

busy in an untimely way; the most severe privations have been mislaid, and the remainder patiently and silently borne. The unusual mildness of the winter thus far has also gone far to prevent suffering. Two or three times the ground has been whirled with snow for a few hours, and a portion of the nights has been cold enough to freeze the ground slightly, and this is all the winter we have had. This has saved food, fuel, and clothing, and at the same time has afforded unusual opportunities for forwarding the produce of the country to the city, and now all articles of food are much cheaper and more plenty here than at any time for several years past.

S. S.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9th, 1858.

Mr. Editor.—I have this moment completed the perusal of your valuable paper which ever to be welcomed. "Penny Postman" has so kindly favored me with, I find it unusually full of interesting articles this week, and in fact take it as a whole there is much to instruct as well as interest the reader. I was particularly affected by reading the first column, entitled "Moral Suicide." In all communities and in every part of the civilized world, this evil stalks with gigantic strides, and a fact which is no less appalling than true, is that the majority of those who fall a victim to this horrible evil are "Young Men." Even in this moral city of "Old Bay State," I see in my daily walk through its streets many evidences of the rampant marches of "the monster," no matter in what form he may appear, whether by slow and sure steps in taking off his victims suddenly without a moment's warning to appear before his God. I say it is truly melancholy to see so many young men (those who are really to fill positions of honor and responsibility in the future history of their country) going down the broad road to destruction, and if not stopped by some kind hand, destined to fill a drunkard's grave and to leave the intellect God has given them, as a fearful result put an end to their existence. I have never thought so much about the subject before as I have of late; having recently connected myself with the "Young Men's Christian Association" in this city. Young men who thus join themselves in a band of brotherly love and christian unity are well calculated to exercise a vast deal of good in a large city like this; and there is every evidence that this Association has accomplished much in the past, and is now at present doing a vast amount of good. No one living knows the world rewards they will reap in the future for this spending so much time and means to so good a purpose. On Monday evening we have a prayer-meeting in the room in which all who feel any interest in the cause of Christ take part. On Sabbath night there are lectures, or rather a sermon is preached by Ministers of all the Evangelical Churches in this city, alternately, in the Tremont Temple. Every means is taken out for extending a beneficial influence and bringing young men from the haunts of vice and immorality to those of religion, virtue, and happiness. I am happy to inform your readers, many of whom I am personally acquainted with, that the work of grace is progressing, and the cause of God's kingdom is being, as it were, re-established in this corner of his vineyard.

Yes, early after the Professor of Surgery at Harvard College had finished his lecture, and returned to the student's very respectable invitation to meet the medical Faculty of the above-named institution at the Revere House. This was generally approved of and seemed to be fully comprehended in all its phases. Whether the preceding discourse was as fully digested or not, I would not undertake to say; however to tell you the intent on of this matter, I would say, its object is, to bring Professors and students more intimately together in this discussing two kinds of food at once, viz.:—that of a temporal as well as of a medical nature. There are six of us *Medici* from good old New Brunswick, and in this associating with each other, we necessarily obviate the possibility of being total strangers in a strange land. It does me an infinite amount of good to hear from home occasionally through your columns, and more especially affords gratification to hear from an old friend and school-mate of mine, familiarly known to you as your Canada Correspondent. On account of a pressure of duties incumbent upon me previous to the close of the Lecture Season, I will have to say, however unwillingly, adieu and believe me yours, J. W. B.

**BOYS' HIDING-PLACE.**—For some time past the police have noticed the sudden disappearance of boys of whom they have been in pursuit along the new railroad street leading from Farrington street to Clerkenwell. The other day two police constables lost sight, in this way, of a pair of boys who disappeared under one of the arches at the side of the street. On searching the arch, an aperture was found in the earth large enough to admit a boy. The aperture led to the main sewer. A boy was sent in, and he found a number of boys assembled at the upper part of the sewer and a quantity of straw and hay to lie on. They were ordered up to the number of twenty, from twelve to fifteen years of age, all known to the police. It appears that a lot of half-prany was demanded of each boy on his entrance.—*New York Paper.*

Mrs. Eva J. Phelps, of No. 132 West 37th Street, N. Y., has succeeded in doing what few policemen are able to do, i. e. capturing a burglar. On Tuesday night, the lady in question caught a burglar, named Thomas Weston, in the act of carrying off a valuable lot of jewelry. She immediately called him, and held him fast until assistance arrived, when he was carried to the station house and locked up. In the struggle that ensued between the burglar and his captor, the latter had her clothes torn, and received several violent blows in the face, but she firmly held the prisoner, and soon after had the satisfaction of seeing him securely confined in the cells, at the Twentieth Ward station house.

In a hurricane at New Orleans on the 15th of a time, no less than thirty-four vessels were blown from their fastenings. Quite a number of lives were lost.

## The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 19, 1858.

### Terms for the Religious Intelligencer.

The Terms of this paper are ONE DOLLAR if paid in advance, or within three months from the time the subscription commences. SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE if payment is delayed until after three months. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

B. J. UNDERHILL, Agent.

\* All letters of business for the *Religious Intelligencer* Office, should be directed to the Agent.

### King's College—Education.

Mr. Connell has introduced a Bill before the Legislature to abolish the grant to King's College. We are very far from being opposed to any reasonable drafts upon the public funds for purposes of Education, but the exorbitant annual allowance which has been made to King's College for which nobody has received any adequate compensation—induces us to regard Mr. Connell's Bill with favour, and in fact, to wish its complete success. The failure of King's College as an Educational Institution is patent to every one who knows any thing of its history, and even its friends admit that the present "Charter and Acts relating to it, have not been found adequate for the purposes intended," hence, the recommendation of the "Commissioners" to merge it into a Provincial "University." We have formerly given our opinion relative to the plan proposed for this change, the result of which would be but little less objectionable than King's College itself. We would much rather see the allowances to the College abolished, neither do we see any reasons why the existence of spacious College buildings in Fredericton should saddle the Province with an exorbitant draft on its funds under another name, in relation to which it now possesses. If the buildings can be converted into purposes for education profitable to the country, and open to all upon such conditions as will make it available alike to all parties, to the poor as well as the rich, it might not meet with any serious opposition. But whether this can be done or not, is quite uncertain. The idea of so large a sum of money from the public funds for the support of an institution which is not only entirely exclusive in its character, but which after so many years' trial has utterly failed to establish a respectable character for itself, as an educational establishment, in any one particular, is, to say the least, an imposition on the public, and ought to be abolished. We do therefore most heartily wish Mr. Connell's Bill success.

Many of our readers may not be aware of the large amount of public funds which are now annually given for educational purposes in Fredericton. In addition to the usual share of provincial allowance for schools, the Madras School receives £400 per annum, with an additional income from lands; the Grammar School receives from £300 to £450 per annum, and King's College about £2,300, besides from £300 to £500 from lands. We have yet to learn that the people of Fredericton are benefited to any great extent by this large expenditure for education; and it is quite probable that one half the amount judiciously appropriated would be much more beneficial. That some educational scheme possessing equality and affording means of public instruction to all, will be adopted during the present Session of the Legislature, we confidently hope. Toward the accomplishment of this the incursion of King's College must be swept away, and a provincial institution established, competent to meet the wants of those who wish to obtain the higher branches of education, and possessing such moral and religious character, as will insure to it the patronage of the people; or, instead of this such grant for educational purposes to each of the religious denominations as will enable each with their own contributions to provide for the higher education of those of their own communion.

**THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY** has been on our table for two or three weeks, but a press of other duties has prevented an earlier notice. This number contains articles on the following subjects:—1. The Great objection to the Doctrine of the Atonement—The Innocent suffering for the Guilty; 2. The Smithsonian Institution; 3. Heaven; 4. The Transfiguration of Jesus; 5. Philosophy of the Will; 6. The Pulpit and Politics; 7. The Study of Religious Truth; 8. Marriage and Home; 9. Of an itinerant Ministry; 10. Contemporary Literature. The *Freewill Baptist Quarterly* has now been in existence five years, and during every year it has gained (in our judgment) in talent and value. Subjects of great interest to the Minister, to the Christian, to the literary man, and to readers in general have been discussed, and the five volumes already published form of themselves a library of valuable reading. From a perusal of the contents of the number now before us, we think the care and taste in the selection of articles have not abated, and we most earnestly urge the circulation of their work in the Province. **TERMS, \$1 a year in advance.**

**THE RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY.**—This valuable little work published by the editor of the *General Farmer*, has also been on our table for several weeks. It contains treatises on Manure for the orchard and garden; Garden furniture; Fruit culture; Rural Architecture; &c. &c. and is also illustrated with a large number of engravings. A great variety of such information as every farmer requires, is found in this little book, which may be had of the publishers, Rochester N. Y. for 25 cents.

**THE GENESSEE FARMER FOR FEBRUARY** is received. We have repeatedly recommended this valuable monthly to the Farmers of New Brunswick; it may be obtained for two shillings and sixpence, and every number is really worth the Agriculturist who wishes to profit by the experience and knowledge of others, double the who e years subscription. We can supply a few copies of the *FARMER*.

The Rev. Mr. Albrighton will Lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday evening, in the Mechanics Institute. See notice in another column.

## Crime increasing: Legislation: Education: Moral Means.

We copy the following article on the increase of crime, and its remedy, from the *New York Observer*:

To read a column of "news" in a daily journal is startling, from the numerous and shocking records of crime. The item of an outrage in a little village in Connecticut, another in Virginia, another in Philadelphia, the scores in our own great and wicked city; God only knows where the record is to reach and what is to be the end! Foreign newspapers come to us and they are as bloody as our own! Suicides have become fearfully frequent, crimes against the peace and purity of homes in life abound. Defalcations, embezzlements, swindling, theft and robbery have increased here and abroad, until there is no man whose reputation is a security against a breach of trust. The best of men need watching.

Youthful criminals are so many here and in other cities, that we may fearfully apprehend a future when the generation now leaping into manhood shall be full grown.

Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no remedy within our reach? Is this state of things to continue, to increase, going on from bad to worse, till the corruption spreads through the community, and society itself sinks in common ruin?

We take no such gloomy view of the future. We are fearful of the prospect. The evil will doubtless greatly increase before remedies will be efficiently applied. Sanitary regulations are never enforced with vigilance till the pestilence is spreading its black wings over us. The public will not be roused to heedful moral action, till the evils we now deplore become far more dreadful and desperate.

The indifference with which good men regard this state of things, is evident in the quietness with which they suffer crime to go unpunished. It is next to an impossibility now to convict the vilest assassin; it is an utter impossibility to punish the monster swindler! This miserable insensibility to the spread of crime has settled upon the bench of justice, and the jury-box, and palsied the energies of prosecuting officers, until justice may truly be said to have fallen in the streets. We say these things advisedly. A puny, pining, false philanthropy has softened the brains of justice, and made a Judge and Jury interpose to deliver a murderer from the doom he deserves.

There is no incongruity in mingling all the forms of crime against society, into one category, and treating them as the out-breakings of a common depravity, showing itself in various forms according to the necessities or lusts of the individual criminal. The fountain of all these streams is the bad heart. We may educate the low scoundrel boy, who outraged an old woman and murdered her, in Greenwich street, and when he is old enough and knows enough, he will transfer his villainies to Broadway and the Fifth Avenue. Now he is convicted of murder and recommended to mercy; then he will be acquitted on the score of insanity! We may educate the three young burglars who rob a store in Dry street, and when they are old enough and know enough they will be presidents and cashiers, and plunder the community under the plea of borrowing the funds of the bank! A bad man in the Church or the State will seek his own aggrandizement or gratification, and the means will be such as opportunity places in his hands. If he is ignorant he uses physical force; if he is educated, he employs mental power: in the first place he is brutal, in the second he is cunning; he is the same man in both courses of crime. Education has given him other tools to work with. A burglar picks or breaks a bank lock and robs a vault; educate him, and he becomes a clerk, cashier or president, and keeps the keys. The money is no safer in his hands, because he has been to a public or private school, and studied mathematics. In other words, education only does not mend the morals of the man.

Is the case hopeless? Again we ask, is there no balm in Gilead? Certainly there is. And the only hope for the restoration of a better state of things is in the vigorous use of moral means with the added blessing of God. The many instrumentalities of religion are to be regarded as the hope of society; and the patriot, philanthropist and Christian alike are interested in multiplying and energizing the means of grace. Legislation is important, and education is mighty, but both are ineffectual to make bad men good. They may restrain some men from some crimes. But they leave the heart wrong, and lost brings forth sin, and sin brings death. The pulpit, the church, the Sabbath School, the Bible, the Tract, the Missionary, male or female, in the private walks of life, every influence that will bring the truth of God into contact with the soul of man, are to be pitted with all the earnestness of divine love, and especially upon the young, that with the Spirit of the Almighty which always attends well directed faith and works, the heart of society may be changed. Results may not be speedily seen. Vice may appear to grow and spread. But the good will come. They are righteous men enough in this city and country to save the metropolis and the nation. They ought to pray and labor with a thousand fold more energy than now, and success will finally and certainly be the crown of their faith and toil.

### Marriage License.

At the last meeting of the St. John Presbytery the subject of Marriage Licences was considered, and the Presbytery resolved to petition the Legislature to reduce the cost of Licences, and the fee for Registry. This petition, a copy of which is submitted, now lies at this office for signatures of ministers of all denominations. We trust its reasonable prayer will be granted by the Legislature.

To the Honorable the House, &c. The Petition of the Rev. H. H. Sheweth:—That the sum at present paid for License of Marriage is too large; that no barrier should be put in the way of its celebration, nor is it a proper source of revenue, and that the payment of the fee for Registry by Ministers celebrating the ordinance is inconvenient and burdensome. May it therefore please your Honorable House to pass such bill as may reduce the price of License to such sum as will merely cover the cost of issue of same, together with Registry of Marriages.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A Bill is before the Legislature, to abolish imprisonment for debt. There may be occasional instances when "close confinement" results in the creditor obtaining his right, but in most cases it is a grievous law, making inability to pay a debt, a crime, punishable by incarceration in prison. Doubtless much fraud does exist, and could the fraudulent always be discriminated from the honest and unfortunate, the former punished with imprisonment and the latter spared, this barbarous relic of close confinement for debt might still be perpetuated with some show of propriety, but as it is, the innocent and unfortunate suffers much oftener than the guilty, and we are therefore of opinion that some wiser and more civilized mode of enforcing payment should be adopted.

A plan has been arranged in New York for a large party to visit the East and Holy Land, during the ensuing summer. A steamer is to be chartered and leave New York about May 1st, to touch at Alexandria, Jaffa, Constantinople, &c., lying at the former places long enough for the party to visit Cairo, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Jordan, and Dead Sea. The party is limited to one hundred and fifty persons, both men and women, and the whole expenses will be about \$900 each.

### Revival Intelligence.

**JERUSALEM, Q. C., Feb. 15th, 1858.**  
Dear Brother.—Believing that the numerous readers of the *Intelligencer* love to hear of the prosperity of Zion, I therefore beg to make the following report. Having attended some meetings occasionally during the fall with the church at New Ireland, I became impressed that a special effort would result in the conversion of souls and redound to the glory of God. With much trembling I appointed a protracted meeting; Elders B. Merritt and T. Conners were invited to attend, the former remained four or five days, the latter visited us occasionally during the meetings. We were indulged to see the blessing of God made manifest in reviving the burden-bearers, in the restoration of back-sliders, and in the conviction of many, some of whom were brought to believe on the Saviour, and to follow him in the ordinance of Baptism. Five were baptized by brother Conner, and four by myself, whom, with five others previously baptized in all fourteen were added to the Church. May it please God to carry on his good work and His shall be the glory.  
WM. H. KNOLLIN.

### COVERDALE.

A private letter from Salisbury informs us that Elder Pennington is now labouring in Coverdale, and that the work of God is still progressing there. Brother P. baptized two on Monday last.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Elder E. Sullivan writes to us from Port Medway, N. S., under date Feb'y 9th, as follows:—"The Lord has visited the Church in this place where I have been labouring for nearly three years. The preaching of the gospel among them has been blessed, and forty-five have been added by baptism, and the church is still growing and prospering under the good hand of our God upon us. We have lately experienced quite an extensive revival in this place. The last Sabbath in January I baptized nine persons on the profession of their faith, the following Sabbath three, and the Lord grant that the present year may be marked with many such tokens of his favour."

## General Intelligencer.

### London Correspondence.

**LONDON, Jan. 29th, 1858.**  
**THE ROYAL WEDDING.**  
No public event since the funeral of the Duke of Wellington has caused so great and general a sensation in London, as the nuptials of the Princess Royal, "England's eldest daughter," celebrated on Monday last. And in saying this I do not apply as a test of comparison the dense and overwhelming masses of population that filled the Parks and the Streets, or the brilliancy of the evening illuminations. These were all imposing witnesses, but more conclusive than even they, were the currents of social feeling which one could not move without meeting in every direction in which one might turn. It was the same all over the United Kingdom; and intensely gratifying must it have been for both bride and bridegroom to have this evidence of the national sympathy in the moment of their own consummated joys. There has not been in their case a slip between the cup and the lip, neither, we may hope, will the draught prove as bitter than to the taste and refreshing to the spirit; for truly next to the cup of salvation, the cup of conjugal affection contains the best of cordials of which the soul of man can drink and be satisfied. The descriptions furnished by the Daily press will reach you by this mail, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should do more than say, that these accounts have served to heighten the delight, and deepen the enthusiasm, felt by the people on the day of the royal nuptials. There was so much of nature as well as court glory in the proceedings of the wedding, that what is common to humanity, in its most general moods, has been drawn out in favour of the illustrious pair. They have been spending the first part of the honeymoon at Windsor in the Lancaster Tower, where the Princess Victoria resided when the guest of William IV; and to-day they have returned to Buckingham Palace, to give reception on the morrow, (albeit it is the anniversary of Charles' execution) to their high-born friends, civic deputations, &c. Were the audience extended to all their friends they would be occupied till this day twelve months. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale to furnish an escort of honour across the seas worthy of our naval reputation. It would be out of all character if Jack Tar was excluded from the ceremonial programme. In quitting British soil we feel that the Princesses will not divest herself of those predilections which tied her heart to this queen of the isles; and we entertain every confidence, that at the Prussian court, all that

is good and liberal and generous of British youth and growth, will be cherished by the royal lady we have given it without any conditions beyond these which the marriage contract provides. That these conditions will be fulfilled, we have no doubt. Insinuations of course are rife as to the want of attachment between the youthful pair, but the counter evidence is amply sufficient. Prince Frederic is no adventurer coming into the field, and carrying off a bride after a few months stay at Court; he had visited the Queen five times previously, and had been much in the company of the Princess before they were affianced: they have had time to become acquainted with each other's peculiarities of taste, disposition, &c.; and though the Princess is young to set up royal house-keeping, she has had an excellent example and director in her mother. No sinister omen attended the nuptial solemnities, and every British heart prays, that nothing sinister in the sense of domestic estrangement and moral turpitude may wait upon those who have commenced the journey of life hand-in-hand.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The principal interest of the East Indian question has been from domestic and not foreign causes. Telegrams have arrived and more are just due, the substance of which is not discouraging. They testify, as they have already done, to English valour and domination, (though one General of reputation is under a cloud,)—but they teach us plainly that months or years will be required before peace and quietude will reign from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. After the regular rebellious soldiery have been disposed of, the bands of robbers, thugs, and other banditti, which have begun to swarm like flies at the sight of civil organization, will continue to give protracted trouble to the British troops. India has large and populous cities, but its indigenous social characteristic is its village-life, and these villages, which count by thousands, are either the prey or lurking-places of plunderers and assassins.

### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The East India Company has meanwhile published its defence in the shape of a petition to Parliament against its own political annihilation. The document is able and eloquent, but distinguished for that species of ingenious pleading which excites admiration rather than conviction in the mind. It may be that exclusive Government control would (especially at first) be less competent than the present double-system of administration—but two great ends would be secured; first, the people would know where to affix full responsibility, and second, the public attention would be more directly and frequently drawn to the progress of Indian affairs. The Court of Proprietors have had several days discussion respecting the petition prepared by the Directors, and yesterday adopted it as their own. I question whether the Company will carry it against the Cabinet in the Parliamentary discussion, though these debates are making the public better informed, and are disposing it to give the company credit for the extraordinary talent and practical skill it has displayed. The world has never seen the like from any other company of merchants, ancient or modern.

### THE CURCIANS.

A movement is on foot to extend help to the Curcians in their struggles for independence against Russia. It will have some result for good, but the little aid rendered by these tribes to the allied armies in the recent war, have cooled the admiration previously elicited in Europe on their behalf. Still, as a curb on Russian encroachments, all help extended to them is so much gain to the cause of national and universal freedom.

### RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A cloud, which may swell and darken, hangs over the relations of France and England.—This has arisen out of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, on account of which his ministers, and his ambassador at our court, have pretty plainly intimated the wish that we should provide for the extradition of refugees who may be named by the French Government as concerned in that or similar plots. This will never do. If the Emperor has consented to this demand, he has made a false move on the political board, and one which will create distrust in his political sagacity. He should have known better. His own words, printed in 1854, are a full reply. Our position is simple.—Show us that such and such men are conspirators, and we will deliver them, but we cannot accept your word as sufficient. We must have for them what the meanest citizens enjoy.—evidence, not opinion, evidence of which we are to be the judges! If the recent plot proves anything, it proves, not that England is a focus of conspirators, but that French passports, police, and gendarmes, are inefficient for their object and should be abolished.

### THE LEVIATHAN.

The Leviathan is now far in the water at high tide, and a few more days, one or two, are expected to see her float. Great will be the rejoicing when this is announced, and no time will be lost in fitting her for active service. She will be like an island on the waters, and (without being presumptuous) she may be set down as secure against the ordinary snarls of marine misfortune. What effect a water-spout, an iceberg, or a thunderbolt would have upon her, it would be rash to predict, but few ships are lost or injured from contact with this phenomenon of nature.

### PROHIBITION.

Sir Geo. Grey, the Home Secretary, received on the 21st inst., a deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance, to bring before him the question of the duty of the Legislature to give the people of any district, the honour to prohibit the Liquor Traffic where they were so disposed by a large majority. The interview was long and pleasant. Sir George Grey had no objection to advance to the proposal, but it was evident that he would not stake anything by making it. I was aroused with the inclination he showed to converse on anything but the precise point addressed. The *Times* admitted a long report of what passed, and next day (23d) gave a leading article on the subject, which vividly pictured the dangers of intemperance, but blundered sadly in discussing the remedy suggested. At any rate a discussion of the subject has been raised,

and there is more hope of men thinking right at last, if they think even erroneously, than they refuse to think at all.

### CHURCH RATES.

Lord Palmerston received a deputation against Church Rates on the 28th. He was elaborate courteous, but as mystical as the Delphic oracle. Only one thing was certain, that Government would not "dash" itself by hurrying on that business or helping any one else to see it. The deputation and other friends had a seat at the Milton Club, and are resolved to agitate whether the Queen's Ministers are friendly or hostile to them.

### WEATHER.

The first month of the year has not passed without favourable changes. The weather has been colder but not severe, (mild again to-day.) There is more stir in the manufacturing districts—the rate of discount is down to 4 per cent, and a great class is suffering under peculiar pressure. For a day or two a high wind blew which was sufficiently long and strong to destroy the enormous pile-staying at Holyhead for the construction of a round head on the north breakwater. A loss of some thousands of pounds has been sustained.

### REFORM, &c., &c.

The agitation for reform is spreading, but is not becoming general or formidable till Parliament meets, which will be on the 4th of February, when Lord Palmerston has summoned supporters to appear without fail.

The Sunday Services in Westminster Abbey and Exeter Hall keep as before. The attendance at neither places slackens. The Bishop of Oxford preached at the one last Sunday, and Rev. G. B. Macdonald, (Wesleyan,) at the other.

The first order under the new Act for giving married women the command of their own property against renegade husbands has been issued by Mr. Elliott, the Police magistrate, of Lambeth.

A scandalous enquiry has been opened against the curate of Rev. Dr. McNeill's church, Liverpool, for intoxication, and indecent behaviour.

Literature is not pouring out many fresh treasures. Dr. Livingstone's book has reached a thirtieth thousand. A curious collection of reminiscences, and gossip, stretching over sixty years, has been published by Cyrus Redding, a well known writer; and in the theological department one Mr. Jukes, has given to the world a work, "The Types of Genesis, bridged," which offers to disclose the secret and analogical meaning of that portion of holy writ.

The United Kingdom Alliance intend shortly to publish a quarterly review under the title "Meliora" (better things) which, besides prohibition of the liquor traffic, will discuss all questions of social science and improvement. I hope it will do something to realize the promise of name, and to convert the bright fancies of the past and the clear visions of the prospect in substantial conditions of society, in which we shall breathe a better air, and enjoy a better life.

The most interesting news brought out in the mail is the marriage of the Prince Royal, which event was celebrated with great pomp on the 25th ult., in the chapel of St. James' Palace. The following is from a long article in the *Times* detailing the happy event:—

Her Majesty was, of course, the observer of all observers. Never have I seen her look so grave and so anxious. I cannot say that I noticed any traces of tears upon her face; but it was clear to all that a most touching and affectionate mother was about to be separated from a very dear child—that full sense of the bitterness of the separation had, perhaps, only now come home both to mother and child—and that on this beautiful morning in January, when all was sunshine without, and all England was ringing with sounds of festal joy, there had been interchanges of affliction and preliminary leaving-taking in the Palace, which could not easily be forgotten. Her Majesty bowed with usual graciousness, and appeared to regret the persons before her as the representatives of the multitudes of her subjects whose sympathies were with her at so trying a moment.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, long procession, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the parents of the bridegroom, entered the chapel. The princess wore magnificent white satin dress, the train borne by the Countess Hacket. Her Royal Highness was attended by the Countess Bernstorff, wife of the Prussian minister, Countess Hohenhausen, Countess Matie de Lynar, Countess Perponcher, and two of the Prussian maids of honour of the bride. After a pause of a few moments, the bridegroom entered, wearing the dark blue uniform of the Prussian service, and an orange ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle. On arriving at the front of the altar, His Royal Highness bowed gracefully to his father and mother, who stood on the right of the altar, and afterwards to Her Majesty. He then knelt at the communion rail, and remained some time engaged in his devotions. The march from Handel's oratorio of "Joseph" was performed. The Princess remained standing at the front of the front of the altar, awaiting the arrival of the bride.

The Prince had not long to remain in isolation, as in a few minutes the bridal procession was announced by the flourish of trumpets. When the first sounds of music reached the ear of the Prince, he directed an earnest gaze towards the entrance of the chapel. The bride proceeded up the altar, followed by her bridesmaids, Prince Frederick knelt, and kissed the hand of his bride, who afterwards knelt for short time at the altar, and engaged in prayer.

At half-past twelve the ceremony commenced by the choristers singing the following chorale:—

"This day, with gladness voice and heart,  
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art  
Of all good things the giver!  
For England's first-born Hope we pray!"