The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property a Committee, the names of whose members we below.
A. MASTERS, MR. F. A. COSGROVE, MR. G. N. ROBINSON, give below.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Having made out a new set of Books for this

paper, possibly some errors may have occured, therefore any person not receiving their paper as formerly will please notify F. A. Cosgrove who will attend to the correction at once

The "Watchman" is regularly mailed to Mr. Christopher Bennett, Passekeag Way Office. It this correct.

The Convention of the Baptist Churches of New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island and Nova Scotia will meet at Nictaux, N. S. Saturday August 24th.

The Inefficiency of our Unfortunate University.

An efficient college has in view two aims, t discipline the mind and also to impart useful knowledge. It is evident that studies which tend to train the intellect may be of little practical advantage, while on the other hand studies which are of great practical utility may not be the best adapted to exercise and expand the intellectual taculties. A college should of course ain to enlarge and cultivate the minds of its students, yet it should endeavor to do so as far as possible by those studies which are of practical value. -But irrespective of any direct aim to cultivate th mind it should endeavor to supply the education which is required, of the quantity and quality

While it should aim to send forth refined and accomplished scholars, who may at once adorn and influence society, it should not be unmindful of the requirements or interests of the numbers, whose tastes, interests, or necessities require some study or studies of direct practical utility,a government college especially should not consult theory, but content itself with providing the kind and amount of education required by the country, irrespective of the wishes or convenienc of any one class, creed or profession.

It is very evident also that a collegiate system well adapted to one country may be inefficient in another, that a system spitable to an old country where wealth is concentrated, where collegiate education, or the higher branches of learning are desired or required, by the comparatively few, would not meet the wants of a young and growing country, where wealth and intelligence are widely diffused, and when all may without presumption strive for advancement in wealth. position, or influence. A system of collegiate education which would thrive in England, if transplanted to New Brunswick would only be a sickly exotic without'a traceof its original thrift

auty. system which works well in another land will supply our necessities, especially as those who are selected to be professors are foreigners, and otherwise than it has done. The mouthpiece of course fancy that the colleges in which they were educated are perfect, and also as those who manage our educational interests are obliged to be guided in their opinions and decision by men of greater pretensions or attainments.

Now it seems to us that the New Brunswick University should aim not to be a ridicuously di- of the Meeting of the Grand Division :-University should aim not to be a ridicuously diminutive copy of some magnificent foreign model, but to be a popular and efficient educational institution, even though at the peril of exciting the ridicule of Scotch or English graduates. The first inquiry should be not, what do they that teach at Oxford or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of the more readily pan'c-stricken.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance met on Wednesday evening last, in Queens Division them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The men were physically unfit for fighting. The reports of the son and the handywork of the They had been accustomed to its observance, and prepared in the common school has not been neglected. Granting that the way of them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

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S. The men were physically unfit for fighting and the not wish as not been accustomed to its observance, and prepared in Well or the Men of Theorem 1 and the nor of them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

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Wm. Wedderburn, Esq., had forwarded his correspondence with Thomas McHenry, whith "support specific study.

Wm. Wedderburn, Esq., had forwarded his correspondence with Thomas McHenry, waiting and without food. Hunter's colum had marchetory for head from 18 to 21 miles, the last three miles at the winter months when their presence a home could well be spared; nearly hill the year could detuble quick step, tefore commencing the fight, and many of them were spitting blood before the with "support specific study.

A Resolution expressive of entire want of confidence in the Reformer and Telegraph was moved, and discussed by Messes Marsh, Mc-Henry, Wedderburn, 'Illey, McHenry, and battle, and many of them none from Sturday afternoon.

The agriculturist, the mechanic, the merchant, the above order.

Mm. Wedderburn Esq., had forwarded his coll from 18 to 21 miles, the still be given to education at the winter months when their respond like to pursue at length some epecific study.— The agriculturist, the mechanic, the merchant, The agriculturist, the mechanic, the merchant, the schoolmaster, often finds his course impeded by ignorance of some one department of knowledge. Such would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to supply the deficiency. They

in the college course, but to afford a thorough | The Carleton Sentinel in reference to the rein the college course, but to afford a thorough knowledge of some branches of learning to those who were intent on making a direct and practical use of them in the affairs of life. Lazy or inefficient Professors would soon be detected and obliged to resign. Besides the demand would soon call into the University new Professors. Mr. Campbell would not attempt to teach more than the classics. The editor of the Colomore than the classics. The editor of the Colomore than the classics. more than the classics. The editor of the Colo-nial Presbyterian might then have a chance for the chair of Metaphysics, and the editor of the Freeman for that of Moral Philosophy. Professorships of modern languages, natural science. and perhaps of mathematics would be to a considerable extent self supporting, and the University might finally get rid of its present epithet the "unfortunate.

But we are only dreaming. The managers of as it exists. Though it has no connection with our School System, though it does not inquire what the country requires, though it makes no effort to satisfy the demand for education which actually exists, though it provides only for the education of those who contemplate law, medicine, or the Presbyterian ministry, yet its managers are quite pleased with the way in which they perform their duties, view with complacenmanufacture of two graduates per annum that insignificant number.

The Late Temperance Telegraph.

This history of the Temperance Telegraph is omewhat remarkable. It originated in a spirit of genuine philanthropy. Its patrons and pro-prietors were zealous and indefatigible temperance men. We know of no newspaper in these provinces which could boast of so pure an origin, which was aided in its infancy by such devoted friends. When it had become established it exerted a

great influence over the community not only in dispelling prejudices against the cause of temperance-but in the dissemination of liberal posperance—but in the dissemination of liberal political principles. It not only arrayed under the temperance banner former foes, but dissipated diliberal, sectarian, or political notions. To a great degree through its influence the idea was infused that rumselling was a business to be prohibited by law—an idea which though now prohibited by law-an idea which though now

and gave augury of glorious results, its more quoted is that given to the University not by u was regarded without regret, and at its funeral it distinguished by any other epithet. Again we there were no mourners.

not command universal confidence, and whose the editor to political views, connections and aims, whose did not point out Brown University as the mo

pire was like a cat in a stray garret. It ceased it "does not prefer one sect to another." not its pursuit of vermin-retired from every rat even natives to foreigners, and because it as hole, and clinging to the rafters overhead gazed sumes "that learning is catholic and not section only upon the stars, and the blue serene, ob-livious to the noise and racket beneath. Howe ever if it was not permitted to hunt rats, ii that candidates for University appointments die with its proprietor in the pursuit of cats.

For a season the friends of Temperance, con- useful qualification in any applies which awaited their Organ. At length when telligible we will suppose a case. We have the proprietor of the Telegraph ventured to as- great respect for the metaphysical genius and sail the temperance community, and then pro-hibited the very organ of that community from byterian. Now suppose he were to cherish making a reply, the insult and the injury was laudable ambition for the chair of metapt felt to be unendurable, the editor of the Telesics in the University. Suppose furtherm graph retired from his position, and subsequently that he were to attempt to obtain the object of his the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance desire by a dexterous manipulation of the Senate.

Telegraph will doub less be filled up.

The Temperance community were too shrewd to be humbugged as easily as was supposed. The perceived from the beginning of the year. It such an appointment as we have made already. would have been a perpetual disgrace to an enlightened and philanthropic portion of the com-munity, if it had allowed itself to be deceived by professions which were so palpably incorrect, if after having discovered the deception, it had allowed the Organ to be the tool of a political clique, or the rehash of an unscrupulous political paper. The Grand Division could act no dent. It must not be in a posi ion to be bribed or forced into silence or subserviency to any po-litical party. In such a position it virtually ceases to be the organ of its patrons or supporters.

We copy from the Albion the following notice

recorded for him the position.

This is a slight mistake. Dr. Pryor never ap-

plied for the Presidency. He applied for the Classical I rofessorship. It was thought that as the University is not the property of any section class that the claims of cardidates for office would be considered impartially; Dr. Pryor was an excellent scholar, of long experience as teacher, of unblemished reputation, and a provi But we are only dreaming. The managers of the University are satisfied with the institution deserved consideration. But there was a young gentleman in Fredericton a particular friend of the Governor, and a relative of a prominen member of the Senate. Towards this young gen tleman the favorable consideration of the Senat was directed. We have reason to believe that an effective canvas was made on his behalf, so that the reception of applications from other can didates was only a sham. The friends of T Pryor would like to know in what respects h was discovered to be inferior to the Governor' and the prospect of a serious diminution even in Private Secretary. We think that all except the feg end of the Tory party have reason to be displeased at the mode of dispensing professorships adopted by the Senate. The appointment made is very like a piece of jobbery. We do not complain because "the claims of a Dr. Pryor had not been respected so far as to procure for him the posion" (the presidency) but we complain because the application for the Classical chair (not the presidency) was not fairly considered at all, since the Senate had virtually decided to give the situstion, to Mr. Campbell. The Carleton Senti

The Colonial Presbyterian says :-

has inadvertantly made.

The Christian Watchman of last week devote prohibited by law—an idea which though now our University, which does not prefer one sect to another, nor even "natives" of New Brunswick to all the rest of the world—our University, which assuments the learning is catholic and not spirit of philanthropy and self sacrifice, though its history for years was honorable to the cause, and not approved the section of th

nel will doubtless correct the mistake which it

ecent history has been ridiculous, its death but by its friends. In fact we have seldom heard beg leave to remark that the Presbyterian is in At the beginning of the year the Telegraph correct in stating that we believe " only in den became the property of an individual who could minational colleges." This statement we call on retract or prove. Thirdly ast career and extravagant expectation augured del for a government University. Fourthly, the unfavorably for the Temperance Organ.

The Telegraphin the office of the Coloniel Emthe support, of the Christian Watchman because was not so false to its native instincts as to join not receive fair treatment, that in short skill in wire pulling and manoeuvering was a very

mplated with sad forebodings the destroy But in order to make our position more in nce in If he could thus prevent other applicants of in ferior, equal, or superior attainments, from receiv-The moral gap made by the death of the ing a fair consideration of their claims, if reason were given for the supposition, that the influence which he could wield, and not his qualifications, gained for him the situation, we would influences which surrounded the Telegraph were have precisely the same objections, make against

> The New York Examiner thus points out the causes of the recent d'saster at Bull's Run.

1. The neglect of Gen. Patterson to occupy, engage, or at least offer battle to Gen. Johnst and thus prevent the junction of his forces with those of Beauregard, was imbecile and cowardly if not treasonable.

2. The violation of the Sabbath was unneces sary, and therefore utterly inexcusable. Another has disappeared in spring, there is an interval day's rest would have been of great advantage to the men, even in a morely physicial point of view. provided he keep repeating his application to while the selection of the sabbath, without any necessity, as the day for making the attack, greatly demoralized the men, most of whom had been accustomed to its observance, and prepared also that his early training in the common school

The G. W. P. therefore declared the motion are not prepared to matriculate, they have not the wish or the ability to pursue a regular college course, yet the knowledge which they might gain would be invaluable to themselves and the country.

An Institution which should thus aim to educate, and to attract students from every quarter would soon attain to far greater efficiency than amount of large bodies of inspection of liquors, by would then be obliged, not merely to impart a smattering of half-a-dozen sciences to youths who only pursued such studies because they were

The G. W. P. therefore declared the motion to other are worthy of all praise for their tenations, were worthy of all praise for their tenations between themselves and will be obtained, where here in this give chocks, they have not class to the wish or the ability to pursue a regular college course, yet the knowledge which they might gain would be invaluable to themselves and the country.

An Institution which should thus aim to educate, and to attract students from every quarter would soon attain to far greater efficiency than under the old fashioned system. Professors would then be obliged, not merely to impart a smattering of half-a-dozen sciences to youths who only pursued such studies because they were

my from the body of the army some time before else. Thus the morning and evening would be the defeat. Col. Cameron, Corcoran, Farnham, lost to study, and the recitations of the Wilcox and Wood, whose Regiments were foremost in the fight, had been disabled early-and the rest of the Colonels were, for the most part, more ready to run than the men they commanded. At 3 o'clock the senior Captain, the highest surviving officer of one Regiment, seeing defeat inevitable, sought in vam, for an hour and a-half

last regiment in the field. . 6. There was no use made of the reserve force owing to the drunken condition of Col. Dixor S. Miles, the commander of the reserve, through out the day, six thousand of the best troops in the army were thus held in reserve, and not permitted, for want of a commander, to go to the sid of their sorely pressed brethren, or to

The Census of Ireland. DECREASE OF ABOUT A MILLION IN TEN YEARS [Dablin (July 16) Correspondence of London

cover and check their retreat.

Times. The abstracts of the census of Ireland for 1861 were issued to the press here yesterday evening. The constabulary and the metropolitan police were the sole enumerators on the pres pasion: 5.096 of the former and 173 of the latter were employed—a force which the peaceable state of the country enabled the Lord Lieutenant to place at the service of the Census Commissioners. No difficulties were experienced in taking the census on the night of the 7th of April, and in no instance had the Commissioners occasion to call into action the power granted them by the seventh section of the act; nor are they aware of any disturbing influence being in operation at the time.

The total population of Ireland on the 7th April was 5,764,543, less by 787,842 than it was in 1851, which is a decrease of 12,02 per cent on the last decennial period. On the previous decade there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent. The diminution has been greatest in Munster, where it is 18 per cent, and least in Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Com-Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Commissioners ascribe the decrease to emigration, as there has been no other powerful cause in operation, such as famine, pestilence, or war. From the roport of the Emigration Commissioners it appears that 1,230,986 emigrants left. Ireland during the last ten years; and, from the relamingth of the emigration of the emigration of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigran Ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were

ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were set down as "permanent emigrants." We have unfortunately, no registration of births and deaths, and we cannot tell what efforts nature has made to fill the void created by the famine. The portion of the returns expected with most anxiety is that which relates to the religious denominations, of which we have had no return since 1834. In obtaining these returns the enumerators met every facility from the elergy and people, and as the Commissioners have had only fifteen complaints about them, they infer that they are nearly correct. The following are the results:—Roman Catholics 4,490,583; mem the blocks in Pettingell's Slip, where she is being rigged, suddenly broke near the best and two girls about 13 years of age named Toole and Kelly. It appears that as the tide received that kept her steady on the blocks, the sudden jets of their riserial to asset which were stripped of their riserial to asset of the statistic or an electron of the statistic o

cases have a further claim arising out of the labour they are wisely trained to undergo for the terday afternoon.

od, but is this all? Might they not have quite sufficient and an education into the bargain? Would they not be content with a smaller portion of material gain, if they had a larger share of mental acquirements?

The facilities for obtaining an education are now so varied that the time thus spent might very well be spared from the labours of the farm without diminishing the gain of the family or much increasing its expense. From the time the early snow covers the ground until the frost sufficiently long to afford a lad a good education, study every year for six years after he is fiftee years of age, and make choice of an Institution where thorough instruction is given. Supposing

suffer accordingly. Another interruption to successful study at home arises from the intercourse of friends and acquaintance, which how ever agreeable, at als away his time from graves

We have received from the Colonial Book

Then again the winter evenings are favorable for social gatherings and merrymakings, in which it would appear morose not to mingle. Thus the for a superior officer to give the command to retreat, and at last, drew off his men in order, the study, and can scarcely escape the loss but by leaving home and attending where there are no such interruptions to study and progress.

> Store the now celebrated "Adventures in Equa-torial Africa," by T. B. DuChaillui. The civilized world will ere long become as well : equainted with Africa as it is with Asia. Until recently Africa with the exception of the Northern and Sou coasts was regarded as a region uninhabitable or peopled only by a race number is hopeless de-gradation. Livingstone by his "Explorations in Southern Africa" introduced us to an intelligent people inhabiting a country which abounds in natural wealth and which is destined at no distant day to be visited by modern civilization We now have presented to our notice another section of this continent. The adventures in Equatorial Africa by M. DuCheillei make us acquainted with the western portion of this con tinent The natives though more degraded than those whom Livingston describes, are yet intelligent and capable of improvement. The coast is indented with harbors—the soil is fertile, and the interior rich in barwood, ebony ivory, and india rubber etc. The chief impedi ment to trade with Europeans consists in selfishness and jealousy of the tribes on the coast. The volume gives an instructive sketch of the condition of the people, and seems to be still more interested in the brute creation. His description of the chempanzee, the gordla, are particulary interesting.

> > DOMESTIC.

bers of the Eathsland current, of Solidaria and the persuasions, 6,414;
Jews, 322. The total number of Protestants in Ireland is 1,273 960, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,216,623; or about three and half Roman Catholics to one Protestant. In Ulster the proportions are—Established Church, 390,130; Presbyterians, 511,371; Roman Catholics, 963,687.

For the Christan Watchman.

The Claims of the Young.

It has already been pointed out that in addition to the ratural claim which the child has on the parent, the youth of this country in many cases have a further claim arising out of the scene of the accident the greater part of years.

Another serious accident occured on Sunday

Mrs. Howe, wife of John Howe, Es

STEAMBOAT COMPETITION.—The Eastern City and New York left here on Wednesday morning for Boston, the former having about ten minutes start; but the New York arrived at Eastport thirteen minutes shead—thus beating the E. City by twenty—here minutes. The public are satisfied withthe ordinary performance of both these boats, and we see no necessity for this racing. We thank it the duty of the Press to discountenance this ateamboat racing. It will be too late to cry out when a boiler has burst and lives and property have been sacrificed.

—News.

STRUCK BY LIGHTING.—The "Newbrussicker says that during the thunder storm on Teesday 'morning, the lightning struck Short & Estey's Steam Saw Mili at the Straight Shore, passing through the roof and down the lightning rod to the ground, doing no other damage than tearing out a kind of groove, (as if made with a gouge) in a water cask in the basement of the building.

P It is understood (says the Church Wit-ness) that His Excellency the Lieutenant Gover-nor of New Brunswick will return to England about the lat October next.

be fully covered by fifteen shillings a week, and might under certain circumstances amount to less, the outside expense therefore would be under twenty pounds a season, which, spread over a period of five years would not be more than one hundred pounds.

What parent having the choice, would not much prefer that his son should have a fair education at twenty years of age, than one hundred additional pounds to lay up in store.

The importance of a young man's leaving home in order to obtain this advanced education may be noticed in this consection. All the standard may be stated them.—News.

Provincial Appointments. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has

SECRETARY's OFFICE, 25th July, 1861. George L. Hathewa, Equire, to be a member of the Executive Council.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. Tiller.

S. L. TILLEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 26th July, 1861.

John M'Millan, Esquire, and William E.

Pealey, Esquire, to be members of the Executive

Council, in the room of the Honorable James

Brown and the Honorable David Wark, resign-

ed.

The Honorable George L. Ha:heway to be Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, in the room of the Honorable William Steeves, resigned.

The Honorable John M'Millan to be Surveyor The Honorable John Median to be Surveyor of the Honorable Honorable John Median to be Surveyor of the Honorable William to be Surveyo

General, provisionally, in the room of the Ho able James Brown, resigned. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY liis Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to revoke all the appointments of Commissioners heretofore made for the Provincial Pesistentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Bay of Fundy lights, and to make the following in lieu there-

lights, and to make the following in of, viz.:

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General, the Hon. James Steadana. Postmaster General, the Hon. James Steadana. Postmaster General, the Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and the Hon John M'Millan, Surveyor General—to be Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Aeylam, and Bay of Fundy Lights.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. Tilley.

Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861. Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861.

The Hon. Justice Wilsont, the Hon. J. S. Saunders, and the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, to be members of the Corporation and Senate of the University of New Brunswick.

James Dixon to be Deputy Treasurer at West sles and Campo Bello, in the room of Capt. Thomas Moses, deceased.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. I. Tours

S. L. TILLEY Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley to be a Justice of the Peace for the City and Jounty of St. John.

By His Excellency's Command, S. L. TILLEY.

UNITED STATES.

The American papers are still engaged in disthe side of the North was about 400 killed, 500 wounded, with about 1000 prisoners. So far as we can learn the loss was still heavier upon the part of the Confederates, being about 400 kil-led, and 1000 wounded. Various causes are assigned for the disaster which has befallen the North. The clamour of politicians, the weakness of General Scott, ignorance of the strength of the Southern Army, incompetency of Northern officers, imperfect discipline of the troops, want of food and rest, are presented in explanation of the disastrous and unexpected event. The blame is shifted from Gen. Scott to the President and from him to the politicians, and back again, but it is not denied that the defeat was shame ful, that it will necessitate an entire reorganiza-tion of the army and will postpone active operations for mo

However, good will result; ignorant politicians and editors will cease to excite dissatisfaction towards those who are entrusted with the management of affairs, incompetent officers will be dismissed for abler men, the power and spirit of the enemy will be more correctly estimated, and the ridiculous boastings which herald disaster will cease-

The Southerners have thus far turned their victory to but little account. They seem to have suffered as severely as their foes. It was feared that the victors would make an attack upon Washington, but they seem determined to act solely upon the defensive. They were probably as much surprised by the victory as their oppouents were by their defeat.

seded by Gen McLellan, an officer whose anterelabour they are wisely trained to undergo for the benefit of the family.

But the head of the household may say 1 intend giving my son a farm when he is of age, and my daughter a portion when she is married.

I terday alternoon.

In addition to these sad accidents a sailor named Barnes fell overboard from the ship Augusts Jessie Sutherland, while fixing the anelogy on Monday forenoon, and was drowned in spite of the efforts made to save him. stringent regulatious. Troops are pouring in from the North eager to retrieve the loss which has been sustained, and though the period of final triump! seems to have been delayed, we are none the less assured of ultimate victory to the cause of order and freedom." "Mr. Richardson in Congress related a conver-

sation which had taken place in his presence be-tween General Scott and the President on the subject of the battle at Bull's Run. General Scott remarked: "I am the biggest coward in the world! I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient and I deserve removal, because I did not stand up when I could and did not." sation implies," said the President to Gen, Scott, "I forced you to battle." To which Gen, Scott replied : "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been."

" General McClellan has not yet entered fully upon the duties of his department, nor will he, owing to the multitarious duties of his office, be fully installed for several days to come. We are however, enabled to state authoritatively, the most sweeping reforms are contemplated, which will ultimately result in establishing a much desired esprit du corps among the troops.

A Provost Marshal is to be appointed for the city of Washington, officers and soldiers will not be allowed the freedom of the city unless on official business, nor will they be permitted to re-side in any place other than their regimental enbarracks. No liquors will be allowcampment or barracks. No liquors will be allow-ed to be sold to common soldiers, unless upon will places where hq are are sold be permitted to remain open between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. No persons, out of motives of curiosity merely, will be permitted to visit any of the regimental encampments, unless upon the order of the President, Secretary of War, or the officer command ing the department. A rigid state of tactical discipline as also to be enforced. Commandants of regiments will not be permitted to absent themselves from their commands, unless upon special orders of the commander of the department."

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