

nion they had met us in a generous and liberal spirit.

To be continued.

THE FAMILY CASKET

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name and address in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

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 impression.

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.

Popular objections to Prohibition Examined and Refuted.

It is said that a "respectable minority of the people is against the Law, and therefore it should be repealed." Look at this objection—"A respectable minority is against the Law," and what of that? Does it prove that the Law is a bad one? Not only a "respectable minority," but an overwhelming majority of the people of this world are against the Christianity of the Bible, and does this prove that Christianity is not good? But then this minority embraces some of the chiefs among us; such as Doctors, Lawyers, Magistrates, Judges, and even Bishops. What then? Doctors and Lawyers and Judges, and Governors and Kings, and even High Priests said more than 1800 years ago, that Christianity was foolishness, and that it ought not to be established in the world. Is Christianity bad because they denounced it? Ought it to have no place in the world because they did every thing in their power to shut it out?

Again, it is argued, "the Law has been tried and has proved a failure." How long has it been tried? A little over two months and a half. Not a very long trial it is true, but a very severe one. It has been called all sorts of bad names: has been persecuted, and reviled, and vilified in unnumbered instances, but the moon shines none the more dimly because the dogs bark at it. The fiery ordeals through which the Law has been called to pass, only tend to bring forth its intrinsic worth in a clearer and stronger light, and to illustrate the absolute necessity for such a Law. What but a deep settled determination to get money, through it should be obtained at the expense of the peace, good order and happiness of society, or an ungovernable appetite for the bowl of intoxication could have excited such deadly hostility to the Law? If men will for the sake of gain propagate crime, and diffuse wretchedness and misery in the community where they dwell; and if they will foster an appetite for that, which works out their own ruin, then we say it is time for Law to interfere, and throw barriers in the way.

The Maine Evangelist in speaking of the trial of the Prohibition Law in Maine, makes the following just observations, which are as applicable to New Brunswick as to Maine:—

"A few years only of experience, under every circumstance of opposition and embarrassment, have been allowed us under a law of prohibition. That law has been imperfect in itself, and it has been imperfectly administered. Had we a right to expect perfection? How could the common principles of law or of ethics be applied in the most proper manner to a monster, so many headed, so covert, so sly, so full of devices, so relentless, so woful, so deathful! Lawyers at the bar have taken up against it, right or wrong, and judges upon the bench have apparently striven to detect flaws that were latent, and to magnify those that were palpable. If after ages of experience on the one side, we are to return with only an hour's trial of prohibition, to a law of allowance, regulation, and license,—we hesitate not to predict the consequences. Our streets will be repopulated with drunkards. The temptation is replaced before men's eyes. There are lawful drinkings, and it is lawful to frequent them. The odium of unlawful traffic is taken away. The fiery lure to death, placed at the windows, proclaims that it is a lawful demon, and that the State allows its hellish work to be done there. Is it not that the common sense and use of strong drink should be legalized at all? Is it not that this whole matter should be given up to the enemies of prohibition, and friends of license? Is it not that the friends of prohibition should withdraw from the contest? Let them do so, and is there one imagination so vivid, and one so powerful, that they can paint the miseries that would come spawning forth upon society? There is but one issue, shall we have prohibition, with its many and glorious exceptions, or allowance with its myriad soul and body destroying evils?"

Again the objector says "this Law has been imported from the United States." Severe charge this; but if the Law is not to be received because it originated in the United States, we ought, to be consistent, to reject every thing which comes from that Country, and if we were to do

things which we get from our neighbours, having reference to the necessities of agriculture and commerce, of physical comfort, and mental pleasure, what would the lovers of strong drink do for Yankee brandy, Yankee gin, Yankee whiskey, Yankee wine, and Yankee rum? Poor things they would get dry, very dry. But we will not reject good things because they come to us from the land of Washington, and Franklin and Beecher. Bro. Jonathan, send us all the good things you

please, send us eatables, and wearables, and bibles, and religious books, periodicals, and tracts in any quantity, but we don't require the liquid that intoxicates, maddens and depraves. We have had enough of that for the lifetime of a world, but give us the Law which proclaims as with a trumpet the sale of intoxicating drinks for common use a crime against God and humanity, and we accept it at your hands as a precious boon, wear it as a chain of gold about our necks, write it upon the Statute Books of our rising Country, inscribe it in indelible characters upon the tablets of our hearts, and transmit it as a pure and rich inheritance to the generations who shall succeed us on life's busy stage.

Repeal the Prohibition Law! Why gentlemen of the Legislature may blot it, if you please, from the Statute Book of the Province; but remember that it is engraved as with the pen of Divinity upon the hearts of an overwhelming majority of the sons and daughters of this favored land, and from these hearts you never can erase it.

We must not close without referring to an acknowledgement from the opponents of the law which is really worth repeating. The reason assigned for the few cases of drunkenness which come before the Police courts of the city is, that "the rum-sellers now take care of their unhappy victims until they get sober."

If the law had done no more for society than this, it surely deserves the respect of all who wish for good order in the community. Under the old license system the poor fellows were made drunk, and then in many instances they were forced into the street, as poor bewildered maniacs to roam at large, committing all sorts of depredations, and not unfrequently inflicting the most serious injuries upon their unoffending wives, and helpless children. Surely it is cause of gratitude that the day has come in New Brunswick when drunkard-makers are compelled to take care of the workmanship of their own hands, until reason, which had been buried in the throne for the sake of a few pence, again resumes its seat, and the man who had fallen by temptation is so far restored as to be able to take care of himself. The Law is so far good, its enemies being judges. Want of space forbids further remarks for the present.

Home Missions.

We stated last week that the Agency of Bro. I. Wallace, in connection with our Home Missionary operations, has been eminently successful. He has witnessed several interesting revivals of religion at Coverdale, Bay de Verte, Queensboro', St. Francis, and Johnston; has sided in the organization of four new churches; collected \$170 in cash, and received subscriptions to the amount of \$275 in addition. He will now spend a few weeks under the direction of the Board at Scotchtown, Jemseg, and vicinity, and will then visit the County of Charlotte to present the claims of the Society to the churches in that section. There is an immense work to be done in this Home Mission department. We call respectfully, but earnestly upon our pastors and churches to bestir themselves in this labor of love. Time is passing, souls are perishing, and eternity is hastening on. What is to be done therefore, should be done quickly.

Missionary Intelligence.

The Board has recently appointed Elder Patrick Duffy to labor 3 months at Buctouche; Bro. Stephen March, licentiate, to labor for 6 months at St. Francis. Bro. W. S. Howe, Licentiate, to labor 3 months in the Parish of Chipman, provided that this arrangement meet the approval of the Church there.

When these brethren shall have entered upon their work, the society will have no less than 13 missionaries employed in its service—some for a portion of the time, and others all the time; and still there are inviting fields calling loudly for help, and as yet they call in vain; and they must continue to call in vain unless the churches shall supply the needful funds. Who that loves the souls of men would wish to stand aloof from this heaven-appointed work?

THE FAMILY CASKET.

A deacon of one of our Churches, and a Superintendent of a deeply interesting Sabbath School has just ordered 130 copies of the Casket for the School over which he presides. This is encouraging. As the time is hastening on when Sabbath Schools will be opened all over the country, we shall be obliged if the Superintendents of these Schools would let us know at their earliest convenience how many copies of the Casket will be required, so that we may know what direction to give our printer in regard to the number to be struck off.

Prince Edward Island.

Our esteemed brother, the Rev. C. I. Burnett, in a letter recently received, dated Charlottetown, says:—"Times are very difficult, and the weather remarkably severe for the season. It is almost an impossibility to lay your hand on money, and I fear much suffering is experienced by many in this town. It is very gratifying to read of revivals in your section of the Province. I wish I could say it was so here. Intemperance reigns to an alarming extent, and different sections of our island are deluged with white eye. But the Sons, the friends of a prohibitory law are active, and although Rum is at the head of our Colonial policy, yet we humbly trust the day is not far distant when we can stand on a level with New Brunswick, in point of total abstinence principles."

PROHIBITION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn from the Halifax papers that petitions from all parts of Nova Scotia, numerously signed, are being presented to the Legislature, calling for a

Prohibition Law. The truth is, the masses of the people in our native province, are moving in the right direction in relation to this exciting question; and they will not rest until they have the law in healthful and vigorous operation. Success to their noble endeavors to free their country from the pestiferous influence of the liquor traffic.

Our agent H. S. Fillmore will find a letter and papers to his address at Springfield.

New Publication.

BOOK FOR THE YOUNG, dedicated by permission to the Hon. Mrs. Mannors Sutton. BY A LADY. Published by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, St. John, N. B.

The above is the title of a small volume which has been handed to us by the authoress. It is very neatly bound, and will no doubt prove interesting to a large portion of the junior members of the community.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to state that Mrs. Abel Esty, (widow,) died suddenly of apoplexy, at her residence in Carmarthen street, on Monday evening last. She had been as well as usual through the day, and up to 10 o'clock in the evening, when she became suddenly ill, and in less than an hour was called to her final rest. How loudly do such providences call upon the living to set their house in order.

A Correspondent in Liverpool, England, under date of 29th February last says:—

"There is not much news of any kind occurring just now. Everything is in abeyance, pending the Peace Conferences now holding in Paris. Little will probably transpire respecting them for a few days, yet, as they progress, a good deal of anxiety exists, still there is generally a hope that they may result in a cessation of war, although, I think, the difficulties to be overcome are greater than by many have been supposed. Russia's necessity will, perhaps, cause her to yield sullenly to the terms demanded by the Allies, but with the determination to recruit and concentrate her resources, and improve the means of transit through her vast territories by railways, with the intention, at some not very future day, of resuming her aggressions and reiterate her claim to European supremacy. Continental kindred despotisms dread the advance of liberal opinions, and are doing all they can to check them. Hence they too want to stop the war, lest its continuance may kindle into a flame the slumbering discontent of oppressed nationalities. I hope for peace, and pray that it may be on a solid basis, but almost fear that the freedom of Europe will yet have to be secured by some terrible convulsion, and that the time has not yet come, when men will learn the art of war no more. The future is difficult to discern, but all things will work for good, and His whose right it is, will, in His own time, assert His power and scatter His enemies like dust before the wind. Meanwhile, let us devoutly pray that religious liberty may speedily be established, in so-called Protestant Europe, and that the persecuted disciples of Christ may be delivered, and allowed to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences. I think I hear you say, what does England (or rather some of England's people) want, in asking for opening Museums and Picture Galleries on the Lord's Day? It is a bad sign, but, after all she has nobly said this shall not be. This is encouraging; may the high religious feeling, which has so triumphantly resisted the attempt, increase tenfold."

SACKVILLE, N. S., March 7, 1856.

My Dear Brother B.—Most cheerfully do I send you my remembrance for the Visitor, as it comes regularly although not unfrequently a week or more after it is printed; but so long as our respected brother N. T. continues his "reminders of the past," brother Rand "war on Christian principles," your editorial strictures on the Prohibitionary Liquor Law, &c., &c., we shall hail it as a welcome visitor to our family circle.

I am always pleased to hear of the enterprise and prosperity of that Province, as I feel myself identified with its interests, having laboured with many of its churches and ministers, in gospel fellowship, for nearly three years, traversing its beautiful river and lakes, shores, cities, towns, villages, and countries, in the sultry rays of the sun beam in summer, and the cold unquenchable blasts of its angry winters, endeavouring to instruct the ignorant, establish the wavering, call back the wanderer, and point all to the "Lamb of God," who bled on Calvary, but now lives in His Father's glory. These are scenes I love to contemplate, while far away in my own native Province.

The amount of success which attended my poor imperfect labours, will be disclosed in the judgment of the great day.

In that country, too, I have left an affectionate son in the bloom of life, identifiable in his labours as a Colporteur, for the weal of its inhabitants, lighting up their pathway to the realms of everlasting glory—a stranger in a strange land—exposed to all the perils and difficulties to which a lad of his years is subject. May the God of his fathers protect and guide him, and crown his sacrificing labours with ultimate success. He bears the name of his father, which, by the way, causes a good deal of embarrassment and expense on letters, his, sometimes coming back to me with double postage, which difficulty, the post office department ought to remedy.

The winter in this Province, continues to be one of unusual severity, the snow deeper than for several years past.

May you be sustained and encouraged in your onerous and useful labours, by the prayers and contributions of all your brethren. In hope of eternal life. I am, as ever, yours

T. H. PORTER.

Temperance Meeting at Canterbury.

Last evening a large and respectable audience assembled at the Baptist Meeting house in this place, Des. Jas. Kearney in the Chair. Meeting called to order and commenced with prayer by Elder Samuel Hart, who after having prayed, made some very interesting remarks upon the subject of Temperance and the Prohibitionary Law. After which Mr. Sealy took the stand and gave a most eloquent and interesting address, and was followed by several speeches from different gentlemen which were very interesting as well as amusing. At the close of the meeting, the following resolution was moved by Asa Dow, Esq., seconded by Eliza Dow, Esq.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Legislature were fully justified in enacting the Prohibitionary Law, so called, and for so doing deserves the gratitude of every lover of his country. And further,

Resolved, That this meeting conceive it the duty of the said Legislature to sustain their own enactment.

This resolution being put to vote by the Chairman was carried unanimously.

JOHN S. PATTERSON, Secretary of the Meeting.

Revivals.

The Rev. W. G. Parker informs us that the good work is going forward at Nictaux.—On the 1st inst., two persons related their Christian experience, and were received into the Church, and many others are deeply impressed, and are confessing the Saviour in their Conference, and other meetings.

JOHNSTON, Washademoac, March 1, 1856.

Dear Brother,—The Lord's work is progressing graciously in this place. Twenty-nine have already been baptized, and several others have been received. We have had glorious times.—I have made several efforts to leave but have as often been turned about. Perhaps the path of duty is the path in which we will be most happy and useful. Elder Elias Keirstead and brother Springer have laboured untiringly for the promotion of this blessed work. I have never felt happier in laboring for Christ and for souls. Elder Thorn has been with us and has rendered valuable assistance.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Brethren here have unanimously called Elder Keirstead to the pastoral charge of the church, he receives as a salary at the rate of £100 per annum. The call has been accepted, and I trust this arrangement will be crowned with the divine blessing.

The two aged Deacons Brethren Thorn and Hotherington are happy in the revival, and their families are sharing largely in the blessing.—Many of the converts, I feel assured will become valuable additions to the Church. Several backsliders have been restored.

We have visited the Church at Long Creek, (2d Johnston Baptist Church) and have enjoyed some revival there. Three of those who were baptized were added to that church.

This is a beautiful part of the country, and the people are generally in healthy circumstances.—We have crowded congregations, and I trust the good work will still advance. Will you and your readers pray for us!

Yours in Christ,

ISA. WALLACE.

St. John, 17th March, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER—I spent yesterday (Sabbath) at St. Martins, and was happy to find that the arrangements which were made for the 2d Saint Martins Church, as stated in a former letter, have resulted in a gracious revival. Elder J. A. Smith, according to those arrangements, commenced laboring for the 2d St. M. Church, and soon witnessed an interesting work of grace. He has already baptized 17, and others will embrace the first opportunity to follow Christ. I was informed that Brother Smith, during the recent revival in St. Martins, baptized and received into the Church there 95 believers. His labors have also been blessed at Little River; 7 were recently baptized, and added to the Church there by him.

I attended the funeral yesterday of Duncan Carson, son of Mr. Samuel Carson, of St. Martin. He was found on Friday last, at noon, dead in the well near his father's, whether he had gone to draw water, but unhappily had fallen in. He was a beautiful and promising boy, aged 3 years and 8 months. A truly interesting discourse was preached on the occasion by Elder Smith. At the close of the sermon I was requested to go into the room where the corpse lay, and a more touching scene I scarcely ever witnessed than was then presented to my view.

The darling boy was lovely in death. The parents were bowed in sorrow, and the brethren and sisters were sobbing as though their hearts would break. The aged grand-mother took her position at the head of the coffin and wept, and exulted in the riches of sovereign grace, and rejoiced in the prospect of meeting many of her children and grand-children in the regions of immortal bliss. The rays of the setting sun entered the room, and solemnly smiled upon the scene. I was impressed with the truthfulness of the words of inspiration. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." May the Lord sanctify this bereavement, and sustain the bereaved family.

Yours affectionately,

ISA. WALLACE.

Obituary Notices.

For the Christian Visitor.

Died of heavy consumption, at the house of his parents in Springfield, Gifford, the second son of Mr. Daniel Hatfield, in the 23d year of his age. His bereaved parents have the happiness to know that his last moments were tranquilized by an encouraging hope in the Saviour, in whom he was enabled implicitly to trust, even when he knew his hour of dissolution had come, briefly exhorted his sorrowing friends to prepare for the like event, and meekly commending his spirit to God who gave it, he peacefully fell asleep in death on Saturday morning, Feb. 16. His death was improved by the writer in the presence of a respectable audience of sympathizing relatives and friends, from 1 Cor. xv. 57, "Than be it to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Com. by Saml. Boncroft.

Died at Harvey, County of Albert, 28th ult., Brother Samuel West, in the 78th year of his age. Bro. W. was a member of the Baptist Church at Harvey, at the time of his death. He was born in Nova Scotia, in the year 1777, and in early life removed to Shepody, New Brunswick, where he made a profession of religion. He was the subject of heavy afflictions, which he underwent in the loss of 2 wives and some of his children. At the time of his death, he was living with his third wife, who is now left a widow, to mourn the loss of a kind husband; but the widow is not left to mourn alone, a numerous circle of relatives and friends, together with the Church of Christ, feel the weight of this heavy, this sudden bereavement. And their mourning is not as for one for whom they could have no hope; but the religion that was his theme in life was his support in death. The writer visited our departed friend in his sickness; he seemed calm and peaceful in death. The

body was deposited in the family vault, by special request of our departed Brother, preached on the solemn occasion to a large and attentive audience from 40th Psalm, 10th verse. His mortal remains were committed to their resting-place in Harvey, by the side of his departed wives and children, to await the summons of the archangel and the trump of God to awake the sleeping tenants of the tomb, and call the righteous to share the glories of the first resurrection. While others who despised God's mercy will awake to everlasting confusion and despair, and meet their judge with the fearful array of a sinful life depicted on their guilty brow. O that

the living would remember their mortality, and avail themselves of this day of mercy and salvation before it is forever hid from their eyes! O, then will be heard the doleful lamentation, that "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." But not so with God's children, for saith the revelator, "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea saith the Spirit, they shall rest from their labors, and their works do follow them!" The Lord in mercy sustain the afflicted, and grant them grace according to their day.—Communicated by Elder Levi H. Marshall.

[Christian Messenger please copy.]

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

Late English News.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax in 10 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 1st March, and 133 passengers—13 of whom were for that port. She was literally covered with ice from stem to stern, and must have experienced very severe weather.

The Paris Stock Market is rapidly receding to a panic point, and the London Stock-exchange is looking downwards with a settled melancholy.

A loan of £5,000,000 has been obtained from Baron Rothschild.

The French Army is said to be unwilling to return from the scenes of its chivalrous exploits until it has carried its success forward. If the French Army does not desire peace, and will feel dishonoured by being recalled while Russia has yet an unconquered force before it, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the pending negotiations will be successful.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed in England that Lord Clarendon should have consented to a secret conference.

We are sorry to find there is no tidings of the missing Steamer Pacific.

The Peace Conference was to have opened on the 3rd inst. Some of the German papers openly assert that Russia is playing a double game. Lord Clarendon, it is intimated in some of the letters from Paris, will insist that Nicholas shall be included in the arsenal on the coast of the Black Sea which are to be destroyed, and upon the concession or rejection of this proposal the question of Peace or War will probably turn. The British Plenipotentiary will assume a firm position.

Omar Pasha has demanded from the Porte some time back the appointment of Minister of War, with the powers of Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Ottoman Empire. The Porte refused, and Omar then sent in his resignation, which was accepted. We cannot find a syllable in reference to the American difficulties. It doesn't appear to disturb John Bull's equanimity in the slightest degree.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIC.—The advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet, under the command of Captain Watson, C. B., has left the Downs. A letter from one of the ships, dated the Downs, 25th inst., says: "The Imperieuse, Pyades, and Falcon left Spithead on Saturday afternoon, at 1.30, and the wind having been light, proceeded under steam; the two former ships arrived off Deal on the following morning at half-past 6, but the Falcon did not arrive until 2 in the afternoon, an accident having happened to some of her machinery. I. p. m.—A telegraph message from the Admiralty has been received by the senior officer, and we are off this afternoon for Kiel."

Accounts from Batoum states that the British Government has taken steps to exchange General Williams and the other English officers who were made prisoners at Kars.

RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.—Letters from St. Petersburg and Warsaw published in German papers, give details of the extensive preparations made by Russia for a continuance of the war, and state that on no point has the former energy of the military departments been abated.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—Advices from the Baltic shores announce, that the Russians intend to drive a triple row of piles across the Gulf of Finland, about six miles from Cronstadt. It is fancied, that an impassable barrier may be thus erected against any hostile fleet.

DENMARK.—Advices from Copenhagen state that M. Raasloff, Minister for Schleswig, has resigned, and has been provisionally replaced by M. Hall.

GREECE.—Advices from Athens of the 13th inst. state that the Greek government has repealed the law increasing by 50 per cent. the duty imposed on foreign corn re-exported from Greek ports. It is stated that King Otho is ill.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Premier minister Baron Manteuffel in applying to the House of Deputies for a money vote said—"The credit that had been voted two years before, and the consequent fitness of the army to take the field had rendered the most effective services to the government. Since the beligerent powers had by no means felt themselves induced by the negotiations now going on to suspend their armaments, and since the Queen of England, in her last speech from the throne, had specially declared that the preparations would still have to be continued in their full extent; for that reason the Prussian government must direct its attention to the Baltic. The possible contingency of war to close the frontiers of Prussia warned that nation imperatively to maintain her military preparations to their present state, and if requisite to increase them."

THE CONFERENCE.—It is now said that the Conference will not open until the 25th. Ali Pacha embarked at Constantinople on the 12th, and yesterday a steamer arrived at Marseilles with advices from Constantinople to the 11th.

The article of the Steele, which has been republished in the Monitor, insists on the destruction of the armaments of Nicholas, and contends that it is not on the shores of the Black Sea that are to be liberated, but the Black Sea itself is to be emancipated, and, above all, the Ottoman Empire is to be placed beyond attack. To close the Euxine to armed navies it is evident that the Bug must be closed. No closing of this river; no article, three.—Nicholaieff extant; no security. Other arguments are adduced in favour

of Nicholasieff being included under the third point.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish plenipotentiary, at the Paris Conference, arrived at Marseilles yesterday morning, will reach Paris to-day.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the republication of the article from the Steele in the Monitor had produced a certain sensation. The reply to the Russian pleadings of the Des Debats in favour of Nicholasieff was considered conclusive, and it was reported that its insertion in the Monitor was made at the express desire of the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports, on good authority, that Russia has given up the question relative to Nicholasieff. As reports, also, from a Russian authority, that nothing is more certain than peace, and that the Conferences themselves were little more than matters of mere form.

This satisfactory aspect is attributed by the Times correspondent to the union and identity of views between the French and English governments. The Emperor, on his interview with Lord Clarendon, is said to have told the English plenipotentiary that the position assumed with respect to Russia would be as firmly maintained by him as by England. The audience at which this opinion was expressed lasted an hour and a half.

The assertion of the Constitutional, that the article from the Steele was inserted in the Monitor by mistake, is not credited. Count Orloff arrived in Paris last night. The plenipotentiaries are now assembled, as Ali Pasha was to reach Paris early to-day.

The Monitor of yesterday states that the Constitutional is mistaken in attributing to an error the insertion in the Monitor of an article from the Steele.

FRANCE.—The editors of all the Paris journals were sent for yesterday to the Ministry of the Interior, and were ordered not to publish an article on peace or war pending the deliberations of the congress.

RUSSIA.—BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the naval school of Nicholasieff is to be removed to Cronstadt. Orders are said to have been given to proceed no further with the construction of the "Vitices," a line ship, of 130 guns, on the stocks at Nicholasieff.

MARKETS.—The Grain trade is firm—a slight advance.—American Wheat advanced 2d. per 70lb.—Corn advanced from 2d. to 1s. per quarter.—Flour has been sold at full rates.—Corn market animated.—Consols quoted at 91½.

Nearly 900 men belonging to the Hampshire militia have volunteered into the line.

Provincial Legislature.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

FREDERICTON, March 13, 1856.

There was another discussion in the House this morning, in reference to the rule for receiving Bills of a local nature. The Bill provided for the amendment of the charter of the City of Fredericton, and the decision of the House resulted in the suspension of the rule.

A Bill to amend the Act relating to highways, introduced by Mr. McCrellan, was postponed for three months.

There was a discussion similar to that which took place yesterday, on a Bill relating to the extension of the Gaol limits for the County of Carleton. Bill also postponed for three months.

The Bill to continue the Incorporation of the Sons of Temperance was again taken up, Mr. Stevens in the chair.

The Bill was opposed by M. Pelham, Allen, Gray, J. A. Harding, Waters and End, supported by McAdam and Tilley. Mr. Allen moved its postponement for three months. Lost, 14 to 22.

Mr. End moved that the Charter extend only to 1859—also lost. Bill read section by section, and adopted, the Charter to extend to 1863.

FREDERICTON, March 14.

After reading of Journals this morning, there was a warm conversation among the members respecting the financial condition of the Province.

The discussion took place in connection with a motion relating to Bye Road appropriations. Members of Government not present during the early part of the discussion. Much warmth displayed on both sides.

House in supply. Usual grants to Baptist Seminary and Mill