

### THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

to sing again not only with hope but in triumphant exultation over an accomplished fact. Let the mountains exult around On her seven hills throne renowned, Once more old Rome is crowned.

Sing, out, O vale and wave, Look up from each hallowed grave Bright dawn of the deathless brave.

JUBILATE.  
Pale vision, what art thou? lo,  
Like a wind when the tempests blow,  
From time's dark deeps,  
Like a wind it sweeps;  
A shadowy form—as a giant ghost,  
It stands in the midst of the armed host;  
The dead man's shroud in his awful limbs,  
And the gloom of its presence the daylight dims,  
And the trembling world looks on aghast,  
All hail to the soul of the mighty past,  
Hail! All hail!

As we speak, as we hallow—it moves—it breathes  
From its clouded crest, but the laurel wreaths  
As a sun that leaps up, from the arms of night,  
The shadows take shape, and the gloom takes  
light,  
Hail! All hail!

The soul of the past again,  
To its ancient home  
In the hearts of Rome  
Hath come to resume its reign.

Fame with a prophet's voice  
Bid the end of the earth rejoice,  
Wherever the proud are strong  
And the right is oppressed by wrong—  
Wherever the day dim shines,  
Through the cell where the captive pines—  
Go forth with a trumpet's sound  
And tell the nations round,  
On the hill where the heroes trod,  
In the shrines of the saints of God,  
In the Caesars' halls, and the martyrs' prison,  
That the sinner is broke, and the sleeper  
arisen,  
That the reign of the Goth and the Vandal is  
over,  
And earth feels the tread of the Roman once  
more.

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#### Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 9, 1861.

#### Acadia College.

The encouraging prospects of Acadia College, has already produced the best possible effect and done much in this Province to enforce its claims upon our people. Acadia College with nearly forty students stands in a very different position from what it did a few years since. So strong a proof of health and efficiency cannot be disregarded, it will be capable of itself of creating larger increase. And in this case it will be found that "he that hath, to him shall be given."  
The filling of the chair of Metaphysics by one so well known as Dr. Pryor, will also have the best effect in this Province, since it will show to all that the College Professors are worthy of our confidence. This year will also witness an equally important advance, in the proposed elevation of the standard of admission. Already it is respectable, after this year it will be equal to that of the best New England College.

The studies consist of four years in Classics, three in Mathematics, with courses in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Political Economy, the English Literature, History, and some other branches. There are also incessant exercises in Greek and Latin Composition and English Essays. We hope soon to receive the new catalogue which we understand is in course of preparation. A large edition should be published and distributed in every quarter.

Acadia College has received already all the proof of attachment on the part of New Brunswick Baptists that public expression so strongly uttered and often expressed could give. But in this Province we need even more than this. The loyalty and enthusiastic attachment which is felt for the College in Nova Scotia should be shown by our people in New Brunswick, any thing less than this would be an sin unworthy of our intelligence and public spirit.

That our people in this Province do not possess this strong feeling is a fact which may be readily acknowledged and as readily accounted for. Acadia College has not been presented before us here as it has been before our Nova Scotia brethren. There, for an entire generation, its cause has been maintained by the best and wisest men in the Dominion.

It has been advocated both by people and press; it has been forced into a political question; it has been associated with the sanctities of domestic life. All the force of religion, all the zeal of political partisanship, and all the strength of personal feeling have been enlisted in its behalf, and have conspired to give the College its present position in Nova Scotia.

If we would see it attain to the same position here we must make use of the same means as far as possible. To urge its claims in every honorable way, to advocate its cause in season and out of season, to present it as a prominent object of support before every Baptist in the country, this is, in our view, our first duty. Its present position already seems to us half of our desire. Its ability and efficacy are too plain to require proof. Confidence it already has, it now needs affection also.

Let us exalt the question of Education to the highest point, and spread through all our people a desire to secure its advantages. Let us show by all that our College has done what claims it has to their gratitude, and by all that it yet shall do how well it deserves our support. There is no lack to our people either of intelligence, a good feeling, or material wealth. Once put Acadia College before them in its true light, and at once all these new elements of support will assuredly be opened unto it.

#### The New York Herald.

Northerners visiting these Provinces complain of what they regard as a general absence of sympathy in the people. They think that all should wish for the overthrow of the Southern Revolution as a matter of right, that British Americans especially should sympathize with a people with whom in various ways they are so intimately connected, and with whom it would be very ymo for their interest to keep on friendly terms.

Before the establishment of the Reciprocity Treaty there had always been among us a feeling of dislike to Americans. The population was largely composed of descendants of the Loyalists who cherished much of their father's hatred to the "Rebels" of 1776, and of emigrants from Great Britain whose opinion of the Yankee was derived from the experience gained in bargaining with an occasional pedlar. But greater facilities of intercourse gradually bring about a different state of feeling. The operation of the Treaty developed an immense trade and we became rather inclined to admire "these before we disliked. Many will recollect at the time of the Presidential election in 1856 the great interest taken in the Republican party and the general feeling of disappointment when Fremont was rejected and the South secured another partisan. So at the election last November our sympathies were wholly with what we regarded as the North-party. We felt glad when Lincoln was installed at Washington. When revolution dissolved itself, if we felt almost as sad as did the Northerners to hear of the dismemberment of the Great Republic. We were shocked when we heard of the fall of Sumpter. We admired the patriotism and devotion to the Union displayed by the North. We prayed for the success of their arms. Sympathy with the North was universal in these Provinces.

What a change had taken place when Bull Run was heard of. To say the least little sorrow was manifested by any one. Our admiration of the North was quenched. We cared little for the success of either party. Since then, though we have heard of many defeats suffered by the North we really do not care. Hatred is taken by them and we do not rejoice at all.

An idea entertained by some commercial men that the independence of the South would be beneficial to our trade, the belief of others in their right to secede from the Union may have produced among us some leaning to the Southern side of the question; but the diminution of our sympathy with the North may be found in the hostile and insulting tone adopted by the Northern Press towards England and her American Provinces.

At the breaking out of the war, England nobly resolved to preserve a strict neutrality. In a contest between two peoples of her own stock, speaking the same tongue, bearing the same traditions, to whom she had given the freest instructions and the noblest literature on earth, she could express no feelings but those of sorrow and dismay, she could favor neither at the expense of the other. The reward she received from the North for such disinterestedness was a torrent of such abuse as she had never before suffered. Insults the most intolerable were poured upon her. American ambassadors at Paris talked of a glorious alliance with France and the blotting out of the memory of Waterloo. These insults, this bluster and annoyance were reached on this side of the Atlantic from a thousand presses. Few Northern papers did not express a wish for the humiliation of England, to be gained, of course when the rebellion was subdued, by the conquest of three unfortunate Provinces. Even the religious journals from whom one would expect different language were as violent as the rest. The "Independent" far surpassed most of the secular papers, in violence. Dr. McCintock of the "Methodist," resident in Paris, wrote with the utmost bitterness.

But the paper which distinguished itself the most for utter absence of common sense and recklessness of language was the New York Herald. No epithet was too coarse to be applied to the English statesmen, no opinion was too silly to be refused utterance. England "rotten old monarchy" as she was, should beware, or she would be driven from her possessions in America and hurled in the dust. This paper was also prominent in still-keeping up this style of writing, after most of the other papers have become ashamed of it.

Such a course of procedure could but create a great deal of ill feeling. We wished to sympathize with the North but they repelled us with violence and insult. When we wanted to see them conquer the South, they talked of conquering us because we had opened to be subjects of England.

We have been led to make the above remarks by a statement lately published in the New York Herald showing the vast increase which has taken place in circulation since the commencement of the war with its other paper in the North has been doing its utmost, or growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and trying to cut-down expenses to save itself from ruin, this

is a daily circulation of 100,000 greater than that of all the other U. S. dailies, including morning and evening editions, put together, and doubt that of the London "Times," and comes to us every morning with from four to five pages of advertisements—this latter fact a sure indication of its prosperity.

Now when it is said, as it frequently is, that the Editor of the paper is a man of no character, arrogant, liar, &c., &c., and that the opinions of the Herald are not at all regarded by educated Americans, is it reasonable to suppose that a paper which depends for its prosperity entirely upon its sale, favored by an utterly unscrupulous man, should publish sentiments disagreeable to the majority of its readers? Educated Americans, no doubt, do not think as the "Herald" thinks, but we believe "uneducated" Americans, the "ignoble vulgar," "the mob," & in the United States the "mob" is the power.

In conclusion we give two extracts from this paper to illustrate the animus of its editorials. The first is short and sweet.

"AFTER THE WAR—At the conclusion of this war we shall have in the field over three hundred thousand veterans, and our navy will comprise over five hundred ships of war, and we shall have a naval brigade of about fifty thousand men. Let European governments be careful, then, how they treat us during the continuance of the war. Most of the Foreign Powers feel that the attitude of the United States will not necessarily be at the close of this civil war. On land, we shall have a thoroughly drilled and disciplined army of five hundred thousand men, and in the air, we shall have a wide and creditable spirit of modernization; but it is to be feared that both Great Britain and the government of her Catholic Majesty will act differently, and that, guided by aristocratic jealousy and hereditary hatred of democratic institutions, they will engender fatal animosities against themselves, upon this continent. The inevitable consequence of such a policy will be that, so soon as rebellion has put down a cry which is a challenge to California for the annihilation of every trace of their rule on this side of the Atlantic.

The fact that is now raising in the United States will have given place to internal tranquility, and the restoration of the republic to its pristine concord and prosperity under the constitution, before the lapse of another year. The warlike spirit that has been created by it will not be so easily laid down. France, although those Powers have the insolence to meddle unduly with our domestic concerns. Americans, however divided upon inter-State questions, will, both North and South unite in punishing the presumption that would seek to make capital out of our trials, and reduce us in the scale of nations.

No fields of action will appear to them more inviting than Canada. Moderate and magnanimous as the administration will desire to be, and anxious to avoid unnecessary and painful complications, it will be unable to stay the tide of popular wrath which will have arisen against the Canadian Government. Moderate and magnanimous as the administration will desire to be, and anxious to avoid unnecessary and painful complications, it will be unable to stay the tide of popular wrath which will have arisen against the Canadian Government.

#### THE SUSSEX EXHIBITION.

The Sussex Exhibition may on the whole be regarded as a success. Although much fault has been found with the locality chosen, we doubt whether any other could have been selected, except of course this City, so attractive to visitors, and so easy of access from all parts of the Province. In one respect it was a better site than even St. John, for many who visited Sussex last week went not merely to see the Exhibition, but for the sake of the ride in the cars.

It is a pity that better arrangements should not have been made for the sale of tickets to the building and grounds, and that they could not have been sold earlier in the morning—above all that the sale of intoxicating liquors in the neighborhood was not absolutely prohibited. The evils which arose from neglect of this are much to be lamented.

The number of visitors was immense. At one time 10,000 persons are said to have been on the grounds. The receipts at the Railway Office must have delighted the hearts of the officials.

We were pleasantly surprised by the great progress made, within a few years in the manufacturing and agricultural skill evinced by the articles exhibited. Some of them would do honour to any country, and next year at London, will prove that New Brunswick is not all a forest nor a land of inhabitants savages. And we would suggest that in the department set apart for our Province, side by side with the articles now sent, may be placed the figure of the Indian, and the bark canoe as saw at the World's Fair in 1851, and over each division in clear characters "New Brunswick as represented in 1851," and "1862." Should this be done we cannot fail to be accounted the no "go-ahead" people of the earth.

The building designed by Mr. Tead of this City, pleasantly situated on the beautiful grounds of Col. Evanson—is a parallelogram of 176 ft. by 76, and 45 ft. high. A gallery 18 ft. wide and 14 ft. from the ground runs completely round the interior. That over the entrance is fitted up with seats where visitors can comfortably enjoy the music, and survey the gay crowd beneath and around them. The opposite gallery is set apart as an Orchestra, and behind this is the picture gallery. On either side the galleries are filled with a variety of articles from raw leather to the choicest embroidery. Below the galleries are scattered about with little arrangement and less taste, although this is to be accounted for in a great measure by the late hour at which the building was completed.

The Exhibition was opened by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who, with his suite, arrived about 11 P. M., and was conducted by the Board of Agriculture to the place prepared for him. The Hon. A. E. Botsford, President of the Board, then read the following address:

To His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Mansfield, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c.  
MR. Botsford's Excellency—  
The Provincial Board of Agriculture having decided that an Exhibition should be held this year at Sussex Vale, and having delegated to us, as its Executive Committee, the authority to superintend and manage it, we beg to announce that it is now ready for the inspection of the public, and we respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to open the same.

al; and that this Exhibition will be attended by the materials and finish evidence of a knowledge of the business of the country.

As that admits the holding of Exhibitions in every three years, we have made arrangements for a large attendance of Exhibitors and spectators and have felt ourselves justified in incurring considerable expense in endeavouring to make the Building and grounds as commodious and attractive as time would permit.

As your Excellency has always taken a deep interest in the operations of the Board it affords us, as its representatives, great satisfaction to have the advantage of your presence at the inauguration of the first Provincial Exhibition held under its auspices; and that you should have had so favorable an opportunity before leaving the Province, of examining its various resources and productions, and we trust that the evidence of the progress made by the Colony under your Excellency's administration may not be the least pleasing feature of your sojourn amongst a loyal and industrious people.

On behalf of the Board of Agriculture, we take advantage of this, in all probability the last, occasion to offer to thank your Excellency for the valuable advice and assistance, which individually and as a Board we have invariably received from you in the performance of our duties.

(Signed) A. E. BOTSFORD,  
Chairman, &c.

To which His Excellency made the following reply:—  
MR. Chairman and Gentlemen, Members of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Board,—  
You have been called upon by the Legislature and the Provincial Board of Agriculture, of which you are, on this occasion, the representatives, to collect and prepare for the purpose of exhibiting to the people of New Brunswick, and to all who may be likely to examine them, samples and specimens of all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Province. These are arduous and important duties, and I can assure you that I have had the greatest satisfaction in giving to you every assistance in my power.

It is my firm belief that it is of the greatest importance to New Brunswick that the preparatory work for entering into competition with the world next year, not only the competitors, but every inhabitant of New Brunswick, whether he be rich or poor, and in whatever part of the Province he may reside, will, I think, recognize the fact, he has a personal interest in its success.

I hope that this Exhibition may be the successful predecessor of other Exhibitions increasingly successful; and I can assure you with honest sincerity, that although absent, I shall always continue to feel the deepest and warmest interest in the prosperity and progress of New Brunswick.

MR. Chairman and Gentlemen—In accordance with my invitation I declare the Exhibition to be now open.

The number of articles entered for exhibition amounted to nearly three thousand. Among them we notice  
MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.  
There was a pretty fair show of Agricultural implements, including Hay and Root cutters, Seed Sowers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, Mowers, a Reaper and Fan, which can be obtained at a little cost by every farmer. There was also a Loom and some spinning wheels.

Messrs. T. G. & H. Allen exhibited a Stump Puller, which is said to be "just the thing." They also show six different styles of Ploughs.

A model of the steamer Emperor, elicited the remark from all "that's good," and many eyes looked up in admiration to a racing ship suspended from the gallery. Mr. John Hunter had some excellent models of the Suspension Bridge, the wooden bridge over Hammond River, and the iron railway bridges over Salmon and Hammond Rivers. A set of rail cars—models of those in use on our railway—were complete even in their interior fittings. A Mr. King from Miramichi also showed a working model of a Fog bell to be placed on the top of lighthouses. It is intended to be worked by the wind, a set of perpendicular fans being attached, but when there is not sufficient air to drive them, somewhat complicated mechanism comes into immediate play and the bell continues its peal. The model is about as near a representation of perpetual motion as has yet been arrived at.

Messrs. J. Sanders, of Portland, and W. Hayward & Co., have each new models for steering apparatus, which should receive the careful attention of shipbuilders.

Free & Shaw, of Portland, sent some splendidly built carriages, wagons, and sleighs. Mr. Samuel Crothers exhibited a splendid double carriage. There were also a carriage and express wagon made by Mr. McLean, of Brussels Street, which merit attention.

SAWS, EDER TOOLS, &c.  
Mr. Richardson made quite a display of saws of all kinds, arranged on the wall of the picture gallery, over the orchestra. Mr. Blackin, of Milltown, St. Stephens, sent from his manufactory, a fine lot of mill saws, viz., gang, circular, edgers, trimmers, shingle, clapboard, cross-cut, and buck. Mr. B. also manufactures large quantities of mowing, cutting, planing, and other machines, as well as knives of all descriptions.

Mr. Spiller made a good display of highly finished edge tools. His cutlery were of superior make and finish, as was also his razors. There were also all kinds of axes, hammers, chisels, &c., &c. Messrs. Broad showed off their great variety of axes, hatchets, adzes, drawing knives, hammers,

hay forks, hoes, &c., to good advantage, and the material and finish evidence of a knowledge of the business.

Mr. C. Pearce displayed a number of brass stop cocks, taps, and water-closet apparatus, of a superior description. His gas-fittings were of splendid design and make.

Mr. A. Rowan had a fine bath and fittings with a shower apparatus affixed.

Mr. R. Finlay showed some of his new copper-fastened hose-pipe, which was said by good judges, to be of a far better character than that in ordinary use.

Some fine Capstans and Windlass gear attracted considerable attention; we did not learn the names of the exhibitors.

Mr. James Scrymgeour had a good assortment of Horse Shoes, of various makes, as also had an exhibitor from Kingston, K. C.

Mr. W. H. Adams displayed some first rate Wagon and Rail Car Springs, and Messrs. Anderson and McCarthy of Moncton, a large assortment of Spades, Hoes, &c., &c.

Mr. W. H. Scovil showed iron from the ore through all its processes. Mr. G. R. Sancton some finely made cut nails.

A fire-proof safe from Mr. James Hancock, shows that in this branch, too, domestic manufacture can compete with foreign.

Some finely turned Axe Handles &c., deserve more attention and notice than we can give at present. They were manufactured by Messrs. Burpee and Stewart of Sheffield, who have up to a late for turning irregular forms. The machine itself would have been exhibited had it been less heavy and had there been a sure method of conveyance.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.  
The number of articles exhibited was small, but excellent. There were fine samples of wheat, some of which was rated to weigh 65 lb to the bushel, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, and the four ground from each, Peas, Beans, and grasses. There were potatoes of such a size that we may shortly expect to be helped at dinner to a "small slice," and find it amply sufficient; Turnips, Cabbage, Carrots, Beets, Onions, and Parsnips, that looked as though nature designed them to be the food of giants. Pumpkins, Squashes, and Cucumbers that fixed the beholder in astonishment as he looked upon their monstrous proportions.

There was also a sufficient supply of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Grapes, and other fruit to show that this country has been greatly misled by the assertion that fruits will not come to perfection. A tree loaded with such Apples as we saw, would not have disgraced any cultivated orchard in the West of England.

We wish the good wives and daughters who made the Butter and Cheese on exhibition, had the monopoly of supplying the St. John market. Fresh, clean, bright, golden, hard, firm, dry, compact and sweet. We wish we could have bought out the whole stock to supply ourselves and friends during the coming winter.

A few Bee hives were on show with glass cases to observe the movements of the occupants. The honey looked well enough but the bees were certainly not in a thriving condition, and appeared to have insufficient ventilation. Great pains should be taken by bee rearers to see that when shut up for the winter they be supplied with plenty of fresh air.

LEATHER, BOOTS, HATS, &c.  
The left gallery is almost entirely devoted to these articles. Mr. Wm. Peters here exhibits twenty-seven kinds of leather, of domestic manufacture, equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind imported. Messrs. Jones & McAllister, Moncton, Mr. John Belding, of Hampton, and Mr. Brown, from the North Shore, also had some fair samples. Harness of all kinds and styles came next. Mr. A. Magee makes a good show of Furs, Robes, Hats and Caps—the Boss, Cuffs, Muffs, &c., are made from the furs of New Brunswick animals, Martin, Otter, Mink, Beaver, and Musquash. Mr. D. H. Hall has also a great variety of Furs, Hats, and Caps. He also shows the kind of work he turns out of his new Boot and Shoe Factory, and if what we saw are fair specimens of general work, we advise our friends to patronize him, as the material, work and finish, is equal to imported goods. Messrs. S. K. Foster & Son had also a show of Boots, Indian Bead work, &c.

PIANOS.  
Mr. Coleman has some fine toned instruments here. Mr. G. Anderson also shows some finely got up work. Those of oak and fret work (the fret work from Mr. Fairbanks' establishment and Bird's Eye Maple, are of exquisite tone and attract much attention. In the manufacture of this instrument we are evidently not a whit behind our neighbors.

FURNITURE.  
Mr. A. J. Lordly has some handsome sets of bedroom furniture in various styles—those in oak and butternut are worth attention, as well as the fine Wardrobe in walnut. Messrs. Lawrence display some parlor furniture in latest designs and of excellent polish. Mr. A. Lordly, Charlotte street, also had some fine desks, chairs, &c.

wood work, &c.  
There was an excellent display of our native woods, some raw, others highly polished. Few New Brunswickers give our Province the credit of producing such beautifully grained woods as was here displayed, and we do earnestly hope that they will be used more generally in the manufacture of furniture, &c., &c., and thus save the Province for years to come from the expense of importing foreign woods, which do not begin to compare with the novelty and richness of those which grow almost at our own doors.

Mangles, Churns, and Dairy utensils, elicited remarks of satisfaction from those accustomed to the use of such articles.

The Penitentiary was represented by a stand on which was hung brass bound pails and tubs, brushes, brooms, mat and other articles manufactured there.

STATUARY.  
Mr. Clew, of Waterloo street, showed a fine block of Memramcook Freestone, designed for a grave stone. Messrs. Milligan, King Square, had a fine, though small piece of sculpture, entitled the "Sleeping Child." This was placed in the Picture Gallery, was constantly surrounded, and received commendations from all.

CURIOSITIES.  
There were a few curiosities in different portions of the building. Two Raccoons, a Moose, a Leopard, an Otter, an Eagle, a Pelican, a glass case of native birds, some of which were of tropical plumage, collections of leaves of our forest trees, and a case of dried flowers and plants indigenous to our soil.

Much praise is due to Mr. C. Potter for the taste he has displayed in the arrangement of this room. Here were collected Paintings, Engravings, Photographs, B-rim Work, and a host of other articles. We can only mention a few of the things that attracted our attention. Mr. Holman's Oil Painting of the Prince of Wales is very fine and ought to have a place in one of our public institutions. The scenes about Hampton, painted by Mr. J. W. Gray, and Mr. Nash are good representations of some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery to be found in the Province.

Mr. Swift also had a large painting of Queen Victoria, in a magnificent frame, on exhibition here. The excellence of Photography, show that we have among us masters of the art.

Likewise of well known names of nearly life size, scenes in and about Saint John, and along the Railway, attracted universal attention. Here are presented the chief bridges on the Railway—Hammond River, Salmon River, Petticoat, and Seaside. These pictures are all of fine tone, and the light plays in and out, making the chief object stand forth in bold relief. The portraits, &c. were by Messrs. Brown & Cox, the scenes, bridges, &c. by Messrs. Flood & Woodburn.

There were some fine prints and engravings, in elegant frames, from the establishments of Messrs. C. Potter, Fairbanks & Co., and Dorothy & Co. Some fine Grecian Paintings were interspersed with some admirable Crayon Sketches.

The arrangement of the articles was good, and the effect heightened by the introduction of some fine mirrors.

MINERALS, &c.  
There were a great many specimens of minerals showing the richness of our Province in this respect. There were collections of Ores, Calcs, Shales, &c., of different kinds. Albertite, Gypsum, Salt, and Alum, from the various manufacturing of Albert and King's Counties attracted much attention. There were also specimens of Freestone from Memramcook, and other building and grind stone from various places.

SUNDRIES.  
Mr. James Clarke showed 14 different specimens of shoe lasts. Mr. W. B. Sancton some excellent samples of Soap and Candles. Mr. Rankin a case filled with a variety of kinds of biscuit. Mr. F. Brandt of Union street, confectionary and wedding cake.

We have no doubt but that we have omitted to speak of many other deserving exhibitors, and have probably made some errors in the account of those noticed. We have, however, striven to do our best to give each a fair share and bring the articles and the exhibitors fairly before the notice of the public.

Each of the departments to which we have here only hinted deserve a separate article, and from time to time it may not be unimportant to call public attention to what we are, have, and can do.

The Cattle show did not seem to claim so much of the public attention as some other parts of the Exhibition, probably because the show is not a fair sample of what we have in the Province. It is true there were a few fine horses—and among them stood in the front rank those owned by Dr. Dow, of Fredericton,—a few fine bulls and other cattle, but we are sure we could go through any county visiting the farmers at home, and find they possess some finer specimens on their own grounds, of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, and Pigs. This show might be made much more successful, and by 1864 we hope to see that the Show Stock at least has greatly improved.

On Wednesday there were a few trials of the speed of horses. The course is admirable—half mile circle—and the progress of the race visible from all parts. The horses owned by Messrs. G. P. Sancton, W. Austin, Dr. Dow, and A. Brown were regarded with evident pleasure and satisfaction by the crowds who flocked to witness the result.

The first race was won by Mr. Sancton's white Stallion, the second by Dr. Dow's iron grey, and the third by Mr. W. Austin's Bay. We were sorry to see so much betting on the grounds. It is a species of gambling that ought to receive the censure of every just man, and has proved the downfall of many youths in England than any other vice save drunkenness, which it surely leads.

Exhibition, Brunswick.

We were awarded in the picture gallery a copy should officiate.

On Monday great portion quite a number were down were take a last time.

St. Andrews says that he is working Woodstock River.

Low's Train was on one of the "We are told that the train with human form on the "his the when he was taken to the dangerous.

Spencer's train got to this morning passengers from one side of the river ever the high, crush arm. It was heavy, taken up by the into the City his injuries.

The Fish galloped, the Cob and Bay do Char have been caught of the Bay. The fish were taken, visited our were taken.

with tackle, which by a stance of the schools of fish is in a single number of in the Gulf.

Nov. 30. Mr. Benj. O'Connell's 000, after the

At a meeting Monday last City Council his belief that the city—

One of the Pomone was by the District sailors upon not been so believe, his of the Dar such annual Reporter.

P. E. 1st of New Loss Sheriff of Q hair explanation, was by Comm meeting, was by more respectable London and atal with The subject roughly called for by James P. Members of feeling for the very given of the unanimous, for them in

The Barq from Kri, driven