

"Yes, massa. For praying, sir." "Very well. Listen to me now. Do you know that it was your hand we should have been on that pole? And so it would have been if you had had what you deserve. But David has got what was due to you, that's all. We know all about you, and your doings. Mark you, now. From this time we shall have no more of these goings on. We'll stop your religious nonsense for you. Mind! From this time let us have no more of your 'prayer-meetings'; for if we catch you at it we shall serve you as we have served David. You had better take warning. Aye, all of ye. Whoever we catch at such things again,—it matters not who it is,—we'll serve you all alike! Do you hear that, sir?"

[Conclusion next week.]

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. NOV. 28, 1855.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

"THE FAMILY CASKET."

A small monthly, bearing this title, will be issued from the office of the *Christian Visitor*, on the 1st of January, 1856, intended especially for the family circle, and for Sabbath Schools.—The Casket will be filled with original articles, and with choice selections in poetry and prose of a purely practical nature, freed from sectarian prejudices, and adapted to promote the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of all classes in society, especially the young.

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One copy monthly, for one year 1s. 3d.
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Any number of copies above fifty, to one address, at the same rate.

Pastors and Clergymen, who may wish the Casket for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates.

Any subscriber to the *CHRISTIAN VISITOR* who pays in advance, will get a copy of the Casket for one year, free of charge.

The Prohibitory Law.

The Prohibitory Law placed upon the Statute Books of New Brunswick at the last session of our Legislature is decreed to go into effect on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1856. Several of the morning papers of the city have recently called attention to this matter. Hitherto these journals have not been favorable to the law; but we are pleased to see that the *Morning Courier* in a recent issue, while it does not give its full concurrence to the measure, nevertheless speaks of it in respectful terms, and gives such advice as appears to us highly commendable. In reference to carrying out the Law the *Courier* says: "We are amongst those who respect the law of the land, and however adverse we are to it, we have no idea of dealing unfairly with it. A few months' trial will, we think, serve to show its advocates that it never can accomplish their expectations."

There are local arrangements in the different Counties which will require to be made to prepare for the operation of the law. Agencies and agents will have to be appointed, and they will of necessity require to lay in the necessary supplies of the prohibited articles to meet the legal demand for "medicinal, mechanical, and religious purposes." The Courts of General Sessions are the proper authorities to deal with this matter, except where municipalities are established, and these bodies must immediately take measures to meet the emergency. From the day the law goes into force, no liquor can legally be transferred in the Province, except when sold by the authorized agents, and although we believe that there will be many evasions of the law, we do not suppose that any respectable party will involve himself in a public violation of it."

We are averse to making invidious distinctions in relation to our contemporaries; but we must say that on this subject of giving the Temperance Law a fair and honorable trial the *Courier* is taking an advanced position.

The Temperance people have long labored diligently, indefatigably and prayerfully for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and notwithstanding they have been denounced by those in favor of the traffic as *spies, enthusiasts, fools, fanatics, and madmen, &c.*, still they have persevered in their work feeling that their mission is divine, and that the cause in which they are engaged is identified with all that is pure in truth, with all that is sacred in the divine precepts, and with man's highest good both for this world and for that which is to come; and, therefore, that it must ultimately triumph over every species of opposition, which might be arrayed against it. Do any ask why they have thus persevered? The answer is simply because they have studied the dark history of intemperance and have seen that history like the prophets' scroll written within and without with weeping, lamentations, and woe. What fearful tragedies are recorded upon these startling pages! Oaths, blasphemies, thefts, lewdness, debauchery, falsehood, jealousy, hate, revenge, robbery, and murder are noted here. These pages are all wet with the tears of lonely widowhood, and helpless orphanage, and they are stained with the heart's blood of many a slaughtered victim who has fallen by the hand of the poor inebriate, who in the bewilderment of his maddened brain drew the fatal dagger, or lifted the forbidden weapon and sent an associate, a friend, a wife, a child it may be to an untimely grave. As these pages of gloom and of death have been pondered by Christian hearts, they have pledged themselves to God and to

manity, that they would toil on amid all trials, and all opposition until effectual barriers should be raised up to hold in check the devastating tide that pollutes the limbs, maddens the senses, and enflames the passions, pollutes the soul, and poisons all the springs of human action.

For a long time they thought to do this by the power of moral suasion. To operate effectually on mind in this way, they gave their money, scattered their tracts like the dew-drops of heaven broadcast all over the earth, multiplied their public lectures, and sent them into all the cities, towns, and villages, preaching Temperance, stating with all plainness of speech its principles, defending them by arguments the most logical, answering all objections, and in tones of burning eloquence, appealing to the heart and conscience of every man that would listen; by motives the most touching and effective that could be gathered from the three worlds, heaven, earth, and hell, calling upon each and all to renounce once and forever the maddening cup. And what has been the result? Is the work achieved? No. After thirty years of toil on the part of ministers, physicians, lawyers, statesmen, churches, editors, noblemen, rich men, and poor men, saints and sinners, old and young, male and female, they see the earth still deluged with the POISONOUS FLOOD, and threatening still to sweep away from God's earth every thing that is pure, and lovely, and of good report.

In this painful experience, they have learnt this one lesson at least to perfection, that Moral Suasion, while it is a powerful agency, and one that cannot be dispensed with for a moment, will not, single-handed, do the work. Though it were addressed to man with the eloquence of an angel, and with the music of the spheres, such is the degeneracy of the human soul, that when brought in contact with appetite, and with the love of gain, it falls too frequently powerless and powerless upon the conscience, and leaves the RUMSELLER at his bar, dealing out DEATH and DAMNATION, and the poor inebriate in his cups lying a poor scathed and blighted thing upon the verge of an ETERNAL HELL.

Such being the true state of the case, Temperance men have felt that the only course open for them was either to abandon their cause in despair, or to call to their aid the strong arm of the civil power, or in other words to assail the fountain-head of the evil by bringing to bear upon the unrighteous traffic a STRINGENT PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW. Dry up the poisonous fountain, and the streams cease to flow. Cut up the deadly tree, and the branches wither and die. Temperance men had no desire to make this a political question, and did not do so until they were forced to it by the power of appetite on the part of the unfortunate individuals on the one hand, and the cupidity of the Liquor-dealer on the other.

The adversaries of this cause may cry out *spies, and fanatics, and fools, until doomsday.*—They may sound the note of alarm about an infringement of human rights, and an attempt to tyrannize over the conscience of others until they grow grey in the service, it is of no avail. The Temperance conscience is educated and prepared for its work, and it is not to be frightened by bugbears. The Temperance community is not made up of children. It can call to its muster-roll at any moment, not only those who have bone and sinew, and muscle, and nerve, but those who have wealth, or talent, or place, or piety, or all combined, and who are willing to lay all as an humble offering upon the altar of Temperance, and there in the name of truth and humanity swear eternal fidelity to the cause which they have espoused.

The Baptists of these provinces have from the beginning, we are proud to say, taken a most prominent and influential part in the Temperance reform. Their ministers and their leading men old and young have stood in the front ranks on the battle field, and nobly and efficiently have fulfilled their trust. Their Associations and Conventions from year to year have given expression upon their printed records to the sentiment of the denomination on the question, and perhaps we shall be doing the cause good service just at this time to call attention to some of the resolutions which have been unanimously adopted on those occasions.

Here is one from the Minutes of the Western Association of Nova Scotia, which met at Clements last year:—

"In regard to the means for suppressing this vice, our Committee believe that the existing organizations of Total Abstinence Societies and Divisions of the Sons of Temperance are well adapted to the object. But in order to complete the work, a practical portion of the world has caught at an ultimate idea—that of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. A large majority of the people of Nova Scotia perceive the remedy, and fully intend to have 'The Maine Law'—or something better. Judges of the Supreme Court may pronounce the Law unconstitutional, and State Governors may for a time blast the hopes of the suffering by their retarding vetoes; but the people have their eye on the cure, and are resolved to try it."

"The present crisis calls loudly upon the intelligent, the moral, and religious part of the community, for decisive action. Let serious Christians men ponder well their duty in this matter. Shall the friends of the Redeemer and of humanity prove faithless, and roll back the wave of reform? Christian zeal will be the most emphatic refutation of the charges of immorality and irreligion which are still flung against our efforts. Much depends upon Baptists at this time; we hope they will be true to their colors! If victory be not achieved, a most discouraging retrogression is at hand. The friends of the cause should stand strong conscious of being right; enemies are wrong and weak, and this they know. The objections to Total Abstinence movements have been triumphantly met. The groans of suffering thousands in our province summon us to the rescue."

"We would especially recommend to all pastors of churches, the frequent delivery of Temperance discourses and lectures during the present year. We would also recommend to the community, continued and zealous industry in the circulation of petitions to the Legislature, and in all other methods of aiding the work. And finally, we bespeak the prayers of all the pious, to the Lord God Almighty, that he will be pleased to crown with success the great cause of Temperance."

Here is another from the Minutes of the Central Association held in Biltown in June last:—

"Let the friends of Temperance rally all their forces, strengthen their fortifications, and wage incessant warfare against their already paralyzed and sinking foe."

"Let them not lose sight of the necessity of an efficient Prohibitory Law. Let them exert all their legitimate influence to obtain it speedily."

The Eastern Association of New Brunswick at

its last Session made the following record upon its Minutes:—

"That this Association with profound gratitude to God, bear testimony to the invaluable results produced by the Temperance reform, and rejoice in the prospect of a glorious triumph."

Moral suasion, earnestly urged from the earliest period of the world's history, and that by ministers of the truth of God, by ministers inspired with the spirit of Christianity,—by appeals of truth enforced by arguments the most conclusive,—and by words of warning, coming up from the graves of the broken hearted, has failed in its attempt to abolish the great evil.

We do therefore record with pleasure the feelings and opinions of the members of this body (now convened) in favour of the law passed during the last session of our Legislature, which strictly prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale, and improper use of all intoxicating drinks.

We cannot but deeply regret that the practice of moderate drinking is indulged in by some members of our Churches, and would lift our voices like a trumpet, warning them against a practice so injurious, and urgently recommending that every minister, every deacon, and all the members of our churches and congregations, come forward manfully in this noble work."

We call on all friends of Temperance, friends of humanity, friends of God, to toil on. Some of us may live to celebrate the jubilee. All earth, all heaven, all hell, combine their ten thousand voices to urge us on. Carry out the Prohibitory Law, take hold of the strength of Omnipotence, and all is done."

The Western Association of New Brunswick thus speaks of its interest in the cause:—

"That this Association deems it to be its duty to bear testimony to the invaluable results produced by the Temperance reformation, and rejoice in the prospect of greater triumphs being yet achieved by the universal adoption of the Maine Law principle, and that inasmuch as our Province is now blessed with a Legislature favorable to this great moral enterprise, which has already passed a wholesome Prohibitory Law, therefore

Resolved, That the prayerful support and energy of the Board be given to the administrators of justice in maintaining the same, when the time shall arrive for the legal enforcement of the measure."

Last but not least, the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, at its recent Session in Liverpool, N. S. adopted the following series of resolutions as expressive of their views on this important subject.

"1. That the aspect of the Temperance reform in these Provinces should produce the deepest anxiety, the most earnest prayer, and the most vigorous effort. The present is the juncture of fear and hope."

"2. That in order to increased interest among the mass of our population, the old Total Abstinence Societies should be revived; our Temperance periodicals, the *Athenaeum* and *Temperance Telegraph* should be more extensively patronized; and the press, religious and secular, together with the pulpit, should more warmly espouse and advocate the cause."

"3. That in order to progress and triumph, the strong arm of a law, prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, is imperatively demanded; and that this may be secured, male and female, young and old, should visit our Legislature with petitions till such law be passed."

"4. That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is extremely desirable that all the ministers of these Provinces should earnestly and simultaneously preach in behalf of this great cause on the second Sabbath of the next year."

"5. That it is the duty of all Christians and benevolent people, perseveringly to pray, plan, and execute, until drunkenness, with its preliminaries, accessories, and consequences be banished from our country. Society must rise up in its might, to rid itself of the accursed traffic in strong drink, which breeds this monster evil. It must be pursued until the death."

We are happy to add that these views are generally entertained by our Freewill brethren, very largely by the Methodist body, by nearly, if not all of our Congregational brethren, and by many of the clergyman and members of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian denominations.—How far the Roman Catholics sympathize with these opinions we are not prepared to say, but we doubt not that very many of them are in favor of Legislative prohibition.

Such being the state of the public mind on this momentous question, we would say to those charged with the solemn duty of inaugurating the PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW, be not disheartened by those lukewarm professed friends of Temperance who say, "the law is very good, but it can never be carried out," or by the threatings and railings of its avowed adversaries; but feel that the law is good, that its tendency is good and only good, that it has been placed upon the Statute Book as an expression of the moral conscience and religious sense of a majority of the people of New Brunswick, that it has reason and conscience, virtue and revelation, Christianity and heaven on its side, and that therefore it must succeed. Nobly and fearlessly do your duty, and many a wife, who weeps over a fallen husband, and many a mother who sighs in anguish over an erring son will go to her closet and pray that God, who has promised to hear and to answer, that your way may be prosperous, your object accomplished, and your souls made happy in time and happy in eternity."

We publish on our last page this week a list of our local agents, so if our subscribers do not see the travelling agent, by turning to this list they will see who the local agent is to whom they can pay over the amount due for the *Visitor*. If parties would just do this, they would save us a great deal of expense. It is quite impossible for the Financial Agent to go to every man's house without consuming a vast deal of time, and this time costs money. If any persons wish to remit, and there is no local agent at hand, all he has to do is just to enclose it in a letter, and mail to our address. When the money is received it will be receipted in the *Visitor*.

We learn from a letter of the 14th inst., that Bro. William Hoban has decided to accept the call of the First Dover Church, Duches County, New York. His ordination is expected to take place soon. May God greatly prosper his way.

A letter from Elder E. Kierstead informs us that he is laboring with the Lord at the Grand Lake, and that the Lord is reviving his work in that place.

The Rev. John Davis, late of Yarmouth, N. S., has accepted a unanimous call from the first and second Baptist Churches of St. George, to take the pastoral oversight of them, and he is now in the City on his way to this new field of labor. Our esteemed brother brings with him a reputation for preaching talents, and an experience in the pastoral work, which will place him at once on a vantage ground. We therefore regard him as a valuable acquisition to our ministerial strength in New Brunswick, and as such give him a cordial welcome, praying that God may greatly bless him to the good people of St. George, and to the Province generally!

Acadia College.

Mr. H. S. Fillmore, our Financial Agent left the City on Friday last, to visit the Eastern sections of the Province, intending to prosecute his agency in behalf of the *Visitor*. He is also authorized to collect the endowment notes for Acadia College in the several districts that he may visit. It is immensely important that these dues should be paid in without delay. It is well known the College is dependent upon the endowment fund for its support. A failure in this leaves the Corporation without means to pay the Professors.

Association Minutes.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the editor of the *Christian Messenger* for copies of the Minutes of the Western, Central, and Eastern Nova Scotia Associations. The Western Association minutes happen to be those of last year. We shall be much obliged for two or three copies of the minutes of the last session of that body. These records are got up in excellent style, and reflect much credit upon the office that published them. We have read their contents with much interest, and hope to be able to notice them at greater length at a future time.

Minutes of Convention.

The minutes of the Convention of the Baptists of N.S., N.B., and P.E.I., recently held at Liverpool, have come to hand, and we shall mail them to the ministers and churches of this Province at an early date. We shall be able to furnish some extracts from them next week.

We have just received a private letter from the Rev. J. Francis, from which we extract the following:—

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Nov. 9, 1855.

REV. I. E. BILL.

My Dear Brother,—I am exceedingly thankful to you and the Board for the appointment you were pleased to make and the invitation extended to me notwithstanding it came too late. The favor which God has given my mission in the sight of the people encourages me to hope that he influenced me to accept a few months agency in the south for the Bible cause, and inasmuch as I am persuaded that his goodness to me has been in answer to prayer, permit me to solicit a continued interest in your supplications at a Throne of Grace.

I send you this week also the *Tennessee Baptist*, and shall continue to send periodicals, published documents, &c., extracts from which will (I have no doubt) interest your numerous readers. The editor of the T. Baptist requests me to state that he will be glad to exchange with the *Visitor*.

I yesterday received a donation of \$500, to be paid in instalments. The first was paid yesterday, \$50, which calls for my gratitude to our heavenly Father. I hope to be enabled to send you an occasional communication upon some of the numerous subjects that call up my attention in this country. My heart's desire and prayer to God is that you and the German street Church, and the ministers, brethren, and churches in St. John, Portland, and Carleton may continue to receive his blessing, and that the cause in the Provinces may continue to prosper.

I suppose you are now experiencing something like winter, but here it seems a continued summer. I attended the associations referred to in the last *Tennessee Baptist*, which are conducted very like our own, except that the introductory sermon is preached on the Saturday, and committees are appointed this year to report next, which enables them to present able reports. On my way here I passed through Albany (N. Y.), Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, where I had a sweet interview with Dr. Crawley and Mr. Jas. DeMille. They looked exceedingly well, and I am inclined to think God will overrule their removal to that City for good. There is hope yet for the funds of the College. I hope to visit them again, when I shall write at greater length. The next City on my route, and where I received my credentials for the Revision Association, which you are aware works in conjunction with the Bible Union, was Louisville, Kentucky. From thence I travelled by steam down the Ohio to Smithland, then up the Cumberland River to this City. There is a fine Suspension Bridge here, and one of the finest buildings for a State house in America, built of white stone, either marble or equal to it.

Yours affectionately,

JOHN FRANCIS.

For the *Visitor*.

KINGSBURN, Nov. 22, 1855.

Dear Brother,—As anticipated in my last letter, six persons were baptised last Sabbath in Upper Queensbury. An unusually large number of spectators were present, and witnessed with becoming solemnity and respect, the administration of the Divine ordinance. The baptism was a deeply impressive one. Brother George Clarke and his companion, who have for many years been worthy members of the Independent Church, together with their eldest daughter were among the happy candidates.

On Monday after preaching, a Baptist Church was organised comprising thirteen members.—Brethren John Gerow and William Clarke were unanimously chosen Deacons, and brother William Gerow, Clerk. Brethren George Clarke and John Clarke and Joseph Jones were appointed trustees. As the members reside on both sides of the river, and consequently in Dumfries and Queensbury, it was resolved that the new church be designated the "Dumfries and Queensbury Baptist Church."

An appropriate charge was given to the new church by Elder T. W. Saunders, and the right hand of fellowship was given by Elder J. H. Tupper. After a short time had been spent in social religious conference a young person arose and gave satisfactory evidence of conversion, and expressed a desire to be baptised and united with the church. She was unanimously received, and when the meeting had been dismissed, we retired to the river side and witnessed her baptism by Elder Tupper, and her reception into the church by Elder Saunders. We then bade our friends farewell. We could not but feel a very deep interest in the future prosperity of the little band of brethren and sisters recently formed into a church, and our prayer then was and I trust ever shall be, that they might abound in the work of the Lord, grow in grace, and in the knowledge

of Jesus and be often cheered by accessions to their number.

The above places present a hopeful field for the operations of the N. B. H. M. Society.—Enclosed I send you some suggestions in reference to the future supply of this field which you will please lay before the Board.

I must not omit to mention the collection for H. Missions that the friends there gave me. After preaching on Sabbath morning I presented the claims of Home Missions and a collection amounting to £2 3s. was given. This was simply a collection, and irrespective of subscriptions. It indicated a deep interest in the efforts of our society and gave much encouragement in reference to the establishment of a mission in that region.

The brethren and friends are about going forward in the erection of a place of worship. It is to be placed on that beautiful plain near bro Gerow's, and will be about equi-distant between the Prince William and Canterbury Baptist meeting houses.

Preached last night in a school house at Long Creek—one of the preaching stations of the Prince William church.

To day I am storm-tostled at brother Hammond's. It is snowing most freely and winter seems to have made his appearance amongst us in good earnest. I leave as soon as practicable for Macnaquack and hope to be in St. John soon.

Brother Springer left me last week for his home. I hope he has reached his friends in safety and that his future life may be characterized by evident usefulness in his Master's service. His society and co-operation during our journey together I valued much.

Yours in Christ,
ISA WALLACE.

For the *Christian Visitor*.

MR. EDITOR.—By request of some who read your valuable "Visitor," I send an account through its pages of the state of the Lord's cause at Grand Lake, Queens County, in connection with the 2nd Grand Lake Church, where I have spent ten weeks labour since the 20th of July. I am informed that the cause for many years has been declining, as it is 12 years since they had a revival of religion, and part of this time the Church had no pastor. Many thank God that the late Elder Chase ever visited this land. Elder Saunders was blessed here as the instrument of good to many. But of late Zion has mourned, few came to her solemn feasts; and the enemy has been successful in doing his work, notwithstanding there were a few that laboured and prayed for the advancement of Zion's interests amongst them, and the Lord has heard their prayers, and turned the captivity of that Branch of his Zion. Influenced, I trust, by a sense of duty, in July last I accepted the unanimous call of that Church to labour with them a part of my time. I am encouraged in seeing the cause revived. Since I commenced labouring we have had three Sabbath-schools in healthy operation, connected with the Church. The Church comes together with very few exceptions to the Conference and to the Lord's Supper, and often enjoy gracious manifestations of the divine presence. Those who remained faithful during years of declension are much comforted in knowing that backsliders have returned to their fathers house, sinners have been converted, fifteen believers have been baptized, and many are seeking the Lord's blessing. The work is spreading, the heart of the community appears reached and electrified with the divine influence. Among those baptized are three young women, teachers in our Sabbath-schools, one of them is a daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Harris, formerly pastor of the Baptist Churches in Woodstock and Jacksonville. There are two reasons why I refer to this young sister, to encourage ministers, and Christian parents. Your prayers for your children may be answered when your bodies are in the dust, and your souls in heaven.

Dear Brother, while we believe that the Gospel ought to be preached doctrinally, experimentally and practically, yet the more revivals of religion we pass through, the more plainly we discover the absolute necessity of a divine influence to guide with wisdom in the management of the affairs of Zion, according to the word of God. May the Lord enable us to feel his cause ever near our hearts and may we have a principle of supreme love to God, and tender sympathy for our fellow men influencing us in all we do to advance our dear Redeemer's cause; as we believe it is dangerous for a minister to seek to please himself, and his fellow-men, rather than God. May the Lord grant all his sent servants a double portion of his spirit to enable them to do the great work of the day in which we live.

I am, dear brother, yours in hope of eternal life.

JAMES TRIMBLE.

Springfield, Nov. 21, 1855.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE IN CARLETON.—A serious fire occurred in Carleton on Wednesday morning. Strange to say, no alarm was made on this side of the harbour. The following account was placed in the *News Room*:

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock. It originated in a house situated on King-st., and occupied by Mr. Christopher Maleman, which was totally destroyed, together with the adjoining buildings to the Westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—Christopher Maleman, a two-story dwelling house, £300; uninsured.

Wm. Thomson, a two-story dwelling house, £400; uninsured.

W. H. Olive, stores and dwelling, £280; insured £400.

James Thomson, store and dwelling, occupied by T. E. Streeke, £250; uninsured.

John Cook, Paq., dwelling and store, £300; insured £500 in John Office.

A building to the rear of the houses of W. H. Olive, occupied by laborers' families, was totally destroyed.

A large amount of goods and furniture has been saved and now lies on the street. Serious difficulty will present itself in obtaining tenements for the parties burned out, as all the houses in Carleton are occupied.—*Freeman*.

Foreign News.

The vacancy in the Colonial Office occasioned by the unexpected demise of Sir William Molesworth, had not been filled when the last mail left England. Lord Palmerston offered the situation to young Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby; but by his Father's advice the young Lord would not accept the position offered. The names of Lord John Russell, Lord Elgin, Lord Granville, Lord Harrowby, and of Mr. Robert Lowe, and Mr. Vernon Smith, have been mentioned in connexion with this appointment; but the latest rumor said that the Duke of Newcastle was to be invited by Telegraph to this important station.

Sir Charles Napier, the gallant old Admiral, was likely to secure the representation of Southwark. Mr. Scovill, his opponent has retired from the field, assigning as his reason that the cry of an "ill used man" excited so much sympathy in favor of Sir Charles Napier that his, Mr. Scovill's election was rendered precarious.

The excitement occasioned by the talk of war with the United States has happily passed away, and for the very good reason, that the cause of this undue excitement was more imaginary than real. It seems that some irritation had been occasioned by the action of the British Government to raise recruits in the United States for the Foreign Legion. In doing this it appears that too much reliance had been placed upon American sympathy with the Allies. It was found, however, that this sympathy did not exist, and hence the reliance was misplaced. Sharp words were used, and threats thrown out; but to the honor of the British Government let it be spoken as soon as they found out their mistake the recruiting business was terminated by the ministers of the Crown, and an apology offered to the American Government before they were called upon for it. Thus ends all the high sounding words, which have been used on both sides of the Atlantic about war between England, and America. These two nations bound together as they are by the ties of a common brotherhood, by the relations of commerce and of civilization, and above all by a mutual interest in the promotion and extension of the Christian faith can never engage in a bloody war with each other, without inflicting the most serious injury upon themselves, and involving Christianity in eternal disgrace.

Thirty-four refugees in Jersey, who had signed a declaration denouncing the despotism of the Emperor of the French, and charging him with fearful crimes, have been ordered by the British Government to leave Jersey. Among the expelled are Victor Hugo and his three sons.

A dissolution of Parliament is spoken of. The idea is that Lord Palmerston will embrace an early opportunity of ascertaining the popular sentiment of the nation upon the war question.

Messrs. Strahan, Paul and Bates, the London Bankers who proved guilty of fraud in its highest degree, are now suffering solitary incarceration in Newgate. It is supposed they will be kept there for a year, and then be transported to a penal settlement, to remain in bonds until they shall have paid the fearful penalty which British law has justly inflicted upon them.

THE WAR.

The general impression is that the campaign of 1855, must close for the season. Since the overthrow of Sebastopol the belligerent armies have been carefully watching each other, waiting for an opportunity to strike a decisive blow that should tell effectively upon the future, but no such opportunity has offered. Probably neither party felt quite willing to risk a pitched battle upon a large scale. The Russian General seems determined to maintain his position in the Crimea as long as he can, hoping that when the spring opens he will be able to master his opponents. The victories of the Allies have been equal to all reasonable expectations, and have placed them in a position in which they may honorably entertain propositions for peace. May we not hope that the God of Peace who has the hearts of all men in his hands will turn the hearts of the rulers of those mighty nations now engaged in awful contest in favor of peace. For this let all Christian hearts most fervently pray.

The latest news from the seat of war will be found below.

THE Dnieper.

The Euphrates has arrived at Marcellus with accounts from Constantinople on the 20th ult. Admirals Pelissier and Stewart were blockading Cherson and the Dnieper. They have been up the Bough, and have ascertained that the river is navigable for some of the large ships.

A despatch from Vienna says:—"The rumor that an attack has been made on Nicolai still prevails, and Greek mercantile houses profess to have learned from Odessa that the Emperor Alexander left Nicolai just six hours before the bombardment commenced. That no guarantee can be given for the correctness of such intelligence need hardly be said."

The *Invalide Russes* publishes a continuation of the telegraphic despatches sent from Nicolai to St. Petersburg, by order of the Emperor:—

"Nicolai, Oct. 26, 10 45 p.m.—During the last 24 hours there has been no change in the position of the Enemy, though the number of their steamers, gunboats, and floating batteries in the road of Otchakoff, has slightly increased. The movements observed yesterday between the three points of their anchorage have continued to-day. The enemy has turned the hamlets on the Spit of Kinburn, which, however, were already deserted, the inhabitants having abandoned them, taking with them all their cattle, and carrying off all their property. The enemy have made no movement nor attempted any other operation on land. Lieut. General Zadonsky yesterday made a reconnaissance beyond