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TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1871.

READ THIS.

The increase of our list of subscribers within a few months has been encouraging. Our friends, one and all, have our hearty thanks. They have done the paper good service, have aided in circulating good, sound reading, and have proved what can be done when effort is made.

There is still room for more subscribers though; and we respectfully ask the continued efforts of the INTELLIGENCER's friends to further increase its circulation.

To aid in the canvass the following offer is made:

FOR ONE DOLLAR THE "INTELLIGENCER" WILL BE SENT (post-paid) TO A NEW SUBSCRIBER TILL JANUARY 1ST, 1872.

Each present subscriber can send at least one new one. The INTELLIGENCER contains a large amount of good reading, besides the news of the day. It can safely go into any family.

That every Free Baptist especially ought to have the INTELLIGENCER is acknowledged. Those very many do not see it is also a fact. Those interested in the denomination, particularly the ministers, may aid largely in remedying this wrong. Our only object in offering reduced rates to new subscribers is to increase the circulation, and thus the usefulness of the paper. We look to our friends to do the liberal offer; and we are confident, if they do so, that there will at once be a large addition of subscribers. Let us hear from all.

N. B.—There are a good many renewals still due. We are expecting them every day. Do not disappoint us. They are more easily paid now than when allowed to grow larger by neglect.

THE MIND.

There is no part of the creation which does not speak of the wisdom, the power of God. Consider whatever portions we may of the works of God, we will find in each a silent voice, declaring the Omnipotence of the Most High. Whether we dwell, in consideration, on the heavens or the earth, on the land or the water, we will find in each something which forces us to the conclusion that in reality God is Almighty. But deductive as these forms of matters are of God's power, they all divide into insignificance in this declaration, when compared with the mind. The Creator of all after he had finished his work looked on all things which he created, and in his divine wisdom was pleased to call them "good." Great as these works were, wrought out of chaos as they had been, by the Master hand and skill of the living One, there was only man who wore the image of his Maker. Much as all these works reflected the glory of God, none save man was found which partook of that higher faculty—mind. It is this that makes man what he is. It is this which if cultivated elevates him; yes, and it is the prostitution of its powers and the neglect of its cultivation which debases him. This crowning glory of God's works is a ray of divinity breathed into man by his Creator. What purity of thought must have pervaded the mind of our common parent when he was first created. No evil passions, lurked then, no impurities, no inordinate desires, no lusts; no, coming direct from God and partaking of the Divinity of God, was pure, was free from vice, was God-like. O, that it had remained so. How great to-day the power of that mind would have been, how vast its scope of knowledge, had sin never entered into the world, who can tell? It was because man had a mind, a soul, a spirit, that God gave him dominion over the rest of created beings. It is this mind of man which elevates him above the rest of the animal creation; it is this mind of man which fits him for the enjoyment of power over the inferior creatures; and it is this thinking power, this faculty for discerning between good and ill, this faculty for independent action, which makes man an accountable being, which renders him responsible for all his deeds. Seeing then that it is the mind, the mental part which makes the man, which virtually is the man, how necessary that this power should be cultivated properly. At the commencement of the mind's career it has no knowledge, an ability to know is its only capital. But early the work commences, and steadily increases as years pass away. Educated either for heaven or hell is the mind's destiny. The first work of development rests with the mother to a great extent. Home is the grand centre of its being, and so closely does it become connected therewith, that time cannot separate them. The early principles instilled into the mind do much towards making the man. The mother has much to do in forming the mind, and hence the future of her child, and the admonitions of a godly mother act as monitors all through life, as tall sentinels to urge one onward in the paths of virtue and truth. Yes, if the mind is properly trained in the nursery, if properly cared for in the social circle at home, it receives an impetus which in most cases urges it onward all through life. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity, the value of proper mental culture in youth. The more it is properly cared for in youth, the more it is moulded when tender and susceptible of impressions, the greater are the chances that it will be developed more fully in an age more mature. It is true that without cultivation the mind of man possesses a certain kind of native intelligence, yet as the most beautiful ornaments are formed by continual friction and polishing, so the mind—the ornament of man—can only be brought to approach perfect development by continual exercise and cultivation. What is man without a cultivated mind? What is the mind without cultivation? He is a slave, bound with fetters of ignorance which only culture can unbind; a vessel to superstition and to passions and appetites base and uncontrolled. In the language of a learned writer, "He is a reasoning savage, a half-developed being. Intelligence derived from God, yet clouded by the dust of earth, and gleaming 'mid the degradation of brutism." Great as this mind is, susceptible as it is of good impressions, it is likewise susceptible of evil ones. Also, how many minds are shattered, how many totally ruined? How great, too, is the power of the mind either for good or for evil. We can only endorse the language of Milton,

"The mind in its own place, and in itself,
 Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

OUR INDIA LETTER.

Camp Shura, India, Jan. 14, 1871.

MR. EDITOR.—Writing day finds us out among the people. This is a small village, about thirty miles to the west of Madnapore. The chief attraction here is a large jatra, or religious festival, attended by thousands of Santals and Hindus. Yesterday was the first and great day. We reached the ground at noon, and found the people slowly coming in. In the afternoon the crowd was immense, and we had such an exhibition of religious fanaticism and frenzy as one seldom sees in even this pagan land. The idol of the place is called *Bhim*, and the people address it as *Bhim raj* or *king Bhim*. His majesty is represented by an earthen image of an elephant, gaily decorated with red paint. It stands under a clump of bamboo, and a priest is in attendance. He receives the offerings of the people and presents them to the idol. We stood in front of the shrine a few moments and watched the proceedings. A woman pressed her way through the crowd, and carried her various gifts to the priest. A child prostrated herself at full length in front. Indeed every one who came up to the spot bowed the head to the ground, and carried away the dust-mark on his forehead. O, what a fearful power has idolatry over the hearts of men! There before the ugly god was tied a kid. Would you know why? At a single blow the man was soon to sever his head from the body. Why? I learned that for two principal objects these kids offered up for the *Bhim raj*, i. e., for the cure of otherwise incurable diseases and for offspring. The latter is very common. Women bring kids and costlier offerings to this shrine and pray for children to bless their lonely homes. The Hindus have great faith in the ability of this god *Bhim*, and several others, to give offspring to the barren. It is a sad sight to look upon. One wonders at it and pities the ignorance and superstition of these poor people. O, may God send speedily the happy day when these millions shall welcome a purer faith, and turn away from these degrading customs.

We turned away from the scene under the lambs with sad hearts. On the plains were thousands of gay, dancing Santals. The women are the principal dancers, but the men hop, jump, leap, and whirl about most vigorously in the circle formed by the dancing women. These Santals are passionately fond of music and dancing. Frequently at their festivals they dance and drum all night, and go home faint and exhausted to sleep by day. The women are neatly dressed, and the men put on all the gay clothing they can pick up. Their heads are adorned with peacock feathers, and they rub red paint on their foreheads. Standing on the ground beside the tank, and looking over these flat rice fields, it seems as though the whole mixed mass of men, women and children was dancing and shouting. One not accustomed to such sights said yesterday, "This shows me. I did not know there was so much life in these poor heathen. I can now work for them with more hope and courage."

As I write I see an old man carrying a beautiful fowl to the bamboo shrine of *Bhim raj*. He first took it down into the tank and washed it, so that the offering might be a pure one. O, that the grey-headed man might bring his sinful heart to the fountain filled with blood, that Jesus might wash it pure from all pollution! But he is not thinking, poor man, of his wicked heart, and how he needs a Saviour from sin.

There are several of our Santal schools in this vicinity, and we hope to visit them next week. Mr. Phillips and our little ones are with me, and we shall probably be out fifteen or twenty days. To-morrow is the Sabbath, and we shall spend it well, as there is quite a market kept up here for well nigh a month after the religious festival. On Monday morning early (D. V.), we shall be off for the schools. We hope to visit ten or twelve of them before returning home. Here comes Santa, one of the teachers, whose little school is ten miles to the north-west. He studied in our Training School at Madnapore, and began teaching only three months ago. He is a promising young man, and we hope may prove a blessing to his people. Let the reader pray for him and for many others like him, who have learned somewhat of the way of life.

Dinner is announced, and I must drop my quill for the spoon. Under this beautiful tamarind tree our little umbrella tent makes us a very comfortable home. The people throng us, so we have plenty of auditors at the tent door. May some of this motley crowd pressing us on every side be not hearse only, but doors of the word. J. J. F.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society.

DEAR BROTHER.—The rapid flight of time brings us to the close of another month, and it becomes my duty to submit my report.

I have been laboring in connection with the church at Grand Falls (Portage), the greater part of the time since my last report, and have been favored with some manifestations of God's power. Some few have, we believe, been made the happy recipients of God's saving power. Since I last wrote two have been baptized. I also paid a short visit to the Andover church, which was appreciated very much; but many of the men were away, and I expect to visit them again soon.

In consequence of so early a break up in the travelling, I shall not be able to visit Tobique river. There is a large field in this upper country, and proper pains be taken, and proper labor expended, there might be great good effected; but if done at all, it must be done by the Home Mission Society. Collected for the Mission, \$14.19.

Wicklow, March 29, 1871.

E. B. GRAY.

DENOMINATIONAL.

DEAR BROTHER.—We are glad to know that our sick brother, Ridout, has not been forgotten. A number of friends met at his residence on the 15th inst., and made him a donation of \$30; other gifts were received the next day, which swelled the amount to over \$40. Many more would have been present had not the bad travelling prevented. Those who would have been there, but were not, will of course take the first opportunity of sending in their gifts.

We are sorry to learn that in addition to his other infirmities, Bro. Ridout is now troubled with weakness of the eyes, which prevents him reading.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

The evil that is done to society by the tongue of man is not among the least of its miseries. Thousands are at this moment suffering the most complicated distress, and struggling under the most painful apprehensions; the nearest ties of nature are broken, the dearest friends are separated, and love is turned into deadly enmity—and all this by a word unskillfully spoken. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! If a man is seated on an empty horse without having a "bit and bridle" in his hand, he is in a state of danger. If, says the Apostle, "any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain."—James 1:26. Having pointed out the evils resulting from not bridling the tongue and cautioned believers against them, the Apostle thus concludes, "who is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you? let him show out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom."

We are accustomed to confine evil speaking to the more notoriously wicked and open part of it. But does any one who professes Christianity even think of going into his neighbour's house, placing

himself by his side, and publishing in a loud voice some evil report that he had heard of his brother? No! This would not answer, it would condemn himself. What then, he instead of betraying his own ignorance and folly in such an open manner, the most incidental way, as if not much concerned about the matter, asks his brother if he has heard so and so, or alludes to this, that, or the other thing as if he were well acquainted with the whole. A brother may be injured and his character wounded by reserve in speaking favourably of him or by expressing surprise when another speaks in his praise, or even by a shake of the head or a motion of the eye. "The words of a tale-bearer are like wounds going down to the innermost parts of the belly." There are those whose words are like the piercing of a sword. Reproach breaks the bones and a flattering mouth works ruin. A whisperer separates chief friends, and a tattler sows the seeds of envy, swelling, tumult, confusion, and every evil work. Such a character should be noted and avoided. He walks discreetly and by having no fellowship with him, he may be shamed into reformation. It is a difficult matter to curb an unruly horse? It is still more so to subdue a wild beast, and harder than all to turn about a great ship when driven of fierce winds. Apply the proper means and the difficulty is surmounted. But does any man lack wisdom? Let him ask it of God and it shall be given him. Let him lift up his voice to him for understanding. By this he will become a man of an excellent spirit, and thus obtain more honor than the one who takes a city.

How much peace Christian churches might enjoy, if every member would only strive to show himself a man in understanding.—1 Cor. xiv. 20. "The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity; among the members it defileth the whole body, and is set on fire of hell." Again it is written, "Where no word is there the fire goeth out; so where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth. For as coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife. By being swift to hear, and slow to speak, by being more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools, by keeping our mouth, we shall keep our life. But what an awful doom awaits him who privily slandereth his neighbor! What a hope and a comfort is his who is busy in his words!—Psalm 151: 5, Prov. 29: 20.—Ez.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.

"The people of Ohio appear to have secured a temperance law at last that strikes the liquor dealers with greater fear than even the Maine prohibitory law. They have applied the common sense principle that the doors of an injury shall be responsible for the evil resulting; and therefore have enacted that liquor sellers shall be liable at law for the injury that may happen to the buyers or their friends from drinking that liquor. The act prohibits the sale of ardent spirits to minors and intoxicated persons, and besides other stringent clauses has the following:

Sec. 3. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of such intoxication, habitual or otherwise, shall have the right of action against both the person who sold the liquor and the landlord who owns the premises on which the sale was made."

The liquor sellers questioned its constitutionality, but were beaten; and within a short time heavy damages have been awarded against them in favor of those who suffered indirectly from the liquor sold. Says an exchange: "One lady—the widow of a physician—obtained a verdict of \$5000 against the rumrunner who had supplied her husband with the liquor that killed him; another was awarded \$2800 for the loss of her son under a similar state of facts; while in a large number of instances that have very lately transpired various smaller verdicts have been recovered by the friends of those who have fallen into the drunkard's grave. The law further provides that any fine imposed upon a saloon-keeper or house-owner, or any judgment obtained in a civil suit instituted under the above mentioned circumstances, shall become a lien upon the premises until fully discharged, and that in case of default said premises shall be sold at sheriff's sale. So that every facility is given to prosecute their claims to a successful termination, and no possible loophole left for the escape of the offender."

The citizens of Ohio are justly exultant over the success of the law; and they think it is the most effective blow that has ever been struck against the liquor traffic. They judge in part from the fear with which the law is regarded by all dealers in ardent spirits; and they urge other States to adopt the same effective instrument in dealing with this great evil."

How long before New Brunswick will have a similar law? It is needed much, for every day disaster is brought to person and property through this inhuman traffic.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1871.

The Dominion Parliament has now been in session for a month, during which, as your readers may suppose, "the assembled wisdom" (?) of our country has legislated on matters of great moment to the public interest. The series of resolutions respecting the Fisheries, which were introduced by Sir A. T. Galt, induced a lengthy discussion on our relations to the United States and the vitality of England's relationship to this country. Notably the Premier and Dr. Tupper, in the House of Commons, and Mr. Mitchell, in the Senate, defended the policy of the government with respect to the protection of the Fisheries, that vital branch of industry to so many of our people, with great ability and eloquence. They maintained that England and Canada were on the most cordial terms, and that she would muster the resources of her lion might to defend us, did occasion call upon her to do so. We rejoice to believe that the mother would take care of her child; what more natural? Some, of which Sir A. T. Galt is one, are of opinion that the time has come when independence would be better for us; but the country is not of age yet, or at all events not of sufficient age and strength to sever that connection with the mother, which has proved her salvation so long. The text of the resolutions was as follows: *Resolved*,—"That this House recognizes, in the fullest manner, the importance to the cause of peace and civilization of the settlement of all questions and disputes between Great Britain and the United States; and in the especial interests of Canada will rejoice to find the result of the Joint High Commission productive of cordial and lasting friendship between the two nations. (3.) That this House regard the control and disposal of our shore fisheries and the navigation of the inland waters of the Dominion as specially within the powers conveyed to the Parliament of Canada under the British North American Act, and will view with the utmost concern and apprehension any proposals to alter or diminish the just rights of the Dominion in these respects, with one consent. (4.) That this House has always been, and now is, prepared to concede the most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States, upon receiving as an equivalent therefor, compensation in or modification of the Free Trade commercial system, directed to a more free and liberal interchange of products of labor between the two countries. (5.) That the concession to the United States of the freedom of the Fisheries and of the St. Lawrence, without such compensation, would place Canada in a most disadvantageous position for future negotiations, by depriving her of the means of offering any adequate equivalent for those concessions which are desirous of attaining that nation. (6.) That

this House willingly consents to the consideration by the Joint High Commission, of all subjects with which Canada is concerned with the United States, and will cheerfully make any sacrifices that may be required at its hands, in the interests of the Empire, so far as it does not compromise the material interests and security of this country, and directly tend to their undue subordination to the United States in future." It was truthfully argued by the government that these resolutions implied a distrust in the Home Government, of which there was not the least foundation, and finally they were withdrawn. Many other important questions have had the consideration, such as the silver measure, as it is termed, the arbitration question between Ontario and Quebec, Dual representation, the settlement of Manitoba, a new Election Bill, the assimilation of the currency, and others, which we shall speak of at some length next week. The Fenian raid last year cost the government some \$200,000, which the House was called on to vote.

UP RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—As the weather is the almost universal topic of conversation among acquaintances, whenever or wherever they meet, so you must allow me to notice it briefly. So unusual has it been this Spring that, I fear, its effects will be more serious than many now imagine. Much of the lumber which would have been drawn in left behind, and from the small quantity of snow left, and slight frost in the ground, it is now feared much of the lumber drawn upon the small streams will not be brought out for want of water. Another evil from the sudden and early "break up," is found in the fact that, many owners of teams are thrown out of employment and forced to find hay and oats for their horses, which makes a material difference to them, for, had the going held a month longer, they would have had their teams found, as well as themselves, and wages besides. So you see the late change in the weather is, all things considered, a matter of some moment to the working men of this section of New Brunswick. There is very little snow left, even in the woods, scarcely any in the fields, and the weather continues mild.

The River is open, it is said, as far up as the mouth of Tobique, and were it not for the "jambes" below, we might on this have heard the whistle of the Steamboat upon the noble St. John, even in this upper country.

Trains are now running every day to Woodstock, which is a decided improvement upon the alternate-day system, which has been in operation during the winter.

Woodstock has enjoyed, within the past few days, the luxury of a "Theatre," so called; and, judging from its tendencies elsewhere, it will prove a dear luxury to the inhabitants of Carleton. At these places, not only is money wasted and precious time squandered, but habits and tastes are being introduced and inculcated which will bear fruit in after years. Why is it that men and women, who are considered as lovers of the cause of Christ, and, indeed, profess to be Christ's followers, allow themselves to patronize the Theatre, seems difficult to understand. Certainly the way to happiness, to purity, to glory, to HEAVEN, does not pass through the Theatre. They who wish to obtain eternal life must follow Christ; and should they do so, they will be found "going about doing good," and not going with the multitude to do evil.

The prevalence of small pox in St. John, together with a report of a case in Newburgh, a few miles above Woodstock, on the Eastern side of the River, caused a meeting of the County Council, one day last week, to arrange measures to prevent its spread, should it break out in the Town of Woodstock or vicinity. I believe some action was taken, but what that I have failed to learn fully. It is said authority was delegated to, somebody to take charge of patients and provide a hospital, in case the disease should reach this part of the County.

But little is now said about the "River DuLoup" Railroad, and seemingly but little interest is now taken. Some care but little whether Railroads are built at all or not, others feel like helping; if it can be brought within calling distance of their own premises, while others feel there is but little chance for Carleton or Woodstock sharing in the road, so long as the present company has control, as their interest lies in Fredericton, and if built to that city, the company will find but little money to spend in building to Woodstock; thus the feeling of the people is divided upon what may be termed a great public work. The day is past when we can do without Railroads; the truth is, they must become the highways of every civilized country, and the sooner they are constructed the greater will be the prosperity of the people.

There are two things for which people never need be afraid of taxes, if they can make themselves sure the money is wisely expended, viz., Railroads and Education: the one prepares the way for business, the other prepares the mind to do it. With these two forces in operation in this Province, prosperity will most surely follow.

There seems a very general satisfaction among the people here at the way Charlotte and York Counties have spoken out for Free, unsectarian Schools; and a hope is beginning to be expressed that now we are likely to no longer be behind the age in our school system. To make a political light over a matter of such vital interest to the people of this Province, as a School Bill, would be madness.

The man who, having been elected by the people of a County, to represent, not only the interests of that constituency, but the interests of the whole Province, that would drag the school question through the political mire of party politics, should never again be allowed to enter the Legislative Halls as a representative from any county. It should be the desire of all to unite, irrespective of party, to work out as perfect a school system for this Province as it is possible to procure. Now is the time for our members to show their love for their country. But, Sir, I fear I am wearying you, or your readers rather. Allow me to say in conclusion, that, on the whole, there is but very little of which the people of this upper part of the country have to complain. There is enough of food for both man and beast, there is health and should be happiness, there are privileges good and profitable, and almost everything we could desire. For all these blessings should we not be found praising the Great and Bountiful Giver of all our mercies.

STATESMEN OF CANADA.

(Continued.)

There is one trait of Sir John A. Macdonald of which we may be justly proud—his unwavering loyalty to the British Queen and his decided preference for British institutions. It is no doctrine of his that Canada would be better off if her connection with England were severed; no republican leaning, no desire for Canada ever to be more closely connected with the United States than by a friendly intercourse and reciprocity in trade and commerce. Since 1857 Sir J. A. Macdonald has been at the head of the Government, with the exception of a short time, and united with other leading Statesmen of Canada in promoting Confederation; after which, as a mark of honour for his distinguished services, he was knighted. In concluding this imperfect sketch of the Premier,

I cannot do better than make a short quotation which illustrates the genius of this adroit Statesman: "His aptitude for business, his quickness of apprehension, his extensive constitutional learning, his promptitude in debate, either to attack or to defend, his acuteness in perceiving the weak points in the arguments of his opponents, his ready wit in turning aside their attacks on the weak points of his own, his generous temper and frank and unassuming manners, which render him a favourite even with his adversaries, all unite in making him powerful either as a leader or as a colleague in a Government."

Sitting at the same desk with the Premier, and on his right,

SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER.

Scarcely of average height, light in build, though possessed of a strong constitution, with features more intellectual looking than beautiful, of the dark complexion characteristic of his race, with a high forehead, heavy eyebrows, an extraordinary development of the nasal organ, clean-shaven, hair grizzled-gray, brushed straight back, and a stentorian voice, and on the whole though not very prepossessing in appearance, yet with the greatest influence of any man in either Ontario or Quebec. He is a real Frenchman, and though having to some extent the French national characteristics, yet with far more stability and unprejudiced leanings. He first saw the light in the year 1814, in what was then Lower Canada, and is in some indirect way descended from Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of this country. He received an eight years' education in Montreal, and there he also studied law; which done, his talents and influence soon procured for him an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1848, however, he entered the political arena, in which he has remained since, and in 1858 he became the leader of the Government of the united Canada. A chief element in his success, and indispensable, I may remark, to that of any man, is an unflinching industry. He, too, was a leading spirit in Confederation, and had conferred on him the distinguished honor of Knighthood.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The long-talked-of event has taken place. The telegram in our last week's issue contained the bare announcement of the fact that the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of our beloved Queen, was married on the 21st instant to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. It is pleasing to know that the union of a member of the royal family with a subject gives universal satisfaction. Not a dissenting voice has been heard. The American papers contain full particulars of the wedding, which was a brilliant affair. About a thousand guests were performed in the Chapel of Windsor Castle by the Bishop of London; while the grounds of the Castle were filled with immense crowds eager to be as near as possible to the scene of the happy event. The bride was given away by Her Majesty; and at the conclusion of the ceremony she gave her daughter a real hearty motherly kiss. The bride presents were many and valuable. They came not only from members of the royal family and the family of the bridegroom, but from all parts of the kingdom and from persons of every class; and they evidenced the lively interest in the event so universally felt. The Queen has done wisely to consent to the marriage of her daughter to a subject, especially so noble a one as the young Marquis of Lorne is said to be. The people had grown tired of seeing the sons and daughters of English monarchs seeking wives and husbands, generation after generation, among foreigners; and the good sense of Her Majesty in breaking through this established custom is highly appreciated and applauded by the intelligent and progressive of her subjects everywhere. Too often the matrimonial alliances contracted with foreigners were matters of policy and convenience, without much, if any, regard for the feelings or wishes of the parties most nearly concerned. The union of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne has the charm of being one of the old fashioned love affairs.

We are heartily glad the marriage has taken place. Costly gifts we have not to bestow; but such as we have we freely offer, our best wishes and prayers that the union may be fraught with many blessings of the young couple themselves and to the nation as well.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

Four gentlemen—Messrs. S. L. Peters, Edward Simpson, Reid and Williams—are aspiring to the vacancy in the representation of Queen's Co. The three first named are, we believe, in favour of Free schools, the latter is opposed, or as a friend said to us, "he believes in running the old engine on the old track till the whole thing smashes up." If the four candidates persist in running, the strength of the friends of Free schools will naturally be divided, and the last named gentleman will probably be elected, in which case Queen's will scarcely be properly represented. In the School matter at least. The time is short before election, but candidates and their friends may make an arrangement whereby the whole Free School strength of the County may be concentrated, and their candidate's election made sure. The card of Mr. Peters is by far the most outspoken on the question of vital importance. Might not Messrs. Reid and Simpson (with profit to themselves and the County), decline in his favour? The combined influence of the three would certainly elect him. This is no time for personal squabbling. However much the friends of each candidate may wish to see their favourite elected, they should be willing to forget their personal preference in view of the momentous question now demanding attention, and their efforts ought to be united to secure the return of the man who will most faithfully represent the Free Unsectarian School sentiment of the County, and who will do the most effective service for the Province by unswerving fidelity to, and advocacy of, a School measure which provides for the education of the children of the Country—a most righteous principle.

Nomination is to be held on the 31st inst. Polling on Tuesday next, April 4th, and Declaration on the 6th. The time for action is short, but much may be done. We hope wisdom will prevail in the councils of the intelligent men of Queen's, and that on polling day they will give a good account of themselves by returning a thorough Free School representative.

* * Glad to hear from "Amicus" again. Wish he would write often, no matter how briefly.

* * An unusual quantity of correspondence has necessitated the omission of some editorial matter. Another Ottawa letter is on hand, and should have been inserted this week, but it came a little late.

MATRIMONIAL.—In the proper column is a notice of the marriage of Rev. Thos. Vanwart. We extend our congratulations to the newly wedded couple. May they live long and happily.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Bro. Kington requests us to say to Bro. Taylor that No. 6 of the Sabbath School articles is now due.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL, of the New Brunswick University, died on Sunday last, in Portland, Maine. He has been ill since early in the winter, but his friends scarcely anticipated his death. Two or three weeks ago he started on a tour, hoping to improve his health, but he only reached Portland, where he rapidly sunk. His remains were brought to Fredericton, where the funeral took place yesterday (Thursday). He will be much missed, as he was universally respected. His position in the University was an important one, and he discharged its duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all. A successor equally competent will be difficult to find.

A New Sect.—A new Russian sect, that of the "sighers," has just been formed at Kalouga. This sect believes that the time has now come which was foretold by the prophet David, when there should be no true church on earth, and when all men can do is to send up their sighs to Heaven and pray for salvation. The "sighers" have no churches, priests, or religious ceremonies of any kind.—*Eastern Budget*.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The arrival of the Portuguese gunboat Anna Maria, Captain Gribosian, in Table Bay, on the 21st January, from Zanzibar and the Mozambique for Lisbon, disproves the story that was set afloat at Cape Town, and from there to Europe, that Dr. Kirk had received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, and expected his arrival daily at Zanzibar. Dr. Kirk had not received any such letter, but it was believed that Dr. Livingstone was still alive. The officers of the gunboat state that when they left several months ago, Dr. Livingstone was in circulation, but no reliance could be placed in any of them.

The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1871.

BRITISH.—Report says the traffic on the Fredericton Branch Railroad during the present season is three times greater than during the corresponding season last year.—The house occupied by Mr. Israel Simmons, Fredericton, was considerably damaged by fire one day last week.—The Halifax City Council have voted \$1,000 towards the Aquatic Carnival to be held there next summer. They must have money to spare.—Mr. Hill has been unseated by the Scrutiny Committee of the Nova Scotia Assembly.—A young woman named Todd was run over by a coach in Fredericton the other day. It is hoped her injuries are not serious.—A. L. Palmer, Esq., has given a lot of land, on the main street of Dorchester, to the Baptists of that place, on which to erect a meeting house.—A woman, driving from Chatham to Bay du Vin last week, broke through the ice and was drowned.—Dr. Benson has been commissioned to vaccinate the Indians living about Newmarket, on the Miramichi river.—Shediac harbor has been open since the 13th.—Quebecers think the small-pox was communicated to their city by St. John bank notes. It is not very probable, however.—A man named Wm. Doherty has been fined for removing the small-pox notice put on his house by the Board of Health officer.—The son of Chief Justice Ritchie died at Malta on the 26th inst. He had gone there for his health. He was a lawyer, and a young man of much promise.—The Ku Klux Klan continues to perpetrate their outrages. As many as 5,000 negroes have been killed since the election of President Grant.—April 13th is appointed as Fast day in Maine.—Navigation has been resumed on lakes Huron and Erie, and their tributary rivers and harbors are reported free from ice.—The Middle States report fine-looking wheat fields, with promise of a good crop.—Chicago has packed, this season, between 915,000 and 929,000 hogs, a large increase over last year.—Nearly five hundred gamblers were arrested by the police of New York, in a grand raid, on the night of the 18th inst. Nineteen "keno" houses were seized.—The White Mountains are now as clear of snow as they usually are in May.—A quackiver mine is said to have been discovered in Mississippi.

Potatoes of the first crop of 1871 are now harvesting at Santa Cruz, Cal., and the barley on the Sacramento river is from two to five feet in height.—The labor-saving machinery of Massachusetts is estimated to represent the working power of over one hundred millions of men.—The State of Maine offers a farm of one hundred acres, and exemption from taxation till 1876, to every able-bodied male immigrant from Scandinavia.—Thousands of peach-trees are already in full bloom in South Carolina.—A waterpump recently seen off Cape Hatteras is credibly reported to have been over sixty feet in diameter, and one hundred feet high, exceeding any other of the kind on record.—It is said that out of twenty-one millions of Italians, seven millions are still unable to read or write.

At a meeting of the Sessions held on Tuesday last, Mr. Kenna, from the Committee appointed to proceed to Ottawa on matters connected with the St. John Penitentiary, submitted a report, stating that in an interview with the Minister of Justice he had fully explained the claims of the City and County in the Penitentiary; that the Minister was pleased to admit the justice of these claims, and that the Committee, in compliance with his request, "succeeded in interviewing" the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members having seats in the Dominion Council, which had since unanimously resolved to build a Penitentiary for the two Provinces, and to treat with the Sessions in reference to our Penitentiary. The report was adopted, and the expenses of the Delegates, \$250, ordered to be paid.

The steamer "City of Saint John" left at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning for St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, and will call further notice make semi-weekly trips to each of these places, leaving St. John on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and St. Stephen on Mondays and Thursdays. On Mondays and Saturdays the steamer will also call at Miramichi.

The "Emperor" will, after Saturday next, make three trips a week to Digby and Annapolis, leaving here on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and returning the same evenings.—*Freeman*.

SMALL POX.—Since our last issue there have been several new cases, and three or four deaths, all in infected districts. There are 11 cases in the Hospital, and 19 outside.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is