

that the consequences which ordinarily result from a depression in the Commerce of the Country, have been in a great measure alleviated by the abundant Harvest.

6. We are fully sensible that the importance of the Fisheries, as a source of provincial wealth is being appreciated by the inhabitants of the Province; and we are gratified to learn that Your Excellency adopted the necessary measures to provide against any violation of the Law enacted for their protection.

7. We will give to the subject of education that calm and careful consideration its importance demands.

8. We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the present year shall be laid before us, with the Accounts for the past year, and a Statement of the Financial condition of the Province.

9. We are pleased to learn that the Surplus Civil List Fund, has been placed at the disposal of the Assembly, as it will increase the means of providing for the internal improvement of the country.

10. We thank Your Excellency for giving effect to the wishes of the House upon the subject of an later Colonial Railroad, and will receive with interest the correspondence relating thereto.

11. We are fully alive to the paramount importance of the subject of Agriculture, and will give to the Report of the Commissioners that consideration to which their suggestions may be entitled.

12. We are fully impressed with the importance of Emigration, and we thank Your Excellency for your assurance that the Report of the Emigration Agent will be laid before us.

13. We shall give due attention to any recommendation made by the Commission which Your Excellency has appointed to enquire into the management of certain Provincial institutions receiving Public aid.

14. We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Accounts of the Provincial Expenditures on Railways will be laid before us, and for the information relating to the present state of Works; and we are glad to learn that the character of our Debentures has been sustained during the recent monetary crisis, and we believe the attention they now command from British Capitalists as a desirable and safe investment, is a gratifying proof of the confidence which is reposed in the good faith, and financial integrity of the Province.

15. Your Excellency may rely upon our zeal for the Public Service, and we fervently hope that Providence may bless our joint efforts for the advancement of the public interest.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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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" gratis free of charge.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 17, 1858.

Acadia College,—Prayer and Action.

In a note elsewhere from Dr. Cramp, we are reminded that Thursday, the 25th inst., is the day of special and united prayer for Colleges. We hope our brethren generally will meet on that day and offer up believing prayer to God, that his rich blessing may descend upon all Institutions of learning, and upon our own Academies and College in particular. Learning unless sanctified by the grace of the Almighty, may prove a curse to those who have it; hence the necessity of prayer to God that those who enjoy its advantages may be prepared to consecrate them to the divine glory.

The depressed financial condition of Acadia College as presented in the resolution of the Board of Governors, which were published last week, demands action as well as prayer. We gather from that, resolve that unless the funds are by some means greatly increased, that the College must be suspended. It was exceedingly painful, we doubt not, to the Governors to make this announcement; but duty to themselves and to the denomination, whose servants they are, demanded it. Blame them not, but come to the rescue of our beloved Institution in jeopardy. If these Governors had gone on in direct violation of the instructions of the Convention, and consumed the endowment fund in meeting annual expenses, then they might justly be censured; but true to their trust they have given us timely warning. Is there, after all, any real necessity for this embarrassed state of things? True, £2000 are lying unproductive in the funds of "West Columbia," and it is also true that money matters are in a very depressed state; but one shilling from each and every Baptist man and woman in these Lower Provinces would pay all the expenses of the College for a year. In this time of commercial distress large sums cannot be obtained, but small amounts can. Let every minister go earnestly to work and collect a sum equal to one shilling from every member, and the Institution is relieved. Some, it may be, cannot give one shilling, but others can give 5-10-20 shillings. In this way £2000 can be raised, and no one will suffer from it; but let the College close, and there is general suffering. The ministry suffers, the churches suffer, the Provinces as a whole suffer serious loss. Every such Institution of learning is an invaluable blessing to the people and country that have given it birth, and should have the fostering care of all the lovers of human progress; but Acadia appeals to the Baptist people in tones of telling power. It is emphatically their own

child; they have nourished it by their prayers and contributions, through many a dark and trying hour, and amply and nobly has it repaid them an hundred fold for all the sacrifices which they have made for it. Will they forsake it and let it perish as a worthless thing in this time of pressing necessity?

What say you ye fathers who have long borne the burden and heat of the day? What say you ye young men standing upon the watch towers of Zion? What say you ye mothers whose sons are thirsting for an education? What say you ye churches who are anxious to secure an intelligent ministry? What say you ye Baptist people one and all? Shall the Professors of Acadia College be dismissed; its doors closed, and its students sent home, because the treasury is minus a few hundred pounds? As we make this appeal, in imagination we hear ten thousand voices uttering one loud and emphatic NO. Come then, this is the time for believing prayer, and this is the time for united vigorous action. Let no one wait for his neighbour, but in right good earnest let each one go to work, and contribute his shilling, or twenty shillings, more or less, as God has prospered him, and then Acadia shall not die but live, and live to bless the denomination, the province, the world.

We are glad to give publicity to the sentiments inculcated in the following common sense communication from an esteemed Brother in the ministry. Never in the history of the denomination was there a louder or more urgent call for entire unity of action in relation to this important matter of domestic missions than at the present moment. This application of the New Brunswick Baptist Home Missionary Society to every Baptist interest in the Province is just what is needed; and we do hope that the ministering brethren and leading lay members, east and west, north and south, will put forth their best efforts to bring the whole body together in one harmonious missionary engagement to supply destitute churches and to preach the Gospel of the blessed God to the perishing. "United we stand, divided we fall."

For the Christian Visitor.

The Home Missionary Cause.

CONTINUED.

Next to a more general and intimate acquaintance with each other's condition and wants, as churches and as ministers, in order to fortify ourselves in our present denominational position in this Province, and as contributing much toward securing the information to which I have referred, I remark

Secondly,—That we need a more general and uniform organization.

This idea has already been intimated in our previous article; and with reference to it we have said, that a plan of organization is needed, which shall be simple in its construction, and at the same time, efficient and successful in its results. Already, we have a General Missionary Society, whose "Executive Board" is located at St. John. Now then, as constituting the membership of the Parent Society, we need all the Baptist churches in New Brunswick. To secure this desirable object, each Church should organize a Missionary Society as an auxiliary belonging to the General Missionary Society of the Province, in order to facilitate its work by contributing to the general fund of the whole body, and thereby act as helpers, assistants and confederates, all of which is comprehended in the use of the term "auxiliary."

But not alone to aid in the raising of missionary funds are auxiliaries needed in all our churches, but to bring one member in connection with the other throughout the denomination, and thus concentrate our united wisdom, energy and strength, in sending the gospel into destitute sections, and in affording assistance to those churches already planted, and which are yet unable to incur the entire expense of supporting the stated ministrations of the "Word of Life" in their respective fields. Hence in Article 7, of the Constitution, we read:—

"The officers of Auxiliary Societies shall be ex officio Directors of this Society, and their members shall be members of this Society."

Notwithstanding this Article has been several times published in the Visitor—to say nothing of its standing character in the printed Constitution of the Society—it has in many cases either been entirely overlooked or misapprehended. For not a few persons, living remote from St. John, have feared that the whole system of Home Missionary operations would be controlled by the few who are members of the local Board in the above named city, and who, because of their locality, some suppose, unacquainted with the religious wants of the destitute portions of the Province.

That such fears are without any real foundation, is quite manifest in the article itself; and beside this, even were the few obliged to take the general oversight of this missionary movement, if our churches generally would organize auxiliaries among themselves, and keep up their correspondence with the Parent Board as they should; making such suggestions, and giving such information as they might be able, then most surely, as much would be known by the Board at St. John, concerning the wants and condition of the whole denomination, as could be known at half a dozen different points. And then again, public notice is always given of the meetings of the Board in St. John, at which meetings all are welcomed who are identified with the cause of Home Missions, whether ministers or laymen. While as all know, the Annual meeting of the Society is held at the Annual Associations, and all interested are cordially invited to take a part in all the deliberations of the body.

The writer would by no means lose sight of the good which has already been done by Missionary Societies organized in connection with Quarterly meetings. But as much of good as may have been done through such instrumentalities, would not the organization of auxiliaries in all the churches accomplish, under God, a higher good? Could we not raise more money; interest a greater number of persons in the missionary movement; work more thoroughly, and hence, send out a greater number of missionaries among the destitute? If so, then duty requires us to adopt this plan; if not so, then let us abandon the idea altogether, and all adopt the Quar-

terly meeting plan. The highest good of the greatest possible number, is what we should all seek to secure; and in our missionary organization we ought to have some uniform plan by which to be guided. If we look at the history of the missionary cause in other sections, I think we shall see that the most efficient work has been done where the individual churches have organized themselves into Auxiliary Missionary Societies.

(To be continued.)

A Veteran of the Cross near the Grave.

Such the letter below informs us is the condition of our venerated Father Cranfall. For more than sixty years, he has proclaimed salvation through the blood of the Lamb, and now as he passes through the dark valley, he fears no evil. Why? Because that Gospel which he has so long and so successfully preached to others sheds light upon the darkened pathway, and opens before him the pure, regions of a blissful immortality.

He is the last one living of that remarkable class of men, designated "The Fathers," and soon he will have passed away from earth to join them in the "better land." Greatly shall we miss him in our denominational gatherings on these lower grounds; but heaven will have another blood-washed soul to be added to its glorified millions. The thought of his departure makes us feel sad, but we rejoice greatly that he is so divinely sustained. May he have an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom above.

SALESBURY, 11th Feb. 1858.

Mr. Editor,—I visited Father Cranfall last evening for the purpose of assisting him in arranging his business, and found him to all human appearance on his death bed, although he was quite free from pain while I was with him. He informed me that he had suffered much during the day and for several days past. The seat of his bodily sufferings seems to be at the vitals, or in the region of the heart; evidently showing that his earthly pilgrimage is fast drawing to a close. He retains his recollection remarkably, so much so that he very clearly and understandingly gave directions as to the distribution of his worldly effects. Having got that matter disposed of, he wished me to say to you "that he was just waiting on the brink of eternity, ready to depart at his heavenly master's call, that he had no expectation of ever beholding your face or those of his dear brethren in the ministry, at a distance, again in time, (or if he should, that he should regard it a miracle at the hands of God), but he looked forward with rapture to the happy meeting that he was sure of enjoying with you and them on the banks of deliverance, and that he felt his mind to be calm and unwavering,—not carried away by times with raptures, but a continual and certain faith in the merits of the Saviour; that the gracious doctrines of salvation through the merits of Christ alone, upon which he has so long delighted to dwell, and the sympathy of which he so long has laboured to teach to his fellow sinners, are now his only hope and consolation, and that these truths are his security and his joy. He also wishes his brethren to know that his mind is the same, that his religious sentiments (which are familiar to all who have heard his warning voice) are as ever unchanged, that his triumph through life is his hope as death draws nigh."

May those who have listened to his faithful warnings, throughout the length and breadth of this land, remember that they will soon be called to meet him at the tribunal of the Judge of all this earth.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. COLPITS.

Agency for Home Missions and "Christian Visitor."

Rev. H. P. Cranford is about to visit the churches above Fredericton for these two objects, and we trust success will attend his footsteps. We expect the parties that he will call upon for the Visitor, will arrange with him to pay all dues according to our published terms, or by giving their notes in case of their indebtedness extending over two years. The interests of all concerned demand that these old accounts shall in some way be settled.

Rev. William Fitch will prosecute his combined agency also in the churches in Sunbury and Queens. We hope our subscribers in that section who have not paid up will be in readiness to settle their accounts with the travelling agent. We doubt not our ministering brethren and local agents will do all they can to forward the important missions of Brethren Guilford and Fitch. We regret to have to refer so often to the financial affairs of the paper, but the large amounts due and the pressing necessity for their immediate collection compel us to do so.

To those who have so kindly responded to our appeals we tender our grateful acknowledgments. Only for such timely aid it would be impossible to go on.

ACADIA COLLEGE, Feb. 4th, 1858.

DEAR BROTHER,—Thursday, the 25th inst. will be the day of "Prayer for Colleges." I trust that it will be generally observed by the Churches in New Brunswick. Not only do all our Institutions stand in need of a plentiful effusion of the Holy Spirit, but at the present time there is especial necessity for a divine interposition, in order to save from impending peril. You know the circumstances to which I allude. May God graciously guide us!

J. M. CRAMP.

A note from Hillsborough informs us that Rev. William Sears is dangerously ill. May the gracious presence of the Redeemer sustain him in the trying hour.

Rev. J. H. Hughes has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Hillsborough and is again at his post there. May the re-union be attended with great good to pastor and flock.

The Church at Amherst is again blessed with the revival influence. A goodly number have been baptized recently by the Pastor, Brother Balcom, and the hope is that many will be gathered to the fold of the Redeemer.

Marriage License.

We learn from the Colonial Presbyterian of last week that at a recent meeting of the Saint John Presbytery, among other matters, it was resolved to petition the Legislature to lower the charge for marriage license, and also to relieve the ministers from the registration fee. Rev. James Bennett was requested to take charge of the petition, which reads as follows:—

To the Honourable, the House, &c. The Petition of, &c. Humbly Sheweth:—

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

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A Bill in accordance with the above arrangement has been prepared, and will be submitted to the action of the Legislature. We have long felt that the charge for marriage license in this Province is unreasonably expensive, and that it ought to be reduced. Why should persons wishing to enter the married state have to meet with a barrier of this sort? It may be said that they can escape by the publication of Banns. True, but as three weeks are required to get through this process, according to law, it is sometimes exceedingly inconvenient. And that section of the present law which takes 3s. 9d. out of the pocket of the minister to pay for registration, is a perfect outrage. The parties getting married should as a matter of common honesty pay this; but to compel the minister performing the ceremony to pay it, is palpably unjust.

We are glad therefore that the Presbytery of St. John has taken up this subject, and we hope their example will be followed by all the denominations in the Province. Let the matter be duly considered by the representatives of the people, and the obnoxious law will, we doubt not, be swept from the statute book.

Revival Intelligence.

A letter from Yarmouth dated the 6th inst. says:—There is quite a lively religious interest here at present. Brother Angell is labouring with untiring zeal and encouraging success. He has baptized the last two Sabbaths, eleven in all; and he will probably baptize others to-morrow. He appears to be the right man in the right place. Brother E. N. Harris, too, is engaged to hope for better times among the people with whom he is labouring. Already members have been restored, and all appear penitent, prayerful and much united. Meetings are impressively solemn, and there is every prospect of a general revival at Yarmouth.

The prospect for revival in Portland is encouraging. The social meetings of the church are numerous and deeply interesting. They had a psalm by Bro. Goncher last Sabbath.

BLISSVILLE, Miramichi, Feb. 3rd, 1858.

DEAR BROTHER,—I have recently returned from Ludlow, where I have spent the last Lord's day,—held conference on Saturday, and preached several times in company with Brother Estabrooks; baptized three and administered the Lord's Supper. We enjoyed a good season. The Lord is working powerfully by his Spirit in the hearts of sinners here; but there is no earthquake nor whirlwind. It is the small still voice of the Almighty Spirit. A number are enquiring what they shall do to be saved, and I trust will soon be borne into the kingdom. I have great freedom in preaching the glorious Gospel. A great and effectual door is open here. There are adversaries, but I never felt more the sufficiency of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ than I have on this tour. Please request an interest in the prayers of all the brethren. I have travelled 109 miles, held 24 meetings, laboured one month, made 62 visits, baptized 3, administered the Lord's Supper once.

JAMES BLEAKNEY, Missionary.

For the Christian Visitor.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 6, 1858.

Bro. Bill.—I have not been further from home than this on my mission, owing to the embarrassed state of the country and the urgent solicitation of the friends of Zion in this town and suburbs to tarry with them. As soon as I had so far recovered from horse-sickness as to be able to speak, my labours were given to the first church in aiding its devoted pastor (Bro. H. Angell) in a series of meetings which have been owned of God.—Bro. A. has baptized five or six Sabbath for several weeks, and the interest we trust will not soon abate. The last two or three weeks my time has been given to the interest of the second and West Churches. Indications of much good appear. These churches, with several others within ten miles, are suffering for the want of pastors. Surely the fields are white, but the reapers are few. More than 500 men belonging to this vicinity go to sea, and as there are few places where a minister would be likely to do more for sailor-redemption than here, I may continue my labours here for some time to come.

E. N. HARRIS.

Obituary.

On the 28th Dec. Mr. James Delp, of Grandview, N. S., aged fifty-eight years. Mrs. Delp was a daughter of the late James Hall, Esq., was affectionately beloved by her relatives and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. In the days of her youth she embraced the religion of the Saviour, and for many years was a consistent member of the Baptist church. During her protracted illness she was remarkably sustained by the presence and love of her Redeemer; her conversation was truly in heaven. On one occasion she said, "O if it be the Lord's will to take me out of my sufferings, I am willing to go." At another time she exclaimed in rapture, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." As death drew near she called her family by name and bade them farewell, and exhorted them all to live in obedience to the divine will, that they might be prepared to meet her above. She continued tranquil until death came and released her from her sufferings, and then peacefully and quietly fell asleep in the embrace of the Saviour she so much loved.

Rev. Mr. Spencer preached on the occasion of her funeral from 2 Tim. i: 6, 7, 8. "I am now ready to be offered," &c. How true the words of that good man David, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

Legislative Intelligence.

The opening of the Legislative Session was attended with the usual formalities of waving powder, parading soldiers, &c. The Council Chamber, and entrance to it, during the ceremony is generally crowded by such of the citizens of Fredericton as are pleased with formality rather than reality. The Assembly at two o'clock met his Excellency in the Council Chamber to listen to his speech. As soon as the speech was concluded, the members of Assembly retired to the lower room, where the speech was again read by the Speaker. Mr. Chandler then moved the address in reply to His Excellency's speech, which motion was seconded by Mr. McMillan. The further consideration of the address was deferred until Friday.

There may be some of your readers who are not aware that both the Governor's speech, and the reply are prepared by the Government.

Mr. Exp. moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to tender. In due time I will inform you of the particular features of the Bill.

Mr. ALLEN moved a resolution, disapproving of the removal of Mr. Garden, former Sergeant-at-arms, and the appointment of Mr. Coburn in his stead.

The resolution amounted to a motion of Want of Confidence. The real question involved in the resolution, was whether the right to remove the Sergeant-at-arms is in the House of Assembly or in the Government. All admit the right of the Government to appoint, and it is a principle of common sense as well as of law, that the power to appoint, implies the power to remove.

After the reading of the Journals, Mr. Exp. resumed the debate on Mr. ALLEN's motion, he spoke at some length, disapproving of Mr. Garden's removal, but condemned Mr. ALLEN's resolution as inconsistent, and based upon false promises. In conclusion, he moved an amendment to the resolution, recognizing in the Government, the power to remove; but censured them for the improper exercise of that power. The amendment was put, only five voting for it. The debate being closed, the original motion was put, fourteen voting for it, and twenty-one against it. Thus terminated the first attack upon the Government this Session. I think the House have acted wisely, and economically in cutting short a debate that might have been continued for days, at a great expense to the Province, and producing no beneficial effect. It is not necessary that I should give you an account of the different speeches. The debate assumed entirely a party aspect. The conclusion drawn from the discussion was simply this, that in New Brunswick, as in Great Britain, the right to appoint, and remove the Sergeant-at-Arms, existed in the Government and not in the House of Assembly, if the House of Assembly desires the right to be vested in themselves, it can only be done by passing a bill to that effect, some other Colonies have done so. From the sentiments expressed, I am of opinion that the House would sustain such a bill.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

After the Journals were read, Mr. Exp. moved a resolution, that a Bill to exclude certain office-holders from seats in the House of Assembly, be referred to a select committee. After considerable discussion the motion was negatived.

I send you the title of several Bills that have been introduced, and the names of the persons who have introduced them, the probability is, that many of these Bills will not be considered until the Session is considerably advanced. So parties interested will have an opportunity of informing their Representatives of their views on such of them as they feel an interest in.

Mr. SMITH introduced a Bill to alter and amend an Act relating to Highways.

Mr. MITCHELL. A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining licences to cut and carry away lumber from off Crown Lands.

Mr. WILLISTON. A Bill to divide the Parish of Nelson (in Northumberland) into two separate Parishes.

Mr. W. E. PERLY. A Bill to encourage the destruction of Wolves in this Province.

Mr. WILLISTON. A Bill to alter the Law relating to insolvent and confined Debtors.

Mr. COULPE. A Bill in addition to and amendment of an act to authorize that part of the City of St. John called Carleton, to obtain water from Spruce Lake, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, to issue scrip to defray the expenses of so doing.

According to appointment the House went into the consideration of the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech. Mr. Mackintosh made an amendment to the paragraph which refers to the surplus of the Civil List fund; this motion amounted to a censure of the Government, for the course they had pursued during the recess with regard to that fund. The debate on this motion occupied some three hours, when the vote was taken—six voted for the amendment and 27 against it—thus terminated the second and last session of the Legislature.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

During the forenoon, the usual routine business was attended to. At 2 o'clock the members of the House of Assembly went to Government House to present the Address to His Excellency. There was a good deal of display in the affair, some of the best teams that could be furnished in Fredericton were employed. I think there were eight, some consisting of two and some of four horses; upon the whole it was quite a grand affair, for which the people have to pay liberally.

MONDAY, Feb. 15th.

There was a lengthy debate on matters connected with the Contingent expenses, occupying a considerable portion of the forenoon. The question arose on a report submitted in the session of July last by the Contingent Committee, in which report a deduction of £246 was recommended from the salaries of certain officers. That report did not appear on the Journals to have been adopted by the House. There was a disposition manifested by all the members who spoke, to rigid economy in the expenses of the Legislature. The question is to be taken up again on Tuesday.

Two o'clock the House proceeded to strike the committee in the case of Mr. Sutton's Petition against the return of Mr. Williston. According

to custom the doors were closed, but on motion it was decided that the Sergeant-at-arms should proceed to notify such members as were absent, to attend. The House then proceeded to strike the Committee, the Balloting resulted in selecting Mr. Borsford, Mr. Vail, Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tibbets, McPherson, Mr. Tapley. The only members now absent are Mr. Wright, and Mr. Steadman, Mr. McLehlan has arrived, and his healthy appearance seems to contradict the report that was quite prevalent that his health was poor.

It is an opinion generally expected that this session will not continue more than 50 days.

DOMESTIC.

CALAMITOUS FIRE!—On Sunday evening last the comfortable dwelling of Capt. Wentworth Saunders, of Sandy Cove, Digby Neck, was consumed by fire. Nearly all it contained perished in the flames. His loss is estimated at more than \$1,000. Indeed his all is gone, and himself and family reduced to destitution. Nothing was insured on the property. —Yarmouth Tribune.

Mr. Cudlip has brought the question of the Central Bank before the House of Assembly, by motion for an enquiry into its affairs.

The Fredericton correspondent to the Leader, writing on Sunday evening says:—

P. S.—Sunday Evening.—This morning the city was alarmed by the fire-bells. I say the city, for I heard nothing of them till church time. About half a block, commencing at the Barker House alley and ending at Regent Street, was consumed, and melancholy to relate, two persons perished in the flames. I regret further to say that this fire is said to be the result of carelessness, arising from intemperance, and that the two deceased were supposed to have caused the calamity. The property destroyed is perhaps £2000 and the insurance does not cover more than three hundred pounds. Something I hear will be done for the sufferers; by way of public subscription.

Two thirds of all our calamities result from the use of intoxicating liquors.

A correspondent of the Morning News states that a man named McLean, living on Heron Island, Restigouche, drove a sickly wife from her bed, and out of doors, on one of the coldest days of the year, threatening to strike her with an axe, if she did not go, and that when her son, on his return from School, went in search of her he found her about a quarter of a mile from home a frigid corpse.

At an early hour on Monday morning the house in Carleton, occupied by Hamilton Gordon and his family, was discovered to be on fire by a woman who happened to get up at an unusually early hour, and on going out saw the blaze. She instantly gave the alarm, and the family were fortunately all rescued from imminent death. The Engine Companies were soon after on the ground, and prevented the spread of the fire. Some furniture was saved. —Freeman.

EUROPEAN.

Arrival of the Steamship "Indian" at Portland.

Marriage of the Princess Royal.

This magnificent affair came off pursuant to appointment on the 25th ult., and is thus described by the London Times:—

It is now past twelve o'clock, and the excitement of expectation increases every moment. Ladies who are driven near the door intrigue successfully to change their places with Lords who are nearer to the altar: A noble countess drops her cloak and shawl over the gallery rail on to the floor with a heavy flop, and a general titter ensues. It is increased as another peeress, looking over, mounds the feathers from her headdress and they come sailing slowly down and every one looks up much as people do at the theatre when a playbill goes eddying over into the pit. Suddenly there is a little stir, and the Princess of Prussia enters the chapel magnificently attired in a robe of white satin, and with her train borne by the youthful Countess Hacke. With her Royal Highness come their highest Prince Adalbert and Prince Frederick Charles, and a most brilliant suite of Prussian officers. The whole brilliant audience of the chapel rises en masse and bows as the Princess Royal's mother-in-law effect passes on to the altar. Hardly are they seated there, on the left hand side, when faintly in the distance the long blow, clear, defiant notes of the trumpeters are heard. The trumpeters announce the approach of the bride's august family, after the foremost of whom, the account says,—

"The next great notability is the veteran premier, who bears before the queen the sword of State in pious solemnity. After this even the royal princes are unnoticed, and every one bows slowly and deeply as Her Majesty, leading in either hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, enters the chapel. Of course on these occasions there is no applause and nothing but the prolonged obsequies denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the royal mother of the bride is welcomed. The Queen looks, as she always looks, kindly and amiable, but self possessed and stately. On her head is a crown of jewels such as relieves all apprehension as to the effect which the late Hanoverian 'raid' upon the royal caudles might have had upon Her Majesty's toilet. Courteously in acknowledgement of the profound homage with which she is welcomed, Her Majesty passes at once to the chair of state on the left of the altar, and which is placed between the five embroidered settees occupied by the youngest royal children. From this time all remain standing in the presence of Her Majesty, even the Princess of Prussia who stands on the opposite side of the altar."

Another flourish of trumpets, and—

"All eyes are fixed upon the royal bridegroom as he walks slowly, but with the utmost perfect ease and elegance of action up the centre of the chapel. He wears the uniform of Prussian General, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The uniform shows his tall figure to advantage, and sets off his frank open countenance and prepossessing bearing. Near the altar