

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

For the Christian Watchman.

Fredericton and the Seminary.

The old objection against Fredericton was revived at the last Association; again was Fredericton attacked as a place above all others unsuited for a literary Institution. It is not my intention to defend the unjustly maligned Headquarters of the Province; that was well done at the time by one whose verdict must certainly be regarded as impartial. Neither do I intend to discuss the question, as to which place in the Province is best adapted for a literary Institution; that has been referred to a Committee whose decision I wish neither to anticipate nor to bias.

The British Government and the Blockade.

Minister Adams writes that he does not think the British Government contemplates any change of position so long as the blockade is continued.—(New York Herald.) This opinion from a high American source will probably set at rest any hopes or fears our neighbors may have entertained that England would interfere in their quarrel, and the noble declaration of neutrality lately pronounced in the Queen's Speech be regarded by them as the settled policy of Government. It is, too, verified by fact. The statement that Admiral Milne has declared himself dissatisfied with the Blockade, has been flatly contradicted; and if England has not complied while the Blockade has been so notoriously ineffective, still less will she do so when, as now seems very probable, the United States Government, by prompt and vigorous measures, shall have rendered it thoroughly effective.

There may be valid reasons for thinking that with a larger population like that of St. John, the Academy would be more numerously attended, and so forth. Arguments of this kind may be legitimately urged, but to create or foster a prejudice against Fredericton, as though its very atmosphere were tainted, and against its inhabitants, as though they differed from all the other dwellers in the Province, is not a legitimate argument, neither can it have any other effect than to injure and destroy.

A prejudice against a place is a positive mischief to that place, but confers no favour on any other; it lowers the one but does not elevate another; it has just the same effect as envy, which detracts from the merit of one man, but does not increase the praise of another. Once set a prejudice in motion against a place, as a place, and what is to hinder it operating universally? All places have their disadvantages, their dark side; how brethren can imagine that St. John, as a locality, should escape the stigma with which they are branding Fredericton, I cannot conceive.

Prejudices of a local kind have a tendency to disunite; they cut up the Province into sections, and create hostilities which provoke retaliation. All this is fatal to union and united effort. But combined operation is required to carry forward educational plans to a successful issue. We are not numerous and wealthy enough to maintain rival Institutions. Sectional jealousies are herefore exceedingly injurious to future progress. Let us in this matter learn wisdom from the fate of others. The Baptists of Eastern Canada built a noble edifice in Montreal, intended for ministerial and general education. The Baptists of Western Canada refused to aid their brethren, and a commercial crisis compelled the originators to abandon their enterprise, and sell the building. It was purchased by the Roman Catholics; and now one of the finest stone buildings in the noble city of Montreal, is a Jesuit College, instead of a Baptist Literary Institute, for want of co-operation. But while prejudice in the West was strong enough to destroy the undertaking in the East, was it strong enough to supply the place of enthusiasm for education, or create it, and so found an Institution in the West? Not at all. For many years there was nothing of the kind belonging to the Baptists in Canada. Dr. McClay made an attempt, but failed. It was not till after that an Institution of learning was opened at Woodstock, Canada West, and this building unfortunately was consumed by fire not many months ago.

I mention these things, not to reproach our Canadian brethren, but as a warning to ourselves. Foster a spirit of local prejudice, and you may destroy what now exists, but you may wait many years for another to take its place. Those, therefore, who wish not only to secure the ground already possessed, but to make further advancement, will cease this clamour against Fredericton as a place, and deal with magnifying the evils which are inseparable from the social state of men wherever they are found.

The Marsh Bridge Church will hold a Tea-Meeting in the basement story of their new building, Leinster street, on Wednesday evening next. The speakers and other arrangements will be announced immediately. The sister churches are affectionately invited to give their encouragement. Tickets may be obtained of the Ladies' Fair tables, also at the stores of J. Chaloner and F. A. Cosgrove. Proceeds in aid of the Building Fund.

We tender our sincere sympathies to our Brethren in the bereavements which he has experienced. Within two months he has lost four children by Diphtheria. The last, Joseph Rowe, aged nine years and five months, died on the 27th of August.

We have received from the manufacturers, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston.—The Companion for the Toilet—a neat and convenient case containing their very valuable toilet preparations, viz.—a bottle of Cologne, a bottle of Florida, the most delicious perfume in the world, a bottle of Oriental Tooth Wash; also, a bottle of Kallistone, the best cosmetic in existence. These preparations are not only useful and fulfil the recommendation made by the manufacturers, but they are all remarkable for a peculiar delicacy of perfume.

We have also received from the same chemist a package of their superior flavoring extracts, consisting of Lemon, Almond, Rose, Cinnamon, Vanilla and Nectarine. We are assured that these extracts are all free from deleterious oils and acids. It is of great importance that families should be able to obtain such articles pure. The only safety consists in dealing with men of known integrity.

The Companion for the Toilet, and these extracts, are to be obtained at all the Druggists, and from F. A. Cosgrove.

The "Alliance"—A Southern Paper says that the "Alliance" which lately arrived at Beaufort, N. C., from this port, had among her cargo a large supply of arms, ammunition, and other articles greatly in request in the South.

young converts. One of them has an uncommon aptitude for communicating his thoughts, and I cannot help feeling that he is called to do a great work. His language constantly is—"How amazing is the grace of God!"

Basin Mission.—The association of the Sgau and Pwo Karen churches in connection with this mission were held in February last. Mr. Van Meter in a letter dated March seventh reports that the Sgau Association was attended on the Sabbath by about 1,200 strangers. The proceedings were enlivened by an ordination. He writes: "The ordination of Da Bil, one of the most promising of the young preachers, pastor of the church with which the Association met, and a former pupil of Dr. Binney, occupied the greater part of the Sabbath, and was witnessed with great pleasure. Dr. Binney preached in the morning, and the ordaining exercises were in the afternoon. An episode in this service altogether unlooked for, was a response on the part of one of the deacons of the church, to the charge of Mr. Beecher, acknowledging in a very appropriate and happy manner the favor of God in giving them a pastor, and pledging the church to a faithful discharge of its obligations. The brethren said that the circumstances reminded them of scenes occasionally witnessed at home; and the impression felt by all was that it was a most suitable part of the exercises."

HENTHADA MISSION.—We take the following extracts from the Journal of Mr. Thomas the Karen Missionary at Henthada. "Dec. 26, 1860.—Kanogyee. I returned in a boat only two hours from Donabue, but O the moral change! Here the people are filled with joy to see me among them. Their theme is Christ and his kingdom. Two years ago, there was not a Christian here; now there are upwards of thirty. Some have come from other churches; but many of them are but "babes in Christ;" yet God has "perfected praise" out of their mouths. They conducted me more than a mile to see a village of heathen Karens who were favorably inclined. Here it was lightful to preach. The gospel seems to be truly the 'power of God' here."

Jan. 4, 1861.—At Brakote he found a church of 60 members and baptized two.

Jan. 12.—Kyungong. This place is in the general region of Kanoung, a region where God's grace has been manifested during the year in an unusual degree. The head man of this place, and a government officer, came to the court a year and a half since, when he visited the mission house while our normal school was in session. He was impressed with what he heard and saw. From that time he has been determined to be a Christian. I spoke of this man last year, remarked that I had placed an assistant, Oung-hau, here. The teacher has remained most of the time since. And now not only the head man, but the inhabitants of three houses seem sincere Christians.

This entire day has been spent in holding meetings for examining candidates and in performing the ordinances. Ten of the new converts have been baptized and about twenty of us set down to commemorate the dying love of Christ.

Jan. 13.—After I awoke this morning, I heard one after another of the many who slept in the same house, offering up their morning secret devotion. These prayers gave me reason to hope for a precious season in the early prayer meeting. Never did the 53d of Isaiah seem so precious, as while I was trying to unfold some of its deep, its boundless meaning, to this house full of young Christians. Then came the examination of candidates for baptism, which was most satisfactory. At noon we went a short distance into a grove, where we found a clear stream; (clear streams of water are scarce in higher or farther India.) Many of the heathen Karens were present, as well as candidates from other places; they lined the banks and perched upon trees, fallen across the stream. There, amid perfect silence, or silence broken only by the pronunciation of the baptismal formula and the singing of a psalm, as each one went into the water, I baptized ten converts, who, with four others, form the church in Too-wah. A more impressive baptismal scene I have never witnessed in any land.

PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.—We learn that three poor persons—one a hatter, another a charcoal-dealer, and the third a public letter-writer—had been lodged in prison on the charge of having distributed Protestant works, and defended Protestant doctrines at Alhama, Trigo, Luna, and Matamoras. It is added that the English at Granada were liberally providing for their wants. The Madrid journals of Aug. 6th publish a long address to the Queen from the Archbishop of Tarragona, in the name of himself and his suffragans, entreating Her Majesty to take measures for preventing the spread of what he calls the errors of Protestantism.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

LEISTNER ST. PIC-NIC.—The Pic-Nic of the Leinster Street and Marsh Bridge Sunday School was held last Wednesday on the grounds of Mr. Christie, near Rothney. The day was delightful; the attendance very numerous; and "rowdies," disgusted with the means taken for their entertainment, did not favor the company with their presence. This Pic-Nic is considered one of the most pleasant of the season.

COLONIAL CHANGES.—The London Times announces the following changes in the Colonial Department:—P. E. Wodehouse, late Governor of British Guiana, succeeds Sir George Grey, as Governor of Cape of Good Hope; the Hon. Francis Hincks goes from the Governorship of Barbadoes to that of British Guiana; the Hon. Arthur Gordon, son of the late Earl of Aberdeen succeeds the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton as Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick; Colgate Brown, late Governor of New Zealand, goes to Tasmania in the place of Sir Henry Young; Sir Dominic Daly relinquishes the Government of Prince Edward Island for that of South Australia.

CENTREMAN.—The "Borderer" says:—Mrs. Spence of the Parish of Botsford in this County, now in her 103rd year is well and retains possession of her mental and physical faculties, to a surprising degree for a lady of her age.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BURMAH.—Some time ago we noticed the remarkable emigration of ten thousand Shans into British Burmah. Previously to this, Mr. Bibby had been appointed as a missionary to this people, and he thinks a great many converts will be regarded as providential. Mr. Bibby will begin his mission at once. San Quaha who has visited this people, says the Shans are very anxious to have Christian teachers sent into their villages, and he thinks a great many converts will be gathered from among them. He says a great many understand Burmese well.

THE EXHIBITION.

A large and influential meeting of our citizens assembled in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of considering matters in reference to the Provincial Exhibition, and the representation of the Province at the London Exhibition in 1862. The resolutions passed at that meeting were:—That the Provincial Exhibition be held in London next year. The resolutions passed at that meeting were:—That the Provincial Exhibition be held in London next year. The resolutions passed at that meeting were:—That the Provincial Exhibition be held in London next year.

We have somewhere seen a statement that at the Exhibition in New York, some years since, New Brunswick was represented by a Box or Biscuit, and a BRAVER HAT, while other countries, with no better representation, were exhibited specimens of the manufactures, which reflected credit upon them, and showed them to be possessed of all that could make a country prosperous. There is no doubt but that we could have competed with the most happy and successful of these, but we had such apathy and indifference expressed, that a box of biscuit and a beaver hat stood alone as specimens of our industry and skill.

Notwithstanding, we say all honor to the man who sent that box of biscuit and that beaver hat, and we say all honor to the man who sent that box of biscuit and that beaver hat, and we say all honor to the man who sent that box of biscuit and that beaver hat.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously. The first resolution was moved by the Hon. Justice Ritchie, and seconded by Mr. Swift, the artist, and was unanimously adopted, viz:—Resolved.—As the opinion of this meeting that every exertion should be made to ensure a full and creditable representation of the Resources and Productions of the Province at the International Exhibition to be held in May, 1862.

The second Resolution was moved by Wm. Wright, Esq., and seconded by Charles N. Skinner, Esq., and is as follows:—Resolved.—That the Government fully appreciate the importance of having the various industrial interests of the Province duly represented at the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Sussex Vale, affording the best opportunity of making selections for the fair, and to render the exhibition a successful one, and a credit to the Province, it requires the zealous assistance and contributions of the Artists and Manufacturers of the City and County of St. John.

The third Resolution was moved by the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esq.:—Resolved.—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for presiding in the chair on this important occasion.

TEA MEETING AT FREDERICTON.—We learn from the "Reporter" that the Tea Meeting held last week in the New Free Will Baptist Chapel in that city was very numerously attended. Persons were present from every section of the country including large numbers from St. John. A goodly amount was realized towards defraying the cost of the building.

DR. PATTERSON.—Dr. Patterson of the Grammar School, has returned from a visit to Scotland. When in Glasgow the Doctor was elected a member of the Council of the University of that City, an honour which our Colonist has a right to feel proud of. The University of Glasgow is Dr. Patterson's Alma Mater.—(News.)

ARMY WORK.—The Woodstock Journal learns that the army form has made its appearance in the lower districts of Carleton County. The Gold Diggings at Lunenburg are again attracting attention, and newspapers are again giving fabulous accounts of their richness. Mr. Curward, who lately wrote a discouraging letter to the use of the Halifax journals, has, it seems, sold up some of his claims for £1,200, retaining

on this hill, when its heroic defenders saw nothing around, but the smoking ruin, or the barbarous Gaul, they stemmed the tide of destruction. Awakened from their slumbers by the cackling of the sacred geese, they hurled down these steps the barbarous and treacherous foe, and so saved their country.

Then another storm gathers round the apparently devoted city. From these hills the Romans of old saw with beating hearts, the Carthaginian hosts approaching across the Campagna, and encamping beside the Anio, but three miles away. What would have been the future history of the world had it been left to Carthage instead of Rome to influence its destinies? But the impending danger is mysteriously averted, and henceforth Rome enters upon a career of victory and without a rival. From this hour, however, the peculiar virtues of the Roman disappear and with them his liberties. The victories of the republic however glorious they appeared to be, ultimately destroyed her.

Brutus, Camillus and Scipio performed each his glorious part and disappeared. Marius and Scilla pass before us as actors on the stage, and by their deeds of cruelty and tyranny testify that Roman liberty is dead, and that the republic is no more. The power of Rome is irresistible over the foe, but luxury and anarchy render the condition of the Roman miserable or contemptible. The second act of the grand drama of Roman history is completed. The curtain as it rose exposed the corpse of the chaste Lucretia, it fell when ambition and licentiousness had so pervaded the people that there was no Lucretia to die, and no Brutus to avenge.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a Committee, the names of whose members we give below:—MR. A. MASTERS, MR. F. A. COSGROVE, MR. L. MCMANN, MR. G. N. ROBINSON, MR. M. LAWRENCE, MR. J. CHALONER, MR. N. S. DEMMILL, MR. J. R. CALHOUN, REV. G. MILLS—Moncton, Westmorland Co., REV. GEO. SEELY—Salisbury, Westmorland Co., REV. D. MCKEAY—Sackville, Westmorland Co., REV. T. CRAWLEY—St. John, REV. J. WALLACE—Carleton, REV. J. ROWE—St. Martin, Saint John County, REV. S. MARCH—St. George, Charlotte Co., REV. P. DUFFY—Hillsborough, Albert Co., REV. H. CHARLTON, Newcastle, G. I.

All letters on business to be addressed to Mr. A. Cosgrove, St. John, N. B.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 11, 1861.

Association.

The Western Association will meet at Keswick on Saturday 21st September.

The proprietors of the Union Line have kindly consented to convey delegates from St. John to Fredericton and back at one fare \$1.50.

The boats leave Indian Town at 9 o'clock A. M., every morning. At 6 P. M., Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats return at 7 o'clock A. M. every morning, at 6 P. M. Mondays and Wednesdays. No return tickets will be given on board. All who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the above arrangements must apply to Mr. F. A. Cosgrove, 75 Prince William Street.

Visitors from the Northern Associations can also obtain Railway tickets to and from St. John at one fare on producing a certificate from their ministers.

The brethren at Fredericton will doubtless make arrangements to carry the delegates forward from Fredericton to Keswick.

Our College.

We confidently expect that before many years a union of these Lower provinces will be effected. Such a union would not only gratify a laudable ambition to fill a larger place in the world's eye, but would also conduce to our material advancement. In view of the dissolution of old ties in the adjoining republic, a closer union of these provinces may yet become a matter of absolute necessity.

Meanwhile the various religious bodies have been preparing educational institutions which will admirably serve the purposes of coming generations in these to be united provinces. The Episcopalians have in Windsor a college which merits and receives their support. The Methodists have in Sackville a seminary which is an honor to that body, and which before many years will grow into a college. The Baptists have in Wolfville an institution which has accomplished great good, and is rapidly increasing in efficiency. The Presbyterians will be obliged to imitate the example of others, and may perhaps establish in our own city an institution which will rival its elder sisters in diffusing the blessings of education. The Catholics in their own way will train the minds of their youth.

Each of these denominations has or will have a college, not only for the education of young ministers, but also to afford to those entrusted to their care, those intellectual advantages which will fit them for success in life. The time has

arrived when the stupid or the ignorant must become the tools or the instruments of abler minds. Those who neglect the advantages which education affords have no right to complain if their claims for notice or position are regarded with disdain.

Acadia College is the common property of the Baptists of these lower provinces. When government aid to this institution was no longer asked for, the Baptists of this province agreed to do their share towards its maintenance. From this agreement they cannot retire without sin and dishonor. For our neglect of the advantages which education affords we have already suffered sufficiently as a civil community and as a religious denomination. It is to be hoped that hereafter we will be fully mindful of our interests and our duty.

The Baptists of this province have confidence in Acadia College, in its governors, and in its professors. Except an insignificant few whose minds cannot comprehend the necessity of education, or the nature of a college, or here and there one who is anxious to avoid payment of a just debt, by reference to unfortunate financial operations in the past, all acknowledge the obligation due to Acadia and the necessity of placing this institution on a firm foundation.

Acadia College was never in so hopeful a condition as now. It has begun the term with over thirty students, and with three professors. The chairs of Moral Philosophy, classical Literature, and Mathematics are now filled, and before many months we shall have Dr. Pryor as Professor of Metaphysics and Belles Lettres. This institution has passed through much peril; again and again its warmest friends have almost despaired, but it has lived, and has worked its way into the hearts of the Baptists of Nova Scotia. It is endeared by the strong affection of thousands, and it has won this position by what it has accomplished for the denomination.

We have only to fulfil our engagements to this institution to render it second in efficiency to none in British America. As these provinces become connected more and more closely, anything like sectional jealousies will depart, and we will all applaud the wisdom of those who at so little cost to our part afforded to us the educational advantages of such an institution.

Northern Disasters.

When the American rebellion first broke out the sympathies of the people of the provinces were unmistakably with the defenders of the Union. If our feelings have grown somewhat cold it is not because we have come to believe that the cause of the South is just, but because the conduct of the North towards England and British America has been at once insulting and silly. The speech of Cassius M. Clay, the antecedents of Mr. Seward, and the state papers which have emanated from him, together with the outrageous tone of the Northern press, religious as well as secular, have chilled the sympathies of many who were at first warm friends of the North. But now that recent disasters have somewhat subdued the pride of our Northern friends, and caused them to adopt a more reasonable tone it is to be expected that our sympathies will once more be in harmony with our convictions.

It is gratifying to notice that the New Brunswick press has indulged in no meriment over the recent Northern disasters. The only two papers in the province which exhibit Southern sympathies, have not been guilty of the meanness of making sport of events which have caused agonies of shame and mortification to millions. The people of New Brunswick can take no pleasure in viewing these sad results of mismanagement or inexperience, and we are very loth to regard the defeat of Northern armies as the effect of mere cowardice. The soldiers who ran panic stricken from Bull Run were not French or Russian or Spaniards, but the same breed with ourselves; they were Irish and Scotch, and the descendants of English Puritans, all members of a family whose energy and valor have long ceased to be in question. We necessarily participate in any disgrace which attaches to them. We have no doubt that the laurels lost will be regained, and that the warriors of the North will prove to the world that they are genuine members of the noblest stock from which they and we have sprung.—Whatever may be the ultimate result the North will not court misfortune by lack of spirit or valor.

What have we to Expect from the South.

It is very natural that the loyal inhabitants of this Province should regard with indignation the causeless wrath of the Northern States against the mother country, and also that we should treat with ridicule and contempt those threats of the annexation or conquest of British America which have been freely made. It is also natural for us to believe that the Southern States have as good a right to rebel against the Union, as the thirteen colonies had to cast off the authority of Britain. Still so far as we can learn the sympathies of the people of this Province are mainly with the North. We regard secession as an inexcusable resistance to rightful authority, and in order to maintain an institution fraught with danger to the peace of the world, and the foulest blot on our modern civilization. Neither the bragadoes nor the irritability of the North can cause us to forget that in the present contest it is the assessor of the claims of order and liberty.

Those who do sympathize with the South are influenced entirely by the idea that its success would be of material benefit to British America, not only by weakening a mighty and trading republic, but also by opening to our trade a vast section of country hitherto closed against us. But a Northern Republic obliged by its proximity to a powerful antagonist to maintain a large standing army would be a more dangerous neighbour than an unarmed Union in which the feelings and interests of one half of the States would oppose any connection with these Provinces. The Union once severed we shall be obliged in self defence to maintain a large standing army, and to be ever on the guard against a powerful and selfish neighbor, eager by the acquisition of new territory to recompense itself for the loss of the South.

Dreams of wealth to be derived from Southern trade will never be realized, our trade with the United States was continually increas-

ing. It was enriching Canada and Nova Scotia,—we too were sharing largely in its advantages. The restrictions which existed would gradually be removed, and even under the American protective system, mutual wants would cause increasing intercourse, and exchange of productions. Should the South succeed in maintaining its independence, in what respects will we be the gainers? Before its independence is secured, Europe will cease to need Southern cotton. The West India Islands, Egypt, India, China, will not only provide cotton for the world but the trade will have been diverted to those countries, and it will be as difficult to bring it back into its old channel, as it is now to create a new one. An independent South will be to us of about as much value as an independent Mexico. Disunion will prove disastrous to both sections, and we, instead of having a powerful and wealthy republic to enrich us by its trade, will have two countries deprived of the wealth which each had previously poured into the lap of the other,—and obliged by the necessity of maintaining armies and staves to impose restrictions on trade.