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GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 27, 1858.

Home Missionary Appeal.

At a recent meeting of the N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Board, a Committee was appointed to prepare an address on the subject of Home Missions. They attended to this duty, and at a subsequent meeting submitted the following appeal, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Visitor:

To the Ministers and Churches composing the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Association.

BELOVED BRETHREN:

The N. B. B. Home Missionary Board, feel themselves called upon to submit to your prayerful consideration, the following statement of facts regarding the rise, progress, and present position of the Society, which they represent, and to urge its claims upon the sympathy and benevolence of the Baptist people of this Province.

For several years previous to the existence of this Society, as many of you know, the mission operations of the denomination were embraced by four different Boards, located in different sections of the Province. The money raised for Home Missions was equally divided between these several boards; but the whole amount, when thus divided, was so exceedingly small, that no one board possessed sufficient means to do more than employ a missionary now and then for a few weeks, or at most for a few months; consequently large districts and important positions calling urgently for the labours of Baptist missionaries were wholly neglected, and at the same time one-half of our churches were as sleep having no shepherd. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable if possible to unite the denomination in one general missionary organization, having charge of the whole field. With the view to this object, in the winter of 1853, several meetings of the ministers and churches of Saint John were held, for the purpose of discussing this matter, and contemplating it in all its relations and aspects. After much prayer and deliberation it was agreed as should be adapted to secure the hearty co-operation of every minister, every church, and every member of the Baptist body, and accordingly a constitution was adopted and the society established.

At the sessions of the Eastern Association of the same year, the design and constitution of the new organization were submitted for the consideration and action of the representatives of the churches, and after long discussion and mature deliberation, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Committee of Home Missions submitted their report, which was adopted:

"The Home Mission field daily assumes increasing importance. Large districts in this Province are entirely destitute of evangelical labour in connexion with our denomination, while their inhabitants are prepared to receive our ministrations. Other districts, in which our churches are already formed, are very inadequately supplied with the means of grace. Your Committee rejoice in the success which has for years past attended Home Missionary operations. They think, however, that the time has come for more fully organized and extensive effort. Entertaining these views, they contemplate, with much satisfaction, the recent formation of the New Brunswick Baptist Home Missionary Society; and they take the liberty to suggest whether it may not be expedient and advantageous, for the Association to commit its Home Missionary Funds to the management of that Society, to recommend the formation of auxiliaries within the limits of the Association and to aid its operations by the establishment of Corresponding Committees, and in any other way that may be deemed advisable.

Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that brother Knight has laboured among the Acadian French during the winter of 1857, with commendable assiduity. It is hoped that success will crown this endeavour, and that before long we shall have to welcome converts from antichristian error and superstition, to the true faith.

They would beg to suggest further that the French Mission be taken under the special supervision of the New Brunswick Baptist Home Missionary Board, and be sustained by its funds.

The Western Association adopted a similar resolution.

This sustained by the united action of both associations the Board was encouraged to proceed, and they at once set about the work committed to their care by taking up new and important fields, by aiding feeble churches and by employing as many missionaries as the state of the funds would justify. As the doings of the society from year to year have been placed upon record; it is not necessary in this connection to go into details suffice it to say that missionaries have been sustained permanently in fields of promise, others have been employed, a portion of their time in each section as would strengthen weak churches, the gospel of the blessed God has been extensively proclaimed in divers places from the Eastern boundaries of the Province to Saint John, and from the Western Islands to Miramichi; many precious souls have been converted to the Saviour, several interesting

churches have been planted, and a broad foundation has been laid for future progress.

It should, however, be understood that the Society is as yet in its infancy, and can only arrive at the full strength and vigour of manhood by receiving as hitherto the fostering care of the denomination. If this be withheld to any considerable extent not only is the Society crippled in its labours, but its very existence is seriously endangered. If other societies be formed composed of churches, quarterly meetings, or juvenile classes, for the purpose of separate and independent action, the missionary funds as a matter of course are divided between such associations, instead of coming into the treasury of the parent society, and therefore the natural result of such action must be the destruction of what has been regarded on all hands as an agency essential to the stability and growth of Domestic Missions.

Some have supposed that as the central Board cannot know as much about the wants of remote districts as those who are in their midst, therefore the appointment of Missionaries, and the appropriation of funds should be in the hands of those living on the spot; but this objection is without force, for the reason that while the Board has the centre of its operations in Saint John, its membership extends to every part of the Province. Every minister in regular standing in the denomination is a member of the Board, and has a perfect right at all times to take part in its proceedings, and in this way every interest is or should be fairly represented.

But it is said these members living far remote from the city cannot be expected to meet often with the central Board. This is true; but they can meet at least once a year either at the Eastern or Western Associations, and at these annual meetings the whole field can be surveyed, and such information given and suggestions made as will meet the necessities that may arise in the course of the year. But in addition to this, the constitution provides that the Auxiliaries of the parent society have the privilege of designating where the funds shall be appropriated. This provision of the constitution is found in Article vi., which reads thus—

"Article 6. Every Auxiliary Society, who shall agree to commit all its funds to the direction of this Society, shall be entitled to receive missionary labour in such field as it may designate to an amount, at least equal to its contributions; provided such designation be made at the time of payment."

For the purpose of still further increasing the power of Auxiliaries, Art. vii., says—

"Article 7. The officers of Auxiliary Societies shall be ex officio Directors of this Society, and their members shall be members of this Society."

The original design of the Society contemplated the formation of an Auxiliary in every church in the province. If the church be a feeble one and requiring aid in the support of the gospel the parent society not only allows them to designate all the funds which they contribute to be expended upon themselves, but would assist them as far as possible with additional aid in carrying out the ministry. Could any arrangement be better adapted to draw out the entire strength of the body and to combine all in harmonious action than this? But if further privileges are required by Auxiliaries let the constitution be so modified as to meet every real necessity that may arise.

Knowing as we do the immense field open to the ministry and efforts of the Baptist denomination, and feeling perfectly assured that its successful cultivation depends upon God upon the combination of the entire ministry and membership of our churches in one strong and vigorous missionary organization, we cannot but deeply deplore any movement tending to the subversion of this plan, and we beseech our brethren to pause before they adopt a policy adapted to work out a result so serious.

But more, a departure from the arrangement of the denomination as expressed through the associations may lead to ruinous consequences. For example, the central board forms its general plan of operations for the year, appoints its missionaries and assumes liabilities to them; in the mean time, if plans are adopted to divert the funds upon which they rely to enable them to perform their obligations, how are they to meet them? If those who appoint us to the responsibilities of office pursue a course which necessarily disqualify us to fulfil these responsibilities, who is accountable for the failure?

After years of anxious thought and patient labour in this work, we are satisfied, dear brethren, that if Home Missions are to be successfully prosecuted by the Baptists of New Brunswick, it will not be done by dividing our strength between a large number of independent Boards, with very limited means at their disposal, but by concentrating the piety, gifts, and contributions of the whole sisterhood of churches in this momentous enterprise.

We submit these thoughts to our brethren, hope that guidance from above may be imparted and that in this as well as in all matters pertaining to the kingdom of God we shall all "see eye to eye, speak the same thing, and be perfectly joined together in the same judgment."

We are dear brethren,

Affectionately and truly yours,

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

Chairman.

I. E. BILLY, Cor. Sec.

Missionary Intelligence.

The following extract of a letter received by one of our brethren in the city was kindly handed us for insertion. It is important that we should hear often from our missionaries:—

"I know you were apprised of Brother Seely's intention of leaving here as soon as possible after his return from the Quarterly meeting held in Woodstock. I was disappointed and sorry to hear Mr. and Mrs. Seely say that they probably would not stay in Miramichi longer than six months at farthest, 'but our times are in his hand—and it is not in man's hand to direct his steps.' He has now changed his mind, and says he has passed through a fiery ordeal on account of his desire to leave his present post, he therefore, leaves here next week with two horses and double sled for Woodstock, for the purpose of bringing over his furniture,

intending to reside in Mr. Fish's house, not above Mr. Bishop's, having rented the same, as you perceive our Master will not leave us without an under shepherd.

Our meetings are very interesting, congregation large and very solemn. Our prayer meeting on Monday evening was a profitable and blessed one, the attendance large, and we hope some good may be done. Brother Seely is now at Black River, and will preach in the Methodist Chapel in Chatham on Sabbath morning at his return at eleven o'clock; he receives a welcome in every part of this missionary field, and we hope that the Lord will abundantly bless his labours.

We expect to make an effort next summer to put a Missionary House on the site close by our Chapel, and some friends have offered £10— and others £5 each to encourage the undertaking, and I think it will be a move in the right direction, to get our Missionary house free of rent, in the village and adjoining the Chapel.

The Chapel in North Esk is plastered but no service has been held in it yet, not being provided with a stove, they have now got £3 on account, and expect soon to collect the rest."

January 15th, 1858.

Teachers deliver their sermons both in Latin and English, by memory or without book, as a way of preaching which his Majesty's most agreeable to the use of all for churches, to the custom of the University heretofore, and the nature and intent of that holy exercise.

The ministers of the church of England in the old custom, it may be hoped the rest of Christendom will imitate so an example.—[Watchman and Rector.

Times too Hard.

"I like your paper very much, but I must pay my subscription; times are too awful," writes a subscriber to us; and there is little left for us but to obey the orders of good man. His paper is stopped.

But, as we do not wish the notion to be a popular one, let us look at it for a moment: What has he saved? Two dollars, and, in the postage, twenty-six cents—just about as he would give for a boot, (not a pair), a k, a hat, (not a very good one, either), or a few pounds of butter.

What has he lost? His religious paper for year. His fifty-two visits, his instructive correspondence, his hints and encouragements, columns of news from the Old World, its trials and difficulties, its record of revivals at home, its stimulating appeals, its tales of the movements and controversies of day, and its narratives for the family circle. His Presbytery, his Synod, and the General Assembly, will meet and transact business, the highest importance to him as a church member, but he will know nothing of it. The missionary societies to which he contributes, will hold their anniversaries, and render their reports, but he will not hear them. Great religious movements in China or India may fill the Christian world, but they will not reach him. The churches of other towns or cities will be revived, but the news will not reach him. "The times are too hard," and he will miss the price of that one boot, he has lost it. His family, too, will miss the weekly issue of their paper, but "the times are too hard." We are sorry for it.—[American Spectator.

OBITUARY.

The subject of this brief notice, Harvey, eldest son of Deacon Nathan M. and Ann net, was born in Hopewell, May 5, 1840. Naturally of a moral, steady turn, he obtained a tolerable degree of information, for the opportunity he enjoyed in a country situation always attentive to Sunday School and chapel preaching. In the latter part of September last, he was seized with what our correspondent called a disease of the heart. The illness of early physicians was baffled, doubtless upon the principle that his days were numbered. In the first part of his sickness he felt a desire to recover, but as the disease crept and life appeared to be ebbing away, his mind changed to a more tranquil

It will be seen by our obituary list that the eldest daughter of our valued Brother Rev. A. D. Thompson has been summoned to the spirit world. The father was prosecuting his mission for Acadia when he heard of the death of his daughter. Had he been present to have smoothed the pillow of death for her, and to have accompanied her with his prayers through the dark valley, it would have been a special comfort to the sufferer, and to the other members of his household. But in his absence it is pleasing to know that she had a friend to sustain her who is always present. May God sanctify this visitation to the afflicted parents and bereaved friends, and may they may realize, more fully than ever, the sweetness of the promise, "As thy day is so shall thy strength be also."

Rev. John Davis, of St. George, attended the funeral and preached on the occasion.

In a note received from Rev. J. Francis, by last mail, dated Jan. 1st., he says:

"I was taken by surprise on my visiting Cardiff, in Wales, last Saturday. A tea party was held in the Welsh Baptist Church, (where I was formerly a member,) that same evening, and a public gathering of the Welsh Baptist schools, the Cardiff, Canton and Bethel schools, took place on Sabbath afternoon. The spacious building, which has been enlarged since I left, seventeen years ago, was filled with teachers, scholars, and friends. After addressing them a short time in Welsh and English, a lady ascended the pulpit (the widow of the late pastor) and presented the speaker with some beautifully bound copies of the Bible and Milton's Works, as a token of the affectionate esteem they entertained on account of services rendered the school nearly twenty years ago, &c., &c.

The same day I preached in two Baptist Chapels, and delivered two addresses, and proceeded in the night train to Newport in order to spend as much of my time as possible with my sister and her daughters.

I have visited other places in Wales, where

the work of the Bible Union is well appreciated, but in consequence of the suspension of works in the "Principality" generally, we cannot expect to accomplish anything in the shape of "material aid" for some time to come.

I hope God will continue to preserve and bless you and the cause of truth in the Provinces, and that I shall still have a share in your prayers. Love to all.

Mechanics' Institute.

Hon. W. B. Kinner delivered an admirable lecture before the Institute to a large and attentive audience on Monday evening last. He selected as his theme DR. LIVINGSTONE AND MODERN AFRICAN DISCOVERY. The lecturer opened his subject referring to a few of the external Geographical features of Africa, and then briefly glanced at some of its most remarkable internal aspects. He remarked that long tracts of sterile, sandy regions stretch from the Atlas Mountains, which form a kind of boundary to the Northern inhabitable parts, through the great desert of Sahara to the very head of Africa, broken only by the fertility, which clothes the banks of the whole Nile on the East of the Niger in the centre, and the green Savannas surrounding Lake Tschad, also near the centre of the continent.

The explorations of Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, Richardson and other modern travellers were touched upon and the names of some of the principal lakes, rivers, and mountains given. The mountains of Atlas were described as 13,000 feet in height, and beside these a long chain of mountains designated the mountains of the moon supposed to be the source of the White Nile extending through the country more than 2,000 miles.

The intense heat of Africa's climate productive of fatal fever and the fiery winds which sometimes overtake and overwhelm whole caravans as they are passing over these terrible deserts were graphically described.

The animals of Africa such as the Elephant, the Lion, the Tiger, Rhinoceros, were spoken of as remarkable characteristics of the country.—The Boa-constrictor, the largest of all serpents and the Crocodile the fiercest of all amphibious animals are found there in great numbers. The Camel, the Dromedary and the beautiful Arab horse abound in Africa, and are of vast service in prosecuting the business of the country.

The interior of Africa is divided into a great many petty kingdoms, constantly making war with and enslaving each other. These traffic largely in human flesh. The lecturer remarked that "it almost makes one shudder to write 'trade' and 'human beings' in the same connection. Living, breathing, sentient creatures of an immortal origin, endowed with the high gifts of reason, and with an immortal mind, are trapped, captured, bought and sold like a beast of burden, or a yaid of cloth."

The lecturer having thus prepared the way, proceeded to call special attention to the principal topic of his discourse, viz: Dr. Livingstone's early career, his appointment by the London Missionary Society; and his subsequent travels, labours, privations, sufferings, hardships, and wonderful discoveries, as given in the remarkable book which he has recently published to the world. We find it impossible in the brief space allotted us for this notice to do anything like justice to this section of the lecture. We can only say that it was replete with instruction, rich in illustration, chaste in style, and impressive in delivery.

The following extract will interest our readers, and serve as a specimen of the general style of the address.

"As Dr. Livingstone pursued his course back to Linganti, greatly assisted by the continued kindness of the Portuguese authorities, he corrected, with strict accuracy, all the points heretofore laid down on the maps by astronomical observations, making detours, and causing great delay to effect this important object. Again they encountered the hostility of the Chibchoque and other tribes, by whom they would have been robbed, and their lives put in peril, had they not eluded their savage foes by taking an unexpected course, and escaping out of their hands. On passing these unfriendly tribes they once more found themselves among the peaceful natives who had assisted them before, and at the distance of 800 miles from Leando, left the slow jog of African Ox travelling, for the swift and comfortable canoe. The difficulties of journeying through this country on the land may be understood when I mention that it cost the party from the close of the year 1854, to the 12th of August, 1855, to reach the distance just mentioned, that is, 800 miles in 8 months, or 100 miles a month, while in the canoe, and going with the stream, they performed the rest of their journey back to Linganti, about the same distance, in 20 days. By the first part of the journey it would be about four miles a day; by the latter part, forty! But the detention was not in the first case owing altogether to the mode of travelling, but partly from the broken state of the country. The following picture, by Dr. Livingstone, of the beauty of the country and the condition of the people in this part of their journey, is quite exquisite:—'I have often thought, in travelling through their land, that it presents pictures of beauty which angels might enjoy. How often have I beheld, in still mornings, scenes the very essence of beauty, and all bathed in a quiet air of delicious warmth! Yet the occasional soft motion imparted a pleasant sensation of coolness as of a fan. Green grassy meadows, the cattle feeding, the goats browsing, the kids skipping, the group of herd boys, with miniature bows, arrows, and spears; the women wending their way to the river with watering pots poised jauntily on their heads; men sowing under the shady banians; and old grey headed fathers sitting on the ground, with staff in hand, listening to the morning gossip, while others carry trees or branches to repair their hedges; and all this, flooded with the bright African sunshine, and the birds singing among the branches before the heat of the day has become intense, form pictures which can never be forgotten."

On arriving at Linganti they were welcomed by Sekelato and his people with affectionate admiration and delight; and the wondrous stories of the white man's world were an unending source of astonishment and joy to the simple, but curious minds of the Barotsse and Makololo. But I must hasten on with Dr. Livingstone's eastern journey.

Accompanied by 114 picked men, who gladly volunteered to go with him, although they knew they must pass through the country of the Matebele, whose famed chief Moselekate had conquered and driven the Barotsse to their refuge of waters, as already described. Still, on being informed that that great warrior was the friend of Moffat, who was the father in law of Dr. Livingstone, they were not much alarmed at the prospect before them. He set out this time mounted on the back of an ox, instead of in a canoe, and kept in sight of the Zambeze, carefully noting its windings, and so numerous were his astronomical observations, that his fame preceded him, the word flying along, "A white man is coming who brings down the Sun and Moon, and carries them under his arm." The Astronomer Royal of Capetown affirmed, with respect to him, that, "there is no river laid down with the accuracy with which the Zambeze has been in the centre of Africa by his observations."

The first great object of curiosity they encountered on this route were the Moenitunye Falls. They are described as more remarkable and not less sublime than the Niagara Falls. The sound of them is heard ten or twelve miles distant, and the columns of vapour are thrown up 3 to 400 feet high, and may be seen at the same distance. Emerging from the narrow gorge below and rapidly flowing past rocks and tall trees, it again expands into a broad and placid stream. Here Dr. Livingstone was cheered by finding, safely deposited near the bank of the river, large supplies for his journey, which Moselekate had sent there a year before, at the request of Moffat, who had visited him for the purpose in 1854, and whose most interesting account of this visit will be found in the Missionary Chronicle of that year. Although the Matebele were at war with the Makololo, these provisions were silently taken across the river by night by the former, and left for the care of the Makololo, who with equal faithfulness secreted them near the place of lodgment, and now safely delivered them up after this long custody.

Dr. Livingstone now reached a spot where the river Kafre falls into the Lambese, and found by observations that he was on a point of high land 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and that from this point numberless streams must fall from the centre of Africa, as from a hollow plane flanked by the ridges of high land, which he observed here and at another point, into the Indian Ocean. Here also he was delighted to find a healthy district for planting the Mission, his long cherished object, the fever which had harassed them so long having here left them. The country was like an immense park, and wheat of a superior quality, and other cereals and roots, were in great abundance and variety.

After pursuing his journey along the Lambese he arrived at the ruins of a Portuguese Town, called Zambo or Jumbo, once the most westerly of their possessions on this river, now superseded by Tete, a town much nearer the ocean, the former being 800 miles, and the latter only 300 or 400 from the river's outlet. From this point onwards his trials again commenced, the people among whom he now was having never heard of a Missionary, and who were even at war with the Portuguese, having it seems for the last three years even besieged Tete! Canoes also were not to be had.

Here also began a new feature in African life. Dr. Livingstone found that lions roamed untrammelled, the people holding them in great veneration, so as almost to daisy them. Oxen there were none, and their prospects for about 700 miles further travel to reach the mouth of the river presented only peril, fatigue, and uncertainty.

In the notice which appeared in the Visitor of Mrs. Holsteads funeral for third read 14th.

Missionary Agency.

Rev. H. P. Guilford has been unanimously appointed by the Board of the New Brunswick Baptist Home Mission to visit the churches between Canaan and the Grand Falls, to preach the Gospel wherever God, in his Providence, may open the door, publicly and from house to house, and to collect funds for the Society. After mature deliberation the Board is satisfied that the arrangement with Brother Guilford for remunerating him for his services is the very best for all concerned, all things considered that could be made, and that it will be so regarded by the denomination at large, wherever the matter is fully understood. The Board, therefore, feel much pleasure in commending the missionary and his work to the confidence, prayers and liberality of the churches and friends of the cause generally.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

Chairman.

[For the Christian Visitor.]

Donation.

A number of friends and brethren from Point de Bute, Amherst Shore, and Migic, met at the Mission House, Point de Bute, on Thursday, 21st inst., to pay their Pastor a friendly visit.—About 120 persons in all. After tea excellent addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. Bileon and McKee, who had to leave at an early hour to attend to other engagements. About six o'clock the company was called to order by brother Silvanus Minor, Chairman, who delivered an appropriate address. Addresses were also delivered by brother E. Wry, C. Rockwell, S. Crandell, M. McDonald, and others. A purse containing about £8 was presented, and other articles worth, say £7, together with a buffalo robe, given by the friends at Migic; a set of carriage harness given by A. Hoss, value £4 10s and a silver watch given to the Pastor a few days before by a young brother, Louis Fillmore, worth £6, making in all £38. The company enjoyed themselves until about nine o'clock in the evening, when, after singing and prayer, by brother E. Wry, they returned to their homes pleased and comforted in the thought that they had endeavoured to make their Pastor, Rev. D. Lawson, happy by their presence and support.

How much better is it thus to show their attention to the cause of God in a tangible way than by mere empty words. May all who contributed on the occasion realize in their own experience that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

ONE PRESENT.

Point de Bute, Jan. 21st, 1858.

The news by the Europa has brought us sad tidings that the brave Havelock sleeps in death. His name had become a household word through the vast extent of British rule, and as universally was it regarded as a tower of strength to the nation he so gallantly and successfully served. He had fought many a hard battle and won many a glorious victory, but he was at last conquered by the enemy of universal man.—Thank God he did not perish in the hands of the fiendish Sepoys; but died quietly and at peace, we trust, with God and man.

For some interesting particulars respecting this great and good General see first page of our present issue.

DOMESTIC.

THE CENTRAL BANK.—There is a very general dissatisfaction in this community with the delay in the resumption of specie payments by the Central Bank. Everywhere else the Banks have resumed long since, and yet there is no notice that the Central Bank even intends to do so. Judging from what we see and hear daily, we should not be surprised to learn that measures will be taken very shortly either to compel the Bank to redeem its notes, or else close its doors and go into liquidation. One thing or the other must be done, for matters cannot much longer remain at present.—N. Brun.

We perfectly agree with our contemporary; the best or worst ought to be published immediately. If the Bank is more sinning against than sinning, let us know all about it. Persons are asking our opinion every day as to the meaning of the present state of things. It is all very fine for the Bank, while some persons show sympathy and a disposition to take its notes, but the time is not far distant when there shall be weeping or rejoicing over the fate of the institution. It is decidedly wrong for the Bank not to make a clear breast of it, and declare its intentions, as those who "innocently" take the paper, thinking all is right, will, in the event of anything going wrong, be great sufferers.—News.

A resident of this Parish informs us, that a neighbour of his a few days ago left her child in the cradle, while she went to feed the cattle; hearing the child screaming, she returned as quickly as possible, and beheld it in a fainting fit, and the house cat chewing at one of its fingers, which it had nearly devoured. The little sufferer soon recovered to consciousness, but it is feared will lose its finger. This should serve as a warning to parents not to leave their little ones unprotected even for a few minutes.—[St. Andrews Standard.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday and Wednesday evenings last, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, from Fredericton, lectured on the Moon, exhibiting illuminated diagrams to illustrate his subject.

An attempt was made on Wednesday morning, by some malicious fiend, to set fire to the Temperance Hall in Carleton, which was erected a few years ago at an expense of £1,250.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last Friday evening, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson delivered a very good lecture to this Association, at the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on "The Uses and Insufficiency of Natural Religion."

There are now exactly one hundred male prisoners in the Penitentiary, which is the greatest number at any one time before; and only 16 female prisoners, the smallest number in a long time.—[News.

FIRE IN PRINCESS STREET.—Yesterday (Friday) afternoon a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Dunn, Cabinet Maker, &c., in Princess Street. The flames were discovered in the upper story, and fortunately were confined to that part of the building. The Engine of No. 6 Company, being on the spot almost simultaneously with the first alarm of fire, poured on the devouring element a stream of water sufficient to daunt the fiercest flame, and with the assistance, which that hour of the day was promptly sent, the fire was speedily subdued before great damage had been done.—Leader.

A FIRE broke out on Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Sweeney, butcher, Germain Street, adjoining the Drug Store of Mr. Guilford S. Reed. The flames were several times subdued but broke out again, and the fire was not finally extinguished till after 6 o'clock. Mr. Sweeney's loss, we are informed, is severe, but it is stated that he is insured. The cause of the fire our reporter could not ascertain.—lb.

LARGE HOGS.—Two of the largest and finest hogs we have seen for a long time are at present in the meat shop of Mr. Conway, near the Country Market. They were fed at the Alms house near this City, and though only 15 months old, weigh jointly 970 lbs., and were sold for £20 the pair.—Court.

We learn from the "Scimitar" that some accounts made a forcible entry into the Orange Hall at Woodstock, and wantonly destroyed a large amount of property. It is to be hoped they will be discovered and severely punished. A public flogging at a cart tail would be the proper punishment for ruffians capable of acts like this.—Freeman.

Last evening we had the pleasure of attending by invitation the anticipated Tea Meeting, held on behalf of the Baptist Church in this city, in the Temperance Hall. It was one of those occasions, when the requirements of the tea-table, though all of the choicest kinds, and furnished in more than ample profusion, are yet far exceeded by the sweet and social companionship of friend with friend; and all uniting in the common desire to make each other happy. After tea, the audience was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Brooke, Cane, Miles, and Guilford, and His Worship the Mayor.—Reporter.