

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

Waterbury, Q. C. July 23, 1861.  
DEAR WATCHMAN:

I have just received a letter from Brother Ira C. Tyson, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, laboring in the back Settlement and destitute parts of our up River Counties. He writes me he is engaged organizing a Sabbath School in a settlement containing about 40 children. They have not had a School, either on Sabbath or week day, for about three years. There is not even a School house in which to hold a meeting, and if a school is organized it must be held in a private dwelling. These children are growing up without any instruction whatever. Many of them cannot read or write, and it will be necessary to supply teachers for the school from a neighboring settlement, because there are no parents for the work among them. In addition to this they are extremely poor, and the lumber business proving a failure among them this season, there is scarcely a dollar in the place. But they want a Sabbath School, and are anxious for it. They want to learn to read and to hear about the Saviour.

He then goes on to show the importance of books, and that it is impossible to organize schools in such localities without them, that the Sunday School Union authorizes him to make a liberal grant under such circumstances, for instance \$200 on a five dollar library, but the question is where the balance is to come from. He wishes me to lay the case before some of the friends of Sabbath Schools in the City. Hoping they may be induced to contribute of their abundance to assist the poor. This is not an isolated case. I learn by friends from different parts of the country that he is steadily engaged organizing, reviving, and strengthening Sabbath schools, and as far as possible seeking out such locations as the above. Think of this, and then of the action of our Eastern Association on the subject of this good Brother on his mission of love give him the hand of friendship and a hearty Godspeed. This is not a denominational movement; the Union is composed of and sustained by all religious bodies, and in selecting their missionaries they are not governed by the man's creed, but his fitness for the work. Here then is a field in which Christian churches can labor unitedly. Some writing the above I learn Bro. Tyson has organized eight schools within a month; this is cheering. It is also cheering to learn that the Free Baptist Sabbath School, Waterloo Street, (before whom the letter was read last Sabbath,) have nobly responded to the call, and supplied the want of this destitute locality. I will remember that this School is small and possessing very little of this world's goods; the example therefore is a noble one. What other school will do likewise, and provide for the wants of the next destitute settlement.

Editors of religious papers favorable to the operations of the Union will please notice the above. SMITH.

The Defeat of the Grand Army.

The latest news from the Seat of War has burst like a thunder-clap upon our ears. Prepared by previous accounts to hear of the rapid advance of the army of the Union on the Rebel States, we were not in a condition to receive the awful tidings of defeat which a few days since came to our ears.

For many weeks past the Northern people have indulged in a strain of boasting which, to say the least, was unwise. To depreciate an enemy lessens the glory of victory, as surely as it heightens the disgrace of defeat. Yet the tone of the North about the South was more than depreciative. It was arrogant, contemptuous, insulting, in the extreme. As time rolled on this tone grew worse. Battles were reported in which the Southerners were defeated more easily than Mexicans ever were. The sight of a Northern company, we were told, was enough to put to flight whole armies of the rebels. We were assured that General Scott had arranged his plans in such a manner, that a disgraceful flight, or still more disgraceful surrender, were all that would be left.

But to us, lovers of the North, and friends of the Northern cause, there was one thing which chilled our sympathies, and dimmed our hearts. That was the tone of the North toward England. Ready to take offence, petulant, waspish, like a passionate child, there was nothing which could please it, and nothing which did not give them offence. To such a height of madness did their papers attain, that they raved of going to war with the best armed and most united nation on the globe. When they talked of conquering British America, we laughed at the threat, but our kindly feelings were chilled and materially diminished in strength.

Such was the state of things on both sides when the "Grand Army" began its march. Language was exhausted in the descriptions of this army, its discipline, its bravery, its able generals, its complete equipment. Its triumphant departure, the pomp of its march, its advance towards the enemy's centre, its high spirit, its certain success—all these things were detailed over and over again, till in this country we felt as great a confidence as the Americans themselves. A week ago we readily believed them when they said that by thirty days the fighting would be ended. A week ago there was but little hope in this country for the success of the Rebels.

But now what a change. On Monday last there came the tidings of a terrible and almost irreparable defeat; a defeat attended with circumstances of disgrace and ruin almost unparalleled. There have been defeats before, and routed armies; but never has it happened that men of the same race, one army of raw militia has so thoroughly and so terribly beaten another, that army which left in such pride and confidence, fled back in ruin and dismay to its starting place. We were told that its siege trains, its field artillery, and its baggage of every kind was left behind, that knapsacks, guns, and flags, were thrown away, that the army was disorganized, that all which is most terrible in disgrace was heaped upon them.

In spite of all this, however, the end will be good. A great people can never be disheartened by reverses. This will sting the North to the quick, and rouse them to greater energy. They will now demand the instant reform of abuses. The first thing that they will do will be to dismiss those politicians who now hold so many offices in the army, and supply their places with soldiers in whom the men will have confidence. They will see that greater discipline is enforced,

and that, what is now little better than a mob, be transformed into fighting men. They will become more patient of delay, and learn how ruinous a thing it is to send an army into the field unprepared. That vaunting tone which has thus far distinguished them will be laid aside. Taught by bitter experience they will admit the possibility of defeat, and be prepared for the worst. Adversity is the best teacher, and we shall see in the end, that this defeat will have been more valuable to the North than a dozen common victories.

Our sympathies are altogether with the Northern people, who possess what is more valuable than armies—a just cause, and the approbation of Heaven. Had this last battle been a victory the end of the war would have been near. But now, he would be sanguine indeed, who could hope to see its close before two or three years at least.—Albion.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B. JULY 31, 1861.

The Late Defeat.

Although it is difficult to find an exact parallel to the late Battle near Manassas, yet there are many circumstances about it which will suggest the memory of Cannas.

The Carthaginian's warlike wiles Come back before us; as his skill beguiles The host between the mountain and the shore. In both cases we see a threatened Republic putting forth all its energies to overthrow its assailants but vanquished by superior skill. In the proud vaunts of the former, in the skill and craft of the latter, in the mad fury of the battle and in the maddening fury of the subsequent flight, both battles resemble each other. Nor will the result of an immediate advance upon the Capital by the invader; or as we see the admittance of General Scott, who gains new tributes of trust and confidence from his country because "he does not despair of the Republic."

The late battle may be described in a few words. An energetic attack in which the utmost power of the North was exerted, was completely repulsed. The effort resulted in a total defeat, which speedily became a disgraceful rout. The army dissolved into a disorderly mob, and men and leaders alike fled in wild panic back to the banks of the Potomac. Provision, arms, accoutrements, and baggage, and artillery, of incalculable value fell into the hands of the enemy.

Had the enemy pursued at once, this defeat might have been ruinous; and it is not at all improbable that the Capital would have fallen by a coup de main. But the Confederates did not seem to know the extent of their victory. Perhaps also, they were not in a position to follow it up with the necessary vigor. Perhaps they were content with this success, and were not willing to risk this advantage in the uncertainty of a sudden assault. But whatever may have been done or undone by them, it is evident that they have gained by that one victory, a prestige, which may influence the war.

The North has not lost courage or confidence. Various circumstances conspire to make the defeat less a misfortune than a benefit. The boastful and arrogant tone which they have universally employed will receive a severe check by this sudden calamity. But above all it will effect all their future operations. Their army was miserably constructed. The old officers of the regular army, who had grown grey in the profession of arms, were suffered to remain in obscurity, while the most important posts were given to men who were only known as politicians of doubtful and unscrupulous character. Thousands of lives were entrusted to the care of ignorant and imbecile men, whom vanity led forward to positions for which neither nature nor education had ever fitted them. All the blunders of the English in the Crimea, all the faults of the old military system among them, were responsible faults of the American system.

It appears that all this will now be changed. The conduct of the war will be given to General Scott. All the army officers will be rigidly examined, and those who are incapable will be at once dismissed. Reform will be introduced into all branches of the service, contractors will be watched, and the management of the soldiers will be remodelled in every particular.

Such radical changes as these will at once transform the army. Instead of a loose and untrained mob, it will become a united band, under stern military discipline. The commanders will be able to wield their power to advantage, and a good General will no longer be in danger of being ruined by the worthlessness of his subordinates. Under such circumstances it is not likely that the disaster at Bull's Run will be repeated; and though victory may be delayed to Northern arms, yet there is little doubt but that it will come to them in the end.

The Fredericton College.

The old Tory Party exists no longer except in name. Long in a declining state, it struggled into a certain spasmodic life, but only to receive its death blow at the last election. Without wishing to be unkind over the ashes of the departed, we may affirm that its fate was well deserved. Never in all its history had it done any good. Its loyalty was selfishness, its conservatism obstructiveness, its aim an incubus on the country. So the people rose up and destroyed it.

If our readers had but understood the people's voice aright, they would have been saved from subsequent errors. For if the last election had any meaning at all it was that henceforth every vestige of the old principles of Toryism should be driven out from the institutions of the country so that the energetic spirit of the age should enter in and exert its power.

Among all our institutions there was none which embodied in itself so much of the essence of Toryism as the Fredericton College. Exclusive ness, pomposity, bigotry, and intolerance, had characterized that college from the very first, till it had sunk into the last stage of decrepitude, and its name was a byword through these Provinces. An effort had apparently been made to throw off the old influences, and bring it into some kind of efficiency. Perhaps the appointment of Dr. Ho, was never intended to be successful, perhaps it was the object of the manager or managers to show by the signal failure of an energetic and spirited man, that the old system of intolerance, pomposity, and exclusiveness was the best; yet however this may have been, appearances seemed to show that they were trying to put the College into a condition of real efficiency.

If the last election meant anything it meant this should be perfected at the College. It meant that a new and progressive system should be introduced there which should respond to the demands of the country, and possess the full confidence of every man, of every sect and every class.

But the manager of the Senate either misunderstood the will of the people or disregarded it. The appointments were made. Far from appointing men whose very names should be a guarantee to the people of progress, efficiency, and true liberalism, they handed back the chairs of the University to that class who by the failures of twenty years had proved their incapacity. Such conduct in a perfectly healthy college is unjustifiable; but in one which is at the very verge of dissolution it is unpardonable.

The College at Fredericton must now be considered as the remnant of the old Tory power. The country will believe that their influence is so intertwined with it that it cannot be removed. The protest which was uttered by all the leading papers at the tidings of the new appointments will find an echo throughout the entire country. The want of confidence which the Baptist Body has recently expressed is shared by the people at large. The well founded hatred which the country has exhibited unto all that savors of Toryism, will extend to this which seems to be the very centre of that element; and though this costly College may exist a little longer, yet surely the patience of the people must soon be quite exhausted. Unless Fredericton College be prevailed by influences altogether new, and removed to a locality more favorable to its independence, enlargement and efficiency, its days are numbered.

Point de Bute Church.

The committee appointed by the Eastern Association to visit the Point de Bute Church met on the 23rd of July, and report.

That they have found a number of persons who have professed faith in Christ, and adhere strictly to Baptist sentiments, and who compose a part of Point de Bute Church, willing to continue their Union and fellowship with the Association. Therefore resolved—that these brethren and sisters be recognized as the Church at Point de Bute in connection and fellowship with the Denomination.

The Baptist churches of this province cannot recognize the validity of the extraordinary discipline to which this church has been subjected. It occupies a prominent and important position, and four years ago was in a flourishing and promising condition. But by a process unprecedented in the history of the denomination, the majority of that church, including its most worthy and influential members, were expelled, without trial. Nothing was alleged against the rectitude of their character, of the soundness of their principles. The report of the Committee will doubtless be accepted. We however earnestly recommend those who have been thus outrageously treated, to adopt a conciliatory course towards those, who, we trust, have only been temporarily misled, and to endeavor as soon as possible to obtain the services of a pastor. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the pastors of neighboring churches will do all in their power to restore this long distracted church to its former efficiency.

As regards its former pastor, Rev. D. Lawson, the notion of the Association does not impeach the moral or religious character. It simply declares, in view of facts patent to all, that he is no longer entitled to admission to the Association. In fact, irrespective of any injudicious conduct on his part, he has no right to a seat in the Association. He is not a member of the church of which he was nominally pastor, (our register made a mistake in stating that he was a member of the Point de Bute Church,) is not a member of any church in the province, and we have no evidence that he is at present a member of any Baptist church in the world. A minister must be a member of the church which sends him as a delegate. As to the "irregularity" which has been charged, we cannot suppose that even he will venture to maintain that it is "regular" for one to become pastor of a Baptist Church, without also becoming a member of it, and then proceed to exclude right and left, without regard to justice, established usages, or scriptural injunctions. Nor will he maintain that it is "regular" to brand the denomination as Arminian, and also, not only to fraternize with, but also to become identified with another denomination.

The Association could act no otherwise than to withdraw fellowship from the Rev. David Lawson. One promising church had been divided, another had narrowly escaped the same fate. These deplorable circumstances could not be regarded with indifference, and a remedy for the evil was imperatively demanded. Besides the Rev. David Lawson, had declined attending the Association, had expressed his dissent from our doctrines and usages, and had actually connected himself with another denomination. He is now at liberty to preach whatever doctrines he chooses, and to inculcate his peculiar views of church discipline. We on the other hand restore to efficiency a dying church, and prevent other churches from being divided. We have attended to this gentleman at length, because he has expressed his dissatisfaction at the resolution passed by the Association, and has threatened with a law suit the gentleman who seconded that resolution.

We greatly regret the necessity for our action. The Rev. David Lawson is a man of talent, eloquence, and of unblemished integrity, but his peculiar doctrinal views, his ideas respecting pastoral authority, combined with an unusual vivacity of imagination, acuteness of the sensibilities, and energy of will in carrying out his measures, disqualified him for the pastorate. It is to be hoped that a calm review of the result of his labors at Stevie and Point de Bute will convince him of the superiority of established Baptist usages to those which he has adopted. If so, he may be the means of great benefit to the Particular, Dependence Close Communion Baptists.

Excursion to the Restigouche.

The excursion last week to the Restigouche was one of the pleasantest of the season. An express train left the city on Tuesday afternoon shortly after the arrival of the Eastern city, and by nine o'clock in the evening the party, consisting chiefly of Americans, and citizens of St. John, but considerably enlarged by additions from Sussex Vale, Moncton, and Shediac, had embarked on board the Princess Royal, and were on their way to the romantic scenery of Restigouche. The weather was favorable—the plague of excursionists, sea sickness did not appear—the coast of the mainland, and of the Island of Shipigan, relieved the monotony of a sea voyage, and by six o'clock the following evening the party had safely landed in Bathurst. This town is finely situated, surveying what appears to be an extensive lagoon, and enriched by surrounding regions of extraordinary fertility. One farm which we visited, presents several hundred acres of land in a high state of cultivation. Vast fields of potatoes, grain, and grass, succeed each other, altogether presenting a spectacle surpassing anything of the kind which we have seen in British America. From all accounts Bathurst would make excellent headquarters for the sportsman. For hours we watched the steady lights from the canoes of the Indians who were spearing salmon, and we heard almost fabulous reports of the quantities of trout and salmon recently caught, some nine or ten miles away in the Nipisiquit. The majority of the passengers remained on board the steamer during the night. Some little excitement was created by the attempt on the part of some of the crew to maltreat one of the passengers whom they had mistaken for some one else. Fortunately he had a pair of brawny arms—was not without friends, and consequently peace was soon restored.

By five o'clock the following morning we left for Dalhousie, some fifty miles from Bathurst. As we approach Dalhousie the view increases in beauty. The distant and dimly defined lines of coast on either side, and now approach each other, and come distinctly into view, assuming ever varying forms of gracefulness or majesty. Everything like tameness disappears. The New Brunswick coast to the left is not uninteresting, and with many a farm on which the eye loves to linger reveals the beneficence of nature if not directed to the Canadian coast on the right, an irregular wall of wooded, and gracefully rounded hills which beginning with the vast and picturesque form of Tracadiegornish seem to ascend most perpendicularly out of the waters, and extend onward.

Dalhousie is a neat little town, built on the gentle slope of a lofty hill which however becomes more precipitous as it retires. The town contains a population of about 1000, and boasts of a steam saw-mill, and a ship yard. We noticed several handsome private residences. It is a pity that the people of Dalhousie have yet to learn the beauty and value of the garden.

But let us proceed up the river. All the passengers on board were delighted by the ever varying scenes of beauty. We are continually enclosed by ranges of lofty hills, while the view opened up is never sufficiently extensive to become tame or uninteresting. Now the hills or mountains plunge boldly into the waters, and again they slope gently down adorned by some little village, or well cultivated farm. As we advance the scene becomes more diversified, while the hills assume larger dimensions, more picturesque forms, and approach or recede from the shore with increasing frequency. Shortly after leaving Dalhousie we come in view of Sugar-Loaf Mountain, which continues to be a beautiful and prominent feature in the scene, though from this point of view, its distinctive form is concealed by intervening hills.

Campbellton is about fifteen miles above Dalhousie and also on the New Brunswick side. It is smaller than Dalhousie and has recently suffered severely from fire. About one third of the town was thus consumed. We understand however that it is an enterprising little place—and the homes of several wealthy and influential men. We spent only two hours in Campbellton and were extremely sorry to be compelled to leave. The most romantic portion of the scenery on the Restigouche are still beyond. We would recommend future tourists, to make this town their headquarters, and then on foot, to make excursions up and down the banks of the river. Two or three weeks could thus be spent very pleasantly and the scenery would repay the pedestrian for his toils.

The steamer in returning makes a stay of some few hours at Dalhousie. The hours passed by very pleasantly, and the passengers will not soon forget the generous hospitality of Mr. Barabry. The view from the lofty hill behind the town is exceedingly beautiful. To the left the Restigouche ascends into a region of hills, and in front the Baie de Chaleur stretches away until its coasts fade out of sight. The most striking feature of the scene is the promontory of Tracadiegornish which is to this day what Blomidon is to the Basin of Minas.

The return homeward was uninterupted by any unpleasantness. The weather was delightful, all were pleased with what they had seen of the Restigouche, and only regretted that they could not penetrate into the region above Campbellton.

It is to be hoped that opportunities to visit this wonderfully beautiful region may continue to be afforded to our citizens and neighbors—no other district of our Province possesses so many attractions for the tourist or the sportsman, and we feel certain that a district so fertile needs only to be known to attract settlers.

The N. B. B. Home Missionary Board will meet for business in Germain Street Baptist Chapel on Monday Aug. 5th at 8 P. M. A full and punctual attendance requested.

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 Rev. Isaac Wallace, having removed from Carleton to Granville, N.S. All letters and papers will be directed to that address.

We are indebted to Mr. W. K. Crawford, King Street, for latest American papers.

Our Railway Commissioners have made another arrangement with the Steamer "Arabia" to take passengers on a trip to Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, and Gaspé, on Wednesday the 7th of August.

These excursions give our citizens the luxury of a salt water trip, and a visit to the loveliest part of our Province.

The Commissioners are displaying just the right spirit of enterprise, and many strangers are making our acquaintance, and enquiring our country, who have hitherto supposed us to be on about the same footing as the Esquimaux, our lands barren, and our climate that of perpetual winter.

Report of the Sabbath School of the Brussels Street Baptist Church.

It is with much satisfaction we are again permitted to submit to you a report, gratifying alike to Teachers, Officers, and Friends of Sabbath Schools.

Our last annual report showed the number of scholars to be 335, divided into 33 classes, during the year there have been added 148 male and 149 female making a total addition of 297 scholars; but owing to removals &c., we have lost in that time 115 males and 78 females a total of 193, making a net gain of 104, and our total number of scholars 439.

The average attendance for each Sabbath of the year was 273.

The increase of Teachers has scarcely been proportional, the additions were 10 male and 8 female, nine of whom supplied vacancies, the remaining nine formed new classes. Of the 18 added 9 were scholars in the Bible classes, the others were taken from the members of the church.

Our present number of Teachers is 42—22 males with an average attendance for the past year of 16, and 20 females with an average attendance of 16. The average number of scholars to a class, deducting the infants, is nine.

We have again to return thanks to the Almighty protector who has from so large a number taken only three to himself, one adult and two from the infant class.

The numbers of Baptisms seem small for so large a school, and with such zealous Teachers, but when the fact is considered, that a large number had previously been called, from nature's darkness to God's most marvellous light, we have much cause to rejoice that five have experienced that change which makes us unto salvation, and have followed Christ in his own divinely appointed way.

The number of visitors was 317, but a large proportion were not particularly interested in the School, having come to hear the singing, addresses, &c. We are always happy to see them but would like the parents of scholars to aid and encourage us by at least an occasional visit.

Our Pastor with all his other duties has visited and addressed the school six times. The weekly prayer meetings have been zealously kept up; but the Superintendent has to complain of the indifferent attendance of teachers at the Tuesday evening Bible class. The singing class is gradually improving, and is prepared to prove to the most sceptical that Mr. Tuttle's instruction and drills have not been in vain.

There is yet much to be done and many improvements to be effected, but we hope with your prayers, and by each parent and every member of the church making this a personal matter, to show a continued improvement, and renewed sources of encouragement to labour for the Sabbath School.

Revival in Paris.

The following account of the religious movement in Paris is from pastor Th. Marzials of the French Protestant Church London.—

"On my way to London from a preaching tour, which I had been invited to make in some of our large French Protestant towns, I had the privilege to witness here some wonderful visitations of our blessed Lord, for which we bless God and take courage. As I like to speak merely of what I have seen with my own eyes, I will mention merely the blessed meeting which took place last Tuesday in one of the large halls of our capital—the splendid and pretty assembly-room of Hertz, which is used for concerts, large mercantile meetings, &c. Long before the hour fixed for the evening meeting, a great many people of all ranks in society were standing at the door, anxious for the beginning of the service. When opened, the hall was soon filled with a most respectable audience, composed of many men and women. I gazed at the crowd with an intense feeling of surprise when I saw the quiet and devout appearance of the people. To tell the plain truth, I anticipated, knowing the excitable character and the infidelity of most of my countrymen, that the meeting would have a very different appearance. I had my fears. Most happy I am to be able to say that I was disappointed. Every one, to a man almost, looked anxious to hear of something important, but on the precise nature of which his mind was not well fixed.

Mr. Radcliffe, with his friend M. Hen, was on a raised platform, supported by the Rev. Frederic and Guillaume Monod, those two noble-hearted French pastors, whom you are sure always to find ready for the battle of the Lord. There were also some other, pastors and ministers. On each side of the platform is a kind of large committee-room. Both of these rooms were soon filled with the one with young men and gentlemen, and the other with ladies, who felt it a duty and privilege to spend an hour in calling the blessing of God on the discourses which were, at the same time, spoken in the large hall. These two prayer-meetings, which were presided over by a gentleman and a lady, greatly esteemed for their piety, had a striking character of firmness and sobriety.

Mr. Radcliffe spoke with great simplicity, but a most affectionate earnestness on these two points: the freeness of God's grace, and the willingness of the Lord to crown with a present blessing the prayers of his people. His discourse was short, clear, and practical. There was, however, in the delivery of it, something of a commanding power, to which we are not used. The Rev. Frederic Monod, as Mr. Radcliffe had finished a few sentences in English, translated them with great ease and accuracy. A few hymns were sung after the discourse by all the people with appearance of deep feeling. And lastly, in a very affectionate manner, Mr. Radcliffe announced that every one who was anxious for advice and information might remain. To my great surprise more than 400 people of every grade in society—men and women, young and old—and some evidently much moved; remained in the hall. The principal speaker, with some of our friends, went from person to person, giving to each some advice and exhortation as the case stood. Some very striking cases of the power of sin and the interference of God's mercy were heard of during those conversations. The doxology was sung, and the long but most blessed service was closed by a prayer.

Now what are the results of this and other meetings? Of course, it would be rash and premature to give an answer. But so far, and from the testimony of some of our best and most respected pastors, of others who look rather with suspicion at that movement, and from many observations I have had room to make during the sixteen days I have spent in Paris, I am bold to say that the results, so far, are most cheering. 1. More than 200 young men, some doctors, some students, some clerks, who were anything but serious, have turned earnestly their attention towards the things which bring to the peace of their soul. I have heard a wise and cool-headed father speak with tears of gratitude of his son, a youth eighteen years old, who, but very lately, was fast going in the way to moral ruin. Now the youth seems thoroughly changed. 2. Another influence is produced, for which we wish to bless God. In some way or other, a spirit of coldness or worldliness had crept into the church; its members—I mean those who truly seek for the truth—had lost much of their child-like simplicity, their first reliance upon God, and their desire to live for the service of the Lord. Now they are ashamed and humbled; and with fresh life they intend to work for God's glory. 3. I am also told that the public service in the churches or chapels are more attended by hearers evidently anxious and seeking for the bread of life, and many houses and richly decorated drawing-rooms are now open every day for prayer-meetings. I mention no names, though I can scarcely refrain doing so in the case of a dear lady to whom God has entrusted a fine and cultivated mind, a large and most benevolent heart, great wealth, and who has done a great deal, in every way, to promote that blessed movement."

Since these lines were written I have been present at another meeting of the same character, in which the same devout and serious character as in the former was the characteristic feature. As I since that meeting orders have issued from the Pref. de Police to prohibit such meetings in public halls. I sincerely trust that all those who feel an interest in the cause of Christ will follow the example and spirit of Mr. Radcliffe, who, convinced that everything must turn good for those who love God, has heard of the adoration in a spirit of humble obedience to the Holy Will, and of prying affection for the "ulers of the land! I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

The Arch states that the prayer for the men only, the men and women held in Germany. The above caption of one and another r. m. for prayer as take part week. Besides for opening the and on Sunday Supper, at the believes the numerous.

The correction during the Messrs. Radcliffe persons through believe.

The English goes to the sock for Foreign money. English color message. The Times the impression fears that he (tervention, on the is for the Gov as soon as possible and sanguinary personal sympathy rejects at En Liverpool about that it sets at the The Government by energetic power of the The Telegraph eoln's arrangement very unsatisfactory.

During the on the ramon of the Islands of Sar land and France Italian government. A petition was Commons from fraudulent praying for a petition was Lord John the Great the Queen of the Irish cent 12 per cent the King of the 14th by a ed Becker who grazed the King Count San M ancy at Naples successor. Italian loan Expected it will Americans at a banquet. The Queen of Ambassador of It is expected succeed Sicilian shortly. China and A Dates from Cotes there was about from famine re improving, and lower—downward.

FROM HA New York, Havana 18th, here this evening. Jason and Spitz sloop of war 1 brig-of-war Me The Spanish and Chinese brought intelligence of the Havana satisfaction of The American moment of the p for the health epidemic type, tropics newly a.

WASHINGTON THE RETREAT The retreat of was one of the no more to be expelled. The step from every ed by a troop very heart of the order to retire defeat was only moment of the spirit and the I will briefly Our forces started two in the morning Ban, about half when the First side road to the ing in the rear. The division and six o'clock Bull's Run, by drawn up in line battle. The first done by Capt. a thirty-two won shells from white Brigade, under the left, and the right of the Light arms men were mistaken, battery fore which they and o'clock Richard's pa to open a diver to open a diver the infantry eye The 6th Brig advanced re.