HING FROM ONES,

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Iopewell. lay Verte. t. Stephen & Calais

John, both Cash end

ASHIONS.
Street, the London suns 1861, in Dresss Cara, all of which and despatch.
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OBERT MOORE.

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driginal Contributions

Horton Sketches.

NUMBER 2.

BY GAMMA.

way, but leave their hearts behind forever.

hen it is possible they return to the annual

eetings, to revisit the beloved scenes, and re-

w the tender friendships formed amidst them the saddest life the time passed at the

hat always shines with peculiar lustre. Alma

fater is the fitting name wnich is applied to it,

nd the zealous affection given to it in youth, will often outlive the less passion to feelings of nanhood, to break out into enthusiasm at every

This was peculiarly true of Acadia College,

ut these feelings were possessed by a far larger lass than the students. The whole Denomina-

on who supported it had learned to feel for it

affection which was all the stronger from beg associated with their religion. Young men

went away from this place to enter the ministry, carrying with them all the sacred influences that had contred here, and instilling into other

earts the loyalty which glowed in their own.

The older ministers felt no less devotion to the same cause, for it was their hands that had resr-

od the Institution, and their prayers that had drawn down blessings. All through the country

here were parents whose sons were among the tudents. They had sent them away to obtain

eligion as well as education, and their sympathy and prayers were on this account forced out owards this centre of their thoughts. Had

ese feelings been less stong, or less widely

ifiused, the College could not have lived. It

ad no endowment to sustain it; but was sup

rted almost entirely by the annual donation

fthe whole body. That it lived on, and grew

effection which it drew toward itself. Its life like that of many of its students, became a life

prayer, and it was this that led the venerable

ather Harding to style it " The Child of Pro-

Occupying this position, its ordinary Auni

ersaries became Festival days; but when it appened that the General Association of the came Festival days; but when it

rches was held at Horton, a seene was pre-

nted which for enthusiasm and joy, may witht extravagance be compared to the national easts at Jerusalem. Long before the appointed

me arrived, it was looked forward to with eager

xpectation. People prepared to come from the farthest districts, delegates were nominated com every quarter, and in Wolfville every couse was put in order to entertain the breth-

As a city that is compact together,
Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the
Lord.

Lord.

Pray for the peace of Jerusa' cm;
They shall prosper that love thee.
For my brethren and companion's sakes,
I will now say, peace be within thee;
Because of the house of the Lord our God
I will seek thy good."

Thoughts like these were in the minds of the

ethren as they came to Acadia, even as in for-

er times the same thoughts filled the souls of

e Jews as they made their pilgrimages to Je-

Let me not be suspected of exaggeration y one who had ever been there, a convention at

olfville would not soon be forgotten. For my

wn part I have never seen in other countries one the of the warm hearted enthusiasm, the eager

oy, the unbounded hospitality, the generous

The place was worthy of the occasion. Na-

narms. Wherever the eye turned it might

east on beauty. Far away on oither hand the country went off, a beautiful succession of bill and dale; on one side toward the lovely Annapo-is valley, on the other toward the peaceful val-

ey of Lower Horton. In front there lay a vast expanse of dyke land, whose rich green tint was succeeded by the blue waters of Minas Basin, while beyond, arose the wooded shores of Parrs-

boro, against which was deeply marked the sterile grandeur of Cape Blomidon.

" On the first day of the feast" there was the

College Anniversary. This was celebrated in a

large hall belonging to the building. Long before the hour of commencement the crowds would

gather from the surrounding country, filling it to overflowing. The hall would be decked with

evergreen, till the walls and arched ceiling look-ed almost like the forest itself. Those who took

part in the exercises were always certain of sympathy, for this audience had come for en-

istian love, that I have witnessed here.

"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord, Our feet shall stend Within thy gates, O Jerusalem. Jerusalem is builded

d flourished, is the truest proof of the de-

ng associated with their religion.

will often be the one bright spot

For the Christian Watchman.

VOL I.

"BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE-BY LOVE UNFEIGNED."-St. PAUL.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

ates. How warmly they greeted one another.
How eggrly they revisited their old haunts the room where they had lived for years; the lecture halls; the woods behind the College; the brook directed your attention to the nature of a call to that flowed through it. All these were as dear the ministry. I shall now aim to point out to y as their birth place, and often more so, since the character which a christian Minister ought to most of them, this was the place of their possess. Doubtless you have been converted soul's new birth.

all parts of the Province, young ministers fresh formed distinctly in your mind an idea as to what in the work, aged men who were the apostles of a Christian Minister ought to be, in order to the Denomination. The latter had come down satisfy his own conscience, and to fulfil efficiently from sterner and ruder times, and seemed like the duties of his calling. Instead of a vague sons of Anak. They were self taught, but idea of piety, have you a clear view of the spe-their own intellectual wants only served to make cific qualities which go to make up genoine them value the College more highly. Their piety? Have you carefully considered the ata half century of severe labor, and handed them science and the necessities or your position redown in surpassing vigor to other generations; and their mental power gave them a distinguishand them the science and the necessities or your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced them the science and the necessities of your position reduced them the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the necessities of your position reduced the science and the ed position even among then more highly culti- the character which we exemplify, will yet conva'ed associates. Two of them in particular tinually act as a spur to that sluggishness to were distinguished by these qualities, and would which we are inclined, an incentive to "go up

Early in the day Father Manning rises to preach Every one is excited and attentive. He is very the abstract, and content ourselves with tall, with an crect figure and well knit frame. desire after a right disposition and a holy life,-His manner is calm, and his gosticulations fair must possess a character created by the mysteri-but impressive. If we have expected to find in ous, sublime and mighty doctrine of the gospo!, his sermon the illogical thoughts, and discon-nected vagaries of an untrained mind, we and the perfect example of our Saviour. tion to the adventitious circumstances of age and impressive personal appearance. Not in vain has he lived and labored for eighty years. He brings before us now the well matured thoughts of a life rich in experience. He is one of the few whose words are worth remembers to there? Will not the conscience become searchly and something vary like Transgring state.

is Father Harding. He has a more versatile benefit to us, it will only augment our guilt, and render us far less susceptible to the appeals of temperament, and in language, he is the very opposite to the other. He is in the house before the time of struce, and has taken his seat between the time of struce, and has taken his seat between the time of struce, and has taken his seat between the time of struce, and has taken his seat between the time of struce, and has taken his seat between the time of struce, and has taken his seat between the time of struces. the time of service, and has taken his seat below the pulpit, where he sits with bowed Lead engaged in thought. Suedenly he starts up, and looks toward the gallery, where he sees a few persons seated in the chair. He calls out to them shruptly—"Sing Jorusalem." The choir understanding his ways, comply. They sing that grand old melody which to our fathers was perfection of earthly music. Father Harding sits with his head thrown back, and listens to it all in rapt attention. By the time that it is ended the congregation have assembled, and he ascends into the pulpit. The preliminary services being over, he begins his vermon. He can preach any sacred theme, but his favorite mentic circles, by the fireside, or in the chamber. can preach any sacred theme, but his favorite mentic circles, by the fireside, or in the chamber subjects are those which lead the mind to adorsubjects are those which lead the mind to adoration and love of God. Such a subject he selects on this occasion. His language is rapid, tervid, and the illing. He quetes largely from the Seriptures and frequently from Paradise Loss with which he is very familiar. Often too he brings in some inspiring hymn which is familiar to his hearers. He speaks of the coming of Christ to the earth; and bursts forth into the language of Isaiah "Awake Awake,—put on thy beautiful garments;" his upturned face, his clasped hands, his snow white hair, and his voice would have us imitate. Towards God, how detremulous with emotion, transforming him into

quence that carries the whole congrepation the impassioned speaker, he terminates his lofty flight with the language of a well known hymn, which, with his remarkable utterance, assumes a

It will be seen that if Father Manning's preaching was more loquent, more poetic. Both were successful in their work. The labors of each were abundant; they were men of ardent zeal, and unquestionable faith. They are now in glory with their fellow workers, and their monument is seen in the thousands of Baptists of these and unquestionable faith. They are now in glory collection and distribution of funds in aid of imployment, and voted criticism an ungrateful their fellow worker, and their monument is seen in the thousands of Baptists of these are represented members of the holy community, and the speakers had seen strange experiences in their lives, and from these they revinces, who love their names and cherish quire to be performed. Those who are devoting their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to the proclamation of the gospet their memories. Personally I revere them both; all their time to

are seeking to grow in grace, and are sinser Then came the meetings of the Association in the your professed desire to save souls; but

led to overflowing. Delegates were there from you ought to advance in the divine life; have you have been marked men in any assemblage. One higher," and a guide to those moral qualities was Father Manning, the other Father Harding. which would adorn the character, and insure Let me try to present these men to the reader. success to the labore of the christian minister It will not do for us to contemplate piety in His face is a study in itself, so much does it pos- We must aim directly for those specific attainnees of rugged grandeur; and so strongly is it ments, which the word of God recommends to characterized by the impress of a resolute soul. the believer, and especially to the minister. We

shall certainly be disappointed, for Maning is a strong end an original thinker. Perhaps the younger and gayer portion of the audience will in a scale infinitely smaller) our situation relax their attention, but at any rate, he will be in regard to the welfare of our own souls is listened to with increasing interest by all the unenviable. We are to proclaim the doctrines more mature and carnest of the congregation. of the gospel; but what if they do not move our time evident that this man does not owe his positions; will

bering. ed, and something very like Typocrisy stain our souls. If our ministry be not of spiritual

For the Christian Watchman

new and peculiar meaning,—

"Cherubic legions waft him home,
And shout him Welcome! Welcome! welcome! to the church—Bishops and Peacons. We have already considered the duties appertaining to the form Come! to the skirs!"

duties appertaining to the former, we will now
the will be seen that if Father Manning's consider the duties which devolve upon the

Ulristian Allatelman

REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M. Edito

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1861.

business men to perform the secular work of the communities would increase.

the secular affairs of the church.

the secular affairs of the church.

This is evident from the reasons which were assigned for the institution of the deaconate, which was that the aposites might be relieved from the necessity of attending to the secular affairs of the church, and be able to give themselves up to the church and be able to give themselves up to the whom the eves of the world had afterwards

behind the chief of them in eloquence. Philip pontifical toe to the kisses of the fathful. also was a successful preacher, he organized churches, and baptized converts; but we are not to infer from these facts, that a deacon had any upon that smooth brow; no haggard anxiety had Stephen "they all went everywhere preaching lines: the word." When Philip baptized he was an

vangelist as well as a deacon. However it does not seem probable that the right of administering the ordinance of baptism was confined to the bishops. Saul was baptized

It is only as a matter of order, that, at the present day, the administration of the ordinance side of the Papal offire. of baptism is confined to regularly ordained ministers. In case of an emergency, we think that a church might appoint one of its members to administer this rite. Our principles would bind us in an ordained ministry at all.

would seldom be necessary to have so many. No lips upon the cross. This arrangement was cer-more deacons should be appointed than are ne-cessary to attend to the business of the church. The office was not instituted to confer honor upon worthy men, but that the work of the over the Pope came forth with his hands exten

no reason to believe that the deacon any more cedi than the bishop was appointed for a limited Quirmal Palace. ALEPH.

For the Christian Watchman. Kissing the Pope's Toe.

Passing one day by the Chiese di Gesu, in Rome, my attention was attracted by a large crowd which thronged the doors and the steps. I turned aside, and elbowing my way through the people, I entered. The sweet sound of mu sic cime from the choir, floating through the air, and rolling down the vaulted nave, to reecho seemed to have a kind of narcotic influence. lulling the senses to a sort of dreamy languor. The church itself was dimly lighted, and through warmth with which his necessities are spre thy beautiful garmonts; "his upturned face, his clasped hands, his snow white hair, and his vote tremulous with emotion, transforming him into the living image of an ancient Hebrew seer. He speaks of his death; and intensifies the interest of the description by the language of the 22nd without deficiency. We never can attain unto the perfection of his character, but we may acquire somewhat of all his excellencies.

We cannot equal him, but we may become the lower face, his classed that provided have us imitate. Towards God, how description in the surrounding groun, and the surrounding grounding from the great water can determine the first the high altar. Priests were the first the depict the high altar. Priests were the first the based the high altar. Priests were the first the depict the dead to the surrounding grounding from the great water can

which I had never seen. In fact, whenever I which I had never seen. In fact, whenever I heard about it, I used to consider it one of the many harmless fictions with which certain zeal-number of the certain zeal-substitution in the stable bedry. In the ous protestants are wont to quicken their ardor

people, all of whom were standing. The differ-We believe that the well-doing of the former is to intimately connected with the well being of clothes, soldiers in their uniforms, priests in their ecclesiastical costume. There were cardinals in their gorgeous array, among whom the erect form and dark features of Antonelli, show-

ren, and appropriate them to the maintenance him a venerable appearance. Great mildness of the pastors or evangelists. As the churches and goodness of heart were expressed upon his increased, and as new fields of labor were opened to the apostles—the necessity for responsible which the exigencies of his position demanded.

Although this scene took place before the more recent events of his career, yet there had The official work of the deacon was limited to already been sufficient in the life of Pio Nono to make him au object of interest; in fact quite an

nicistry of the word, and to prayer.

It is farther evident from the enumeration of he qualifications of a deacon given by the apos-matien of a Pope into a Liberal. But the Romanier of the world had afterwards been directed, wondering at the strange transformation of a Pope into a Liberal. tle Paul, that the deacon was the business man mans bad found out that the tastes of the indiviof the community. He was to be grave, truthful, dual must be sacrificed to the policy of the not istemperate nor covetous, one who held the church; and the world had seen him quit in truth in sincerity—a man of experience. These haste the role of a Reformer. Yet none could qualifications differ materially from those of the look upon that sweet and gentle face without bishop, who in addition to the ordinary Christian kindly feeling. Why hal fate been so unkind? Why had he exchanged the Episcopal mitre We find indeed that Stephen and Philip preached the gospel with great success. Sta-pelled to leave the peaceful seclusion of Imola The office of the sir, in the economy of animal pheaseems even to be in advance of the apostles for the perplexing cares of the Vatican? Alas, hemselves in his perception of the extent of unhappy prelate! it was a hard lot that led you Christ's great commission, and not to have been here to sit in yonder chair, and hold out your

Yet no trace of any secret trouble was visib'e upon his face, no furrowed lines of care appeared more right to preach or baptize than any other wasted the placid countenance. He seemed to member of the church. When these deacons me to be a happy man. The longer I looked preached, they did what all believers in Christ felt they had a right to do, for after the death of last i found myself marmuring the well known

"The Pope he leads a happy life,
No care has he, or worldly strife.
He drinks the best of Rhenish wine,
I would that his gay jot were mine." But then other reflections followed. No lo is entirely happy. "Nulla rosa esenza spine." The old song shows the dark, as well as the bright " But still he cannot happy be,

For sh! he has no fa-mi-lie, No wife or child to cheer his hom I would not be the Pope of Romminister this rite. Our principles would bind us to acknowledge the validity of baptism by the Plymouth brethren, though they do not believe foot was covered with a red velvet slipper upon the toe of which was a cross embro dered in gold. As to the number of deacons, the church in The party to whom was given the high honor of Jerusalem appointed seven. Since this church taking part in this sacred ceremony, would step at that time was very large, we infer that it forward, bow down neatly, and lightly touch his

The ceremony ded not last long. After it was church might be done.

Deacons when appointed ought to hold their no doubt had a very salutary tendency. After office as long as they continue members of the which he entered his coach of state drawn by church. This has been questioned, yet we have nd following him, he

Agreuliure, Sec.

STABLE CARE OF HORSES.

As that sesson of the year is now with us when the horse spends a goodly portion of the time in the stable, a few words concerning his quarters. and the treatment he should receive therein, will possess at least the feature of opportuneness.

First, the stable. We are very much gratified

against the walls in long waves of sound; the air was thick with the smoke of incense, which the prominence which is given to a proper con-struction of his home, and the sincerity and somewhat of all his excellencies.

We cannot equal him, but we may become that comes to all, but torture without end—Such place Eternal Justice had prepared For these rebellious, here their prison ordined, As far removed from God and light of Heaven, As from the centre thrice to the utmost pule."

He turns to the glories of Christ, to his victory over Death, to his Resurrection and Ascension; then rising to a strain of extraordinary slooning the prison original.

Somewhat of all his excellencies.

We cannot equal him, but we may become the whole pavement, some standing, others de the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten the whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have we deten whole pavement, some standing, others the horse is often confined? While we have we done who have or at the saying the

choice of a site, the farmer should as soon think of plunging down into some low, namp sport, and of plunging down into some low, namp sport, in there erecting the roof which is to shelter him-ecclesiastical air pervading it. It was full of self and family, as to select such a place, and of plunging down into some low, damp spot, and people, all of whom were standing. The differ-ent costumes of the assembly gave it quite a pic-We believe that the well-doing of the former is

perature is moderate? This is not a great evi when the horse is only a few hours confined, but is of more consequence where the stable is occupied for the entire day, than is generally conceived. In remedying this defect, it is incumbent that the other extreme be avoided,—a glaring light is

NO. 7

not wanted, but a soft, mellow tone, is found to best answer all the purposes desired. A third, and very important, essential is ventigesting cracks through which Boreas may drive four-in-hand," or the windows of Farmer SHIFT "four-in-hand, or the windows of x mess, where old hars have usurped the place of glass, but a well-ordered system of conveying away the impure air, and supply a pure and life-invigorating atmosphere in its stead. and life-invigorating atmosphere in its s Many persons confound temperature, or the de-gree of heat with purity of atmosphere, and seem to have the idea that, where the air is cool, it must necessarily be pure. This is an error. The stable may be too cool for the comfort of the animals, and yet the air be deficient in the very properties which it should contain.

as it passes through the body, is constantly chang-ing, and is unfit for a second tour, unless it has been renovated by contact with the air, which is obtained through the agency of the lungs. The air loses a portion of its oxygen, and acquires carbon in this contact, the blood parts with its dark purple hue, changes to a bright scarlet, and is made ready for the purposes for which it is designed. Where the air has become deficient in oxygen by repeated inhalations, it cannot per-form its proper functions, and the blood again flows through the body depleted in those quali-ties which are life-sustaining Under such circumstances, it is merely a matter of time when the deleterious effects shall become apparent—soon-er or later they will invitably exhibit themselves To segregate the injuries entailed upon one portion of the system,—now-a-days; when horses with bad eyes are becoming numerous, it may be well to inquire as to the cause. We will re-view several of the most experinced writers upon

Periodic Opthalmia.

This disease may be induced by a variety of exciting causes; hereditary influence is supposed to be one among the many causes prolific of the malady; yet veterinarians are undecided in their opinions as to whether the disease itself, or only the predisposition, is transmitted. Mr. PERCI-VAL considers hereditary influence as " predispos-ed only—not excitant; nor sufficient of itself to produce opthalmia," Professor Coleman teaches. in his Lectures, that "the disease is never seen prior to the domestication of the animal; never occurs on a common or in the open air, but s the product of the poison generated from the effluvia of the breath, dung, and urine of horses standing together; in proof of which the disease as the stables, in which horses stand, are venti lated. Coincident with the opinion of COLEMAN, and PERCIVALE, and many other writers, is the experience of Dr. Dadd, and many intellig dealers of the United States also : for the disease. in the first place, is not so prevalent here as the crowded cities and barrack stables of the old world: and, secondly, we do not find so many blind horses here. Whenever a case of simple or specific opthalmia occurs, we generally find the subject located in filthy stables, or on low, marshy ground, or else he has been shut up for many hours in a railroad car, there respiring over and over again the foul products of combustion and

Come we now to the direct care of the horse. As we have so frequently expressed our views with regard to feeding, we will only mention the cardinal principles,—regularity and sufficiency,
—and pass to certain of the labors and manipulations which should be given to every cupying a stable. The apartment he should be kept clean. He should never be lowed to stand up to the heels in litter, his own odure, or other filth. All excrements should be removed at least once each day, and a clean place be given him to stand, or lie down: Her-BERT, and other horsemen, have declared that if proper attention were given in this respect, the common disease, knewn as Grease or es," would very soon become exceedingly rare, if it did not altogether disappear. In this connection we may enter our protest against poer beds, or no beds at all, for horses. A horse can apor no beds at all, for horses. A horse can ap-preciate a good comfortable lodging-place as well as, at least, one half of the men, and he has a great deal better tile. great deal better title to it than that number of the genus homo.

oming is very much neglected by our farmers, and they have fallen into this careless from the fact that for a considerable period of the year horses are worked all day, and turned out at night. When such is the case, the comb and brush may be dispensed with, little more is necessary than to rub the dirt from the limbs, but this last should always be done. To the stabled horse, however, grooming is of the utmost consequence. It enlivens the skin, opening the pores and enabling it in the performance of its accretive and excretive functions,—the blood passes freely to the extremities, and in part remedies any defects of exercise. Where it is possible excoming should not be accomplished in the sible, grooming should not be accomplished in the stall or stable. The scurf, dandruff and dust which are removed from the coat are taken by the atmosphere and conveyed to the feed, manger and