

## MARRIAGE LAW.

AN ACT in addition to an Act, intituled *An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.*

Passed 30th March, 1848.

WHEREAS it is deemed reasonable and just that the authorized Ministers of other Religious Denominations in this Province should enjoy equal privileges in the solemnizing of Marriage with the Ministers of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome;

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, all Ministers of the New Brunswick Wesleyan District, all Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick adhering to the Westminster Standard, all Ministers of the Baptist Church in connexion with the New Brunswick Baptist Association, all Ministers of the Independent or Congregational Church in connexion with the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and all Ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, being British subjects, and not engaged in any secular calling, and having charge of a Congregation, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in virtue of their ordination respectively, to solemnize Marriage within this Province, agreeably to the forms and usages of their respective Churches or Denominations; provided always, that immediately upon any person being hereafter ordained in this Province, as a Minister of and in any of the said Denominations, and being a British subject, such ordination shall be certified by the person or persons performing the same, and such certificate shall be forthwith transmitted to the Secretary of the Province; and also provided, that upon any ordained Minister of any of the said Denominations arriving in this Province, and being associated with the resident Ministers thereof, a Certificate signed by any two of such resident Ministers, certifying his ordination and connexion with their Denomination, shall be forthwith transmitted as aforesaid to the Office of the Provincial Secretary.

II. And be it enacted, That any Ministers so certified as aforesaid shall immediately upon the receipt of such Certificate at the Office of the Provincial Secretary as aforesaid, be fully authorized and empowered to solemnize Marriage within this Province, and shall continue so authorized and empowered so long as he may remain in connexion with the Denomination with which he may be associated at the time of such Certificate as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted, That in the event of any Minister so authorized as aforesaid, leaving or being expelled from the Denomination to which he may belong when so authorized as aforesaid, the same shall be forthwith notified in writing, signed by two of the Ministers of the Denomination to which such Minister may belong, to the Provincial Secretary, and upon receipt of such notification, the said power and authorities of such Minister shall cease and determine.

IV. And be it enacted, That every Marriage to be solemnized under this Act shall be subject to all the provisions, and every person or persons concerned therein shall be subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed in and by the second, third and fourth sections of an Act made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriages to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province*, in the same manner and to the same extent in every respect as if such Marriage had taken place by a Minister regularly licensed to celebrate and solemnize Marriages under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province, as therein mentioned.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's Royal Assent be thereunto first had and declared.

(This Act was specially confirmed, ratified and assented to by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 27th day of June, 1848, and published and declared in the Province, the 19th day of July, 1848.)

THIS ACT SPECIFIES THREE CLASSES:

1st. Those Ministers who were in the country at the time of the passing of the Act, viz: 30th March, 1848.

2d. Those who have been, or shall be ordained in this Province, after the passing of the Act.

3d. Those who, having been already ordained, arrive in the Province after the passing of the Act.

The first Class are entitled to solemnize Marriage without the transmission of any Certificate to the Provincial Secretary.

The second Class must transmit a certificate, containing the following requisites,—the Minister or Ministers who shall ordain them must state in the Certificate of such Ordination that the same has been performed by him or them, whichever may be,—that the Minister so ordained is a British subject,—is not engaged in any secular calling, and has charge of a Congregation.

The third Class must transmit a Certificate containing the three last requisites, and, in

addition, the statement that the ministers signing it are two resident ministers of the denomination of the minister for whom they certify, and that such minister has been duly ordained and is in connexion with their denomination.

These certificates should in every instance be transmitted to Fredericton to some agent there, who should be able to establish the fact of their having been left at the Secretary's Office; and no minister should solemnize Marriage till he is informed by his agent that this has been done, and that the receipt of the Certificate is published in the Royal Gazette.

Independently of the penalties to which the Ministers is subjected who solemnize marriage before these requisites are attended to, the Marriage itself will be illegal, and the consequences as regards the offspring may be very serious.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC  
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst.

Accounts from Australia represent gold as still very abundant.

The war steamer *Birkenhead* has been totally lost at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, together with four hundred and fifty lives!

The following Military Officers embarked in the *Birkenhead* for the Cape. In the absence of particulars their fate is of course unknown:—Lieut. Col. Seaton, 74th Regt.; Capt. Wright, 91st Regt.; Lieuts. Robinson, Davies, Booth, and Ensign Lucas, 73rd Regt.; Ensign Metford, 6th Regt.

The steamer *Atlantic* sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, with 120 passengers.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

Boston, 22d April.

The *Asia* arrived at New York on the morning of the 21st, with Liverpool dates to 10th inst.

Mr. W. C. Hare, of St. John, is one of the persons lost in the *Birkenhead*, at Simon's Bay.

Cotton Market same as last quoted.

Breadstuffs steady.

There is no news of importance from England.

The dispute between Egypt and Turkey will be settled favourably.

Italy is tranquil.

In France the National Guard has been dissolved. The Empire is again talked of.

The London Times republishes from the New York Courier a late article on the proposed American Japan expedition, with remarks, in the course of which it says—"it would seem the time of civilized exclusion from Japan is at hand, although happily we are not in this instance to be the executioners. The expedition is to be undertaken by the United States. If carried out in a spirit of humanity and sound policy, without unnecessary waste of life and under the full impression that the agents of the government, and not the great mass of the population are in fault, Com. Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations." The remarks of the Times conclude as follows:—

"Enough has been said to show that public opinion in England will run in favor of the expedition that is about to sail from New York. It should not, however, be forgotten that both humanity and policy recommend moderation in the midst of success. Wiser maxims than of old are now beginning to prevail among civilized nations; mere territorial acquisitions are known to yield but slender gains. If only we can establish a free commercial intercourse with Asiatic nations, conquests must be regarded as mere burdens. We can have little doubt that the United States' expedition against Japan will prove the counterpart of our own late operations in China. May Commodore Perry and his forces meet with the like success, and use it to as good purpose."

## Facts in Relation to the Land Question in Ireland.

The following rather remarkable statement is abridged from the Belfast Chronicle, a respectable conservative and Protestant journal:

We know two estates in Ireland, situated in two separate counties, where the creeds of the population are divided. Those estates number in all thirteen townlands. Estate A consists of six townlands and estate B of seven, and they are the property of one nobleman. In estate B there are two or three townlands let severally to two or three tenants only, and we therefore do not include them in our calculation, except in one particular case. From a narrow investigation, based upon authority the most unquestionable, we arrive at the following details:

## ESTATE A.

Townland No. 1.—Population two thirds Protestant and one third Papist. Every Protestant tenant but one has the rent paid up; every Papist is in arrear. The land is let on both on equal terms.

Townland No. 2.—Population half Protestant and half Papist. Every Protestant paid up; every Papist but two in arrear. The land let on equal terms.

Townland No. 3.—Precisely the same as No. 2.

Townland No. 4.—Seven eighths Protestant and one eighth Papist. Every Protestant but two paid up; every Papist in arrear.

Townland No. 5.—One fourth Protestant and three fourths Papist. Every Protestant paid up; every Papist in arrear, without exception.

Townland No. 6.—Two thirds Protestant and one third Papist. Every Protestant but one paid up; every Papist in arrear.

We now refer to the next property, and from it, for the reason already stated, we take only four townlands:

## ESTATE B.

Townland No. 1.—This is held by three Protestant tenants, immediately under the landlord. They have sublet a large proportion of the acreage to Popish tenants, not one of whom is clear from arrears, though the middleman has paid up to the nobleman.

Townland No. 2.—All Protestants. No arrears; all paid up.

Townland No. 3.—Every tenant a Papist but one, and that one is the only man who is not in arrear. Some of them are three or four years in the back-ground.

Townland No. 4.—All Protestants but one family, and all are paid up.

The moral to be pointed by this plain, unvarnished statement, taken from indisputable sources, is so palpable, as not to call for elucidation. We have not narrated mere social isolations. We have enough aud to spare of similar statistics, and, when necessary, we can give them publicity. Supposing some of the tenants to whom we have referred to be three, four, or five years in arrear of rent; suppose them to refuse to pay, as we know they have refused; suppose them ejected when inclined to pay, because of the conspirator threatening their lives if they take the advice of an honest man, who says "repudiate no just claim;" suppose these things—and they have tangibility—and what is the end? They are ejected, and when thrust out in consequence of their disobedience to moral and statute law, we shall have long paragraphs in the tenant-right and murder journals, deploring their fate and sympathizing with their affliction, but not one atom of rhetoric wasted on the spoliation of the proprietor. As the code has regulated it, there is a chance that the landlord may be shot, and, so sure as darkness and light diurnally follow each other, the murderer will be a Papist.

## Christian Statesman.

What can be done by the Christian statesman for the benefit of the human race, has been happily illustrated in the person of Sir Stratford Canning, the British ambassador to the Turkish government. If our recollection serves us, he is a brother of the late Mr. Canning, who held the post of Premier in England with such distinguished ability, and ever since that time, Sir Stratford Canning has held his present office in Constantinople. What he has done to sustain British interests in that part of the world is less within our knowledge. But what he has contributed towards liberalizing the Turkish government, and opening the way for the introduction of pure Christianity, entitles him to the highest estimation throughout Christendom.

We love to celebrate the heroic philanthropy of a Howard, and to trace the influence of his sacrificing labors, in mitigating the horrors and improving the forms of prison discipline. But if estimated by results, the beneficence of this British statesman exceeds that of Howard in full proportion to his more commanding position. Since the residence of this minister in Turkey, a revolution has pervaded the policies and administration of the Turkish government, which almost exceeds belief, and he has been the leading instrument of the whole. From the first, he has been the firm friend of our missionaries, and a pillar of support to the protestant cause. The securing of protection and toleration for the missionaries and their converts, and their equal rights for Protestants, as one of the nations in the nation, was, under God, his work.

And, if there is now an open door for Christianity and European civilization to flow in upon Turkey, for its gradual transformation, it is owing in a great degree to his wise and persevering exertions. It is in the power of few monarchs to accomplish a good equal to what he has already done. The whole of Western Asia now feels his beneficent influence. May his life and labors at that important post—that key to Western Asia—long be continued.—*Pur. Recorder of Boston.*

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN GREECE.—The Protestant Alliance will doubtless have their attention directed to the statement, that Mr. King, the estimable Protestant Missionary at Athens, has been sentenced to imprisonment and expulsion by the Greek Government, for no other offence than his following the example of the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, who nearly eighteen hundred years ago, amid the same scenes of beauty, felt "his spirit stirred within him when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry, wherefore he disputed daily in the forum with them that met with him." Mr. King is charged with attempting, like St. Paul, to "make converts from the Established religion." In Turkey, he would now find protection in the discharge of his Evangelical mission; but Greece has been emancipated from the Ottoman sway, only to fall under a less Christian despotism. Romish Propagandists are allowed full license; it is only Protestant Missionaries that are forbidden to preach the Gospel and to proselyte to Christ.—*London Patriot.*

KOSSUTH'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—We mentioned the other day, from a private source of information, that the friends of Kossuth have taken a house for him in Kensington, and that he expected to take possession of it on the 1st of May. It was his intention, with about forty of his countrymen, to reside temporarily in Belgium, and there quietly to watch the progress of events in Europe. The sole reason why Kossuth would have preferred Belgium to England was the greater economy which was practicable in the former country. The altered state of affairs in France has, however, satisfied the illustrious Hungarian that the Belgian government would not sanction his residence in Belgium at present; and, therefore, he has fixed on England as the place of his residence for a season. His course of procedure, we learn from one of his most intimate friends, will be to assume a passive attitude for the present, in the assured belief that events are rapidly hurrying onwards to a great crisis both in Germany and Italy. Then will be the time for Hungary's redemption—towards which consummation he expects no considerable aid from the 40,000 muskets which the Americans have furnished him with. But better still—he has assurances, about which there can be no mistake, that though the United States have not formally promised to interfere on behalf of the Magyars, in any future struggle in which they may engage with Austria, yet that America will interfere, should Russia, or any other despotic power, come to the aid of Austria, with a view of putting down the Magyars.—*London Advertiser.*

QUEBEC, 22d April.—The navigation being still closed between Quebec and Montreal business has scarcely been resumed.

White pine of 90 feet average has been sold at 8 pence per foot. Pine deals command £11 to £11 10s. per standard and are much enquired for. Spruce—enquiry less active—last sales were at £7, £5 10s. and £3 10s. for first, second and third qualities. Montreal Bank Stock sold on Saturday at thirteen per cent. premium. In Freights there is nothing doing yet.

WEATHER—Montreal this morning the Wind North East—Thermometer 33, River clear of ice opposite Montreal, but full of ice below that city.

THREE RIVERS—Ice in Lake St. Peter quite firm.—*By Telegraph last evening.*

FROM BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.—The ship *Union* arrived at New York on the 9th inst., bringing advices from Rio to March 3, with news from Buenos Ayres to Feb. 16, and from Montevideo to the 19th.

A letter by the above vessel, speaking of the escape of Rosas and his daughter, by getting on board of the British ship *Centaur*, says:—

Both he and his fair daughter "Manuelita," were barefooted, and both dressed in sailor's hip pants, check shirts and roundabouts. In the darkness they escaped by means of an open jolly boat to the steamer.

I have heard it stated on good authority that many of Rosas' troops had been without water twenty-four hours when the action commenced. The Buenos Ayreans seem glad to get rid of him, and he will doubtless find a more secure asylum in England than he could ever expect among the people whose confidence and rights he has so sadly abused.

The Boston Traveller says:—Immediately following the battle of 3d February,