangements to emplay a missionary to labour in the destitute settlements around us, or in such places as we may consider expedient, and for which purpose £8 were then raised. The friends showed a disposition to give of their substance to this important object.

It was resolved that our next meeting be held with the first Bapust Church, Sackville, commencing on Monday, 21st April, at 5.

D. McKEEN Lower Maccan, Feb. 5. 1856.

THE FAMILY OASKET

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1856. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endersed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct im-

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

The ordination of Brother William Edwards to the pastorate of the Biptist Church at Hammond river, noticed in another column, was a season of more than ordinary interest. At an early hour the house was crossded to overflowing with a congregation manifesting intense interest in the proceedings of the day. The preliminary services which were conducted with much unanimity and good feeling called up the question of early ordirations, and several of the ministering brethren expressed the usely is very strongly against introad ing in a into the ministry before their minds were well matured and before they had given tunnistakable evidence of their fitness in all respects for the work. The truth is if men would succeed in the great work of the Caristian mintary, they must be prepared to do something n ore than make a noise. A perfect novice may to this: but a minister of the Lord J sus must show hunselt approved unto God, a workman that n edeth not to be ashuned; rightly dividing the word of truth, and giving to every man his portion of me t in due season. Men cannot do this unless they are well instructed in the word and ways of God. One of the qualifications of a Bishop or Elder, as given by the apostle Paul, is APTNESS TO TEACH. Not to preach long sergions, or loud sermons, but instructive sermons: but how can those teach who are not themselves taugin? The command of God is plain, "Lay bands suddenly on no man."

As brother Elwards had not been engaged in preaching more than a year, we were not surprised that a Council bolding the views expressed above should examine his case thoroughly before advising his ordination. They did so and to their minds it seemed clear that although it had not been long since our young brother entered the h rvest field, yet as he had been for a number of y ar- a professor of religion, had given very sahis actory evidence of discipleship; and as his ing day. c il to preach the word was very marked and distinet, ind as God had already given him scals to his ministry, and as these faverable circumstances were combined with a ery clear view of the docones of the Bible, and with ability to communicate to the edification of those to whom he ministered, it was deemed advisable to ordain him. There was another question which engaged the attention of the Council that we may note. It referred to the provision made for the permanent support of the candidate. It was very justly observed that churches would sometimes call a man to ordination without making any suitable provision to m et his temporal necessities, consequently after a few months trial he was probably given to understand that he must seek some other field of labour. The Council expressed themselves most decidedly against this mode of procedure, and gave it as their uni ed opinion, that whenever a can ch called a man to the pastorate, that permanent provision should be made for his support and that the church should hold itself sacredly bound to provide for the temporal wants of their pis or, until God in his providence; should cell to some other field of labour. We were happy to find that the church at Hammond river h d token this matter into due consideration, and had raised the sum required for the maintainance or the pastor elect.

The preliminates having been satisfactorily arranged, it was decided to have a recess and to meet again at 3 o'clock, p. m. By the time appointed the house was again crowded, and Rev. D. Nutter of Portiand, preached from Romans i. 14. 15, "I am a debtor both to the Greek and the Barbarian, both to the wise and to the unwise so as much as in me is I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also." The sermon was a fucid exposition of the nature and obligations of the ministerial vocation as stated in his text, and it was forcibly applied to the case in hand. The minister of Christ gat t preach the igospel, he must preach it to all of every nation and of every class, that come in his way : he must protein it to the utmost extent of his ability, and he must always be ready to preach it. These points were alt in turn touched upon, illustrated and enforced in a style scriptural, appropriate, and impressive, and the people listened as for

The charge by Rev. S. Robinson had reference to the obligations of the church to its pastor. He must be obeyed. "Obey them that pon ent has kindly furnished us with pretty full have the rule over you," Heb. 13, 17. The reports of the debate on the Railway question. Christian paster must be honored. "The Elders As our readers are very generally interested in teem them highly in love for their work's sake," the subject. Only for this fact we should de-Thes. v. 13. He must be supported. "Even vote much less space to t than we do. so hath God ordained that they who preach the gospel, should live of the Gospel," I Cor. 1x. 14. I hese several points were explained and applied in a manner admirably adapted to do good .-Those who disregard the scriptural authority of your temperance articles to divisions of Sons. the christian minister, who trifle with his reputa- They were received with great applause, I reor who withold from him a reasonable support the first class papers." were represented as distegarding the authority of Christ, and as violating the plain and positive directions of God's word.

The c'arge to the candidate was founded upon Act. xx. 28. "Take heed, therefore, unto your. selves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God, which he ha'h purchased wi'h his own blood," "You, my dear brother," said the speaker, " must take heed to your person I piety, and see that it is pure, elevated and practical. You must take heed to your spirit, and see that you have within the mind of your Master. You must take heed to the cultivation of your mental faculties, and labour to have your mind enriched with the knowledge of God's truth. Study diligently and prayerfully your Bible; let it be your text book. your standard, and at the same time, avail yourself of all the helps that will serve to throw light upon the sacred page. And, by this means, prove yourself to be a workman that needeta not to be ashamed. Remember that you must give yourself unreservedly to your work, that your profiting may oppear to all. You are called upon to be the pastor by taking heed also to the flock. It is not enough that you preach good and useful sermons, you must be the pastor as well as the minister. If any of your people are in affliction, be the first to sympathize with them let them know that you have a care for them. If any wander from the fold, go into the wilderness and bring back the lost sheep. Then you must feed the Church of God over which you are chosen to preside. The Great Shepherd has provided an inexhaustible store house from which you may derive such varied supplies as are adapted to the circumstances and wants of all. These thoughts were amplified so as to give the candidate a bird's eye view of the weighty obligations devolving upon him as a minister of the New Testament.

The other brothren who aided in the ordination service performed well their part, and contributed much to the interest of the occasion. The attention of the congregation was kept up till the last, and the impression was evidently exceedingly

We will only add, in conclusion, that our bro. Edwards has entered upon an important field of usefulness and sincerely do we hope that the divine blessing will attend his footsteps, and make his pathway plain and prosperous. Brethren one and al', give him your prayers.

Prohibition in Nova Scotia. A elegraphic dispatch to the News Room, says

that the Bill to prevent the importation, sale and manufacture of investing inquory has been defeated in the House of Assembly by a majority of

We are further informed that the second reading of the Bill, there was a majority of eight in favour of Prohibition. And the change that occurred in the minds of hon, members which in the issue turned the scale against the Bill by a maj nity of eight was produced by the recided action of the G vermment on the side of rum. Can it be true that the liberal Government of Nova Scotta shoul, in 'he face of petitions' signed by more than 36,000 names, praying for a Prohibitory Law, coerce its friends to falsify the nselves, for the purpose of sustaining the liquor traffic, with all its devastating results? If they have done this, the free born sons of Nova Scoti will hold them responsible for it in a com-

A copy of the Report of the Hen. Mr. Steves, Chief Commissioner of Public Works in this Province, for the year 1855, has been laid on our table. It is a very elaborate document, and has evidently been prepared with much care. Mr. Steves enters very minutely into the state of the roads, bridges, improvement of harbors, erection of light houses, improvement of navigation of rivers, &c. &c, and shows himself so conversant with the subjects on which he writes, as to prove to our satisfaction that he is fully competent to discharge the functions of his office. Julying from the specimen before us, we think the Province cannot but be satisfied with the judicious selection made by the government, in placing Mr. Steves at the head of such an important department as that of the Board of

University Medical College of New York, on the will supply us well. As the members of the 8th inst., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was School have consented to return their papers for conferred on the following gentlemen from this the purpose of sending them to some destitute Province-viz: Geo. A. Hamilton, Thomas A. school in the country, we shall be happy to for-Gregory, Aaron Alward, Joseph G. Shaw, and ward them to any such school that you may know

At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, on the 8th inst., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Geo. E. S. Kealor, of St. John, N. B., and Henry A. Jacobs, of Lunen-

(At the commencement at the Massachusetts Medical College, Boston, 12th inst, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon Mr. John Skinner, a native of the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County.

We are requested to state that the name Bro. David Bleakney was omitted by mistake in the list of licensed preachers in the minutes of the Eastern Association.

Rev J. Herrett will see the substance of his communication in the letter of the Rev. Jas. Wallace, published on our first page.

and personal time in the design of the second of the secon

description of the cause officer county there county there is deep and section if

Legislative Reports

It will be seen that our Fredericton corresthat rule well are accounted worthy of double this question, they will doubtless be anxious to honor," 1 Tim. v. 17. He must be esteemed. "Es- know what their representatives have to say on

A correspondent at Billtown, N. S., says, The Visitor is becoming very popular here. The Casket is a treasure. I have read a number of tion, fail to honor and esteem him in his calling, peat that the Visitor is considered here one of

CIVIC ELECTION.

King's Warp-For Alderman-Joseph Fair weather, 156; P. McCourt, 136. For Conneillo -Chrs. A. Everett, 140; John Richey, 134. QUEEN'S WARD.—For Alderman—S. K. Foster, 230; Geo. V. Novlin. 207. For Conneillor -Edward E. Lockhart, 225; T. E G. Tisdale,

DUKE'S WARD .- For Alderman-Isaac Woodvard, (no opposition.) For Councillor-John Wilson, Jun., 175; John McCoskery, 149. SIDNEY WARD .- For Alderman - Thomas Mc Avity, (no opposition). For Conne.llor-B. Cax tter, 86; James Arms rong, 62.

WELLINGTON WARD, -For Alderman-EF vard B. l'eters, 246; W. H. A. Keans, 230. For concellor-leseph Mercer, (no opposition.) Gur's WARD, -- For Alderman-John ('. Lit chale, 140; William King, 127. For Council or-James Colwell, 183; Samuel S. Mosher, 64. Brook's WARD .- For Alderman-Joseph Coram, 108; Joseph Beatteay, 99. For Councillor -Charles Ketchur, 118 ; Peter J. Cong'e, 67.

~~~~~ MINUTES of a meeting held in the Baptist Chapel at Hammond River, March the 25th, 1856, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the propriety of ordaining Bro. William Edwards to the pastoral charge of the Courch in that

The meeting opened with singing, and prayer Elder David Nutter.

Elder S. Robinson called to the Chair. " I. E. Bill chosen Secretary.

The following brethren were reported as mem pers of the Council, viz:

Elder S. Robinson, Brussels street, St. John. Elder I. E. Bill, Germain " Elder David Nutter, Portland, Dea. Alex. Sime, E'der tieo, Barns, Upham, 2d Church. Den. A. Fowler, Jonataan Titus, Wheaton Fawler. William Pickle. Elder Kierstead, Warerborough. Elder W. A. Troop, Springfield. William Wetmore, Junes Carpenter. Gondola Point. Butternm Ridge. Elder James Wallace, Elder W. Jackson, Upper Loch Lomord. Dea, William Snow, Hammond River. Dea. William Titus. Isaiah Smith. Jonathan Titus. James Debew,

The Candidate proceeded to give a deeply ineresting account of his Christian experience and

John Titus,

call to the ministry. Elder Wallace proposed the usual questions. which were satisfactorily answered. The Church, through their Committee, inform od the Council that the call to Bro. Edwards was perfectly harmonious, and that arrangements had been made to provide him with a permanent sup port. The only question, therefore, which occasioned any doubt as to the propriety of ordaining the candidate, related to his youthfulness in the ministry, but as all the other cucumstances combined to favor his immediate ordination, the council unanimously resolved to advise it. This advice having been c minimicated to the Church

un il 3 o'clock, P. M. Met according to adjournment, and proceeded

and approved by them, the meeting adjourned

Reading the Scriptures and Prayer by Elder

O.dination Sermon, by Elder D. Nu'ter : text Romars Ist chap. 14, 15 v. Ordaining Prayer, by Elder W. Jackson. Charge to the Candidate, by E'der I. E. Bill.

Charge to the Church, by Elder S. Robinson.

Right hand of fellowship, by Elder E. Kier Closing Prayer, by Elder W. A. Troop. Benediction, by the candidate.

The season was one of more than ordinary eligious power, and many felt that it would long be remembered to the praise and glory of divine grace.

1. E. Bill, Secretary. Hammond River, March 26, 1856.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,

CARLETON, APRIL 1, 1856. Dear Brother .- I am happy to inform you that he Lord is blessing us once rore in Carleton. have been permitted to baptize ten believers. right of them heads of families; one of the sisters had been brought up : rigid Roman Catholic. It was soul cheering to hear her relate what "Jesus had done for her." But if as a church we prove faithful, we shall see the best of our days yet .-Our Sabba h School is doing well. We wish you, dear brother, to send us fifty of your Sab At the annual commencement of the bath school papers, which, with our other papers

E. CLAY. The pastor of the German street Butist Church, administered the ardinance of baptism at the close of the service on Sabbath evening.

OF We learn from our agent at Long I land N. S., that Rev. H. Achilles is laboring among the people with good acceptan e, and that there re signs that the Lord is about to revive his peo ple, and bring sinners to a saving knowledge, of

Our agent at Westport, N. S., save :-Our Zion is in a prosperous state, and we have spent a very happy winter."

We are glad to learn that the Rev. S. N. Bentley has returned to his sphere of usefulness at Liverpool, N. S., and that the Lord is still blessing the Church and people there with a gracious out pouring of the Spirit. Forty-three have been baptized since the revival commenced. May many more be speedily brought to a knowedge of the truth as it is in Jesus!

LIVERPOOL, M. rch 24th, 1856 Baptized twenty-one last evening-work pro-

Railway Debate. MR. GILLMOR'S SPEECH.

now claim the attention of the Committee for a Noath American line to Calais, and continuing short time. He was not going to say that party feelings had influenced hon, members during the debates, but there were some circumstances which valley of St. John. Suppose that the P-ovince looked a little suspicious. He read Mr. Gray's should complete the St. Andrews and Quebec resolution on a wast of confidence in the Government, in which Mr. Gray and his supporters expressed themselves fully alive to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of railways inthis Province. It was remarkable that all the members of the old Government should be united in opposing this scheme, considering their former zeal for the introduction of railways . Another 48 miles to that number, making in all 281 miles. circumstance was a little strange and might well By connecting Fredericton in the scheme, 4 be viewed with suspicion. All the St. John ci y and county members that have spoken (except the hon. Secretary) express themselves opposed to the scheme. It was strange that those gentle- this event 81 miles would be saved in distance. men should oppose an undertaking which must and £445,500 in expense. result in a great advantage to the city and county which they represent. Hon, members and the St. Ardrews road near Eel River, which would country might form their own conclusions as to take about 50 miles then Fredericton and Woodthe motives that influence these gentiemen. A stock would be connected with the European and istifiable opposition was productive of good, but North American line, Canada will probable such an opp sition should be prepared o submit som ' measure that would be an improvement upon the measures they oppose; and any opposition order to connect with Canada. From St. John to that will not do this, were liable justly to be charged with offering a factious opposition, he St. John to Calais by the Southern route is 74 sud i was marly to move a direct vote of wan miles. Snewn g a difference of 25 miles in disof confidence, and support t, but it was not man y for any member to compromise hi professed i rinciples in order to defeat a Government measure, and he trusted that the country would observe closely these movements. Many hon members d fference in the cost of the firs 13 miles by the had described the Province as being in a most de- Douglas V lev route to C dats and the Southe plorable condition. He (Mr. G.) thought quite ro te would b £195 000, this added to the £125 differently. There were few countries where 000 difference in distance would be £320,000 the people generally are more prosperous and happy. It is true, we were not, as a people the southern route instead of the Donglas Valley wealtry, yet we were not poor, not withstanding route. From St. John to Woodstock via Sain the present commercial depression, and the great reduction in the price of our staple exports, we intersect the St. Andrews and Quebec line 13 still have reason to be thankful, hat jover y is miles above St. Andrews). From St. John to hardly known amongst us. We, as a people, he said, enjoyed as much civil and religious liberty as usually fell to the lot of any people, and a though our educational system was not what it should be, yet education was pretty generally diffused among us. It is true that the Province is now considerably in debt, but this does not prove, by any means, that the people are poor. He (Mr. G.) was surprised that the Province should now be in so good a state as it is, considering the unfair system of raising the revenue, the high salaries paid to officials, and the extravagance previously practised. His habits of busi ness led him to view specu'ation with a degree would do it. of suspicion. Much difficulty had arisen in the From Woodstack to the Grand Falls, is 74 miles. commercial world in cons quence of indulging From Grand Falls to Canadian Line, is 50 in a spirit of rectless speculation. There was a hatural way to become weal by; that was by pur- Fr. m Woodstock to Canadian Line, is 124 suing an economical and industrious course. prudence and caution be necessary in order to secure success to an indivinual, a province should pursue the same course. There fore he wished to Which will complete the European and North engage in the great matter of railways cautiously. American Line, and a line from Saint John to R atroads he said had been talked of in this Pro- Canada. Canada will probably come down to the vince for the last twenty years. Twenty years Grand Palls, and thus reduce the whole distance ago the survey of the Sunt Andrews and Quebec hifty miles. Then the whole distance to be built line was commenced. 2nd. A line was surveyed by this Pravince, to carry out these lines is 255 by Major Henderson by the North Shore, aban- miles. These statements are based upon the doned after paying £3,000. 3rd. A convention supposition that the St. Andrew's and Quebec met in Portland, State of Maine, and the Euro-Company "ill build their road to Woodstock" pean and North American line was agreed 'on \_ If then the object is to connect New Brunswick And he could well recollect the feelings of pride with the United States and also with Canada, a and satisfaction he felt in learning that our pro-vincial delegates or upied a proud position on that occasion as orators and states men. 4th. Was a delegation of Messrs. Hincks, Young and Pache matters irrevelent to the subject under considerfrom Quebec, they agreed on a line from Saint ation, but there were certain hon, members, who John to Queber by the valley of the Saint J. hn hid taken occusion to refer to the Prohibitory 5th. Mr. Chandler went to Eog and to get that Law on almost every question that had been descheme sonctioned, he failed to doing so. He, bated this season. He was amused by the re-Mr. Chand er became acquainted with Jackson & marks made by the hon, member for Northumber-Co., took up the European and North American land, Mr. Street, while speaking of the revenue line agair, and made the contract we now have of the Province in connection with the present before us. Mr. G. said that the European and contemplated railway scheme. He said that by the North American line was the natural one, and Prohistory Law we were deprived of the las therefore we were thrown back upon that, as the drop that binds soul and body together. He proper line, and he, Mr. G. was prepared with (vir. G.) was pleased that this important disconnects and figures which would prove how the object of connecting New Brunswick with the Unit ed States and Canada by railways could be best matter surrounded with much a ystery. Philosoeffected. He was not of opinion that railroads phers and metaphysicians of former ages have were going to do so much for us as some hun, sought in vain to discover that link. The year members thought, but as all the hon. members 1850 will ever be memorable- on account of the seem to think they were the only nope for the discovery made by the Hon. J. A. Street, that country, he was willing to try them. And as soul and body are bound together by the little they were to be Government works, and to be drop which prohibition seeks to take away. Mr paid for out of the public revenues, the difficulty Gillmor in concludings; speech of an hour, said. would be to give to each locality that considera- the great question under discussion was one tion which it was entitled to. In order to do this it was necessary so make the scheme mo e gene. of the Province, either favourably or unfavourably. ral and extensive than our resources would seem It; was manifest then, that every matter connec. to justify. While he was anxious to do what he ed with it should be very plainly and fully dis could (consistently with the general interests of cussed, and no honourable member should; be the Province) for the county of Charlotte that he placed in a position which he might afterwards had the honor to represent, he would always regret. Mr. G. said that the Bill before the be willing to regard the interests of other locali ties. Several hon, members were of opinion that Jackson & Co yet intended to go on and fulfil their contract. He, Mr. G., was of opinion after gant in their expenditure on the road, than he carefully examining that Company's letter addressed to J. W. Ritchie, Esq., in June last, that gain after all. At anyrate Jackson, & Co. had they never in ended to carry out their bargain and Jackson & Co., had been guilty of conduct, which any men claming re occability in the conmerc.a' world should be ashamed of. In the same letter Jackson & Co., isk for further facilities to enable them to go on with that contract which he, Mr. G., was not dispo ed to give them. and he believed the people of this province would not grant to that Company the further facilities which they ask, if they, the people, understood

shortest and cheap st route for the Railroads now contemplated in this Province. Shediae to St. John is St. John to Calais is St. Andrews to Woodstock 81 miles, ? about 30 finished, leaving

the matter. He. Mr. Gillmor, was of opinior that the introduction of pailro ds was not going

to increace 'minigration so much as certain hon

members thought, neither would it have the ef

fect of keeping that class of men in the country

that had been leaving of late for California, Aus

tralia and the far west. That class of men

would ask more wages than could be afforded, to work on Railroads, and in fact the business of the country would not afford such wages as they were asking. He, Mr. G., did not blame them

for going where they could do better. although

left the province, accumulated any more than

like number of industrious men who remained a

home. Tis true some might grow rapidly rich while many lost their health and their lives, leav-

ing families and friends at home destitute and

unprotected. He, Mr. G., would now read some

statistics which would show most clearly, the

Then 233 miles completes the European and North American line in New Brunswick, and al. so that part of the line, which lies between Si John, St. Andrews and Woodstock.

Shediac to St. John :s 107 St. John to Woodstock, via Freder-St. John to Caluis,

Total number of miles. From Shedire to St. John from thence to

To make our physics of real

Difference in the distance by the above statements is 129 miles at a cost of £5,500 per mile Mr. GILLMOR said he had listened attentively equal to £645,000, which amount would be saved for sine days to this discussion, and he would to the Province, by carrying out the Enopean and Line to Woodstock, a distance of 51 miles, that taken from the 129 miles, would show a saving in distance of 78 miles, which would cost £390. 000. By taking the Douglas Valley route to Calais, 25 miles would be added to the 233 miles in the first statement, and 23 miles for a branch from Douglas Valley to Fredericton, would add miles of Railway would be sufficient, instead of 129 miles, we should have to build if we went to Woodstock by the Valley of the St. John .- So in

> Again start at Fredericton and go up to join the come down to the Grand Falls, leaving New B unswick 74 miles to build above Woodstock in Calais via the D uglas Valley is 99 miles. From tance, and a saving of £125,000. In addition this Mr. Wilkinson in his report say, that the firs 13 miles from St. John to Calais vin the Douglas Valley "would cost £20,000 per mile." Th which amount would be saved by going to Calais George, a Southern rouse, is 128 miles, (this wil Woodstock by the Dongl's Valley route to join the St. Andre .'s and Quebec line some 27 miles from St. Andrews is 135 miles. From St. John to Woodstock via Fredericton is 129 miles,-From St. John to Shedi c is 107 miles. St. John to Calais 74. Making 181 unles. Then 18 miles will complete the European and North American line within the Province, and the line I om St. John to Canada as far as Woodstock, if the St. Anarews and Quebec Read is built by the Company, which there is little doubt if the Legislature will grant an extension of time, and Mr Gillmor presumed there was little doubt but they

If From Shediac to Calais, is 181

These added, make 305 " Committee sought to confirm the bargain made with Messrs, Jackson, & Co., and unless Messrs, Jackson, & Co., had been much more cxtrava. thought they had been, he had made a good bar expended some £57,000 more than they wou d get anything for by this arrangement. So he thought we had got value for our money. Even if we sho ld loose a few thousand pounds, was it not better to do so than to allow the road to remain is it was fast going to decay, until 1857 Then to commence a tedious and uncertain La suit with a company in England, who had in this transaction behaved in a manner that would be discreditatie to any mercantile firm. The un certainty and expensiveness of the Law was well known. As an individual he . ad managed to keep clear of it, and he wished the Province t do the same. He, Mr. C., would vote for the first Bill reserving his right to deal with the others in their order, as he might think best for the interests of the country.

### General Intelligence.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Arrival of the Canada.

The steamship, " Canada" arrived at Hali fax, on the evening of Friday, the 26th. W give below such items of intelliger ce as are published by some of our English files. The prospects for peace are equal to the most sanguine expectations of the friends of peace and the enemies of war. Ten thous and times ten thousand prayers have ascended from the altars of pious hearts, that peace might be restored to the nations engaged in deadly strife, and there seems good reason to believe that these prayers have been recorded on high, and will be answered to the praise and glory of the God of peace. The European Times of the 15th ult., gives the following:

THE CONFERENCE.

There is now no doubt of peace. At the close of last week orders were transmitted from the Executive Government to country act the further embarkation of troops for th ondstock, via Fredericton, and to complete Crimen, and it is said, on reliable authority

are so convinced of the war being over, that they are pursuing a similar course.

We attach, it is needless to say, little importance to the gossip which reaches us from Paris; and Mr. Dismeli was weak enough, the other night, to attempt to elicit from Lord Palmerston some account of the doings of the Conference. The result was a retort which turned the laugh against the member for Bucks, and when Mr. Disraeli grew angry the amusement of the House was increased. The high spirits of the aged Premier are quite allowable in the present state of things. The recent accounts from the Crimea show that in the British army there is a state of perfection as regards discipline, health, and thorough military efficiency, which contrasts most favourably with that of our French and Sardinian allies. As we have advanced so rapidly towards military perfection, they have retrograded, and the storm of indignation which prevailed in this country twelve months ago, at the hardships to which our Crimean heroes were exposed, has given way to felicitations of the most pleasant and satisfactory kind,-The pending accouchment of the French Empress comes opportunely. And with the return of peace we shall have cheaper provisions and more employment for the people. Lord Palmerston's term of office seems likely to last, unless new and unheard-of combinations arise, as long as he has physical streng h to remain master of the situation.

Nothing can show more clearly the pacific course of the Conference than the request transmitted to Berlin that Prussia should take part in it. If every thing had not been going merry as a marriage beil," this compliment to the irresolute monarch would have been spared. But it is a graceful mode of gently snubbing the brother in-law of Nicholas, and as the fight is over, the crowned heads of Europe can have no desire to leave any rankling feeling behind. Count Orloff is said to be delighted with the Emperor of the French, and has expressed deep regret that his master, the late Czar, did not know him, as he is just the sort of man with whom Nicholas would have been pleased. If the Count really gave expression to this sentiment, he is entitled to the credit of sincerity for the primary origin of the war-or rather the cause of the reckless policy of Nicholas, was his sincere conviction that England and France would never combine to resist his aggression. Deceived in this essential point, the crafty policy of thirty years became, after the first campaign, as feeble as a rope of sand-cut short the life of the autocrat, and has compelled his successor, at the end of the second campaign, to acknowledge the error of his predecessor by suing for peace.

Paris, Wednesday Evening .- The Congress held its eighth sitting to-day, and it was observed that when it broke up Count Orloff was particularly gay. This has increased the confidence of the partisans of peace.

The Times Paris correspondent writes :-"The Emperor is said to be of opinion that too much is said, and that too little is done, and that a change in the proceedings is desirable. If I may credit the information which has reached me, it would seem that at the next sitting it will be proposed to come to an understanding on the more important conditions :- to adopt them formally and irrevocably with a view to a definite treaty of peace, and to leave secondary points to be settled by a committee."

The following despatch was published in the Paris journals of Thursday evening:— Berlin, Wednesday. Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definitive understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schoewaloff, peace is assured. Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey are

reserved The Paris correspondent of the Times augurs a very early and favourable solution of the perce negociations.

Prussia has been invited, in the name of the congress, and for reasons of Turopean interest, to send representatives to the Paris conference, and she will accept the invita-

Paris, March 13 .- The Moniteur aunounces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of July 13, 1841, has been invited o send plenipotentiaries to Paris. M. Manteunel, the Prussian prime minister, and M. Hatzfelt are appointed plenipotentiaries for Prussin The former leaves Berlin this day for Paris. The Independence, in its comments on the admission of Prussia to the Conferences, insists that this step is equivalent to peace being concluded, and supports this view by showing that if the Conference of Paris has reached a point where the treaty of 1841 has to be considered, it is evident that the points, the rejection of which could lead to a renewal of the war, has already been definitively ar-

Berlin, Thursday, March 13 -M. de Manteuffel will leave for Paris to morrow (Friday) evening or Saturday morning. The vitation of Prussia to send a representative to the Conferences is specially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the neary of 1841, by which the Dardanellers were closed to ships of war, is to begin forth-

The Daily News of yesterday says-" The admission of Prussia to the Conferences confirms the statement we were enabled to make in our Wednesdays's issue, that the conclusion of a peace will be announced almost immediately. Prussia can only have been admitted to sign, not to discuss, the terms of peace. Her admission shows how far the negociators have advanced towards a final

Relative to the admission of Prussia to the conferences, M. Monstier, the French min'ster at Berlin, handed to the Baron Manteuffel, on Wednesday, the invitation from Count Walewski to take part in the conferences, M. Hatzfeldt, the Prussian minister at Paris, will attend the conferences as second am

SEBASTOPOL .- The fine aqueduct which supplied Schastopol with water has been own up by the French engineers.

THE EAST.—Despatches from Constantino-ple, received via Semlin, state that Hali Pacha, the Sal'an's brother-in-law, was dead. On the 1st of March the armistice was proclaimed in the Crimen.

PRINCE IBROME BONAPARTE .- Prince Jerome has had a renewed attack of inflamma-

we and Quebec line to Woodstock. Ithat the French Government like our own, tion of the lungs. The latest builetin, dated neithing to go down on the western a do of turest you muse than any subject that ever was