

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

and entered on it, there is no height of personal excellence, no world bettering, God glorifying attainment to which He does not wish us to aspire.

For the attainment of these honors, He has wrought out and brought in "a great salvation"; He has made it known to us in the gospel; and He promises the Holy Spirit to those who ask Him.

Christian, just entered on the struggle for the great prize of eternal life, look upward. Yours is a holy ambition and God has called you to glory and virtue. Around you stretch the boundless fields of knowledge, but upward and before you lies the path which leads to honor and immortality. Perhaps you thank God it is as well with you as it is, but remember, you have not yet attained. You have been taken from the "horrible pit and the miry clay," but "stay not in the plain." The mountain air is purer than that of the valley, and the prospect is far more glorious.

In love and devotion look to the great example, Jesus bids you "Learn of me," and instead of your faith being sapped and your fervor dulled by contact with the world, if you are drawing spiritual strength day by day from the source of all goodness, the worlding will be attracted by your gentle yet benign example, and impressed by your lofty principles. Having high and holy thoughts, occupied only with great concerns, always about the Master's business, your life will belong to that class of which Paul, Bunyan, and Wilberforce are intense specimens—a life which is mighty yet in all the homes of christianity.

THEA.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 23, 1861.

During the past year, the progress of the Baptists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been unusually slow. In this Province especially, our slight increase should occasion humiliation and regret. The Convention did well to appoint a day of fasting and prayer in view of the condition of the Denomination. That day should be religiously observed by all, but especially by the Baptists of this Province.

We may very properly ask ourselves why it is that we advance so slowly? Our principles are scriptural; our ecclesiastical organization is such as to allow perfect liberty of action to each church member, and our past history has shown that we may reasonably expect the blessing of God on well directed effort. How is it then that our recent progress has not been such as we might reasonably have anticipated?

It seems to us that we do not pay sufficient attention to the well being of the churches. We seem to think that the church can take care of itself, and that the unconverted world alone requires our attention. Preaching is directed to a very great extent, towards the unconverted. The doctrine announced are such as are suited to move the hearts of the impenitent. What is called a revival is regarded as the great end of preaching and teaching, and the genuineness of a revival is too apt to be tested by the happy feelings prevalent in the church, and the numbers of the unconverted who may seem to have experienced its influence.

The church of Christ has a two-fold mission to accomplish: the conversion of sinners, and the sanctification of believers. In our anxiety to bring the disobedient into the fold, we must not neglect to make our own calling and election sure, and to build up the family of Christ in its most holy faith.

We should prize not so much pleasurable religious emotion as a spirit of submission to Supreme authority, and lively convictions of duty. While the cross should be the great theme of preaching, the Saviour on earth and the Saviour in heaven should constantly be presented to guide our steps and to assist us in our strife. While we aim at the conversion of sinners, we should never forget that converts gathered into a worldly church, will ere long fall back into the world, or become merely professors of godliness without the power thereof. Repentance and faith should be urged upon the impenitent and unbelieving, but the brethren also need continually to be convicted of sin, righteousness, and judgment to come. We should seek for such revivals as shall be characterized by a renewal of faith and love in the church, as well as by the

exhibition of religious emotion in the unconverted. Thus, believers would be built up in their most holy faith, the church would be composed of efficient laborers for Christ, and sinners would feel the power of the truth at once preached and exemplified.

The Model Revival.

It cannot be doubted that many of our modern revivals are spurious. A great amount of machinery is required to produce them; they are accompanied by great display of zeal and emotion, while the results are too often meagre in the extreme. In our anxiety for the conversion of sinners we too often employ means which can result in little more than a transient excitement. It must be borne in mind that while any eloquent speaker can excite emotion in the breasts of his hearers, the Spirit of God alone can produce a genuine revival of religion.

It is proper for those who desire the conversion of sinners, and the enlargement of the Church, to inquire what means to these ends have been sanctioned by the Holy Spirit. An article in the last number of the *Examiner* thus presents the Pentecostal season as the first revival, and consequently as the model revival:

"Let us look at it for a moment, and we are much mistaken if it do not appear to us as very different, indeed, from some of the so-called things we have witnessed in our times; as for instance, connected with this revival, we see not present the *far-famed* and *far-fetched* Revivalist, to our ear; nor do we see the so-called *anxious seat*, nor altar; nor is there to be seen a party singing in this corner, another party praying in that corner, and another party in yonder corner telling the dreams and visions they have had. Nor do we see the members of the church going from pew to pew, and from place to place, urging, pulling, and half-forming prayers for; nor is there to be seen a multitude of preachers, or of days and weeks of preaching meetings. One speaker, one sermon, one day does the whole work towards the conversion of THIRTEEN THOUSAND SOULS! How do all these things compare with some so-called revivals of the present time?"

But in the assembled multitude we see deep and powerful conviction of sin, strong and deep emotion of heart and spirit, sincere contrition, and godly sorrow. We hear the anxious and spontaneous cry, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" We see an immediate consecration of themselves to the Lord and to his church; and we read in after time concerning them, "These all continued steadfast in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship; in breaking of bread and in prayers." But more, we see preceding this revival, what we consider as the means of obtaining it, namely, a protracted meeting of the whole church for social prayer. Not a preaching-meeting of weeks' duration, but a prayer-meeting—and not a prayer-meeting where only some of the members of the church attended, but a protracted meeting for prayer only, at which every member of the church was present.

Such was this first Apostolic revival, and such the means—and all the means used to bring it to pass. Does this first revival administer to some churches no reproof, no admonition; nor present to them an example of obtaining it, namely, a protracted meeting of the whole church for social prayer. Oh! what can, what ought to be more so? It is attainable by the churches now as it then was. Yes, O yes, if the church will, and if the people will, it can be attained. It is attainable by the churches now as it then was. Yes, O yes, if the church will, and if the people will, it can be attained.

With all our reverence for the Sovereignty of God—and it is as great as any claim—we hesitate not to proclaim that church unity which is destined to bring forth the Kingdom of God on earth, and in the power of the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him. Let this first revival be witnessed with us, and we will be glad to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall not your Father in heaven give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him. Let this first revival be witnessed with us, and we will be glad to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall not your Father in heaven give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.

What church will first try to set an example of a protracted meeting, not for preaching, but for prayer, by the whole church?

Did Christ or sinners weep, To save them did he die; And will the church refuse to act, Nor for them pray and cry?"

BALTIMORE, ALBERT COUNTY.—Protracted meetings have for some days, been held in this settlement. Elders Marshall, D. Hieskey, Irving, Fillmore, and Charlton preached, and Brethren M. Stauffert and Salm. Smith. There was a deep and solemn feeling in the meetings. On Tuesday and Wednesday the ordinance of baptism was administered. The work is still going on amidst most promising indications of the Divine blessing.

CALDWELL, HOPEWELL, ALBERT COUNTY.—Very interesting meetings have been recently held in this place in connection with the Albert County Quarterly Meeting. Stirring sermons were preached by the ministering brethren, and a good attention was exhibited on the part of the people. Several persons were baptized as the result of the meetings.

The Rev. C. H. Corey who was lately ordained over the Baptist Church at Seabrook, N. H., writes under date Oct. 7th. "Yesterday I was permitted to administer the ordinance of baptism and the Lord's Supper for the first time. I never saw a more solemn and attentive assembly at the water side. Three were baptized; our prospects here are very encouraging."

We have received further particulars of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon at Eromanga. A gentleman at Wide Bay, in a letter dated June 17th thus writes—

"A vessel has just called here, direct from Eromanga, on her way to New Caledonia, and I hasten to send you a note by her. She has confirmed the painful intelligence brought here a week ago by another vessel, namely, the murder of the Rev. Mr. Gordon and his devoted wife. Alas! they have fallen by the hands of a cruel, superstitious people. Their work is done; they are now receiving their reward. Two more names are added to the long and noble list of martyrs. The particulars of the case are these. In consequence of the measles, which have been raging among these islands, and followed by a fearful mortality, the natives of Eromanga determined to kill all the white people of that island looking upon them as the cause of the disease. Not drawing any distinction between the trader who took the sickness and the missionary who was using every effort to subdue it. It appears that Mr. Gordon was fully aware that the natives intended taking his life, but evaded their thoughts, in a little time, they would change their purpose. He like a brave, faithful soldier, stuck to his post, undoubtedly feeling that there was no place of greater security than upon the 'deck of Apsa,' and that he who, by a word in his mouth, instantly turned the mighty, raging, restless sea into a perfect calm, could as easily quell the turbulent passions of a savage people. But God's ways are not as our ways. He saw fit to take them home, and now the four martyrs of Eromanga, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, have received their crowns, and occupy their places near the throne of God, in the bright land of Heav'n."

It was one morning, about three weeks ago, while Mr. Gordon was busily engaged in erecting a printing-office—the few natives who are nominal Christians being away to get grass to thatch the roof—that a party of heathens went to him and asked him to go and see some natives who were sick in the bush, and who were just going to have breakfast, and offered them medicine; they, however, urged him to go and see the parties, in order to ascertain the real character of the disease. He at once consented and was going to his house to get some medicine with one native before and another behind him. When they got near some bush the latter struck Mr. Gordon with his tomahawk, on the back, upon which Mr. Gordon fell, then a number of natives rushed out from the bush, and with their hatchets spatheled him. His arm was broken in three places in the act of defending himself, and his head and neck were cut fearfully. After Mr. Gordon fell four of the natives instantly ran off to Mrs. Gordon, who came to the door, and asked what ought to be done. She replied, 'Oh, 'tis only some natives laughing.' She turned round to go into her house, and was treated in a similar way to her husband. There happened to be but one Englishman in the country, that day, who happened to be in the bush, and with his rifle and a half from Mr. Gordon's house. He, upon hearing what had taken place, armed himself, and went to the fatal spot, and rescued the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and was just in time to raise the alarm. He then returned to the natives. Our lamented and much-loved friends and late fellow-laborers are buried on the spot where Harris fell and was murdered by this cruel people. Oh! that the light of the Gospel might be shed upon these heathens! They are now in the dark Eromanga. Four have fallen martyrs to the truth of that island, and little or no fruit as yet. 'Tis one of Satan's strongholds, nor will he let it go without a desperate struggle. Shall we raise the siege? God forbid, even so long as the few lives left to plant the Gospel standard on Eromanga. What is that compared with the good that would follow? Are there not to be found a sufficient number of young men, with a few of old, determined to rest about the island, and all of love to Christ and perishing souls, who are willing to give their lives to Jesus in order to rescue multitudes from Satan? Four hundred lives would not be considered too much in the taking of this island, and the price would be a blessing to the world. Wherever you turn your eyes there is darkness, idolatry, and blood; yet in the siege we have, as our leader, the 'King of Kings.' We need not fear the raising of a siege, for we have the strongest fortifications, and the conquest of Christ's error and superstition can never stand before the truth as it is in Jesus. Who will come to take the place of the two who have fallen? Oh! that the glorious Gospel of the Kingdom of God might be proclaimed to the heathens of this island, and that the world would be brought to the knowledge of the Father and the Son, and that the Lord Jesus, and let us, like old times, have a blessed poor Eromanga."

It is said that Mr. Gordon was a native of P. E. Island, where his parents and relatives still reside. Mrs. Gordon was an English lady.

The Great Eastern in a Storm.

It is somewhat late to speak of the disaster which overtook the Great Eastern in the storm of the 12th Sept., but as many of our readers may not have seen a reliable account, we copy the following from the London *Freeman* of Sept. 25. "Truth surpassing fiction" is a saying which has become a proverb, and is well exemplified in the case of the Great Eastern. The vessel which was so recently wrecked, and happily one which 800 lives were saved from dangers which may justly be described as magnificently awful. Nothing of the kind in poetry do we remember to compare with the Great Eastern in the storm of the 12th, 13th, and 14th, of this month. "Pious EXERCISE" and all his terrors fail to fill the imagination, and to leave on the reader's memory such a definite and never-to-be-forgotten sea-picture as the proper result of the struggle with the largest vessel ever built with the Atlantic terrors. The reporter transcends the poet by the force of facts, as much as the Atlantic hurricane and the 20,000-ton steamer exceed the Mediterranean gales and vessels of which "float, but do not sink."

We had begun to hope the troubles of the Great Eastern were over, for they have been such that the ancients would assuredly have believed them to indicate the displeasure of some malignant Olympus. Long she rode on the usual inconveniences of the sea, very narrowly she escaped shipwreck in the harbour at Holyhead; her commander met a watery grave in St. Abbot's Bay; the subject of aim at Holyhead and died; she lay all the while at Milford Haven at length the Government patronized her, put a small army on board of her, and she returned from Quebec with a first-rate reputation for a troop ship, and an Atlantic sailor. Her fortune was now to be made. Passengers who wanted to go, and freight for the Great Eastern were abundant. She was to be the Great Eastern even to the Conard steamers; and nearly 400 died to trust themselves to her care on the 10th of this month, and the Empress of ships steamed on once more to America with such confidence and hopes as she had not known before.

All went well till the 12th, last Thursday week. On that day a fresh gale in the morning blew from the north, and the vessel was pitched heavily, and soon ship many seas. At two o'clock, in the attempt to turn her head to the wind, the port paddle-wheel—of the diameter of Astley's Amphitheatre—went with a crash. Scarcely had it struck the water, when the vessel was pitched heavily, and soon ship many seas. At two o'clock, in the attempt to turn her head to the wind, the port paddle-wheel—of the diameter of Astley's Amphitheatre—went with a crash. Scarcely had it struck the water, when the vessel was pitched heavily, and soon ship many seas. At two o'clock, in the attempt to turn her head to the wind, the port paddle-wheel—of the diameter of Astley's Amphitheatre—went with a crash. Scarcely had it struck the water, when the vessel was pitched heavily, and soon ship many seas.

The Common Council met on Saturday and agreed to present a farewell address to the Governor, and on Monday morning waited on His Excellency at the Waverly Hotel, when His Honor the Recorder read the following:

To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the same, &c., &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, approach Your Excellency on the occasion of your relinquishing the Government of the Province and consequent departure from our shores. In taking leave of Your Excellency we trust that we may be permitted to bear a willing testimony to the unceasing anxiety which, during a prolonged administration of our Public Affairs, has, on all occasions, been displayed by Your Excellency for the Public Good. And to the merciful and administrative talents, to advance the best interests of the Province, and the true prosperity of our people. And we hope that, by surrendering to our most Gracious Queen the high trust you have so nobly discharged, Her Royal approbation may be accorded to you. We assure Your Excellency that, (as we believe) in common with the inhabitants of every section of the Province, we shall continue to feel the warmest interest in the personal welfare and happiness of yourself, the Honorable Mrs. Manners-Sutton, and your family; while we have every reason to trust that the remembrance of the years passed among us, when recalled, will not be unpleasingly mingled with pleasing recollections of New Brunswick.

REPLY. Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Gentlemen, Members of the Common Council of the City of Saint John. At the commencement of my official career in New Brunswick, I had the satisfaction of receiving from the Citizens of St. John, the Commercial metropolis of the Province, the assurance of their desire to support me in the performance of my official duties. I have relied on that assurance, and the promised assistance has been fully accorded to me. To satisfy every one it is indeed an impossibility, and to attempt it is part of a weak or of a dishonest man. But to receive from a free and intelligent people the recognition of having been acquitted, during seven years, by a single-hearted desire to promote their welfare, must be, to any one, an object of high ambition, and when attained, it is a great reward.

I have endeavored, anxiously and earnestly, to merit this reward, and I thank you for the assurance that I have obtained. The destinies of New Brunswick are under Providence, in the hands of the people. I have shown it, throughout my administration of the Government of the Province. I know it, and I rejoice at it. I know also that the progress which the people of this City, and of the Province in general, have made during the last seven years, is their work, not mine. But I have not, on this account, felt the less sincere gratification at their increasing prosperity, nor have I sympathized less warmly with them, in their temporary reverses.

That you and the people of New Brunswick may prosper is my heartfelt wish. And you may be sure that no resident in the Province will feel any interest in your welfare than that which will be felt by me and mine, when absent. For Mrs. Manners-Sutton, as well as on my own behalf, I am grateful to you for your good wishes. From myself, to the youngest member of my family, there is not one who has not regarded this Province as a happy home, and we shall always retain New Brunswick in affectionate remembrance.

In the afternoon the members of the Saint George's Society of this City, waited on His Excellency, who has been a Patron of the Society since his arrival in this Province, and presented the following Address:— To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. On the occasion of Your Excellency's approaching departure from this Province, after a term of office of more than six years, during which, by Your Excellency's untiring exertions, to promote the welfare of the people, committed to your charge, the Saint George's Society of this City, of which Your Excellency has been for several years the Patron, desire to join their fellow-citizens in bidding Your Excellency a respectful farewell. The Members of this Society individually most ever retain a grateful sense of the many acts of kindness and condescension which have distinguished by Your Excellency, and the Honorable Mrs. Manners-Sutton during your residence in New Brunswick, and while we express our regret at your speedy departure, we beg to assure Your Excellency that in whatever portion of the world your future lot may be cast you will convey with you the sincere good wishes of the Society for the happiness and prosperity of yourself, the Honorable Mrs. Manners-Sutton, and all the members of your family. (Signed) R. BAYARD, President, W. M. JARVIS, Secretary, &c.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 21st, 1861.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:— To the President and Members of the Saint George's Society of St. John. GENTLEMEN.—The principles on which your Society is founded will enable you fully to understand my feeling in bidding adieu to you and to the Province.

For while you are so closely identified with the interests of New Brunswick as any portion of the inhabitants, you take pleasure in cherishing a peculiar regard for that part of the British Empire with which you or your ancestors were in former years connected by residence and birth. And for my part, although the days which Providence may hereafter accord to me will be passed at a distance from New Brunswick my memory will often revert to the happy period of my residence here, and I shall always cherish the recollection of and gain a special regard for the Province and for its inhabitants. I wish to assure you, Gentlemen, and, through you, the Members of the Saint George's Society with which Society I have myself been connected for seven years, that both Mrs. Manners-Sutton and myself appreciate, and are grateful for the feelings of interest which you have expressed in the future welfare and happiness of ourselves and of our family.

An address from the Magistrates and Citizens of the City of Saint John, was presented to His Excellency made a suitable reply. IMMIGRATION.—The News letters that thirteen families of Bohemians will leave Bremen next Spring for this Province.

RAILWAY DELEGATION.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley will leave Halifax by the next steamer for Liverpool as a Delegate from this Province on the subject of the Intercolonial Railroad.

PRIZE OX.—The Prize Ox purchased by Mr. Corkery which was exhibited at Sussex, weighed upwards of 3,000 lbs. THE CENSUS.—The population of Carleton Place, according to the census just taken is 4,183 persons.

A fire broke out on Saturday night at Akereley's corner, Portland, and before it was got under two houses were consumed.

On Sunday morning about 2 o'clock another fire occurred, on the City Road by which a barn containing some sleighs, wagons, harness, &c., the property of Mr. A. Boone, mail contractor, was destroyed. On Monday morning another fire of a trifling nature occurred on Brussels street.

His Excellency the late Lieut. Governor left the city en route for Halifax by the first train yesterday morning. He was there to meet the new Governor Hon. A. Gordon, who is expected to arrive to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It with extreme regret we learn, by a telegram received by Dr. Waddell, from the Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, dated Truro, N. S., that his only son, a very promising youth in his 13th year, was accidentally killed by a discharge from his gun last Saturday. Another sad memento of the uncertainty of human life. —[New Brunswick.]

The Diphtheria is raging very fearfully in Herby and other parts of Albert County.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Royal Gazette announces that the receipts of the Nova Scotia Railway for the month of September, 1861, amount to \$11,420 47—being \$294 94 in excess of the earnings of the same month last year.

A deputation of gentlemen, interested in the temperance movement, visited H. M. S. St. George on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of holding a meeting on board that ship. A large number of the ship's company met between decks, and listened with much attention to addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Munro, McGregor, and Crawford, and Mr. J. S. Thompson. Over forty signed the total abstinence pledge. These efforts of the temperance body in this city to improve the condition of the sailors of the navy are worthy of all praise, and we feel certain that the good wishes of the community at large follow them in their philanthropic work.—Colonist.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.—The inhabitants of these islands complain that the crews of Yankee merchant catchers in that vicinity—numbering about 250 men and boys, made a descent on the crabber grounds, and picked and destroyed the whole crop. These berries form quite an important article of export from the Magdalen Islands, and are sometimes sold for as much as two dollars per bushel. It is bad enough that those to whom they belong should be robbed of them in this unceremonious manner, but it is still worse that the plants should be wantonly destroyed by a pack of Yankee marauders.—[Halifax Journal.]

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL TROLLOPE.—Gen. Trollope, who leaves in the steamer to-day for England, will carry with him the best wishes of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance on this side the water, for his future success and happiness and that of his family. Addresses were yesterday presented to the General on behalf of our citizens, by the Mayor and Corporation, and also by the Volunteers, which we regret we are precluded from noticing at length this morning.—[Halifax Colonist.]

UNITED STATES.

Southern papers received at Washington report an engagement on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, Florida, between a body of Confederate troops and a regiment of Fire Zouaves, "Billy Wilson's." The latter are said to have been beaten with great loss. No account of this affair has reached the North from a federal source. The despatch received at Richmond is to the following effect:—

About two o'clock in the morning of the 9th inst., the Confederates, commanded by General Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island, near Wilcox's Zouave encampment, without being discovered, drove in the pickets and stormed the place in less than an hour. They destroyed all of Colonel Wilson's tents with the exception of the hospital one, captured a large amount of rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, and spiked all the guns placed in position.

The rebel force consisted of three companies of a Georgia regiment, a portion of the Mobile Continental, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians and Georgians, two hundred Alabamians, and a number of officers, naval and marine, commanded by Captain Brent, formerly of the Union Army. Lieutenant James E. Slaughter, while carrying a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities, was readily wounded. Major Israel Vedges, of the Union Second artillery, recently at Fort Monroe, was taken prisoner.

Among the Confederate loss were two officers killed, and two wounded. Another federal defeat is reported to have occurred on the Mississippi. A despatch from Baltimore says:—

The Norfolk Examiner of the 14th inst., which has been received by a flag of truce, contains a despatch, dated New Orleans, October 12, inst., in which a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the Passes on the night of the 11th inst., lasting one hour, and was afterwards renewed. Also the following despatch:—

Fort Jackson, Oct. 12, 1861. Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all aground on the Southern Pass bar, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in sand I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13, 1861. The force of the federal fleet was forty guns and nearly 1,000 men, while the little Confederate mosquito fleet was sixteen guns and 300 men. It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the Preble with her iron plough. Commander Hollins arrived last night. The names of eighteen wounded rebels at Santa Rosa are also given. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15—P. M. Another despatch, dated from New Orleans, expresses the belief that a sufficient force can be organized to capture the whole federal fleet in its present disabled condition. The rebel fleet as under the command of Commodore Mallin. The Northern papers treat this account as a would get up by the Confederates to keep their courage up; or at least very much exaggerated. The Herald says:—

We publish to-day intelligence from New Orleans by way of Norfolk, which, if true, is of no means of an agreeable nature. It is a

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

The Annual Agricultural and Cattle Show for the Parish of Simonds took place on Thursday last, near Mr. P. Brown's, Lock Lomond. It is generally thought that this part of St. John County is too rocky and sterile to produce anything worth the time and labor of cultivation, but it was shown that even here labor brings its reward. And if such results can be obtained from farming land so generally depressed, what ought not to be looked for from the rich inland farms of our Province, where fogs do not prevail throughout the warm season? We have heard it stated by farmers near the coast, that what will not ripen on account of the sea fogs; but there must evidently be some mistake on this point, as wheat was shown at Lock Lomond weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel, plump, and well-looking, although a little darker than the brown island. Buckwheat weighing 39 lbs., white corn 49 lbs., and black oats 46 lbs., were also exhibited. Finner potatoes can scarcely be imagined, some of them outstripping those which took us here at Sussex. There were some fine turkeys, carrots, beets and mangold wurzels. Among the cattle were some thorough-bred cows, which were awarded prizes, the Society and their guests at down to a well supplied table in Brown's hotel, and after some speeches, &c., separated at the evening.

The enterprise, agricultural skill, and industry shown by the farmers in this district of St. John County, should tell upon every part of the Province to that we may take rank among the "prosperous" counties, and prove that before other colonies, New Brunswick is indeed a home for the farmer.