rich, as Agur testified, as equally endangered by pride and luxury. If the man of ten talents is ouffed up with self-confidence and arrogant impiety; the man of one talent is prone to bury slothful the portion entrusted to him in the earth, and then quarrel with its hely Giver. The great Adversary has in every scene his snares, and varies his baits for every variety and character. Each man end child of us has his easily besetting sin. The rash and the cautious, the young and the old, the rude and the educated, the visitant of the sanctuary and the open neglector of it, the profance and the devout, the lover of solitude and society,—all have their snares. Satan can misquote Scripture, and misinterpret. Providence, and he can preach presumption or despart, heresy or superstition, or infidelity, as he finds best. He can assume the sage, the sophist, or the buffoon, the camonist or the statesman, at will. He spares not spiritual greatness, Paul was buffeted. The most eminent of God's saints of the Old Testament and the New-Noah, Abraham, David, Hezkiah and the Apostleshave suffered by him. He spares not the season of the highest spiritual profiting. Ere you rise from your knees, his suggestions crowd the de-yout heart. Ere the sancoury is quitted, his emissaries, as birds of the air, glean away the scattered seeds of truth from the memory. When our Lord Himself had been, at His baptism, owned from heaven as the Son of God, He was led away by the Spirit to be tempted. And how often does some fiery dart glance on the Christian's armor just after some season of richest communion with his God. Descend from the mount of Revelation with Moses, and at its foot is an idolatrous camp dancing around a golder calf. Come down with the entranced apostles from the mount of Transfiguration, and the world whom there you encounter are a grief to the Holy One by their unbelieving cavils. As John Newton pithily said, it is the man bring-

### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

R. Williams, D. D.

A first-class ramily Newspaper, devoted to religious and secular intelligence. Published every Wednesday at No. 21, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. TERMS : If paid in advance, Seven Shiftings and

ing his dividend from the bank door who has the

most cause to dread the pilferer's hand. Yes,

temptation spared not Christ Himself .- Rev. W

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munication will be inserted without the author entrusts us with his name in confidence. Uness the opinions expressed by correspondents b ditorially endorsed we shall no teonsider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing are mor acceptable to readers of Newspapers, than long one and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and insular correct impression.

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Saint John, N. B., Fcb. 9, 1859.

THE DUTY OF CHURCHES TO THEIR PASTORS.

We called attention to this subject in our last issue and as it is one of absorbing interest to Pastors and Churches we feel that we cannot do better than to follow it up with some further extracts from that admirable production, "The Church Member's Guide. Mr. James says :-

Attendance upon their ministration, is another duty which church members owe their pastors.

This attendance should be constant, not occasional. Some of our members give unsper kable pain to their pastors by the irregularity of their visits to the house of God. A little inclemency of weather, or the slightest indisposition of body, is sure to render their seat, vacant. Sometime a still more guilty cause than this exists. Oh! "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines triumph. Many professors do not scruple to devote a part of the Sabbath to travelling. They do not probably see off upon a journey in the morning of the Sabbath, and travel all day, but they set off perhaps on Saturday evening, and arrive at home late on Sunday morning; or they leave home af ter tea on Sunday evening, and thus take only a part of the hallowed day from its destined purpose. This practice, it is to be feared, has much increased of late, and is become one of the prevailing sins of the religious world. Such persons deserve to be brought under the censures of the church.

Some persons are irregular in their attendance through the distance at which they live from their place of public worship. Oftentimes this is unavoidable; but it is a great inconsistency for professing Christians voluntarily to choose a residence which from its remoteness from the house of God, must often deprive them of the communion of the saints. Such a disposition to sacrifice spiritual privileges to mere temporal enjoyment, does not afford much evidence that religion is with them the one thing needful, or that they have the mind of David, who thought the threshold afthe sanctuary was to be preferred to the saloon and the park of the palace. Inurious as the practice necessarily must be to the individuals themselves, it is still more so to their

servants and children. Professing Christians should feel the obligations to attend week day services. Most ministers have often to complain, that they are half deserted on these occasions. Surely, with such hearts, and amidst such circumstances as ours, it is too long to go from Sabbath to Sabbath without the aid of public worship. All persons have not the command of their own time; but in the case of those who have, the neglect is inexcusable, and argues a very low state of reli-gion in the soul. And what shall be said of

those members whom their pastor on his way to the house of God, either meets going to parties of pleasure, or sees in the very circles of gaiety. A minister has a right to expect his members at the meetings for social prayer. The Christian that neglects these betrays such on utter indifference to the interests of the church, and the comfort of the pastor, as well as so much lukewarmness in his own personal-religion, as to be a fit subject for the exercise of discipline.

Earnest player. How often and how earnestly did the great postle of the Gentiles repeat that sentence, which contained at once the authority of a comwhich contained at once the authority of a command and the tenderness of a petition—"Brethren, pray for us." In another place, he ascribes his deliverance and preservation to the prayers of the churches.—"You also helping together by prayer for us." 2 Cor. i. 11. Surely then if this illustrious man was dependent upon, and indebted to the prayers of Christians, how much more so the ordinary ministers of Christ. "Pray more so the ordinary ministers of Christ. Pray then for your ministers; for the increase of their intellectual attainments, spiritual qualifications, and ministerial success. Pray for them in your private approaches to the throne of grace; pray

for them at the family altar, and thus teach your servants and children to respect and love them. Prayer is a means of assisting a minister within the reach of all. They who can do nothing more can pray. The sick, who cannot encourrage their minister by their presence in the sanctuary, can bear him upon their hearts in their lonely chamber: the poor, who cannot add to his temporal comfort, by pecuniary denations, can supplicate their God "to supply all his needs according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus;" the timid, who cannot approach to offer him the tribute of their gratitude, can pour their praises into the ear of Jehovah, and entreat him still to encourage the soul of his servant; the ignorant, who cannot hope to add one idea to the stock of his knowledge, can place him by prayer before the fountain of celestial radiance; even the dying, who can no longer busy themselves as aforetime for his interests, can gather up their remaining strength, and employ it in the way of prayer for

Prayer, if it be sincere, always increases our affection for its object. We never feel even our dearest friends be so dear, as when we have commended than to the goodness of God. It is the best ext sher of enmity, and the best fuel fer the finds of love. If some professing Christians we .e totake from the time they spend in praising their ministers, and others from that which they employ in blaming them, and both were to devote it to the act of praying for them, the former would find still more cause for admiration, and the latter far less reason for censure. Members should encourage others to attend

upon the ministry of their pastors. Let us go up to the house of the Lord, is ar invitation which they should often address to the people of she world, who either attend no place of worship at all, or where the truth is not preached. A minister cannot himself ask people to attend his place of worship, but those who are in the habit of hearing him can; and it is astonishing to what an extent the usefulness of private Christians may be carried in this way. have received very many into the fellowship of the church under my care, who were first brought under the sound of the gospel by the kind solicitations of a pious neighbour. To draw away the hearers of one faithful preacher to another, is a despicable ambition—mere sectarian zeal; but to invite those who never hear the gospel to listen to the joyful sound, is an effort worthy the mind of an angel. Shall sinners invite one another to iniquity—to the brothel, the theatre, the tavern—and Christians not attempt to draw them to the house of God? This is one way in which every member, of every church, may be the means of doing great good the rich, the poor, male and female, masters and servants, young and old, have all some acquaintance over whom they may exert their influence: and how can it be better employed than in attracting them to those places

Where streams of heavenly mercy flow, And words of sweet salvation sound?

Zealous co-operation in all schemes of usefulness proposed by the pastor, whether for the benesit of their own society in particular, or the welfare of the church, and the world at large, is the duty of Christians.

This is an age of restless activity, practical benevolence and progressive improvement. One scheme of benefit often contains the germs of many more. The love of innovation, and the dread of it, are equally remote from true wis ready to support any scheme which is proved to their judgment to be beneficial either to themselves or others. It is most disheartening to ministers to find all their efforts counteracted by that ignorance which can comprehend nothing strange, that bigotry which is attached to every thing old, that timerity which starts at every thing new, or that avarice which condemns every thing expensive.

Usages and customs that are venerable for their antiquity, I admit, should not be touched by hot spiri's and rude hands, lest in removing the sediment deposited by the stream of time at the base of the fabric, they should touch the foundation itself. But where the Word of God is the line and the plummet; where this line is held by the hand of caution and watched by the eye of wisdom; ir such cases, innovation upon he customs of our churches is a blessing, and ought to receive the support of the people. It is a scandal to any Christian society, when the flame of ministerial zeal is allowed to burn, without enkindling a similar fire.

# REVIVAL AT HILLSBOROUGH.

The esteemed pastor of the church at Hillsbo rough informs us that a glorious revival of religion is in progress in that place. The last Sabbath in January, he baptized eleven happy converts in the presence of some 500 spectators. Rev. Dr. Clay was present, and preached the blessed gospel to listening crowds with marked

Bro. Hughes further remarks, "1 regret to say that our dear Bro. Fitch is very ill at present in consequence of a severe cold he has taken. He came to our help about two weeks ago and laboured very hard for several days and native preachers in Burmah. He had employed : was the means to a great extent of arousing the people, but in the midst of his labors he was taken down and confined to the house, and has not been able to go out since; but prayer is being made for him continually that God will raise him

Brother James Wallace, and Daniel Crandal have also rendered the pastor substantial aid. We tender to Bro. Fitch our deepest sympathies, and cordially join our fervent prayers with those offered at Hillsborough, that God will speedily restore him to health.

#### [For the Christian Visitor.] REFORMATION AT KESWICK.

DEAR EDITORS,-The good work of the Lord still continues in this place, meetings are well attended every evening, and many anxiously enquiring the way to Zion. Bro. Harris baptized four willing converts last Sabbath, making 14 since the Quarterly Meeting, besides five which have been added during these meetings who were baptized some years since; and it is expected that several more will be baptized next Sabbath. Bro. Harvey arrived here Sabbath morning in time to preach, and intends to remain a few weeks to assist in the good work of the Lord, I have been with Bro. Harris since the Quarterly meeting until last Thursday, when I left for Kingsclear and Macnaquack next Sabbath. The Lord by his word and spirit is moving on the minds of the people in almost every place I visit. May the great Head of the Church preside over his people, and over-rule all things for his own glory, and the salvation of poor sinners. The inhabitants of Tobsque and Grand Falls may expect a visit from me about the middle of this month if nothing in Providence pre-

BENJAMIN JEWET. Kings Clear, Feb. 5th, 1859.

I remain, yours truly,

LAWRENCE, MASS. Jan'y. 31, 1859. Dear Visitor .- We wish to speak a word through your columns to those brethren in New Brunswick, who are perhaps impatiently awaiting the arrival of Rev. A. B. Earle among them, and who may yet be uninformed respecting the reasons of his delay. Bro. Earle left his home in New York to come among you, contemplating only a brief stay in Lawrence, and Andover Mass. as he passed along. We had written him, soliciting his aid for a few days in a series of meetings which our churches proposed holding during publicly giving our opinion of them, and the this month. Bro. E. replied that on his way to N. B. he would (D. V.) linger a little while with us, and labor, intimating at the same time a very de ided purpose to proceed speedily to his destination among you.

He came and commenced labouring here, and the Holy Spirit in great power followed his labors. We must own that such a work of grace as has occurred, is now progressing and increasing in power, in this city, far exceeds the expectations we cherished. We did pray, and hoped for another refreshing from the presence of the nations can build their hopes of success. The Lord this winter. But we were also somewhat feelings of this community were seen at the enfeebled with the demon of distrust so common close of the course, when after approving of (so unwarrantable) in communities which have what he had heard, the Rev. Mr. Allan moved a (so unwarrantable) in communities which have what he had heard, the Rev. Mr. Allan moved a the capstan, and the open Bible lying upon that, but just come out of a Revival, as this community vote of thanks, which was seconded by the Hon. He was delighted at such a sight as that. It had. Indeed, our good brother Earle, we suspect, came among us feeling a little of this same enervating and crippling distrust. "Why, my brethren," he said, " here you have had 500 souls added to this Church during the last two Associational years; and now you propose making another special effort directly in connection with this great ingathering of souls!" Well, if he were indulging the distrust which his remark betrayed, he must be effectually and thoroughly delivered from it by this time. Yes, it has been satisfactorily demonstrated in this instance that, a Revival may occur immediately subsequent to a Revival, ay, in the very midst of a Revival. And why not? But we must not delay to answer that question, or to offer the comments which our present experience and observation incline us to

We intend this letter as an answer to the ques tion which we suppose is being raised among you-viz :- Why is not Mr. Earle among us now according to his intention? Brethren, he will doubtless answer that question to your satisfaction, if in the Providence of God he once more gets among you. But we wish to relieve your minds by this note. We do not, nor do you, we think, feel that such a man as our Bro. Earle, devoted, as he is, to the one great-and-most sacred purpose of the gospel ministry-a purpose which seems to have taken entire posseston of his being-has his steps under the guidance of his own wisdom and will-Brethren, he longs to be among you, left his home with the intention of hastening to meet you. But his Masdom. Zeal when guided by wisdom is a noble | ter has met him on his way, he has a work for element of character, and the source of incalcu- this man to do in this city. This work is being lable good. A church ought always to stand accomplished. After spending the season he had allotted himself with us, he comes before the people, who have crowded the sanctuary, proposes to preach a farewell sermon and go on his way; the people en masse rise to their feet and say he must linger and labor still longer. He cannot, he dare not go away under such circumstances. So plainly is it the will of God that he should tarry, and therefore we write to say to you, dear brethren, that you must excuse him, and spare him from your ranks yet longer.

We love the man, and would, if we could, keep him here in our churches all this winter. What a passion he has for souls, and God is with him: may his days be prolonged to the Church of Jesus on earth. Brethren, we rejoice with you in having the blessing of his labors; and when he does come among you, may the windows of Heaven be opened upon you, it is our prayer that the whole Province may this winter receive a special visitation of the Holy Ghost. "Attempt great things, expect great things."

Yours in the Gospel of Christ, WILLIAM S. MCKENZIE, Pastor Baptist Church, Andover, Mass.

FRANK HARRINGTON, Pastor First Baptist Church, Lawrence

[For the Christian Visitor.]

OUR FOREIGN MISSION.

Messrs EDITORS,-A letter recently received from Mr. Crawley, of Henthada, dated Oct. 16. 1858, furnishes a statement relative to the disposal of the \$200 first sent him for the support of Mouny-Thet-Rou, 9 menths, at

20 rusees per month, Ko-Aung-Bou, 12 do. at 10 do., Moung-Shway-Songe, 12 do. at 18 do.,

The sum of \$200 is .eckoned as equivalent to \$440. He says: "The balance, (40 rupees) was paid from other sources."

Brother Crawley acknowledges the receipt of the second sum forwarded, (\$400) and remarks "The cause of its retention has been explained by the Foreign Secretary. He says : "It has been hitherto the custom to retain any donations which might be received after the appropriations had been made out, to be entered in the schedule of the ensuing year. But this custom," he says "is now to cease, and any donations received shall hereafter be forwarded to their destination

Our esteemed Brother observes, in conclusion with reference to the money voted for this service : " There will be ample demand for it all." The cheering fact, that the small sum of two hundred dollars has made provision for more than two and a-half years of faithful and useful Missionary labor among the perishing heathen, may well animate to liberality in contributing for this

Yours, in Gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER, Secretary Aylesford, Jap. 25, 1859.

P. S.-We are holding series of meetings with heering prospects of great good resulting.

(For the Christian Visitor.) AYLESFORD, N. S., Jan. 24, 1859 Mesers EDITORS,-We are enjoying a blessed revival in this place. Last Sabbath I baptized 10. Vent, where I shall (D. V.) spend a few weeks. In all, 24 since the revival con I remain, yours truly, more are received for Baptism. Yours, in the Gospel,

JAS. L. READ.

MILLSTREAM, K. C. Jan. 22, 1859. MESSES EDITORS,-As the subject of education is at present occupying the public attention more or less in every part of our Province, we subjects of special prayer, not less than three are happy to say that we have just had a visit from Doctor Clay, giving us a move in the right direction in a course of Lectures on the Meral and Physical Education of our families. As it is possible that the character and phject of these Lectures may not be already understood by parties not in attendance, we take the liberty of thus manner in which they were received by this com-

Disitor.

The first part of the Lectures are purely scientific, being all based upon Physiological facts, yet I rought before the public in themost simple every-day language. The manner in which the Dr. bringe before the public mind the requirements of the common school house must meet the approval of every reasonable person. The latter part ha, a bearing upon the moral training as the only f undation upon which families and John II. Ryan, and put to the meeting by James W. Nowlen, Esq., when it was heartily responded to by all present.

As the time has arrived when public lectures are to be a great source from which the people must derive their education, we would recommend all who may be brought within reach of the Dr's Lectures to hear for themselves.

Yours, most truly, WILLIAM KEITH.

NEWCASTLE, GRAND LAKE, Jan. 1859. Messrs EDITORS,-- I forward you this note to inform you of our progress in this region. We have been forcibly reminded of the by-gone days of our beloved Miles, Wallace and others, whose preaching called up large attendance in the

Our valued Brother, A. D. Thomson spent s week with us which was to profit; at first, owing to the storm, many were unable to attend, but subsequently, the meetings were large and solemn. Brethren were revived and mourners comforted, and we hope sinners were aroused; our Brother laboured faithfully while with us, and it is with deep and profound regret on the part of very many, that our Brother had to leave, and we trust, that in the order of Divine Providence, our Brother will at no distant day, re-visit this people, as he appeared to be the right man in the right place. Our Brother baptized one young man who has joined the Church at Newcastle. Brother Barton was with Brother Thomson during his stay, as was also Brother Kierstead for a short time. This esteemed Brother is just from a glorious revival at Cumberland Bay, the seat of the first Grand Lake Church. where he baptized 19 willing converts, and four others at other places. We trust that better days are in store for us, and for such we desire

Yours, in Christian bonds, JAMES BUTLER. P. S .- We experienced some disappointment in not having Brother Guilford to preach for us, when up at this place. We trust to hear him yet into to they a vino avoi of the an d. J. B.

to invoke the aid of our Heavenly Father.

[For the Christian Visitor.]

MESSRS EDITORS,-I was struck with your most righteous remarks in your impression of last week on the whole system of Intemperance as the blighting, damning sin of the age ; and you observe :- " Then must the Ministry and the Church awake to a sense of their duty in regard to this question" Then! When? For more than a quarter of a century I have been listening, and it is still Then! and I have to ask where is the Ministry and Church that by example do not present the drunkards cup to Communicants? and thereby charge the GREAT HEAD OF THE CHURCH with furnishing an abundant supply for not only the weading guests but as a representative of that precious blood that cleanses from all sin! and in so doing promote " The damning traffic. This tremendous evil." Respectfully yours,

St. John, Feb. 1st.

DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS.

Interesting case of a girl at John Street. 'The Ladies' noon Prayer-Meeting in the base ment of the John Stret church, centinues to be attended with deep interest to the limited number of devoted women who have been thus far engaged in it. Anxious souls are sometimes found there, seeking the counsel and intercessions of Christians of their own sex, whom they can freely approach. Conversions have cheered their unnoticed labors. The humble garb of the factory girl is almost always to be seen in these meetings, and there is a touching interest in the circumstances under which some of them attend. One of those present a few days since, had com

remain that she might be within reach of the religious influences of that household. She brought a German girl who could act as interpreter, to make known her wishes, and to beg for her the privilege of attending daily worship and the Sabbath School with the family, and to express her anxiety to remain with these good Christian people, as she believed them to be. What an illustration of the power of even silent Christian people, as she believed them to be. What an illustration of the power of even silent Christian consistency in its most private walks, as well as of the apportunities for doing good, which are sacrificed to doubt and timidity! This girl, in the enjoyment of the privileges she solicited, had already become apparently a new creature. She takes great delight in family worship, the Sabbath School, and the songs of praise. She regularly attends church with the family, and says that she will never attend herown church, as she calls it, any more.

The North Caroline.

begun to realize, that Christians on shore in great numbers are praying for them. asked how many would express their desire that he said, perfectly unconcerned. Mr. Jones said, "Some of you, perhaps, have had a praying mo-ther." That was the arrow by which he was deep struck. He had had a praying mother. He was in a moment thrown into a state of agony He ran down below, and hid himself in the coal bunker, and there poured out his soul to the God of his dear mother to have mercy upon him. He cast himself upon the Saviour at once.

And there, on the spot, he found mercy.

On Sabbath before last, twelve of these seamen were baptized, and received into the First Baptist Mariners church, of which Rev. Ira R. Stewardis pastor. The whole ship's company were present to witnesed the baptism of their

Another Naval Revival.

The Ohio is the receiving ship at the Charlstown Navy Yard. A brother in the prayer-meeting said that he had preached on board of that ship. When he went aboard for that purpose, he found the flag of our union spread over seemed altoken of good to our country. "When I hear that the scamen on the North Carolina are turning to the Lord," said he, "I must tell you that so also are the seamen on this old ship Ohio. Not less than sixty or seventy were converted there during the past year."

Priests Flogging the Converts!

Among the converts on board the Ohio was an lrish Romanist. The next time he went on shore among his friends, the priest undertook, with a cowhide whip, to "flog the heresylont of him." Patrick would not submit, and the priest himself was cowed. But the same speeker went on to allege that the actual use of whips, in this manner, by the Roman Catholic clergy, is cammon and undeniable in this land of liberty! Especially is this outrage freely perpetrated upon the submissive and defenseless female victims of their

tyranny! "Pray for those poor Roman Catholic converts," said the speaker, who was himself a converted Romanist, and spoke from bitter experience. " I tell you that some of them will feel the rawhide. A brother and sister lately embraced Jesus Christ, as he is offered in the gospel. The priest came, with his rawhide, to flog that poor sister and brother also. The owner of a large manufacturing establishment interfered and prevented it. But he knew of cases where

romen had been actually whipped by the priests.

The Boston Meetings.

The noon meetings at the Old South Chape are becoming increasingly thronged and deepl solemn. From late Boston papers we select the following incidents: It was stated that a week ago a girl died in a house where there is a dance hall. The clergyman who officiated at the funeral, obtained of the landlord permission to

the first time. It is to be continued every day from 11 & o'clock to 1. The work of grace is still in progress in several neighborhood meetings. A few Roman Catholics have been brought to renounce their

hold a noon prayer-meeting in this hall. The meeting was held in the hall on the 24th ult., for

superstitions and embrace Jesus Christ. over fourscore years of age, that there were twenty brethren over seventy years of age, who were accustomed daily to attend this meeting. Rev. Mr. Kellogg announced that thirty sailors had been converted at the Sailor's Home within the last two weeks. Some others are still anxious. God is doing a great work among the sons of the ocean.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. The Asia arrived at New York on the evening of the 7th inst. The war panic is on the in-

crease. General news unimportant. Flour very dull. Markets unchanged.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

As regards England, Mr. Bright continues to hold meetings and to have meetings held, but it is remarkable that no M. P. of note has joined his peculiar agitation. Roebuck has indeed me his electons at Sheffield, but he did not mention Bright's name, and his views concerning the success of the present agitation are certainly not bright. They seem to intimate that the excitement is rather factitious; that, therefore, the Reform proposed by the Ministers will be in-complete, and accordingly that the country can-not expect any great and satisfactory measure. He thinks, besides, that the complications of the Continent will absorb the attention of Parlia-

The panic on the European Exchanges has not yet subsided, according to a very moderate cal-culation public securities have been depressed in value, some \$300,000. While French, Sardinian and Austrian Government stocks have declined 5 per cent, the railway shares in the same countries have sustained a fall of between 15 and 35 per cent, while the Lomdardo Venetian shows a decline of nearly 50 per cent. Save London, every European stock exchange now believers in war. I have no reason to alter my views on this topic as before expressed. I am convinced that Louis Napoleon does not eally mean war; that his intentions do not exceed a diplomatic victory over Austria, connected with a good haul for himself and his tail of adventurers on the One of those present a few days since, had come down from Thirty-First street for the sole purpose of seeking the salvation of her soul through this means of grace.

A Lesson of Fidelity to Domestics.

A speaker at Fulton street related the experience of a poor German girl, recently arrived in the country, who had obtained a place in his family, but had nearly been dismissed in despair of making her useful, from her ignorance of our language. From this cause, and from the fact that she was a Romanist, she had not been asked and to a more formidable extent than every language. From this cause, and from the fact that she was a Romanist, she had not been asked and to a more formidable extent than every language. From this cause, and from the fact that she was a Romanist, she had not been asked of the deepest anxiety to remain that she might be within reach of the religious influences of that household. She Paris Bourse. The noisy tone of the Bonapartist

The North Carolina.

The meetings continue to exhibit a growing interest. Much feeling is manifested among the sailors in view of the fact which they have transfer in the territory in question may be conquerted.

The neetings continue to exhibit a growing first conquest begun, in Italy, just as the centiary—17 more than there are cells. This extraordinarily large number the warden retained in the conquest of these provinces was completed by Gen. Bonaparte's victories in Lombardy.

Such a war is necessarily Louis Napoleon's gards as an evidence of his popularity.

last card. He stakes his all upon it, and as an experienced gambler, he knows full well how fearful the cdds are against him. He knows that silent and mysterious as he affects to be, the whole world knows, and knew from the first day of his power, what that last card is. He knows that none of his sphinx-like airs can deceive anybody on this point. He knows that no European power would tolerate such an extension of French territory, and that the friendship of Russia is almost as reliable as his own oath. While this is going on in France, in Piedmont we have a King who, before Christmas, announced to his generals the intimation to keep themselves ready, for they might be called upon to smell powder before Spring, and who now opens his chambers with a speech so full of general run of Italian patriotic bombast, and of allusions to Austria's miscule, that he must be either determined upon war or be content to be

declared by all the world a perfect fool.

In Lombardy, in Rome, in the Duchtes, we have an excitement equalled only by that preceding the outbreak of 1848; the population seem to put the foreign troops at defiance, to be intent upon nothing but to show their utter con-tempt of established authority, and their certain conviction that the Austrians will in a few months have to leave Italy. To all this Austria answers by very quietly strengthening her army in Lembardy. It has consisted of three army corps—the 5th, 7th and 8th, together about 100,000 men. Now, as I stated in my last, the 3d is on the march to join it. Six infantry regiments (85 battalions), four battalions of Tyrolean chasseurs, two cavalry regiments, six batteries, and the whole staff and engineering train of the Third Army corps are reported to be on the road, or to have already arrived in Lombardy. This raises the force to 130,000 or 140,000 men, who, in the position between the Adige and Mincio, will be able to resist, at least, double their num-

Thus, on every hand, the elements of strife are accumulating. Is Louis Napoleon the man to control them all? Not he; most of them are erfectly out of his reach. Let there be no outbreak in Lombardy, in Rome, or in one of the Duchies—let Gen. Garibaldi make an irruption into the very next portion of neighbouring territory and insurge the population—will Piedmont, will Louis Napoleon be able to hold back? After the French army have been all but promised the conquest of Italy, where they are to be re-ceived as liberators, are they to be told that they must stand at ease, with arms grounded, while Austrian troops trample out the embers of Italian insurrection? There is the point. The turn of events in Italy has already escaped from Louis Napoleon's control; the turn of events in France may escape from it any day, Howell yours is sort

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SHORNCLIFFE. the Prince of Wales on Monday presented col-ours to the 100th Regiment, Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot Shornchiffe camp. His Royal Highness, on presenting the

" Lord Melville, Colonel De Rottenburg, and "Lord Melville, Colonel De Rottenburg, and Officers and Soldiers of the 100th Regiment,— It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honor of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been associated. The ceremonial in which we are at present engaged has a peculiar aughificance and sent engaged has a peculiar significance solemnity, because, in confiding to you this emblem of military fidelity and valor, I not only recognise emphatically your enrolment in our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfeetly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken, with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada. You may rest assured that I will ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honor and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered." The Prince embarked for the continet on Monday night.

The Westminister Review estimates the num ber of of surgical operations of this country and Europe, in ten years, under the influence of anæsthetic agents, at one million two hundred thousand. The deaths occasioned by those agents were 68 from cloroform, 2 from other, and four from mixtures of the two.

MEDICAL PRACTIONERS BILL.—Such is the title of a pamphlet placed upon our table embodying an act which is to be submitted to the Legislature at its ensuing session, the provisions of which we will remark upon more fully in a subsequent paper.

The fournal says that the sailors in Halifax have made a general strike for wages. On Saturday last they formed a procession of about two hundred in number, and marched through the principal streets, bearing flags and mottoes, thus bringing their claume in a manner altoge-ther out of the ordinary in that city before the

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, met on the 3rd inst., for the the despatch of business.

The Eastern City will leave Boston on her first trip for the season, on Monday March 14th. She will be commanded by Capt. E. B. Winches-

It is rumored round the city that the Hon. and Venerable Chief Justice of Nova Scotta is about to resign in favor of the Hon Attorney General, and that the Hon. William Young succeeds the latter in his official capacity.—Halifax

Our commercial advices by the last English Our commercial advices by the last English mail, are of a cheering character. Our shippers are arousing themselves from the apathy that has enveloped them like a thick cloud for months past and are preparing to take advantage of the "young flood tide." Speculators are in our market for deals, and stocks here are being looked into. Freights are on the advance: 75s per standard for Liverpool and 90s. do. for London are rates freely given. We observe by Churchhill & Sim's Circular, that the consumption in London of Colonial deals, battens and deal ends for 1858 was 6.973.009 pieces, and that the for 1858 was 6,973,009 pieces, and that the stock on hand at close of the year was 2,148,000 pieces. Of yellow pine timber, the stock on hand was 9,8 0 loads.

Money was in active demand, and the general rate for the best bills was 21 per cent.

State Anri-Slavery Convention was held on Tuesday and Wednesday in Albany. Addresses were delivered by Messes. A. M. Powell, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury and others, and resolutions were passed advocating a dissolution of the Union. Resolutions which the movement in the