

# THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

possession of "gentle blood" is a passport to high places, it is very often referred to as a matter of note, as indicating safety and respectability. "His mother was a daughter of a clergyman."

We will venture the opinion that three-fourths of the great men of this nation are not over two degrees removed from clergymen's families, or from families strictly religious. When it can be said of a man or woman, that the father or grandfather was a clergyman, there is a feeling within us of a certain elevation of character, a kind of guaranty of respectability of blood, of purity and integrity.

We need not ask if the history of any other hundred families, taken as they come, of renowned generals, of great statesmen, of successful merchants, of splendid orators, eminent physicians and lawyers, can give another hundred men and women to occupy positions as respectable as their own. Never, nor is there any approach to it.

## THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a committee, the names of whose members we give below.

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## Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 24, 1861.

The New Brunswick Baptist and Visitor seems to take much comfort from the proceedings of the late Association, although we cannot see what advantage it can derive from the course it is now pursuing. If we mistake the spirit which prompted the scene at the close of the session, the error is one of which no Christian man need be ashamed, and to which every Christian is liable. We acknowledge that during the session, regard for the interests of the denomination led us to consider the welfare of the "Watchman" as of secondary importance. We acknowledge also that we strove to prevent discussions, which, without benefitting either newspaper, would have resulted in alienations and heartburnings. We furthermore acknowledge that we accepted the proffer of friendship at the close of the session, in perfectly good faith; that we regarded it as a pledge that henceforth unseemly controversies in the papers would cease. All rejoiced at an incident, affecting in itself, and becoming the professed ending and character of those most deeply interested. Not for our right arm would we have broken a treaty of smity, which we considered to have been ratified in public, and with the solemnities of religion.

Will our readers believe that after all the display of emotion, etc., the very next number of the N.B.B. & C. V., contains the following complimentary reference to ourself and friends—

"I must first of all compliment its Editor upon its improved condition. You have performed a work which, I am sure, deserves the admiration and gratitude of all who are blessed with its repeated visits from week to week. Though the "Watchman" sits in high places, it is not on its own elevated dais, yet it must survive the fury of the storm, and receive the cheering welcome and hearty God-speed from its well-pleased, and long-tried patrons. When they have run their opposing round, and their consciences have been stung to madness by their odious course, they will learn, like warlike beasts, that to be still is a pleasing luxury. The Visitor's Christian element is its vitality. All that bears the image of Christ must rise high and grand above the swelling billows. What all that is without it must sink into the depths, and be lost in silence, and forgot.—That Gospel which the Christian Visitor has ever so faithfully defended, now, in its trying hour, sheds a cheering ray upon the night which threatens to shroud it, and assures its anxious friends that the glowing morning cometh. But, Mr. Editor, your numerous readers will be expecting some English news from me, rather than a long essay on the Christian Visitor. So I proceed to a solution, and hope it may be gratifying."

The following from the editorial will be read with astonishment by all.

"On the motion to appoint the usual committee on periodicals, there arose a good deal of discussion. The proprietors and patrons of the "Watchman" were anxious, for some reason, to avoid all discussion, and there was therefore no effort on their part to obtain an expression in its favor.

"The Editors and proprietors of the "Visitor," on the other hand, were there, and challenged the fullest enquiry, and the most thorough investigation of all charges which had been preferred against the course which they had pursued in relation to the "Christian Visitor," as the organ of the Associated Churches."

"But the motion to prevent discussion prevailed, and therefore so far as the action of the Association is concerned, the "Baptist and Visitor" stands perfectly acquitted. No effort was made to introduce the "Watchman" to the patronage and support of the churches.

On motion of Rev. S. Robinson a Committee was appointed to investigate certain statements made in the fifth number of the "Christian Watchman" reflecting upon the original transfer of the "Visitor," and the obligations of its Senior Editor. This Committee was composed of a large number of judicious brethren, who devoted the whole of Saturday to a most thorough investigation of the case. Witnesses on both sides were examined, and the conditions of the original transfer, and the mode and extent of fulfillment, all passed in review. Had the case been in the hands of a legal tribunal, it could not have

been more thoroughly sifted. The result was an unanimous verdict in favour of the Senior Editor of the "Visitor," and a complete vindication of his financial integrity in regard to the conditions of transfer.

As the report of the Committee of Investigation recognized the regrets of the Rev. E. B. DeMill, that these statements had been made in the "Watchman," Rev. I. E. Bill extended to him his hand, which was cordially received. But little was said, but all hearts were stirred to their inner depths. There was a general prostration of spirit before God, and tears flowed freely from many eyes. It seemed like a fresh commingling of religious sympathy, and a new baptism from the Mercy Sea. The Moderator proposed that the two Editors should give vent to the devotional feeling of the weeping assembly in words of prayer before the Mercy Seat. They did so. It was an awfully solemn moment, and as the Saviour passed by in love He seemed to whisper, "Forgive one another in love as God for Christ's sake has forgiven you."

We leave the above to the careful perusal of our readers, as we think another controversy is not demanded by the interests of the denomination. The moderate course pursued by us at the association, will not be departed from. When any three members, of the large number of judicious brethren, who composed the Committee, endorse Mr. Bill's version of their report, it will be time for us to notice his rendering of its contents. We beg leave, however, to state that it was the understanding that the claims of the original committee are still valid. In reference to the following statement.

"As the report of the committee of Investigation recognized the regrets of the Rev. E. B. DeMill, that these statements had been made in the Watchman, Rev. I. E. Bill extended to him his hand; we beg leave to state that the committee recognized no regrets on our part for the statements in question. We have yet to learn that they were in any respect erroneous, and we have yet to express regret for having made them. We did indeed express regret that the controversy had taken place, especially that we had made any reply to the "appeals." We expressed no other regret, and the committee recognized no other. We have a verbatim report of the proceedings before the committee, which we shall publish if necessary. Meanwhile we shall not be again led into controversy, and are quite willing to allow to the Rev. I. E. Bill the last word.

## Our "Unfortunate" University.

The inhabitants of this province can cherish but little pride in the New Brunswick University. Its title is grand, its pretensions sublime, its history amusing, its operations ridiculous. A few years ago a President was wanting; a Professor whose merits have recently been brought to light, was overlooked, and a gentleman from Nova Scotia was appointed to the Presidency. For a series of years a professor, since discovered to be incompetent filled an important office, and the merits of a young gentleman admirably qualified for that situation, were unknown to the world. By and by the boys of the college became tired of their President, and he is obliged to resign. The Professor above alluded to is discovered to be incompetent and he is pensioned off. Two vacancies thus occur. The managers of the University discover extraordinary attainments, talent and energy in him whom they had formerly slighted, and elevate him to the Presidency, and they also discover that a young gentleman of Fredericton is just the man to teach Latin, Greek, Moral Philosophy, and Metaphysics. An application comes from a gentleman who had passed his life in literary pursuits, a man of learning, experience in teaching, and well acquainted with our condition and wants. But his claims receive but slight consideration. Before he applied at all it was pretty well understood that the right man had been discovered.

It seems to us that the Senate of the New Brunswick University has acted rather like a capricious and ancient madman as a body of learned men, to whom has been committed an important trust. We can perceive in the various appointments and dismissals the prevalence of influences which a college Senate could dispense with, and which in reality have weakened confidence in the University, and won for it the unenviable title of "unfortunate." The sudden elevation of Dr. Hes, his sudden dismissal, the sudden retirement of a professor, the sudden appearance of long neglected worth in the present President, the sudden discovery of an accomplished classic, metaphysician and moral philosopher, combined in the person of the Private Secretary of the Governor, the convenient blindness to the claims of all candidates but the favored one, resemble rather the incidents of a modern romance than the transactions of a body of men popularly supposed to be learned and acting under a sense of individual responsibility.

It would be amusing to notice the various influences which have elevated or degraded college officers. We fancy that we can perceive how one gentleman gained the presidential chair, also how he lost it. We can all trace the causes of the sudden discovery of talent and worth in other gentlemen whose merits had hitherto remained in obscurity.

A University Senate should not allow the institution of learning which they govern to win the epithet of "unfortunate." Our Senate with abundant means at its command should command respect and confidence. Have they done so?

Unfortunatly the only class of men in the country who have enjoyed the advantages of a College Education are excluded from this responsible body, consequently it is composed of men, honest, well meaning, but ignorant of the nature, or uses of the institution which they are expected to govern; incapable of devising a system of education suited to the condition and necessities of the country, incapable also of detecting the imperfection of a professor, or of deciding on the merits of rival candidates for office; almost compelled to submit their own judgements to the control of those who pretend to scholarship, or who are in reality their superiors in education, or whose official position seems to confer a right to influence or control.

We hope that we do these gentlemen no injustice but we cannot resist the conviction, that a college Senate should be largely composed of men who have enjoyed the advantages of a College

Education, and that without these advantages, neither honesty of purpose nor zeal for the interests of a University will prevent them from being unduly influenced by outside pressure, or by the wishes of those whom they regard as competent to judge.

But we protest against the idea that any man, because he holds a certain official position, or is supposed to possess certain qualifications, should influence the judgement of our University Senate. If members of the Senate cannot judge for themselves independently, and impartially, the management of their institution should be placed in the hands of those who can, but let us know on whom devolves the responsibility.

We do not write with any passion whatever. Dr. Pryor need not bitterly regret the rejection of his application. He is no more an adventurer. He is already in the receipt of a considerably larger income than he would be diminished by his present title would not be diminished by the conscientious fulfilment of the office of Professor of Latin, Greek, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, and the situation does not bring so much of honor and influence that he need mourn over the loss. So far as regards the Baptist denomination it is well for them that they have obtained a glance at the internal machinery of the University. They will now proceed to support more vigorously than ever that Institution which enjoys their respect and confidence.

The Colonial Presbyterian really deserves credit for its fidelity to our "unfortunate" University. With a tenderness, a softitude and a hopefulness truly maternal, it has watched over the sickly and troublesome babe, and has anticipated the hour when it should rival universities of older date, and perhaps be a solace to its own declining years. Such an exhibition of the maternal instinct so beautiful and so touching, will not go un-warded, and the Colonial Presbyterian will at least enjoy an approving conscience.

The Watchman is taken to task for its strictures on the recent appointments in the University. The Colonial Presbyterian has, we think failed to perceive the point of our remarks. The Watchman did not allege that Dr. Pryor was rejected simply because he was a Baptist, mainly through the influence of the shadow of the throne. The Presbyterian should have noticed the following, "We do not complain that Dr. Pryor was rejected after an honest consideration of his claims, but that he would have been denied an impartial judgment, had his qualifications been even higher than they are. The appointment we have every reason to believe was virtually made months ago, and under circumstances which would have insured the rejection of any other than the favored candidate." We also intimated that the perception of the senate had been diminished by the shadow of the throne.

We do not deny that Dr. Pryor was rejected simply because he was a Baptist, but our language plainly implied the belief that if he had been a Free Will Baptist, a Catholic, or even a Presbyterian, his application would under the peculiar circumstances, have been in vain. While all have reason to complain of the mode in which the recent appointment was made, the Baptists do not feel especially aggrieved. Dr. Pryor had no access to the "divinity" which doth hedge a king; he could present as qualifications for the professorship, only scholarship, experience, moral worth and acquaintance with our educational wants. We have no available man in the denomination, so well qualified for the situation for which he applied. Was it unreasonable to expect a fair consideration of his application? or is it improper, for us now to express the assurance "that should any vacancies occur in the University no Baptist need apply?" The mysterious influence which apparently ensures success is not at our command and never will be, and it is no satisfaction for us to be assured that the Senate cannot plead the poor excuse of denominational prejudice for the mode in which Dr. Pryor's application was treated.

The editor of the Colonial Presbyterian makes several unnecessary affirmations. Will he of his own personal knowledge affirm that any very earnest inquiries for the best men to fill the vacant offices were made after it was announced that the Campbell was coming? Will he affirm that the Senate was left to its own unbiased judgment in making the appointments. Will he also affirm that the Senate was in a position to pay to the claim of Dr. Pryor the same consideration as was given to the claims of the Governor's private Secretary, and actually did so. Was there no understanding some months ago that the right man had been discovered. We shall with pleasure listen to the ample details which the Colonial Presbyterian is prepared to furnish on these points. Will he also inform us in what respects Dr. Pryor was proved to be inferior.

But the Colonial Presbyterian and the Watchman do not differ so widely as the former seems to suppose. We presume from the language of the Presbyterian, that we agree in our estimate of the qualifications of the Senate for its important and responsible duties.

The Senate is composed of men who, however highly gifted by nature, have never enjoyed the advantages of a College education, and consequently are scarcely adequate to the discharge of the duties of their position. We both also agree in feeling a pity for men placed in such a situation, with such imperfect knowledge of the duties which devolve upon them. We also agree in that His Excellency has testified to the attainments of Mr. Campbell, that "with an acquaintance with university education and general scholarship not to be mentioned on the same day with some newspaper critics," he has exercised an influence in the appointment of Mr. Campbell.

But when the Colonial Presbyterian intimates that the Governor is justified in using his great influence in behalf of his personal friends he begs leave to differ from him. The Senate may indeed be incapable of deciding as to the merits of candidates for the offices in the University. Nevertheless the responsibility rests with them. We had rather that the "shadow" should not become substance. We cannot entrust our University to the care of any but those who are absolutely responsible for its management.

The Presbyterian may call the self respect of a great Denomination, "sectarian jealousy," or "solitary prejudice," or even "vulgar prejudice,"

They will wearily listen to these hard words, and take their own course. That course is plain, for very fortunately they have a college of their own. They have now but a single feeling, and that is to support their own Institution.

The Presbyterian may deprecate any absurd feeling about a native birth or recommend New Brunswickers to confine themselves to the lumber business but others will still prefer natives to strangers for their claims are equal, and if superior, still more so. We do not believe that the ignorance among us is so dense as our contemporary supposes. When we look up to that eloquent judge who adorns the Senate, we may be pardoned if we think that we have a hero who follow him afar off, and who like him, might be fitted to adorn a national University. And he, who has done so much for the University, will surely appreciate the feelings of a fellow countryman; or at least excuse his presumption, even while he rejects his claim.

The following is about as near to the truth as the Freeman can get:

"It may amuse our readers to watch some of the plans adopted for influencing the action of the Government while in the throes of this protracted labour of reorganization. The Christian Watchman, which was started for the purpose of making its religion a political weapon, and is said to owe its existence mainly to the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Steves, who now holds the office of Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, and whose zeal in what the Watchman would call the cause of the Baptists, no doubt increases probably as he finds their political sympathy likely to be useful or necessary to him. It was said that he was to be displaced, and that a Methodist was to get his office, and the Watchman discovered in the rejection of a Dr. Pryor who was an applicant for the chair of classics in the University, a pretext for making an effort to excite among the Baptists jealousy of the Methodists, and at the same time of bringing a pressure to bear on the Government, that may compel them, even if Mr. Steves be removed, to give his place to another Baptist. Sympathy for Dr. Pryor seems to have really had little to do with the article in which his name is used so freely."

We were really not aware that the existence of the Watchman was due to the Hon. Mr. Steves. Nor that that gentleman was to be displaced—nor that a Methodist was to get his office—nor have we any anxiety in case Hon. Mr. Steves be removed, that a Baptist gets his place—nor are we making an effort to excite among the Baptists jealousy of the Methodists. Were the Government to put in an Irish Roman Catholic, we should not find fault, provided he possessed the proper qualifications, nor seek to excite the jealousy either of the native born or of Protestants. We certainly are not influenced by sympathy for "Dr. Pryor," who can afford to dispense with our sympathies. We are influenced by regard for our rights as Baptists, and as men, and also by a tender sympathy for the "unfortunate" University.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Lie-Nie of the Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School, takes place on the 1st of August. We recommend our city friends who feel an interest in Sabbath Schools, and who wish to spend a day in the country in the most agreeable and pleasant manner, to attend. No efforts, we are sure, will be wanting to make this picnic one of the best of the season.

The names of new subscribers have come in so fast that we are compelled to get up a new set of directing books. Should any errors in the address of our patrons occur, or the paper not be received by them, they will please drop us a line, so that the proper corrections may be made by our book-keeper.

Rev. Dr. McKean, has removed from Sackville, N. B., to Little Falls, Cumberland Co., N. S. All letters and papers to him should be so addressed.

Home Missionary Board.  
We now insert a corrected Report of the Committee to appoint the Officers of this Society.—(Ed.)

The committee to nominate officers for the N. B. B. and Home Missionary Society, submit the following report:

PRESIDENT—Rev. S. Robinson.  
VICE PRESIDENTS—Rev. S. A. D. Thompson, Dr. Crandall, C. Spurdin, D. D., J. A. Newcomb, T. W. Crawley, A. M., I. E. Bill, A. Smith, J. C. Hard, M. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Rev. E. C. Cady.  
RECORDING SECRETARY—J. E. Masters.  
TREASURER—Hon. A. McL. Seely.  
AUDITOR—Hon. W. B. Kinnear.  
EXECUTIVE BOARD—Messrs F. A. Conrove, M. Lawrence, J. H. Harding, Geo. N. Robinson, Edward Berteaux, J. May, J. Titus, C. D. Everett, J. Fisher, A. Sims, A. W. Masters, Geo. A. Garrison, John Smith, J. Christopher, T. McHenry. W. A. COLEMAN, Chairman.

DEAR WATCHMAN.—After attending with the deepest solicitude, the late session of the association at St. Martins, I confess I waited with some curiosity to see your report; and now having read and re-read your editorial together with the memorandum of the proceedings of that body, I can only say I am surprised at, not the truthfulness of your statements, but the life like picture given of the spirit and transactions of that meeting.

The kindness of the great head of the Church on that occasion, in removing difficulties, thus harmonizing jarring elements, cannot be soon forgotten. The peaceful character of the report referred to, will, I doubt not, contribute much to the increase of the good feeling expressed at the close of an arduous struggle to sustain the union of the body, and the good sense of the brethren generally, will, I presume, be seen in striving to heal all dissensions by carefully avoiding all irritating references to the past and in earnestly endeavoring to promote the happiness of each, and the best interests of all, remembering that a wide field is open for united christian effort, and that "united we stand divided we fall."

Yours &c. SMOKS.  
St. Martins July 20 1861.

For the Christian Watchman.  
The Claims of the Young.

The youth of the country have a natural claim upon their parents for that measure of education which will prepare them to act the part of good

and useful citizens, and which the parent is able to give.

This obligation devolves upon the parent, to whom the child naturally looks for its fulfillment. In what manner the required instruction should be supplied, whether by state appropriation, by assessment on property, or at the expense of the parent himself, it is for him to arrange with his fellow citizens, but the child claims an education at the hand of his parent, and that justly, for he has no other natural guardian, and the relationship subsisting between them involves this obligation.

The child depends on the parent for food and clothing, the latter acknowledges the obligation to supply these wants. But if the wants of the body ought to be satisfied, why not the wants of the mind? If the cravings of appetite are to be appeased, why not the cravings of the intellect? If the man would be severely condemned, who, having the means, withheld food from his starving children, what shall be said of the man, who, with ample means at his disposal, starves the minds of his offspring, and stunts their intellectual growth by withholding from them the aliment they need?

But besides this rightful claim, arising from the very relation existing between them, there is another ground on which the claim may be preferred. Children often contribute by their labor to increase the wealth of the family, and may therefore as a matter of right ask that a portion of that wealth be expended on their education.

Habits of industry are excellent, and when formed early become invaluable in their bearing upon the future character. Children in this country are trained to labour, and wisely so, for occupation is a source of happiness, and one most effectual safeguard against temptation.

But if a family of children has been thus wisely taught to contribute to the wealth of the world, have they not a claim upon the distribution of that wealth, may they not justly ask that some portion of it be expended in fitting them to take a creditable part in the duties and business of life? Having toiled to contribute something to the accumulated stock, shall they only recompense they receive be a subsistence for the present, and the prospect of a portion at some future and indefinite time?

May they not justly claim, that their minds be cultivated? They have actually paid the price of it in morning toils, in noonday labours, in tending cattle, in ploughing land, in sowing seed, in harrowing and hay making, in fencing and ditching, in churning and dairy work, in spinning and weaving, in household work and family duties. They have earned more than their board and clothing, they have earned their wages, and these wages would be most beneficially expended in more schooling; opportunities of mental improvement should be the recompense of their toil. Had a labourer been hired, his wages must have been paid, if therefore the lads and lassies have done the work of the hired servant, it is not too much to ask that they receive, not as a favour but a right, some recompense beyond the day's subsistence. And in what more valuable shape can they receive it, than in that of a good mental training?

P. S. The Editor of the Baptist and Visitor will oblige by copying the above.

For the Christian Watchman.  
A TRIP TO TORONTO.  
THINGS SEEN AND UNSEEN.  
NO. 2.

Is not Portland the "Forest City" of Maine? If it is not it deserves at least the title of the "City of elm trees." Thanks to the speed of our good steamer we were enabled to catch it quietly sleeping under the shade of its luxuriant groves and a very pleasant prospect it presents with the placid waters which nearly surround it beating gently to the rattle of the foliage, and the numerous little islands, in their rich green regimentals, keeping silent guard over it. After seeing our trunks safely deposited at the depot, and learning that the first train would not leave for the West for several hours, we found our way to the observatory which is finely situated in the highest part of the town and commands a magnificent view, not only of the city and its immediate surroundings, but also of a large extent of the picturesque country around. Arriving at the top of the tower just before sunrise with ample time at our disposal, we did not fail of a large reward for our climbing. In addition to the new peaceful city with its fine buildings and flower trees, the ocean opening out in front with here and there a sail, as far out as the telescope can reach, and the clusters of lovely villages away in the direction of Bath, with the long vistas of water between just beginning to glisten under the rising sun, the tall spires of two or three little towns, not usually visible, loom up in consequence of the fine mirage far away in the west, while to the northward, not the least attraction of the scene, rise the rugged and romantic peaks of the White Mountains, revealing in spots destitute of verdure, their chalky sides; Mr. Washington, snow mantled in simple majesty overtopping the whole. We venture to advise any reader who may happen to visit Portland to get admission to the observatory at sunrise. To any son of Acadia, accustomed to climb up to the old cupola and feast his eyes on the diversified beauties which surround "the land of the Acadian farmer," the prospect can scarcely fail to awaken many delightful reminiscences.

We did not stay long enough in Portland after it became astir to learn much of its business habits. We heard some eager inquirers after a corps of volunteers, who, it seems were expected by the steamer from Eastport. Some half dozen or so did come on board at that gloomy little town, who we presume were bound for the seat of war, of course we were sufficiently interested to scrutinize their appearance and actions somewhat closely. Neither the aspect nor the bearing of the men, begging their pardon, were, it seemed to us, those of men going forth under the influence of a Spartan patriotism to lay down their lives for their country. We could detect nothing of that calm determination which we should expect in those who, having counted the cost—were going forth under a deliberate conviction of the holiness of the cause, to maintain the constitution of their country or perish in the attempt. On the contrary there seemed a manifest effort at a soldierly bravado, an assumed reser-

tness, too transparent to prevent us seeing below the surface. The soldier, above all men, if such a state of mind can leave a man a soldier, should be a thoughtful, serious man, constantly prepared for a personal encounter with the grim tyrant who sooner or later will subdue us all, and we could not but feel a little sad to observe so manifest a lack of all those traits in persons going on such an errand. Our sympathies, however, were sensibly relieved by the reflection that, judging from the past history of the American struggle, there seemed pretty good ground to hope for the safe return of some of the number at least.

Well here we are at last; comfortably stowed away in a passenger car and gliding along at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour. How the pulse quickens and the flagging spirits mount as we listen to the quick tramp of our steels, and see trees, houses, farms, brooks, go whizzing past us. How we would like to go just a little faster, and to that end we could be installed engineer for a few moments. True we are taking a pretty snug jog, but it seems nothing to what we might do. What if the excited leader should bound off the track, I would only vary the interest of the race a little. Who stops to think of danger under the excitement of a swift motion. Now we can understand how, after all, those young men were speaking of may make pretty good soldiers. The boom of cannon, the crack of rifles, the shouts and groans, and prayers, and curses, will supply the excitement that will quickly banish the cold spectre of death, and the sad spectacle of sorrowing friends, and loved ones bereft and disconsolate.

If we could gaze on the uneven peaks of the White Mountains in the dim distance with admiration, our interest in the view was by no means lessened when we found ourselves traversing at railroad speed, the cliffs made by the rushing streams at their bases. During the whole afternoon we gazed in rapture as mountain after mountain, and hill after hill came rushing past, now a high cliff shutting out the view, again a fearful precipice almost toppling over us as it whirled by, and anon a broad range of lofty hills opening out before us and constantly assuming new shapes and combinations as we glided along by the green banks of a pebbly, roaring rivulet. The chief hindrance to our enjoyment was the difficulty of being on both sides of the carriage at the same time, as it would not linger for our indulgence. But at length the eye tired, not of the scene, but of looking at it, and we were glad, as the curtains of night were drawn around, to secure a berth in the sleeping car. We did not awake till the sun was shining brightly next morning and found ourselves within a few miles of Montreal. Of course we can say nothing of the long range of country passed over in the night. In looking out we found ourselves passing over a strolling, level country, with green fields and pleasant cottages, pleasant that is, in the distance, for French cottages do not often improve under a close scrutiny. Some of them were tolerably neat however, but most were but too close counterparts of those seen in some parts of our own province, with the herd of swine jealously guarding against the slightest indication of green in the foil-ward. A few—of course we could not be positive as to the nationality of the indwellers, were surrounded by pleasant ornamented grounds, while in every pasture was to be seen the inevitable sleek little village. We passed through two or three little villages delightfully situated on the banks of a winding river which glides northward into the St. Lawrence. The whole country for a considerable distance on both sides of Montreal is level and generally pleasant enough, though without anything particularly attractive in the scenery. We wonder if this cannot be taken as the case cropping of a national characteristic in the case and pleasure loving French—this peninsula for a low level country on the margins of some river or sea. Who ever found a French village on the side of a mountain or at a distance from the sea, or in any place which it would cost much effort to approach or to live in? We did not enter Montreal. The city situated on low ground and half enveloped in the smoke of its engines and chimneys, offered nothing sufficiently attractive to overcome our repugnance to the hazy walk which we would have to take in order to get any view of it before the train would start again. So we spent our two hours in taking a leisurely survey of the great Victoria bridge, which is quite near the depot. It is certainly a mammoth structure. We were not allowed to enter it, so we had to depend on a sideling view for our impression of its length and proportions. A vivid recollection too of the length of time it took the train to thunder through the pithy darkness helped our conceptions very materially.

The same remarks we have made in reference to the country around Montreal will to a great extent give our impressions of it along most of the route to Toronto. The journey by rail presents little of the varied or picturesque to the eye of the traveller. Level fields of corn, pass and other vegetables, grain fields and meadows succeed to each other. Once in a while indeed where the St. Lawrence is opened out, a pleasant picture greets the eye, in the villages and luxuriant groves on its sloping banks, with perhaps a steambot sailing between. After opening out the head waters of Lake Ontario, the scenery becomes somewhat interesting, still the broad, smooth expanse of water with here and there a low island, can hardly compensate to an Albertonian for the absence of lofty hills and fierce tides.

Here we are at length in Toronto, eleven o'clock at night. We have been recommended to the "American House," but with our usual dilatoriness we miss the omnibus, and the cab driver on whom we stumble, and whose looks we don't like over well, presuming on our ignorance of our whereabouts, drives us to some other establishment. We act on our suspicions so far as to ascertain the fact before we suffer our trunks to be taken down. The surly looking fellow mutters that this house is "just the same price," and complies, with no very good grace, with our demand to be taken to the spot for which we engaged him. At length we find ourself comfortably established in the city of Toronto. Our impressions of it, providing we have any worth giving, must be reserved for another mail. ALBERTUS.

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