

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

appointed our expectations of a law to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors, still we are not discouraged, and would recommend to all the churches of this Association the importance of persevering, till their hopes and expectations are crowned with the full measure of success. And while we rejoice in all that has been done by moral suasion, yet we are convinced that nothing short of a stringent prohibitory law, can ever rid our country of this direful scourge—Intemperance."

G. F. MILES, Chairman.
The Committee on Sabbath Schools report, that owing to the imperfect statistics furnished by many of the churches, and in some instances the entire absence of any statistical information whatever, they are enabled to give an accurate report on the state of Sabbath Schools connected with our denomination, but hope that in future churches will be more careful to give a full and complete report, relative to all departments of Sabbath Schools, in order that the denomination may annually know whether these agencies of the church of God are in a healthy or unhealthy condition. Fourteen churches have not given any statistical information relative to their Sabbath Schools; but a few of these have reported Sabbath Schools in connection with their churches, two or three of which are said to be in a prosperous state. The following is a specimen of the information gathered from the reports of Sabbath Schools having 25 Superintendents, 411 Teachers, 1832 Scholars, and 19 Libraries containing 4690 volumes. Only two Sabbath Schools report the distribution of tracts; 109 papers, and 4500 pages of tracts; the other has distributed 1900 papers and 5000 pages of tracts. One school also reports as having expended \$418. Your committee feel that churches must be aware of the vast importance of training up the young in the institutions of the Sabbath School, as the most efficient one for accomplishing that purpose. Finally your committee would recommend for the use of our Sabbath Schools, the "Sabbath School Bell" and the "Young Reaper," a monthly Baptist paper, and trust that at the next Session of the Association we may notice a large increase in the number of our Sabbath Schools, and hence a deeper interest in this institution of God.

R. LENT, Chairman.
Moved by Brother F. A. Cosgrove,
"Whereas the majority of the members of the Union Board are also members of the Home Mission Board,
And whereas the duties of both can be more thoroughly carried on, and the great object we have in view be more surely attained by unity of action, therefore
Resolved,—That the business of the Union Society be placed under the control of the Home Mission Board, and that Solomon Harsey Esq., be added to that Board.
Carried Unanimously.
The Committee on Home Missions report
"That the Home Mission operations are in a healthy condition, and that the Society has now 20 labourers in the field, the result of which will not be fully known until the great day of account. And when we remember the author of this Mission, who said "Go," and the bounds appointed even from Jerusalem to all the world, therefore
Resolved, that all who have been benighted by this heaven appointed means be invited and urged to renewed zeal and activity in this God honoring cause, until the Macedonian cry is converted into "Glory to God in the Highest."
B. Jewett, Chairman.
Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. J. G. Harrey, S. March, W. M. Edwards and Brother Hilditch, giving interesting accounts of the progress of the missions in Bathurst, St. Andrews, Piskelogen, and Blisville: Miramichi.
The Committee on Union Society report.
"We find about 80 Union Societies are formed in the Eastern and Western churches of the Associations of New Brunswick, and that they have paid since the adoption of the Union plan about \$1,400, and about \$1000 subscribed not collected. We regard that Bro. Todd has been indefatigable in his labours, and as he proposes tendering now his resignation of the agency, we would leave it with the Association to adopt such means as they may deem advisable for the perpetuity of this most excellent system for collecting funds for the various objects embraced in the Union.
W. J. BLAKENEY, Chairman.
Addresses were delivered by Brethren Todd, Curry, Bill, and Edwards.
Prayer by Rev. G. R. Campbell.
Adjourned.
Afternoon Session.
Met at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment.
On motion Resolved that Rev. A. D. Thomson be added to the Education Committee.
The Committee on Foreign Missions report.
"We have always acknowledged the duty of sending the gospel to the heathen, though it is to be regretted that we have so imperfectly discharged that duty.
While "the field is the world," Burmah in an especial manner appeals to us for help. No Mission has more frequently attracted our attention than that which has been established in Burmah. Here the sons of our own soil have successfully proclaimed the gospel. In no other heathen land we point to souls saved through our instrumentalities. At this time Brother Crawley in view of the growing demands of the Hebraida Burmah Mission, and especially in view of threatened financial embarrassment urges us to help him.
It is gratifying to learn that the funds which have been furnished by the Convention and also by Societies in connection with individual churches, for the support of native preachers under the direction of Brother Arthur Crawley, have not been dispensed in vain—but that the entire preachers thus employed have been successful in their labours.
We earnestly recommend to the churches the claims of this Mission, and hope that the request of Brother A. Crawley will be complied with.
E. B. DEMILL, Chairman.
On motion Resolved,
That the Association meet next year on Thursday instead of Saturday.

On motion Resolved,
That the Association meet on the third Thursday in September.
On motion Resolved,
That article II of the Constitution be altered according to the foregoing arrangements.
The Committee to amend Article I of the Constitution report,
That they have not met, and request to stand over and report at next Association.
The Committee on Education report:
1st. Resolved—That the social, moral and religious progress of the ministry, the churches, and the country at large, is deeply implicated in the exertions of this Association to advance general and ministerial education.
2nd. Resolved—That the advantages hitherto resulting from our Institution at Fredericton, should stimulate us to more vigorous efforts in this good cause.
3rd. Resolved—That while we are grateful for past success, we feel that the time has fully come when the denomination should sympathize and more thoroughly combine its exertions to enlarge and improve its educational operations.
4th. Resolved—That the Committee of Management be so enlarged as to be better qualified to deal with this important matter, and to suggest and carry into effect some efficient plan of Action.
5th. Resolved—That the following gentlemen be added to the present Committee—Asa Coy, Esq., Hon. James Steadman, Richard Phillips, A. D. Yerxa, Esq., Rev. P. O. Rees, John Ferris, Esq., M. P. P., G. W. Hoban, Esq., Hon. W. B. Kinneer, E. Lums, T. McHenry, G. D. Everett, Esq., John Fisher, Esq., N. S. DeMill, Esq., Rev. A. D. Thomson, S. Robinson, L. E. Bill, T. W. Crawley, A. M., E. Cady, E. Clay, M. D., E. B. DeMill, A. M., Hon. A. McL. Seely, A. H. Gilmer, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. W. H. Stevens.
Your Committee is pleased to learn that Acadia College is in a highly flourishing condition, regarding the number of its students, and that its financial prospects are brightening. We would commend it anew to the confidence and support of the people."
L. E. BILL, Chairman.

Interesting remarks were made by Rev. S. Robinson, C. Spurden, D. D., A. D. Thomson, J. C. Hurd, M. D.
Brother Dow on behalf of the new Southampton Church, presented the Society with the sum of \$218.84, unappropriated funds in the hands of Rev. T. Todd, collected for Union purposes.
On motion Resolved—That the Report of the Education Society be inserted in the Minutes.
At the close of the business Brother Joseph Masters, from Virginia, gave some very important statistics of the progress of Baptist principles in that State, and the effect produced on all denominations by the war.
On motion of Rev. J. C. Hurd, unanimously resolved:—
That the hearty thanks of this Association be tendered to the Brethren and friends at Keswick for the whole-hearted manner in which they have entertained the ministers and delegates during the present session.
Prayer and Benediction by Moderator, and the Association adjourned to meet with the church at New Castle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September, 1862.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a Committee, the names of whose members we give below.
MR. A. J. STEVENS, MR. F. A. COSGROVE
MR. L. MANN, MR. G. N. ROBINSON
MR. M. LAWRENCE, MR. J. CHASE
MR. N. S. DEMILL, MR. J. R. CALHOUN
REV. G. MILES—Moncton, Westmorland Co.
REV. G. SREELY—Salisbury, Westmorland Co.
REV. D. MORGAN—Sussexville, Westmorland Co.
REV. T. CRAWLEY—St. John.
REV. E. WALLACE, Carleton.
REV. J. ROWE—St. Martin's, Saint John County.
REV. S. MARCH—St. George, Charlotte Co.
REV. D. DUFFY—Hillsborough, Albert Co.
REV. H. CHARLTON, Newcastle, G. L.

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

TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$1.50 in advance.
12 copies, to one address, 15.00
25 copies, " " " " 25.00

AGENTS.

- Fredericton, Wilmot Guion.
- Upper Gagetown, Amasa Coy.
- Little Falls, Victoria Co., B. Stone.
- Salisbury, T. T. Fries.
- Letting's, G. A. Simpson.
- Deer Island, do do, John McNeil.
- Carleton, J. R. Reed.
- Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., D. H. Calhoun.
- Harvey and neighbourhood, M. Stevens.
- St. Andrews, Mark Young, Esq.
- St. George, Robert Sparks.
- Second Falls, St. George, George Allen.
- Penfield, A. J. Bucknam.
- Hopewell Cape, Wm. S. Calhoun.
- Hammond Vale, Isaac H. Faulkner.
- W. Prince, General Agent, Moncton.
- Wm. Smart, Pleasant Ridge, Dumfries, C. Co.
- Joseph H. Dykeman, Up'r Kingsclear, York Co.
- Wm. Scrin, Blisfield, Miramichi.
- J. C. Dow, Canterbury, York.
- Wilmot Guion, Woodstock.
- John Guion, Fredericton.

Notice.

Subscribers to the Christian Watchman will be notified of the time their subscriptions cease by a printed slip affixed to the head of the paper, the number on which will correspond with that of the paper.
To prevent any difficulty about sending the paper for eight months, on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Our terms are cash in advance.

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., GCT. 2. 1861.

The Western Association.

The Association recently held at Keswick will not soon be forgotten. The passage up on the beautiful River Saint John was delightful; the drive in the rain from Fredericton to Keswick disagreeable, the mode of conducting business on some of the disputed points novel and memorable; the return to Fredericton in country wagons so comfortable and pleasant; the trip home intermingled with religious services and pleasant and profitable conversation, a fit conclusion to a religious anniversary.
Dr. Furdren, chairman of the Association presided with dignity and impartiality. We would not be justified, however, in saying as much of the chairman of the committee on the "Christian Vi-

tor." The meeting of this committee was the most important of any that took place at the Association. Charges were brought against the "Christian Visitor" which were met in the usual unsatisfactory way. The friends of the "Visitor" had ample opportunity to defend themselves; but the opponents of that newspaper do not think that they were allowed opportunity to correct misstatements or to refute charges brought against them. In a question such as was before the committee it is not only important but necessary that no check shall be put upon a full and free debate. Our readers will learn with astonishment that while Mr. A. W. Masters was on his feet the previous question was moved. The chairman put the question, and so in this manner a stop was put to the debate. The amendments to the resolution in support of the "Visitor" were lost, and the resolution itself carried.

The remainder of the business of the Association was transacted on Tuesday with unusual dispatch. By six in the evening we were on our way home. We cannot but contrast the concluding scenes of the debates on "periodicals" at the two Associations. The readers of the "Watchman" almost swept over our description of that touching spectacle which was witnessed at St. Martin's. Now we assure our readers that there was nothing at all touching or melting in the spectacle of a debate brought to a sudden close by putting the previous question while a speaker was on his feet. However, as that former affecting spectacle became ridiculous by subsequent events, so we have no doubt that this latter ridiculous scene will yet be regarded as of importance, affording as it does an example of a new method of checking the free utterance of opinions at Baptist Associations.

The Discussion on the "Visitor."

We had hoped that the discussion on newspapers at the Association held at Keswick, would have been so complete as to have rendered unnecessary any subsequent allusion to them. We have been disappointed however; and as we believe the vote on the Visitor was taken under false impressions, we now proceed to correct such impressions without any fear of being silenced by "the previous question." We also feel disinclined to waste notes of a reply which we had intended to make.

The charges brought against the "Visitor" were substantially the following:—
1st. That its Editor had contemptuously refused to insert an advertisement sent by the Marsh Ridge Church.
2nd. That the "Visitor" had become the property of Mr. T. McHenry, although assurances had been given that the paper should be placed only in the hands of one in whom the denomination had confidence.
3rd. That the "Visitor" had become intimately connected with a political party.
4th. That the "Visitor" had unnecessarily plunged into party politics.
These charges were thus met:—

In reference to the first, it was stated that the advertisement alluded to had been sent with money to pay for its insertion; that this was an insult to Mr. T. McHenry, and that on this account the advertisement was "kicked out." To this we would say that the reason alleged at the time for this refusal was one very different and far more natural. We further beg leave to state that at the time when that advertisement was sent, Mr. McHenry's connection with the "Visitor" was regarded by those who sent that notice as merely nominal, and designed to check dissent in certain quarters.
With regard to the second charge, Mr. McHenry maintained that he was an honest man, and for a number of years had been a consistent member of a Baptist Church. These statements, however, if true, did not exactly prove that he enjoyed the confidence of the denomination.
In reply to the third charge, it was stated that the financial condition of the "Visitor" last year was one of peril; that Mr. McHenry, with the aid of funds furnished him, originated the "Colonial Empire" and that the connection between the two papers was necessary for the safety of the former. If we misunderstood remarks made in this connection we will be happy to correct the mistake. The charge is thus admitted. The excuse will stand on its own feet.
In reply to the fourth charge we were treated to a lengthened political discussion, in which it was affirmed that the leader of the Government was a "Tory" that the "Colonial Empire" was Liberal, and that the Government had vainly made efforts to purchase his (T. McHenry's) support by offering him a number of offices. We failed, however, to perceive in this political speech any justification of the "Visitor's" political career.

The arguments brought forward in support of the claims of the "Visitor" were the following:—
1st. It was urged that since Mr. Bill had purchased the "Visitor" a refusal to regard it as the Organ of the Association would be unjust. To this we would have replied that the purchase money was never paid, and even if it had been, such a purchase would not justify the Association in recognizing the "Visitor" as its Organ after the denomination had ceased to have any control over that paper, directly or indirectly, and after the paper had ceased to be the exponent of the sentiments and opinions of the Baptist people.
2nd. It was also strongly urged that the Association should receive the "Visitor" as its Organ because Mr. Bill was a good man and had preached the Gospel with great power and success. Now, no doubt, Mr. Bill is a good man, and a successful preacher, but this does not place the Association under obligation to recognize as its Organ a paper not under its control, which has formed such singular connections, and during the last six months has pursued so singular a career.
We wish here to correct some misstatements made at the Association:—1st. That the WATCHMAN was originated by the Government. The Government had nothing whatever to do with the origin of the WATCHMAN, directly or indirectly. 2nd. That the WATCHMAN made use of the old subscription list of the "Visitor" in obtaining circulation. The statement is false. 3rd. That we had intimated that Mr. McHenry was not a member of a Baptist Church. We intimated that Mr. McHenry was not regularly a church member. We had understood from various quarters, that he had been voted into the German Street Church without presenting the usual letter. Had he been a member in good

standing of the Church with which he was originally connected, it is reasonable to suppose that he would have obtained a regular letter of dismissal. 4th. So far from apologizing for the slanderous intimations in the "Visitor" against those gentlemen who were last winter published as land-jobbers, the slanders were re-affirmed. We beg leave once more to state that not one of the brethren mentioned in that connection ever obtained one such of the land under a misapprehension of the terms of the law. When they became aware of these, they applied to be withdrawn.
We would also remark that Mr. McHenry threw out a broad challenge to any one to bring anything against his character. Had the debate not been brought to an abrupt termination, this challenge would have been replied to, and replied to in such a manner as to prevent any future assertion on the part of Mr. McHenry, that "in defending his character he had no definite charges to answer."

The American Passport System.

The eyes of Europe are fixed "wonderingly on America. This country once so boastful of her liberty and enlightenment, where every citizen was the equal of a king—whose government was the wisest and best on earth—whose institutions were perfection itself—stands in the day of trouble to change all this and adapt herself to the model of Austria. Here the assumption of unconstitutional power by the President, the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the adoption of military law in some of the States, the arrest of writers for political offences, the suppression of the freedom of the press, and the right of free speech, the establishment of a secret police and the introduction of a passport system have followed each other in rapid succession. Englishmen see in these acts, though perhaps they were necessary in the extraordinary condition of the country, the failure of the whole democratic system.
The following article from the London "Penny" organ of Lord Palmerston, will be read with interest. The discourtesy alluded to has I truly called forth an apology from Secretary Sewall. This article is particularly important as showing the necessary consequence of the passport system in diverting the flow of emigration from the United States to these Provinces:—
"We are not aware that civil war affords an excuse for international discourtesy. The Cabinet at Washington may have excellent reason for the introduction of a passport system. The occupation of spies on board the Atlantic steamships would be both useless and expensive if the individual who had been favored with the attentions of the federal detective could, upon landing quietly go about his business, just as in those days when New York was the great emporium of European immigration. There is something so odious in the name of spies, that we do Mr. Sewall the justice of believing that even he would be unwilling, except in cases of extreme necessity to arrest any individual, whether native American or foreigner, upon such testimony. The absence of a passport will now become a criminal offence. The man who may have talked loudly and fearfully about secession, unless armed with a certificate of loyalty from a United States minister or consul, must either return to the port from which he started or go to some federal fortress as a State prisoner. But according to Mr. Sewall's edict, no American is to leave his country without the permission of the Secretary of State. The object, no doubt, is to prevent sympathizers in the North from conveying information or any other assistance to the insurgents. If the Americans are content to endure this system of oppression, Englishmen can only express their astonishment and regret. But Mr. Sewall, by a stroke of the pen, has completely destroyed the one source to which the United States owe what remains of their strength and greatness—English, Irish, German and Swedish—have settled in the United States. After a short period of residence they generally become naturalized, and lost every vestige of their original nationality and all allegiance. Mr. Sewall does not endow the way of obtaining an alien act, but he adapts the edict and more efficacious mode of declaring that no foreigner shall land in the United States who has not a passport from his own government, counter-signed by a United States Minister or Consul." Thus the poor Irishman who has saved money to join his relatives and friends in Illinois or Michigan proceeds to Dublin first to get a passport from "his own government"—with a Lord Carlisle or Sir Robert Peel—and then pay a fee for the counter signature of a United States Consul? Does Mr. Sewall intend so far to recognize the "Know Nothing policy" as to place a prohibitory duty in the shape of a passport system on the importation of the very men, many of whom it is probably, would as readily join the federal army as our day's wages at less hazardous and exciting labor? Unless American consuls have the gift of associating by inspiration the political sympathies of an intending emigrant the whole process must prove an absurd and offensive farce. The result, of course, cannot be doubted. That stream of emigration which so unaccountably has proceeded from Great Britain to North America will be directed to Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We shall no longer hear of two hundred thousand British subjects landing in a year at New York and only a few thousands at Quebec. The numbers will be reversed, and the strength, population and prosperity of Canada will receive augmentation in the same proportion. When no sound of war shall be heard either in North or South, it will be impossible for any American government to recall the policy of exclusion which Mr. Sewall has inaugurated. Emigration, like many other things, as often depends upon popular caprice as upon any peculiar advantages which one country may be supposed to possess over another. The present condition of affairs in the United States certainly offers no very great temptation to British emigrants. Land may be cheap and productive; but Englishmen should they go there, will find not only heavy taxation, but an utter subversion of ordinary law and personal liberty. The merits of Canada will become better known and better appreciated, and England will remain in her allegiance thousands of subjects who otherwise might have resorted to a foreign and never very

friendly country. The Cabinet at Washington no doubt has a right to say that the time has arrived when some check ought to be put upon immigration. The presence of a large foreign element armed with political power may be inconvenient, especially at a time of civil war, but if this be Mr. Sewall's object, the subterfuge of a passport system, vexatious and harassing to the poor foreigner, is only a proof of that rashness and impudence which Mr. Sewall mistakes for decision and vigor. The notice necessarily affects every European State, but yet we learn from Lord Lyon's letter to Earl Russell, published in last night's Gazette, that "this notice has been issued without any previous communication on the part of the Secretary of State with me, or so far as I know, with any of my colleagues, nor has it as yet been officially communicated to me." This is most unbecomingly disrespectful and we infer that it is to be attributed to the extremely hostile views which Mr. Sewall has always entertained towards England—feelings which are not likely to be mollified by the freedom of speech which prevails in this country, and which may have some influence even in the Northern States, unless Mr. Sewall should follow up his passport system by prohibiting the importation of English newspapers.

The Home Missionary Board will meet in the German St. Baptist Chapel on Monday evening 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The management of our Union Societies are now by the vote of the Western Association under the charge of the Missionary Board. We hope to see a full meeting.
DOMESTIC.
SUSSEX EXHIBITION.—The great event of the week is the great Provincial Exhibition opened yesterday at Sussex Vale. Thousands of visitors from all parts of this and the neighbouring Provinces are expected to attend. Articles which receive a prize for excellence are to be forwarded to the World's Fair at London next year. Our Visitors are looking forward with great anxiety to the international shooting match which comes off Friday. The successful competitors at the Nova Scotia contest will be there to test the skill of New Brunswickers. The prize granted by the Government is a silver U. A. valued at \$250.
MONSIEUR GOLD.—The News says: Specimens of the genuine article found in the Parish of Norton, may be seen at the Ossekewick Station, Hampton. We also learn that gold has been found in several other localities, but as yet we have only seen the Norton article.
POST OFFICE THIEVES.—A correspondent of the Freeman complains of the loss of a letter, containing \$106.47 by him to Mr. Scovell from Miramichi. There are not less than six money letters passing on the route between that place and this City since the Spring opened.
INSECT IN AN AMERICAN.—The St. Croix Herald says that Lieut. W. H. Walcott, of the 17th Regiment, United States Infantry, was insulted at Woodstock, on his journey to Houlton by way of St. Andrews Railroad.
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The University Scholarship for Kent County Grammar School, was awarded to Mr. James Douglas Finlay, of Richibucto; and for Westmorland Grammar School to Mr. Ward Chapman, of Moncton, without competition.—News.

THE BREAKWATER.—We understand that the contract for extending the Breakwater which has been awarded to Mr. J. P. McKay for £5,628.—N.B.
ROBBERY.—We learn the office attached to the dwelling house of Mr. R. C. Minette, E. of Fort Row, was entered on Thursday night last, and robbed of a theodolite, a watch, about \$12 in money, besides some other valuables, and other articles.—N.B.
RAILWAY MATTERS.—A good deal has been said and written of late about Railways, and the propriety of the Province engaging in the work of extension at the present time. In view of the state of the financial system of the country, the question is one that deserves much attention and careful consideration upon the part of our legislators. It is said that at the recent meeting of the Executive Council, the well known Joseph Nelson, on behalf of an English Company, submitted some propositions upon the subject of an Inter-colonial Railway.
A Fredericton contemporary broadly hints that the views of Mr. Nelson were favourably received by our Government, but the Courier says it is satisfied that such a statement has no foundation in fact; a movement, however, is being made in connection with Provincial Railway matters, which we will not be barren of results. The question has been long agitated, and it is high time some definite understanding was arrived at. Within a few days this Province has been visited by several gentlemen deeply interested in Railway works, (financially and otherwise) and their presence among us seems to have again set the ball in motion. Among these were Mr. Giles, well known as being connected at one time with Messrs. Peto, Betts, Brassey & Co.; Mr. Nelson, who once visited this Province in the capacity of Secretary to Lord Bury; Mr. Watkins, Agent of the unfortunate Grand Trunk Railway; and Mr. Barnes, of London. The above named gentlemen, accompanied by R. Jardine, Esq., Hon. S. L. Tilley, and Hon. C. Watters, have proceeded to Canada for the purpose, it is said, of discussing with the Canadian Government the whole Railway system of the North American Provinces, with the view of bringing about the work of connecting them by Railway upon the most economical and beneficial plan.—Globe.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The most favorable accounts continue to reach us of the gold mines in the neighboring Province. An English company have made extensive preparations for working a claim they have purchased some miles west of Halifax. The London Mining Journal gives some interesting accounts of the operations of this company. It says, "It is expected that the whole of the machinery will be in work on the new gold field within six weeks of the present time. Some very experienced Australian gold miners will accompany the machinery and superintend its erection and working, as the promoters of the project are determined that nothing shall be wanted to thoroughly test the commercial value of these most recent gold discoveries."
The Halifax Journal says: "The gold at Wine Harbor, near Sherbrooke, is attracting much attention. Large numbers are hastening to the spot. We learn that Messrs. McLeod, Sibley & Co. are now operating at Tangier, struck gold at the depth of 50 feet, and prospects are considered good."
It is said that gold in small quantities has been obtained in excavating for a drain in Argyle street, Halifax. An exchange says that the Tangier

quartz sent to London for analysis has returned \$550 worth of gold to a ton; an almost unprecedented yield.
Acadia College has opened this term with an unusually large attendance. The total number of students is 37. Of these 33 are regular Undergraduates, and 4 Partial-college men. Several more students are expected.
A piece of quartz about 1 1/2 long, 6/8 wide, and 3/4 in. breadth, one side of which is completely covered with gold has been picked up at Scott's Farm on the old Truro road. It is now on exhibition at Halifax.
A BIO NOBODY.—It appears from all accounts that the Nova Scotia Gold Mines are really rich. We find the following in the Halifax Journal of Monday last:
"We saw on Saturday last a large piece of quartz rock, richly interspersed with gold, which was discovered by Mr. DeWolfe, son of T. A. DeWolfe, Esq., of this city, near Marshall's, on the Eastern Road, last Friday. The piece of quartz is about eighteen inches square, and from three to four inches in thickness. It was lying upon the surface of the ground when discovered, and had evidently been detached by some action of nature from a large bed, and in many places upon the surface of the quartz, and in large pieces. It is considered by those who have seen it to be by far the richest and most valuable nugget yet discovered in the Province. This is truly a golden age for Nova Scotia. There appears to be no limit to the extent of our gold mines, and their productiveness may be fairly expected to prove equally remarkable."

The Halifax Chronicle says that Mr. John Patch, who claimed the honor of being the original inventor of the steam screw propeller, died at the Poor House in Yarmouth, N. B., on the 27th ult.
GOLD AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—Dr. Hume to-day discovered gold bearing quartz near the Hospital. We have seen some fine specimens which afford every indication that gold may be found in abundance in that locality. Persons have been engaged prospecting and breaking the quartz. Gold everywhere is now the cry.
The Presbyterian Witness says that Gen. McLellan is a Nova Scotian, a native of Pictou, and that he has many relatives still living in that vicinity.
WALKING ON GOLD.—Nova Scotia appears to be on a bed of gold. The people cannot dig a cellar, or a sewer, but the yellow stuff presents itself to their notice. The following are the last accounts which we take from the Halifax Recorder:—
The laborers engaged, during the past week, in excavating for a drain in Argyle street, observed strong indications of the presence of gold in the vicinity, and we learn that a small quantity of the precious metal has actually been obtained.
A piece of quartz, about a foot long, 6/8 wide, and 3/4 in. in breadth, one side of which is completely covered with gold, was picked up yesterday, at Scott's farm on the old Truro road, by a young man belonging to this city. It was on exhibition to-day at the counting-house of T. A. S. Dewolf, Esq.
The most beautiful specimen of gold-bearing quartz we have yet seen, was from Tangier, and is valued at thirty-two dollars.

P. E. ISLAND.—We learn from the Islander, that steps are being taken by the Government of P. E. Island to secure a representation of the products of that Island at the Great Exhibition at London next year.
The Award of the Commission which lately sat at Rochey provides a great deal of discussion in the Islander. Neither Tenn's nor Proprietor's seem satisfied with the results arrived at.

CANADA.—It is again asserted that additional troops are to be sent to Canada. Military stores are being shipped from England in unusually large quantities. The London Times of Sep. 13th says:—"The hired transport Conway yesterday went alongside Woolwich pier, in preparation to ship guns and lower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich on Wednesday next. The Avonella has also arrived at Woolwich pier to ship war stores for Halifax."

A Street Railway is in process of construction at Montreal.
A very important question to Canada, just now, says the Montreal Advertiser, is, "who shall move the grain crop? There is a large crop straggling in Canada West; there is a large fleet straggling from England seeking freight; but there are no buyers of grain, and the present prospect is that the crop will remain in the hands of the growers, and the shipping will return without cargoes. The large houses in Montreal which have hitherto been the chief buyers and shippers of grain, made enormous losses on their winter and spring purchases, and are either not able or not willing to purchase to arrive, although they would be willing to buy in this market. The farmer has been accustomed to sell at home; American buyers are not in the market, and the price in Europe is too low to leave a margin for Canadian shippers, unless western holders are willing to come into the open market, and submit to a reduction of their present views. From present appearances the Canadian wheat crop will be locked up, bringing disaster upon the business of the country."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—From the distant Pacific colonies we have dates to the 27th August.
J. S. Harris and J. J. Majors, of the U. S. Boundary Commission, who have been engaged in running a boundary between Washington Territory and British Columbia have completed their work and have left for Washington to report. The English Commissioners are still at work. The survey is expected to be completed this season.

The Rock Creek and American creek mines are wholly to the North of the boundary line. Settlers are already occupying this district on both sides of the boundary.
Reports from the Gold Mines are most favorable. In Canada County there are men who have a only three or four months mining who have obtained as much as ten thousand dollars in dust. Some claims have paid as high as from \$100 to \$500 per day, and many that at present yield from \$100 to \$200. The news from the country is far more exciting than any that has yet been received, and new discoveries have been made every day.
Accounts from Saikamau are most encouraging. Mr. Marshall, late of the El Dorado Saloon is working a claim that is paying from \$100 to \$200 per day. Several others are reported as doing fully as well.

The imports of the month of Sept. 1861, were of \$1,037,770.

It would efficiency of very greatly enhance her own credit, beginning of advantage of engagement, eight million a nation of to ally happen more as much of the as skillful gen. Taking a at this moment possession of Mission, the vancing to actually even from land, an strongly into a few miles conquered; the Indian T the North, a federate armistice. Meanwhile the defence petitions down and other ex- culls in the for the spe- Beaufort, for Blockade. Two great Missouri be- vancing from troops, and Lexington was The other at 200,000 men South.

The captiv- is of very lowing down. The city and twenty towns probably situated has its own river, and directly down very stop- cury. From slightly in practice and by finely cur support to ington has caravans of the great passed thro has furnish horses at a cool are for a full the City Co- Union tro- was with a 25,000. The River and is mid, of dried up, and might length of water. Previous take a piece of Gen- fair and of it. It is compelled. An im- \$1,000,000 of powder, taken by The F- wounded, and prison- and take up the river. Col. M- cers were The no- dismay to against Pa- to Lexing- Fremont's 40,000 men Lexington. Account- invasion of present co- est inter- have pen- Buckner, the Olin- Port, Ind- Dispatch- ville Sep- "A Fr- cavalry in- his camp- destroying to Tenn- the small County is A new county Zollicoff. The de- ment the So- Stand- sion of of ty, eight tribu- in gold- arms an- The c- that have pr- There- ville, an- arms. There- Ward, of prisoners.