

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

The Christian Traveller.—An Authentic Narrative.

The following is the conclusion of this Narrative inadvertently left out from the fourth page. "Ah," said the old sailor, "you've anchored me, I am fast, but I can do it."

With a word of profanity was afterwards heard on board the vessel. During the day an opportunity presented itself; he conversed with each sailor singly on the subject of his soul's salvation and gained the hearts of all.

After supper he requested of the captain the privilege of having worship in the cabin. His wishes were complied with, and soon all on board, except the man at the helm, were assembled.

The captain, deeply affected, went into the cabin, lit his lamp, took his Bible, and was engaged in reading till we had retired to rest. After this, for three days, we regularly attended family worship, and had much interesting conversation on various subjects, for there was nothing in the religion of the young stranger to repel the cheerfulness of social intercourse.

The "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE. THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a Committee, the names of whose members we give below.

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

AGENTS. Frederick, Wilmot Guion. Upper Georgetown, Amasa Coy. Little Falls, Victoria Co., B. Stone. Salisbury, T. T. Triton. Lettie, Charlotte Co., G. A. Simpson. Deer Island, do. do., John M. Nichol. Carleton, St. John, J. R. Reed. Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., D. H. Calhoun. Harvey and neighbourhood, J. M. Stevens. St. Andrews, Mark Young, Esq. St. George, Robert Sparks. Second Falls, St. George, George Allen. Penfield, A. J. Buckman. Hopewell Cape, Wm. S. Calhoun. Hammond Vale, Isaac H. Faulkner. W. Prince, General Agent, Moncton. Wm. Smart, Pleasant Ridge, Dumbarton, C. Co.

Christian Watchman. SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 26, 1861. NEW ZEALAND. The report, which missionaries have given, respecting the character, condition, and prospects of the Maori race, has excited towards them admiration and hope.

fenced garden or paddock, he could obtain no redress. Agwin, a Maori chief purchased a plough horse from a settler, part of the price to be paid at the following harvest, at which time the native, on some pretext or other, refused to make payment. He was summoned before the resident magistrate, and judgment given for the amount claimed, but the magistrate would not issue an execution on the judgment, and the law permits him to refuse when the defendant is a Maori, though he must issue it if the defendant is a European.

Their chief grievances seem to be the increase of white settlers. The Maories seem rather to dread impending evil, than to be suffering from any oppression. They seem the white settlers increasing in numbers and affluence. The soil which was originally the property of the tribes, is rapidly passing into the hands of emigrants.

We do not know who were chiefly to blame in the late war. Missionaries seem to sympathize with the natives and to blame the colonists, and really if the colonists have never actually oppressed the natives, they have the power to do so, and their interests do not impel them to deal with the strictest justice.

Late intelligence had prepared us to expect speedy restoration of tranquility to the distracted Island. The Times a few weeks ago thus presented the state of affairs:— "The latest intelligence from the country held out promise of peace. Kingi, the rebel chief, was intruded in a strong pass, which the British commander had been steadily besieging.

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Christian Watchman. SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 26, 1861. NEW ZEALAND. The report, which missionaries have given, respecting the character, condition, and prospects of the Maori race, has excited towards them admiration and hope. No voyage yet discovered seem to have so many excellent natural qualities, or so well adapted to avail themselves of the advantages of civilization, and have made such rapid improvement.

It will be seen by a notice in the present issue of the Brussels Street Juvenile Baptist Missionary Society, holds its Anniversary this evening in Brussels Street Meeting House. The Society deserves encouragement, and we hope that the attendance will be large.

Associations. The Eastern Association (N. B.) will meet at St. Martins on Thursday the 11th of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Western Association (N. B.) will meet at Keswick on Saturday the 3rd of September at 2 o'clock P. M. The Eastern Association (N. S.) will meet at Gaysborough, Saturday July 7th.

MR. ALFRED TRASK is appointed our Agent to obtain subscribers to this paper through the Eastern part of the Province. He is now visiting Westmorland, and he heartily recommends him to the sympathies and good will of our friends in that section. Mr. Trask was for some time engaged as Colporteur and Agent for the "Christian Watchman and Reflector," and "Christian Era" of Boston, and we trust will prove himself to be the right man for the work. He performs missionary labor wherever he goes.

"Sunday School Concert." The next monthly Concert of the Marsh Bridge Sabbath School will be held next Sabbath 30th inst at 2 o'clock P. M., in their H. Hall at the Marsh Bridge.

With us those concerts are an experiment, but with our American Neighbours they have been fully tried and proved to be of vital importance to their schools. The main object of the Sabbath School is the conversion of the scholar. To effect this they must be brought under the instruction that imparted. The School and everything connected with it must therefore be made pleasant and attractive so that the children will not only be induced to attend but will cheerfully remain. These monthly concerts afford one means of accomplishing this end.

St. John, June 25. For the Christian Watchman. Bazaar. The Bazaar under the auspices of the Ladies of the St. Andrew's Baptist Sewing Circle, came off on Wednesday and Friday, the 12th and 13th inst. The work was very favorable, but the depressing character of the money market, and the excited state of the Public mind on the subject of the Election of Representatives, gave occasion to fear that the whole affair might prove a failure.

Religious Intelligence. The Watchman and Reflector says: "Intelligence has just reached the Missionary Rooms of the safe arrival at Rangoon, March 23rd, of Rev. M. H. Bixby and Mrs. Bixby, both in good health. Mr. Bixby speaks in the most encouraging terms of the promised success of his renewed missionary labors in Burmah. Several thousand Shans had come down from the mountains into the neighborhood of Rangoon, and desire the gospel. Tau Quala regards them as providentially sent of God to become subjects of Christian evangelical influence. It looks to Mr. Bixby as if God had thus prepared him a congregation beforehand ready to receive the truth, and he is cheered at the prospect."

Buddhism. It will be well for us who take an interest in the spread of Christianity, to notice the various religions with which it comes in conflict. We can only appreciate the success of the Christian missionary when we understand the nature of that form of error which he aims to overthrow. Some systems may be easily shown to be false and worthless, while others are dear to their votaries, not only from the attractions which they offer to the imagination, but also by the force of the appeals which they make to reason and conscience. Buddhism is the purest, the most widely spread, the most venerable, and the most reasonable system of error and superstition which exists. It is especially interesting to us, as Bro. Crisley, a native of the neighboring province, and supported to a considerable extent in his enterprise by our aid, is engaged in a contest with this system of religion, and with an encouraging degree of success.

Buddhism prevails throughout Japan, China, Tibet and Burmah. In each of these countries it has experienced various modifications, yet its nature and its tendencies are everywhere the same. Its accordance with the notions and intuitions of unenlightened conscience, its harmony with the conclusions of unenlightened reason, render it a most formidable opponent to the religion of Christ. Buddhism recognizes no Creator, no Governor of the universe, no Redeemer. It is practically though not theoretically atheistic. It recognizes a supreme being, yet his existence is not fitted to awaken fear or love.

According to this religion there have been four Buddhas, the last of whom was the most venerated was Gautama, who is supposed to have been born in the fifth century before Christ.—Another Buddha is expected to appear in about ten thousand years after the departure of Gautama. The Buddhas, especially Gautama are the objects of worship. They are of purely human origin, and have attained to their state of exaltation through eminent merit. But they do not interfere with human affairs. They are in a state of quiescence, exempt from all care, liable to no change of thought or emotion, enjoying the repose of "nigama."

But though these exalted existences are supposed to exercise so little influence over human affairs, though in tranquility, or unconsciousness the centur resolve, there are a her being, inferior in dignity, yet of greater activity who exert a great influence over humanity. The "nats" watch over human affairs with great

intelligence, and appoint to every mortal his future destiny. The moral laws of Buddhism are remarkably pure, and contrast favourably with the requisition of every other false religion. The code prohibits five classes of sins. 1. Thou shalt not kill; 2. Thou shalt not steal; 3. Thou shalt not commit adultery; 4. Thou shalt not lie; 5. Thou shalt not drink any intoxicating liquor. Buddhist worship is also comparatively pure and simple. It consists in offerings of rice and flowers to the image of Gautama, but as Gautama is in a state of quiescence and cannot injure or bless his devotees worship is simply a tribute to eminent rank.

Buddhism teaches not only the future existence of the soul, but also its preservation in some form of brute, man, angel, or devil. Besides Nigama the state of delicious repose or unconsciousness enjoyed by the Buddhas, and the most meritorious of their devotees, there are numerous heavens of various degrees of enjoyment, and hells where various degrees of torment are to be endured. Spirits also after being separated from the present body may enter into others, and become insects, birds, beasts, beggars or kings. Every state is one of probation and the soul in the course of ages may pass through every imaginable mode of animal existence, from the insect to the king, or it may range through the diversified states of the spirit world from the lowest hell, to Nigama the hall of the Buddhas.

Buddhist priests are numerous, held in considerable respect, and are supported by offerings from the people, yet seem to be schoolmasters rather than priests. They neither conduct religious services, nor make their business to instruct the people in the doctrines, or laws of their religion. Any one complying with certain conditions, can put on the yellow robe. So long as he remains a priest he remains in a state of celibacy—but he can, at pleasure leave the priesthood.

This religion exerts no beneficial influence over the morals of the people, yet it cannot, like Brahmanism, be said to have a positively demoralizing tendency. Its commandments are pure, the character of the beings to be worshipped superior—the rewards of virtue certain and large, the punishment for sin terrible and lasting.—Nevertheless it exerts no beneficial influence over man from the fact that it provides no atonement. When man has once sinned and involved himself in supposed ruin he perseveres in sin with recklessness or despair.

The comparative superiority of this religion, renders it a formidable opponent to christianity. The missionary of the cross has a harder task with the Burmese or Chinese than with the Karen or even with the Hindoo. Yet it is not inevitable. The proud self righteous Buddhist can be led to acknowledge a living God, to feel repentance for sin, to long for pardon, and to believe in the remission of sin through Christ Jesus HOUSTON.

General Intelligence. DOMESTIC. ELECTIONS.—The following are the correct returns from Victoria County:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Raymond (601), Costigan (247), Beardsley (467), Ogden (258). Also lists returns for Kings County and Charlottetown.

RETIRES.—The following are the correct returns from Kings County took place on the 19th inst. The following are the returns:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Vail (1391), Esrie (1272), Scovil (1344), Ryan (1566), McLaughlin (1011), Nae (1118), Nowlan (296), Perkins (60).

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her Lord's footsteps, that we determined to so arrange that her wish might be satisfied.— She was carried into the water, and she not manifesting the slightest trepidation, the ordinance was effected with the greatest ease. On being carried out of the water, she clasped her hands, and her face beaming with joy, cried, "Now Lord call me, now Lord call me." She felt a sense of sinless living obeyed the Lord's command, which she would not have enjoyed had she acquiesced in our opinion that she could not be baptized without danger.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF LONDON. Some months ago, we attempted to show our readers the terrible religious destitution of this city, and to exhibit the painful fact that, as in all great cities, active and energetic as Christian population outside their activity in providing places of worship and religious instruction. The London Quarterly, in its last number, has an able article showing the condition of the great English metropolis in this regard.

From this article it appears that in a population of nearly three millions, there are only 1,097 churches, of all denominations, having only 701,823 sittings, and that only 17 per cent. of the whole population regularly attended public worship. Taking some districts of the city, the case is still worse. In seven parishes there are sittings for less than one-twentieth of the population, and in six parishes, Bernersley, Camberwell, Chapman, Lambeth, Rotherhithe and Southwark, with an aggregate population of 336,117, there is only one church to 11,500 persons. The moral and social condition of large masses of their people is deplorable. Many of them have no idea even of a God; and their moral degradation is often such as would excite the pity of a Hottentot. What remedy can be devised for such a fearful religious destitution, is an important question, though one which does not seem yet to be satisfactorily answered.

LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.—The iron steamship Canadian from Quebec for Liverpool, struck on sunken ice, eight miles South of Bellisle, on the 4th of June, and sank in about thirty-five minutes. The ice looked small, scarcely above water, and the vessel was going slow at the time she struck under the foremast, and broke into the three compartments immediately. Directly after the collision the Canadian's head turned shoreward, with steam on. In thirty-five minutes, when all hopes of reaching the shore with the ship were lost the boats were lowered and sent away full of people. Her anchor girt upset and all in her was blown into the air, and the vessel was wrecked. The boat's stern went down bow first with a heavy plunge in forty fathoms of water, and drew down all that were on board except six, who were picked up on a boat of some kind. The ship went down with a fearful explosion aft. The Captain's boat was about 20 feet from the ship when it sank, and it was nearly swamped.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the pleasure schooner Hiawatha, seven tons, of South Boston, containing a party of thirteen men, was struck by squall and capsized in Light House Channel, and sunk. Six of these men were drowned, and at least six persons neither of the bodies had been recovered. The crew of the pilot boat Phantom rescued the remaining seven.—Boston paper.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—The American papers will not be comforted by anything that England may say or do. They assume that for purely selfish purposes she sympathizes with the South; that any expression of sympathy with the American Government proceeds only from fear—that nothing she can now do will restore the kindly feeling which a little while ago existed. She has committed an unpardonable sin. The least punishment she can expect is the loss of Canada. We do not suppose that a British fleet cruising off the coast, and a British army in Canada will tend to render the American Government or the Northern press more friendly.

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TANGIER GOLD.—A very beautiful bracelet, made by Mr. Newman out of Tangier gold, for Lady Mulgrave, was shown on Saturday last. The workmanship reflects much credit on Mr. N. It is valued at £10.—Halifax Sun.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday morning the body of a middle-aged man was found floating near the end of one of the wharves. The appearance was that of a seafaring man. He wore a mousche, had on a gaiter-frock, a belt round his waist, and a buck horn handle jack-knife in his pocket; appeared to have been in the water a considerable time. An inquest was held before Mr. Westman, Coroner.—Verdict.—Found Drowned.—Westmorland Times.

THE BODY OF THE YOUNG MAN McNaughton or McNorton, who was reported last Tuesday as missing, has since been found in the river. Suspicion was prevalent at the time that he had met with foul play from the Indians at the French village, with whom he and a party of lumbermen had been residing, and on Tuesday evening of violence discovered on the head, after the corpse had been dragged from the river, seems to warrant that suspicion.—An inquest was held over the body by Judge Hammond, Esq. Coroner for the Parish of Kingsclear, when a verdict was brought in "found drowned." Dr. Brown, of Keswick, who was called in to examine the body, gave evidence to the effect that the injuries on the head were not sufficient to cause death.

FIRE IN CAMPBELLTON.—A correspondent writing to the Religious Intelligencer says:— "The weather here during the first part of this month was intensely hot, and from every convenient part of the country, destroying a large amount of property. Mr. Ediger, who lives about three miles from this place, had his house with all its contents, burned on Monday last, while he and his family were at work in a field at some distance; another man, Mr. Dickson, living on the old Kempe road, about 10 miles from Campbellton, had his house and all its contents, together with some pigs, burned on the same day; much other damage has also been done by fires during the last week throughout this county; fences have been burned, crops have been injured and in some places totally destroyed by the devouring element. On Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock a fire broke out in Mr. William Murry's store, Campbellton, and there being no engine in the place it raged with fearful rapidity, until twenty four buildings, including the Post and Telegraph offices were consumed, with most of their contents. Some succeeded in saving a part of their goods and furniture, but the greater part saved but very little; nearly everything they possessed, the savings of many years' hard toil and labor were in every way in an hour. I understand there were but two or three of the buildings insured, and these only partially; therefore the loss will be heavy.—The fire originated in the following manner. Mr. Murry took a candle and went to a bed room to get some rum for a customer, when by some means or other he let the candle fall on some straw that was lying close by, which immediately took fire and communicated with the cash, the Post and Telegraph offices were consumed in the direction, the progress of the flames were so rapid that people living in the adjoining houses had barely time to escape with their lives. D.

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of driving the south, made proclamation, proclaimed the capital to the array—some. But man, and his for the purpose and took place learned that were either miles up the two steamer came upon tacked them woods, drew then routed capturing six rebels upon formation was telegraphed ville and 100 At any rate, was there, let be mortally If these the secession This vigorous on all attempt in the States. —St. Louis, nibal, Kansas United States moved down and Illinois to state, while Ka on Western S here and the court all safe Lyon is man places, and F. It is rumored are becoming a special deputy reports that J roughly fought made overture commissioner desired to state ed. They sub First, that recognizes the say, and that one, two, or th was an exer was the souther tween the two for the institute course between at the expiration the mission be app This proposition upon they moved Second, the ment will pleo provision recon situation of ab New York, patch to the F who are in con of East Penn convention case similar ing Convention ere at Nashv a State Govern formality with the situation, and to see really to ENGLI Since our li licence by the intercepted off Halifax. The least Liverpool infantry regim and horses for movement is a ty, but that it was the garri to what they ment is regard United States. to Northern in position to be chisement on all ripening p of Leeds. The London dition of Fre facility, (which of England) sa powers of L the laid down, vince all reac acts there is a Times has an and expresses what little cau has given m cause, than British Govern trials. It is th Federal England could taking their p Parliament