

but true to Him in whom they believed. St. John himself was a mighty field. Here were 30,000 immortal beings. Among these there was enough desolation to make every Christian heart feel deeply. Do you need encouragement, you may derive it from a consideration of the past. The Baptist cause in the Province increased wonderfully from the smallest beginning through the heroic missionary labours of its first Apostles. God has promised to assist, and his promise would never fail. Trust in him and all shall be well.

The Rev. E. McLeod seconded this resolution. He expressed his gratification at the sight. He felt like uniting in thanks to God at witnessing a work in which his heart felt deeply interested. It was said that there was joy in heaven over one sinner that repented, and if so, what would be the joy of the angels over the conversion of a world. To this end the present work tended. At present the prospect was gloomy indeed. Idolaters prevailed over the larger portion of the earth. Yet still all this darkness would, at last be vanquished. God had promised this and He would fulfill it. Heaven and earth might pass away, but his word would not return to him void. Obstacles and difficulties and the wrath of man might oppose, but the Lord will finally bring about his own way in his own time. The thought was a great one, the hand of man would no longer be raised against his fellow men, superstition and idolatry would be banished, antichrist destroyed, war and violence be known no more. Nor was this all. We could think of souls redeemed from hell, from the death that never dies, saved from an eternity of woe. We could also think of souls saved to Heaven to a union with God, everlasting glory, joy without end. This then was a thought and an aim which might urge all to work in this cause. We should consider that Heaven is our home and work so as to arrive there at last.

[To be Continued.]

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1857.

Lowest thou Me?

Such was the inquiry of our Lord to his servant Peter when charging him with the interests of his beloved flock just before his departure from them, and his entrance into the most holy place to sit in Supreme authority at his Father's right hand. This question was addressed to the Apostle under circumstances of tremendous import. He was the man who in the time of sore temptation had denied his Lord, and now the fearful responsibility of watching over and guiding the infant church was to rest emphatically upon him; and that in the absence of the "Just One." If he would deny him when he was present was there not danger that he would do so more readily in his absence? One thing alone could prevent him, and that was ardent, self-sacrificing, supreme love to his name and character. Hence the repetition of the question "Simon son of Jonas lovest thou me?" The importance of this constraining principle, this motive power must be indelibly engraved upon the soul of the once fallen but now restored Peter.

But if important in his case, was it less so in ours. Love is the fulfilling of the law; it is the source, the essence of all true godliness; the highest eminence to which men or angels can attain. It is the definition which the inspired Apostle gives of the character of the Great Supreme—"God is love." In the absence of this there is no pure religion, we may have light, knowledge, fire zeal, morality, good works, and a name to live; but without this we are dead in trespasses and in sins. Preparation for the service and enjoyment of a holy God is love in its fullest, strongest exercise and power. If then we would do the will of God we must have this pure, this supreme attachment to Christ as the spring of every action, the nerve of every effort, the inspiration of every supplication, and the soul of our religious life. It must dwell in us as the vital element ever-present, all-subduing and ever-prompting, or our faith is vain.

How much there is in the love of Christ to us, to excite our love to him. On the pages of God's revelation, facts stupendous and overwhelming are emblazoned showing forth his love. His was the love that stooped from the throne of the universe to the manger in Bethlehem, that wept over Jerusalem, that travelled in Golgotha, that sweat in the Garden, and that bled on Calvary for us. And "having loved his own he will love them to the end." O, think of his love to us. It is redeeming love for it has broken our chains, subduing love for it has subdued our sins, conquering love for it has overcome our foes, sympathetic love for it is touched with the feelings of our infirmities, sustaining love for it supports in the hour of temptation, unchanging love for he never forsakes us.

Shall it not then be our aim, our highest ambition to love, as he loves us? Let us strive to be stirred by this holy impulse as a mighty motive power, concentrating all our energies upon the obligations and pursuits of the Christian life. Let it act as a gravitating law to bind our souls in enduring fellowship to God, to holiness, and heaven. We cannot too deeply feel that this love is indispensable to the full development of moral excellence. It requires no laboured argument to prove that love invariably assimilates its subject to its object. Loving children walk in the footsteps of their parents. We instinctively become like those with whom we hold intimate fellowship. How important then that we should every day have communion with him who is the centre of all excellence, the sum-total of all perfection; for only in this way can our souls be fully assimilated into his spotless image, and thoroughly matured in the purity and dignity of Christian character.

Bear in mind also if we love, Christ we shall love each other. This he commands us to do. "Love one another as I have loved you." Let your love to each other be wise, courteous, forbearing, tender, forgiving, sympathetic, comforting as mine has been towards you. Such is the language of our Lord to us. If this love be in the Church, as it should be, then joy, discord, jealousies, evil surmising, wranglings, bitterness, wrath, strife will find no place, no for an hour. Let this be the guiding principle, and

then what ardent desire for each other's welfare, what sweet communion in all the ordinances of God, what sympathy for each other in the hour of trial, and what striving together for the faith of the Gospel.

"Ye, therefore, imitators of God, as dear children; and walk in love, even as Christ also hath loved us, and given himself for us, an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet smelling savour." Then shall we be able to reply, as did Peter, to the question "lovest thou me?" "Yea Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee."

Financial.

For a long time we have been silent in regard to the financial necessities of the *Visitor*, and would not speak only that a dire necessity compels us now to do so. Seven Shillings and Six Pence seems a small affair, but multiply this by 4,000, and you have a pretty large amount. That amount is due the *Visitor*, and yet the weekly income has not, for some time past, half met the expenditure. We have drawn from our private funds until we can do so no longer. What is to be done? Shall the *Visitor* be crushed by this pile of out-standing debts, or will those indebted come to the rescue? The sum is small for each individual, but when the aggregate is thrown upon the shoulders of one person its weight is beyond endurance. Expenditures for the paper here must be met promptly, and if no other way by hiring money. Is it right to compel the proprietor to such a course?

Those who pay promptly have our hearty thanks. This appeal does not apply to such. Will our Local Agents in the several districts, put forth a simultaneous effort to meet pressing necessities? To send travelling Agents into every district is attended with an immense expense, and the income of the paper will not justify it, unless the published terms are strictly adhered to. If our subscribers in arrears will pay over to our local Agents, within a month, the amounts due at the rate of 7s. 6d. per annum, or enclose the same to us free of expense, in all cases where the paper is continued, this sum will be accepted, but if we have to put the accounts in the hands of travelling agents, and meet all the additional expense of such agency, reduction from the established terms cannot reasonably be expected. We confide in the good will of our subscribers to aid us in this time of urgent need, and we trust it will be seen that our confidence is not misplaced.

The Sailor's Home.

This Institution is in healthful operation under the direction of Mr. E. W. Flagler and wife, both of whom seem well qualified to discharge the duties of their responsible position. Their boarders speak in very high terms of commendation of the general management of the establishment, and the many comforts it affords. We understand that it has ample accommodations for many more than are there at present. The design is to conduct it upon principles of strict temperance and morality; hence those wishing retirement while in Port from scenes of dissipation and vice can find it in the Home. The courtesy and attention of its present managers, we doubt not will meet with promptitude all reasonable demands. If any question this statement let them go and see for themselves. The arrangements and provisions of the Home will bear examination.

Home Missionary Report.

The time is drawing nigh when we shall be expected to make out our annual report of the proceedings of N. B. H. Missionary Board. This, however, cannot be done until we are furnished with the reports of the several Missionaries who have been engaged in the service of the Board during the year. Will these brethren so engaged, please attend to this matter without delay. What we want is a condensed statement from each one, of the nature and extent of the work performed by him since the last annual report was issued. If he will turn to the rules of the Society, he will see just what is required. Do not fail, dear brethren, to send in immediately.

A Title justly Earned.

All who are intimately acquainted with the Rev. Charles Tupper of Aylesford N. S. will agree with us when we say, that his diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, his success in acquiring it, and his faithful application of his literary attainments to the diffusion and vindication of truth justly entitle him to the mark of distinction conferred upon him by the Governors of Acadia College as noticed in the *Visitor* of last week. Long may he live to share as hitherto in the confidence and esteem of his brethren, and to use his varied gifts and attainments in the promotion of that cause to which he has for so many years consecrated his life.

Anniversary Exercises of Acadia College.

A friend kindly furnishes a brief sketch of the services which appeared in the *Visitor* of last week. Since then we have received a full account of the proceedings from Rev. Dr. Cramp. As the substance of the first part of the Doctor's letter has already appeared, it is only necessary for us to furnish the closing paragraphs, which are as follow:

"It was then announced that the Board of Governors had conferred on brother Tupper, by a unanimous vote, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. Dr. Tupper addressed the meeting, and after acknowledging the honors which had been unexpectedly conferred upon him, adduced various considerations adapted to encourage the friends of the Institution. Brother Chipman pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings closed.

In the afternoon the usual meeting of Governors was held. It was announced that Brother A. D. Thomson of St. Andrews, is about to engage in an agency on behalf of the College. The Board adjourned to Monday the 22nd inst. to meet at Hampton. Brother Thomson is expected to be present on that occasion.

We all regretted the absence of our New Brunswick brethren. There will be a large deputation from your province, it is earnestly hoped, at the meeting of the Convention in August.

The denomination will then be called on to adopt measures for the extension of our educational arrangements, and the permanent security of the College. Will there not be a generous response?

Mr. H. Higgins has accepted an invitation to visit the Liverpool church. Mr. Porter, who has also completed his theological studies, takes charge of the mission to Dartmouth and its neighbourhood, under the auspices of the Halifax brethren.

I am, Dear Brother,
Yours faithfully,
J. M. CRAMP.

Who Cares for the Sailor?

If all those do not who should, there are some who do care for the sailor. The mother very naturally cares for him, and in looking over my file of letters from anxious mothers for the last six months, it strikes me that some of them are too good to remain in obscurity.

If I mistake not the character of the majority of your readers, dear Brother, they would be pleased to find in the columns of the *Christian Visitor*, articles pertaining to the sailor, and his friends. If it meets with your approval, and you are pleased to open a Marine Department, I will furnish facts important to be read, as opportunity offers.

As introductory to what I propose you can subjoin the following extract. The first is taken from the fifth letter received from the same person, whose only child, was one of the frost-bitten men, who escaped with their lives from the ill-fated ship, "Lord Ashburton," that went to pieces one dreadful night last winter, on Grand Manan. Could we have stood on the promontory, as the morning light revealed the fragmentary ship and the mortal remains of her crew dashed to pieces on the rocks below, we might have preferred the death of the twenty, who were now alike dead to the thunder of the storm and the agonies of struggling amid the mocking waves, to the life of the men, who with frozen hands and feet were seen clambering up the rugged steep. They had scarcely attained it, when two of them could contend no longer with the elements, and yielded up their spirits to the God of both ocean and island. The remaining seven were brought up in a pilot boat to this city. And could your readers have been present at their being landed, and removed to the Hospital, and visited them from time to time since they might understand something of the sorrows of those men, with others who are rendered helpless, at least some of them for life.

But to the letter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 23, 1857.

Rev'd Sir, I received your letter of the 20th of March, which gave me a little more consolation than the previous one, as to the state of my afflicted son. I was so anxious to know what part of his members were frozen, if amputation was necessary, if his health has greatly declined, owing to his sufferings, that I felt as if I could not defer writing to you again. "O, I am so anxious to hear from my son; my only support." But the will of the Almighty God must be done. We must bear up under sad reverses and afflictions, when it is his heavenly will to send them. Rev. Sir, you will be kind enough to let me know when, in your opinion, my son will be able to leave the Hospital. You will oblige me by writing as soon as possible as I am most anxious to hear from him. I fear I am trespassing too much on your valuable time; but I am sure your good and kindhearted will forgive the importunate of a poor heart-broken female, in lonely widowhood; who cannot forget maternal feelings for a good son. Rev. Sir, my prayers are offered up to Almighty God, morning, noon, and night, for your spiritual and temporal support; and may the Divine Omnipotence avert all perils and afflictions from off your head, shall be the constant prayer of your ever grateful and humble servant. To the Rev. E. M. Harris, Seamen's Chaplain.

I wept, dear Brother, when I read this letter, and feel that it is in answer to such prayers that my life has been preserved amid the dangers that have beset my path, for what the traffickers in sailors call, "interference."

My sheet is full, here to introduce another extract would be making this article too long. If the suggestion of having a "Marine" department is agreeable to you, in my next shall be furnished a letter from the Mate of a ship now in port.

E. N. HARRIS.

St. John, N. B., June, 1857.

P. S. The young man referred to is 18 years of age, and is now able to move about on his crutches, and hopes to be in health to go to his afflicted, and loving mother soon; but how her heart will move, when she sees that manly form minus of all his toes and fingers of one hand, with only two perfect ones on the other. Ah! the widowed mother of Charles Clary knows, who cares for the sailor.

E. N. H.

(For the Christian Visitor.)

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 8, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER BILL, Since I last wrote I have been spending a while with my esteemed Brother Rigby on his extensive field of labour. His labours, especially at Fortfield, have been very much blessed since last autumn, and it appears evident that the foundation of an extensive revival is laid.

Being at Tobique on Wednesday last, I received a dispatch wishing me to return home immediately, and as a steamer was leaving for this place in a few minutes, the privilege was embraced. My friends wished me to see one of our dear Sabbath School Scholars that was in dying circumstances. She had been but a few days sick; her illness was very severe, and soon cut short her earthly existence. Annie Tilley, was the oldest daughter of the late Jacob Tilley, of this town, who died about five months ago, leaving a wife and four children to mourn a sad and trying bereavement. Immediately after her father's death, Annie publicly professed her love for the Saviour, and declared what God had done for her soul. Before an immense multitude she and another beloved sister put on Christ in holy baptism, and became members of the church here. She was indeed a living epistle, loved and esteemed by all who knew her; she lived a peaceful and devoted life. Many Christians visited her during her last days, to whom she spoke of the Saviour's dying love. The Rev. Mr. Prince of the Wesleyan Church, stood by

her bed when she fell asleep in Jesus. She died in the triumphs of faith, and dwells now in a purer and holier clime, where the "wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Her age was 16 years and 11 months. The Sabbath School, and also the church with the community around, mourn over the loss of so amiable and loving a young Christian. May the Lord Jesus comfort her much afflicted mother and the remnant of the family.

The writer spoke yesterday on the occasion of her death to a large and solemn audience, from Phil. 3. 20, 21. The following lines appear to suit our circumstances:

"Oh hark my dear friends to a melancholy sound,
Death's arrows relentless, are flying around,
And one of your number, a youth in her bloom,
Is taken by death and laid in the tomb."

Now here she must lie, till the resurrection morn,
When an immortal body, her soul will adorn,
Though her dust is reposing, beneath the cold
clod,
Her spirit seems whispering, "Prepare to meet
God," and bidding us to direct our feet
From yours, in the Gospel,
— GEORGE SEELY.

[Religious Intelligence please copy.]

UPHAM, June 6th, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER, The cause of God is prospering at Mill Cove and Cambridge. I have baptized one at each church, and I trust the Lord is still preparing the hearts of others to come forward. We have a visit from our esteemed brother Knight, French Missionary, who preached for us several times, with acceptance.

I have been labouring here one year and nine months, during which time I have baptized twenty-one at Mill Cove, and eleven at Cambridge, thus hath the Lord prospered us. Our present position is still encouraging; the people's hearts seem united and they are desirous to promote the cause of God.

In haste, I remain
yours respectfully,
Geo. BURNS, Pastor.

Letters and Monies noticed next week. Fifty copies of *Family Caskets* ordered by N. Corning, Esq., sent as directed.

Religious Intelligence.

The *Watchman and Reflector* speaking of Boston and its Neighbourhood says:—

We have seldom been so weakened from various causes in our pastoral staff in this city as now. Rev. William Howe, of the Union Church, has been for several weeks quite ill, and laid aside in consequence, from present labor. Rev. Dr. Stow, of Rowe Street Church has been unable to preach for some time, during most of which he has been in the more genial climate of Baltimore. It is gratifying to add that the early convalescence of both seems now at hand. Joined to this is the temporary absence of Rev. Drs. Neale and Caldwell, who embarked together for England on Wednesday of last week. The arrangement, as before stated, is for a permanent supply at Baldwin Place, by Rev. Mr. Wines. The Bowdoin Square Church is meantime without a pastor. This general visitation occurs at the most favorable season of the year, and will not, it is hoped, be of long continuance. Meanwhile there will be no famine of the word. The First Church, Charlestown, is enjoying the highly acceptable services of Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.;—services that seem blessed from above. Dr. C. baptized six converts on a late Sabbath. The Tremont street Church, Roxbury, Rev. H. Hutchins, pastor, contemplate immediate external improvements on their house of worship. They have, with an increasing congregation, brighter prospects.

RECENT BAPTISMS.—Twenty-four converts were baptized by the Rev. C. W. Flanders, of the First Baptist Church, Concord, N. H. last Sabbath and the Sabbath preceding. June 7th, forty-eight, on a profession of their faith, were received into the church. Three persons were baptized at Beverly last Sabbath, by Rev. J. C. Foster, of the First Church. Five young men and five young ladies received from Rev. J. M. Graves the hand of fellowship, as members of the Baptist Church, Newtonville, on the same day; nine of whom had been baptized the two previous Sabbaths.

DOMESTIC

Government Changes.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, Robert L. Hazen, Robert D. Wilmot, John H. Gray, Francis McPhelin, John C. Allen, John Montgomery, and Charles MacPherson, as Executive Councillors; and the resignation of the Honorable Robert D. Wilmot, as Provincial Secretary; of the Honorable John H. Gray, as Attorney General; of the Honorable Francis McPhelin, as Postmaster General; of the Honorable John C. Allen, as Solicitor General; of the Honorable John Montgomery, as Surveyor General; and of the Honorable Charles MacPherson, as Chief Commissioner of Works.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 8th June, 1857.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Charles Fisher, Esquire, James Brown, Esquire, Samuel L. Tilley, Esquire, the Honorable William H. Stoves, John M. Johnson, Esquire, Junior, Albert J. Smith, Esquire, the Honorable David Wark, and Charles Waters, Esquire, to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 8th June, 1857.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable Charles Fisher, to be Attorney General, and the Honorable Samuel Leonard Tilley, to be Provincial Secretary and Regis-

trar, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of this Province.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 8th June, 1857.

By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the sixteenth day of June instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of June instant, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. TILLEY.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—Monday last being the 100th Anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, was kept as a public holiday. Business was suspended in the city and all united in recreation. Horses were in great demand. The Dartmouth ferry was crowded.

Two sailing matches took place in the harbor, and a Concert was given in the evening. The Railroad was, however, the great attraction. Cheap excursion trains were running all day; the fare out and in being charged but one rate instead of two. The day was fine, and such vast numbers embraced the opportunity to visit the Grand Lake; that it was found necessary to send an extra train for those who were left by the last regular one, which did not return till near ten o'clock at night.—C. Messenger.

CANADA.
A ROAD FROM CANADA TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—It appears by the Report of the Board of Public Works in Canada, that a Road from the Riviere de la Puce on the St. Lawrence to New Brunswick, has been in process of construction during the year. The commissioner says that this may be considered the chief if not the only line by which the supplies can be furnished from Canada to those engaged in the lumber trade in the Northwestern part of the State of Maine, and of New Brunswick.

The Canadian Grand Trunk Relief Bill finally passed its third reading, on Wednesday night, by a vote of 60 to 48, and sent to the Legislative Council. This ends all doubts as to the measure.—Presbyterian Witness.

UNITED STATES.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The New York Tribune thus speaks in relation to the agricultural prospects of the United States:—
It is, and has been during the last days of May and the first days of June, most decidedly growing weather in the vicinity of New York; and should we not have another shower until after the 15th, we shall have a great crop of hay, and the prospect is now favorable for other crops.

From Illinois, we have the following encouraging notes:—

PEACHTONICA, Ill., June 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
Sir:—Small things, abstractly considered, oftentimes are attended with important results. And your simply suggesting the planting of one "extra acre" will benefit this country more than all the revenue from every source that has escaped the itching palms of paper-sucking speculators. I have improved upon your suggestion, and have put in this Spring twenty-five "extra acres." And the farmers all over this section of the country are using every exertion to improve as many of those "extra acres" as it is possible to procure seed for. One of my neighbors has sown 200 bushels of wheat extra, another 100, &c. The wheat crop in this State never looked more promising than it does to-day, and there is at least one-third more sown this year than ever before. It is so with the corn, and everything else. Should nothing unforeseen cut them off, this will be emphatically the year of great crops.

Another correspondent writes from Ottawa, June 1, of crops and prices:—

"This portion of the State promises a good harvest. The Winter Wheat in many places has suffered materially from the hard Winter, notwithstanding the farmers say they will have a fair crop. Corn is selling here at 70 cents per 60 lbs. shelled. Oats, 68 cents; Wheat, Winter, \$1 25 per bushel; Butter, 16 cents; Eggs, 9 cents; Potatoes, \$1 50 per bushel. We have fine new Beets and Onions from the St. Louis market, together with other vegetables of the season. One sees constant trains of emigrants on their way to Kansas and Nebraska, with their long covered waggon. God grant that fair land may never be cursed with human Slavery."

A VERITABLE EGYPT.—Vermont is favored land. A correspondent writes from Swanton, May 30:—

"Here in Northern Vermont there is an abundance of all kinds of grain, potatoes, &c. Hay has also been very plenty, large quantities having been pressed and sent to the Eastern markets, from towns bordering on the railroad. There is a moderate surplus still in the hands of the farmers for another season. Stock of all kinds is in excellent condition and bears almost fabulous prices. In this immediate vicinity most if not all of our farmers are nearly or quite through with their Spring work; the seed has never been put in better order, and promises an abundant harvest. Grass never looked better, and the prospects for a large, crop very flattering indeed. In Northern New York and the British Provinces many of our largest crops of wheat are from seed sown the last week of May and the two first weeks of June."

Indeed some farmers defer sowing till late to avoid weevil, and that the wheat may not require harvesting until haying is over."

A PROLIFIC SHEEP.—In Somerset County, Me., a sheep owned by F. E. Farrar, six years old, has had twelve lambs. At first two, three and four years old, two each; then one; and this spring five, which are "all alive and doing well."

CROP PROSPECTS IN VERMONT.—Extract from a letter to the *Tribune*, dated Vergennes, Vt., June 1:—

"Spring very backward; much rain has fallen; consequently all kinds of farm work are far behind; very little corn is planted, and much less than the usual quantity of grain sowed. However, what little is up promises well. Fruit trees are in blossom, and forest trees are getting into full leaf. Grass is very fine, and farmers generally anticipate a large yield. One of the heaviest rains of the season is now falling."

FROM THE MORMONS.
OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE MORMONS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times communicates some interesting news from Salt Lake City. We copy the following statement of alleged outrages perpetrated by Mormons against those whom they look upon as unfriendly to them:—
Numbers of houses had been torn down, and their occupants thus turned out into the open air to suffer the rigors of the past winter. Among these sufferers was one woman entirely without a protector, with three little children one of them a nursing infant. The houses occupied by Judge Stiles and J. Holmes S. Williams were also destroyed by incendiarism. Mr. Stiles is the only Federal Judge remaining in the Territory, and Mr. Williams, a lawyer, who had incurred the displeasure of the head of the Mormon Church by his mainly independence.
There have been threats of life, to murder the Surveyor General, Judge Stiles, and the United States Indian Agent, the only acting United States officers remaining in the Territory; and their position had become so precarious, at last accounts, that, in all probability, they are now on their way to the States.
BRIAN YOUNG TO BE SUBDED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, under date of June 2, says:—
The force destined for the conquest and re-annexation of Utah, will consist of 2,500 men. It will probably be under command of General Harney. The command will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth as soon as practicable, and will move westward as soon as the subsidence of the June floods renders the passage of the rivers practicable. Col. Sumner and the 2d Dragoons will accompany the expedition. The arrangement of the details of the movement is made by General Scott, who says if he were young enough he would prefer the service himself.
We have the intelligence by telegraph, that many of the United States officials in Utah have left the Territory, and also that large numbers of the Mormons are deserting their leaders.—

It appears that Judge Stiles, United States Marshal Dodson, Surveyor-General Burr, of Utah, H. E. Howell, Postmaster of Salt Lake, and others, came with the last mail train to St. Louis. One thousand soldiers from the Mormons, will, it is said, come to the States, and about the same number would go to California.

Terrible Calamity.—Burning of the Steamer Louisiana in the Gulf.—Between fifty and sixty lives lost.

An appalling calamity occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on the morning of Sunday 31st ult. The Steamer Louisiana, Captain Sheppard, of the Southern Steamship Company, took fire six or eight miles east of Galveston in the Gulf, and the result was the total loss of the vessel, a large amount of property, and a great number of human lives. The Galveston News says:—

"Our citizens were aroused by the unusual fire alarm, as the fire was in full sight. The first intelligence received was the arrival of a boat from the unfortunate steamer about sunrise, bringing some dozen passengers, our fellow citizens, Mr. Grover, being among the number.
Mr. Grover says that he had a berth on the starboard upper deck; that the first alarm was persons asking where the fire was about one o'clock; he stepped out of the room and discovered smoke, but no fire; passed round the stern to the larboard side, where he saw from twelve to twenty persons preparing to launch the quarter boat; a moment after the flames burst up amidships; returned to the starboard side; saw a few lowering down the boat on that side; went to his room, picked up his shoes and coat and returned, and slid down with others into the boat on the larboard side; the engines were still running, but fortunately the boat was lowered down without filling; saw no one remaining on that side of the steamer."

There were 104 souls on board the ill-fated steamer, of whom 49 are accounted for and 55 are missing. Among those lost was Col. Bainbridge, of the U. S. Army. Many of those saved were picked up by the steamer Galveston, the Revenue cutter at Galveston, pilot boats, &c. The efforts of the Capt. to do all that could be done to save the lives of his passengers, are spoken of in terms of the highest praise. He was the very last to leave his vessel, and was picked up clinging to some life-preserving chair, nearly exhausted. Some of the passengers lost large amounts of money; one lost \$4000, and another \$3600, and a third between \$10,000 and \$14,000. Some are of opinion that the fire originated in the hay stowed away between decks. The purser of the Louisiana confirms Mr. Grover's statement as regards the origin of the fire, which broke out in the fire room twenty minutes past one. He states that the passengers were all asleep when the fire broke out; that the larboard boat exploded, and thinks some six or eight persons were lost at the time. Mr. H. and the engineer, Mr. Finn, jumped overboard on the hatch door, which they had thrown overboard. He says, at that time there were some thirty around him on boards and furniture which they had thrown over. They all soon separated.