

ABLE RESPONSIBLE

TIGHT BINDING
RELIEF TROP RIGIDE

The Christian Watchman

G. W. DAY, Printer.

BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—B

LOVE UNFEIGNED.—St. Paul.

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

VOL. I.

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Original Contributions

For the Christian Watchman.

"THE WORD."

FORM OF HIS INCARNATION.

The world since its creation has been indebted to the Divine "Word" for all the knowledge of truth which it possessed, especially for its knowledge of religious truth. Ever since the first man became a living soul, the Word has been imparting or at least presenting truth, in the intuitions of the mind, the deductions of reason, the admonitions of conscience—the hopes and fears, the disquietudes or longings of the human soul. Nevertheless the gentile world refused to be enlightened and remained in ignorance of its God, its duties, its condition and its destiny.

The "Word" drew still nearer to the Jewish people. The patriarchs heard his voice, saw somewhat of his glory, and learnt to cherish sublime expectations. The children of Abraham saw his effulgence on the summit of Sinai, followed his guidance in the pillar of fire and cloud, and could have seen his form though mirrored forth dimly in the rites and ceremonies of their religion. He it was who caused to pass before the minds of the holy prophets those visions of glory which they so graphically described. In the latter days when his previous manifestations had failed to scatter the darkness which shrouded humanity, he came into the world, to the Jewish people, in visible form, with audible voice, to instruct and to save.

He did not descend from heaven to earth in all his divine glory and majesty—nor did he even know the radiant form and perfect nature of a spirit of heaven. When he came he laid aside his crown and sceptre and robe, and appeared in the form of a man. But he did not merely invest himself with a human body; he became a man. With man's form and substance, he also assumed man's nature. While the "Word" Eternal and Divine—he was in every respect human, in body and in soul. "The Word became flesh."

The body with which he invested himself was not a formed ethereal and spiritual substance. It was not even like that, which we may perhaps suppose Adam to have possessed before he fell into sin, incapable of disease or death, but was in all respects as the human body has been since the curse of sin fell upon man. He was born of a woman. The infant Jesus was as helpless as any other babe. He grew in stature and in strength, from infancy through childhood and youth to manhood, and exhibited the physical characteristics of these several periods. This body just like ours was nourished by food, refreshed by repose and sleep—and stood in need of clothing and shelter. In every respect this body was as sensitive to pain or distress as ours. When deprived of food he hungered, when deprived of rest he was weary, when smitten he felt the blow. He brought with him from heaven no antidote to the ill which flesh is heir to, but freely exposed himself to every deprivation which may distress and to every affliction which may rack the human frame nor did he even guard against the last enemy. The incarnate Word, though essentially eternal and immortal, was as liable to death, with all its agonies, as the fraillest and most sinful of mortals.

But we come to consider a deeper and more inexplicable mystery. "The Word," with a frail mortal body also assumed a nature in every respect human, except so far as that nature had been depraved."

The various mental faculties existed in him and were developed and manifested, as in and by us. We do not know how far the human mind resembles its author and original—how far he modelled it after his own image. But we know that the incarnate Word exhibited intellectual faculties, the same as ours. He not only possessed memory, imagination, taste, reason, but these faculties were developed, and operated in harmony with the laws which regulate the human mind. He passed through a period of unconsciousness in infancy. Through childhood and youth his mind enlarged its capacity, and increased in knowledge. He saw and heard and remembered, and reflected and reasoned, and enlarged his stock of ideas just as we do. It is said of him that "he grew in knowledge." His mind also, like ours, was influenced by his physical condition, shared as fully with bodily weariness or distress, and was as unconscious in slumber.

As we turn away from the contemplation of the human intellect of the incarnate Word, to consider his disposition, we discover that this was also human. The affections which are manifested by us in view of the relation in which we stand to others, he possessed. The pleasurable or painful emotions which are excited in the human soul, by what is desirable, or pleasant or the reverse, he also experienced. It is instructive to consider the frequency with which he exhibited affections and emotions, which, though in harmony with his exalted nature, are, so far as we can judge, human. While he exhibited a love for the divine Father, he forgot not the care and tenderness of the earthly mother. He not only treated her with the respect which her relationship to him required, but in the agonies of his death, he exhibited a touching example of the depth of his filial love. Towards those with whom he most intimately associated, he felt a warm affection. In his intercourse with his dis-

ciples, especially with John, and the family of Bethany, we have an illustration of the purest and most exalted friendship. His emotional nature was in like manner human. Now his heart is stirred by pity and compassion, and tears gush down his cheeks—and now he is moved to indignation, and vehemently denounces the enemies of truth and righteousness. His heart throbs with exultation, as he receives signs of the Father's approbation of his person and work, and again the gratitude of those he loved, and the anger and rage of those whom he sought to enlighten and to save, filled him with grief.

It is also to be noticed that the Word manifested in the flesh not only became a man with a human soul, as well as a human body, but also that he was regarded by God as a man. He released him from no human obligations, excepted him from none of those trials which await the fallen descendants of Adam.

We must suppose that the Deity is under no obligation to obey the laws which he has instituted for the government of men. He does not cherish the same relation to his creatures which they do towards him, and also towards each other. But when the Word became flesh he placed himself under the laws which were devised to regulate man. Whatever was man's duty in affection, disposition, conversation or conduct, towards the Creator or creature, the "incarnate Word" undertook to perform. He was to be devout, submissive, grateful, and full of love towards God. He was to be affectionate, meek, humble, compassionate, benevolent in all his thoughts, feelings and conduct towards men—So completely did he identify himself with fallen and subject humanity, in his subjection to the law that we not only may but ought to imitate him in his disposition towards and his dealings with God as well as man.

Furthermore and this is most mysterious, he was under the law in the same sense as any other subject of the Divine Government. He, no more than any other man, could violate the obligation placed upon him, with impunity. If we can suppose the slightest failure in duty on his part, the consequences would have involved not only the failure of his mission, but the penalty of violated law to himself.

While thus under the law, and also under obligation to obey it to the very letter, he was also placed in a position of severe trial. All those circumstances in human life which either exhibit invincible virtue, or display the ruined depravity, attended his earthly career. He was no stranger to the seductive allurements of the world, nor to its sterner, its contempt and its rage. Even Satan had liberty to pour into his ear language such as hitherto had overcome the virtue of the purest. He heeded the voice of love and of hatred, the acclamation and the curses of men, he was familiar alike with the solitude of the desert and the din of the crowded city; he sat at the table of the wealthy, and pined in the barrenness of the wilderness; he experienced some hours of joy and passed through seasons of bitter agony. He shared the lot of man, exempt from no trial or affliction or suffering incident to humanity. Nay, it seemed as if more than others he was exposed to trial; it seemed as though God led him into situations of peculiar danger, and allotted to him peculiar trials; as though he allowed the great enemy, with hosts of his servants to assault with peculiar violence, this holy man, and under circumstances the most unfavorable. Well was it for a sinful and ruined world that these temptations and trials only served to render his integrity, his minute and invincible virtue more conspicuous. ALEX.

For the Christian Watchman.

Conversion and Baptism of the Jailor.

The earlier portion of the time spent by Paul and his companions was passed without the opposition which they were accustomed to meet with from their fellow countrymen in other places. Already Lydia and her family with some few others had been converted. But severe trials awaited these teachers of the true religion, and other souls were to be won by the doctrines of salvation.

As Paul and his companions from time to time went to the place of prayer, by the river side, to persuade those who frequented the consecrated spot, to accept Jesus as their Messiah, these preachers of the gospel were persistently followed by a demoniac, a female slave, whose ravings, through the superstition of the people was a source of much gain to her owners.

The demon who possessed her prompted her as she followed the little band of Christians—to cry out continually "These men are the servants of God Most High—let us announce to us the way of salvation. Paul piped the afflicted creature and was grieved at testimony which though true, yet being prompted by a demon could only injure the cause of truth. Accordingly he expelled the evil spirit, and restored the possessed to a sound mind.

But this miracle of mercy excited the wrath of her owners, who saw their prospects of gain thus destroyed. In their rage they seized Paul and Silas and dragged them to the forum, in which the tribunal was held, and accused them to the pretors of Philippus as disturbers of the peace of the city—and also with having in violation of Roman law, sought to introduce foreign customs.

Such an accusation would naturally excite the

hostility of a people who, as inhabitants of a Roman Colony, would be prejudiced against any who should, in any way strive to change Roman laws, customs, or religion. The pretors did not even pretend to give the accused a trial, but influenced by the clamors of the mob ordered Paul and Silas to be stripped and beaten after a cruel beating they were condemned to prison, and a charge was given to the Jailor which authorized him to treat them with unusual severity. Faint and bleeding with the blows they had received at the hands of the lictors they were thrust into the inner prison and their feet fastened in the stocks, an instrument of torture as well as of confinement.

But these persecuted followers of Christ could rejoice in the midst of their sufferings, and at midnight they sang praise to God. Seldom have such strains been heard within the walls of a prison.

While these strains of exultation, gratitude and praise were falling upon the ears of the astonished inmates of this receptacle of misery and crime, suddenly there was an earthquake, and the foundations of the prison were shaken, and its doors were all opened, and the manacles which fettered every captive were unloosed. Some mysterious influence alone prevented them from making their escape.

The Jailor was awakened out of his slumber by the noise and motion occasioned by the earthquake. He saw the prison doors all opened, and naturally supposed that his prisoners had fled. Stern Roman law held him responsible, and threatened him with ignominy and death. He determined to escape the disgraceful doom by suicide, and seized his sword to effect his design. But Paul who from his position in the inner prison could read the countenance, and perceived the movements of the Jailor, shouted out to him just as he was about to plunge the sword into his body, "do thyself no harm, for we are all here. Now relieved from his fears, he called for lights, and rushed into the inner prison. He was profoundly agitated. A new and dreadful fear oppressed him. He had heard at least from rumor, of the character and designs of these two prisoners; perhaps he had heard them preach. He had witnessed their patience and meekness in the endurance of injustice, and even torture; and now he regarded the earthquake, and the bursting open of the prison doors, and the loosening of the shackles of the prisoners, as evidence of a Divine interposition in behalf of these two injured men. He no longer feared for his life, but he trembled as he saw that his immortal soul was in peril. He respectfully addressed the men who he now regarded as teachers of the truth and favorites of Heaven; then he removed their feet from the stocks, brought them out of the inner prison, and put the question which now so deeply agitated his soul, "Sirs, what I may be saved." They replied, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and this salvation is free not only to you, but to every member of your family who will accept of it." By this time the members of the household had all gathered around Paul and Silas. They then, surrounded by eager listeners, explained more fully the gospel of Christ and pointed out more at length the way of life. The words spoken under those circumstances were not in vain.

The Jailor, though it was in the dead hour of the night, now took Paul and Silas to a convenient place, and washed them, and cleansed them from the blood which had followed the feelings of the lictors. But not only had the feelings of the Jailor towards these servants of Christ undergone a change, his mind had been enlightened, and his heart converted. The members of his family also, had heard, and feared, and turned unto the Lord. They did not delay to acknowledge their Saviour. That same night the Jailor with every member of his household was baptized.

He did not now remain them to prison, but led them up into his own apartment, and set food before them. He with all his family rejoicing through their reception of the truth and the faith which they had been led to place in God.

NOW. They are unable to perceive the force of the objection to immersion, which some have thought they have perceived in the account given of the baptism of the Jailor. Luke says that after the Jailor had taken Paul and Silas out of the inner prison, and with his family had listened to the preaching of the Gospel, "he took them and washed their stripes," but very soon after he with his family were baptized, and then that he brought them up into his house. These circumstances are certainly in harmony with immersion. That the Jailor took them to a bath, pond or fountain is evident from the term "washing." "The washed" v. 33. "The verb lauo" says Dr. Robinson "means to bathe, to wash, but only the whole body." The verb lauo is used to express the washing of some part of the body. Evidently then if Paul and Silas had access to water sufficient for a bath, there was no obstacle to the immersion of the Jailor and his family. Meyer says, "the rite may have been performed in the same fountain or pond in which the Jailor had washed them." DeWette agrees with this supposition. Rosenmuller thinks that there may have been a bath within the limits of the prison; this is very probable.—Conybeare and Howson says, "In the same hour of the night the Jailor took the Apostles to the well or foun-

tain of water which was within or near the precincts of the prison, and there he washed their wounds, and there also he and his household were baptized."

It is also extremely difficult to perceive how an argument in favor of immersion can be drawn from the statement that "he was baptized and all his household." Luke informs us in the 33d v. that Paul and Silas spake the word of the Lord to him, and to all who were in his house, then after the baptism we are informed that "he rejoiced with all his household, having believed in God." Infants cannot hear the gospel preached, nor can they rejoice in consequence of having believed in God. But apart from these statements, on the term household, Olshausen says, "The remark in v. 32, that Paul preached not only to the Jailor but also to all on the ekia autou is plainly not favorable to the view that infant children are included under this expression, for Paul could deliver no discourse to them. Conybeare and Howson "It was a night of happiness for all. They praised God that his power had been made effectual in their weakness; and the Jailor's family had their first experience of that joy which is the fruit of believing in God. X. Y. Z.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO. III.

THE MODERN CITY—ITS REPUTATION.

Throned beside the yellow Tiber, Lo the seven hilled city stands. And she wears a double sceptre in her everlasting hands. For a spiritual honor, she has changed her old renown. And the diadem of Caesar, for the triple Papal crown. And she wears the laurel garland, which Athena owned of yore. When o'er Art she ruled triumphant by the blue Aegean shore. Shrines of saints and sacred temples reverently surround her there, Swelling domes and towers uprearing like a city in the air.

Ancient monuments, and modern, in her galleries fill the space. Where the word of Art does homage to its own acknowledged Queen. Yet in vain the laurel garland, and in vain the triple crown. While her children shrink in terror from a Despot's angry frown. While within her burn the memories of her glory and her fame, Of the stalwart old republic and its deeds of deathless name. Now the nations throng around her, and they watch with eager eyes, From the vigils of the ages, Old Imperial Rome arise. Crying, "Hasten Royal city. Thou with double garlands crowned. Rise and break thy bands asunder, hurl the tyrant to the ground. Rise majestic from oppression. Take thine ancient seat again. And with freedom's nobler sceptre, o'er a nobler kingdom reign." Now at last mine eyes behold thee, Oh, my country, Oh, my home, And my inmost heart rejoices in the very dust of Rome. Through the streets, I walk familiar. I am not a stranger here, Every stone to me is precious. Every spot to me is dear. In thy grand and solemn silence, as I pass the scenes among. Every monument is rosel, every stone has found a tongue. In my childhood first I knew thee—then familiar as my home, Came the thought of all the glory, all the olden might of Rome. In the early dawn of boyhood, in the years of later age, Thou didst open wide before me, thy sublime historic page. Here my spirit first awakened. Thought was gloriously born, Here I first arose from darkness, to an intellectual morn. And with years the knowledge deepened, for with each advancing year, Hops, and wish, and thought, and feeling, ever fondly centered here. Now at last mine eyes behold thee, and I claim thee as my home, One among the world of scholars, I'm a citizen of Rome. Before we ascend modern Rome it will be pleasing to us to inspect some modern eminence whence we may behold at a glance the capital of the pupes. We ascend the Pincian hill the favorite promenade of all dwellers in Rome, whether natives or foreigners. From its summit the view is bounded by the Equiline and the Capitoline, which shut out the ancient city and the Campagna, so that we have beneath us only modern Rome with the villas in its vicinity. Towards sunset the Pincian is thronged not only by the beauty and fashion of Rome, but by representatives of every civilized nation in the world. To our ears the accents of the English tongue spoken here and there is sweeter, even than the musical speech of Italy, and the English lady, her blue eyes beaming a quiet delight, is more charming than the Roman beauty, though so bewitching.

exhilarating the panorama spread before us is very beautiful, and all the multitudes seem to be full of enjoyment, all but the pale and emaciated invalid who looks mournfully upon the animated scene around her, or with mingled pleasure and sorrow gazes at a spectacle which she soon will see no more, the setting sun.

Perhaps she glances from the Pincian hill, towards yonder pyramid, which marks the position of the Protestant burying ground, and with a shudder wishes that she were at home, to die with all her loved ones around, and then to repose with kindred dust.

But evening is approaching—the scene before us becomes more exquisitely beautiful, and the gay throngs become silent.

The sun is setting, earth and sky. One blaze of glory. What but now we saw, He lingers yet, and lessening to a point, Shines like the eye of heaven.

The sun as it descends in cloudless splendor, brings into view many an object which before had escaped the eye, gives greater distinctness of outline to every form, and tinges the whole scene with hues of unusual brilliancy and gorgeousness. Innumerable domes rise from all quarters of the city in indescribable stateliness and magnificence. The villas in the vicinity of the city are bathed in verdure of a brilliant emerald green. But the eye ranging with pleasure over this scene reposes with delight on St. Peter's. The majestic basilica with its piazzas, fountains colonnades, porticos and gigantic columns—all tinged with purple and gold by the setting sun, appears more like a scene from the Arabian Nights than a reality.

As soon as the sun descends, the heavens for a few moments appear like a canopy of fire, and then the entire scene just now so glorious, rapidly disappears from the sight. There is no twilight, none of that gradual and delightful transformation of day into night with which we are so familiar. The transition from the extraordinary splendor which precedes, and the darkness which succeeds the setting sun is almost instantaneous. The air immediately becomes damp and chilly, and the Pincian hill is in a few moments deserted.

Let us now inspect Rome more closely. We notice with surprise the total absence of every thing which we have been accustomed to regard as indicative of material prosperity. The wide plains which almost encircle the city are desolate. Not a farm nor a vineyard, nor a grove, nor sign of human habitation is visible throughout the vast expanse of the Campagna.

Within the city walls all is stillness; we meet with no crowds of artisans going to or returning from their daily work, no railroad or telegraphic wire, or warehouse, is to be seen. In some of the shops of the Corso, Roman Mosiacs are manufactured, and occasionally in the Campagna, a few lazy workmen may be seen pretending to make excavations; but these are the only evidences of industrial life which appear.

The Corso is the only street worthy of the name in the city. This street, though rather narrow, is kept clean, and with a row of old but substantial buildings on either side, is no disgrace to Rome. But everywhere else within the city walls the dirt and filth are most disgusting to the stranger, and most disagreeable to the authorities. The so called streets are in general but narrow and crooked lanes, and seem not only to serve as means of inter-communication, but also as receptacles for the filth of the city. The sun which at mid-day is powerful, even in winter, rarely penetrates into these narrow and disgusting lanes.

Those quarters of the city which are nearest the Tiber are most remarkable for filth and equal, and far surpass our own York Point when it was in its glory. In those quarters of the city, are diurnal wine cellars, thronged with men and women, who however never drink. Here also in these low quarters, are the lottery shops where the poor hazard their last bajocchi. These institutions are almost as numerous in Rome as whiskey shops are in Glasgow. It is a little remarkable that lotteries, though prohibited in nearly every civilized country, should be tolerated by the head of the Roman Catholic church.

The ghetto, the Jews quarter, is in the heart of the filthy section of Rome. Here all the Jews resident in the city are compelled to live. It has but one entrance, and every evening at a stated hour, the inhabitants are locked in for the night. Over the gate and over the door of all the Houses are Hebrew inscriptions. When you bear in mind that these people are not over cleanly, and that four thousand are compelled to live in a district scarcely capable of containing the fourth part of that number, you can form some idea of the appearance of the Ghetto. I suppose this species of religious intolerance is preserved as a relic of the spirit of the dark ages, however it is no ornament to Rome.

The Palaces of the modern city are surpassingly numerous, but they seem for the most part to be in a state of decay. Some are quite deserted, others have degenerated into cafes or lodging houses, while the greater portion of those which are still owned and inhabited by the nobility, are situated in dirty streets or piazzas, or surrounded by mean lodging buildings, so as to appear to great disadvantage.

But have we a right to expect in Rome the industrial activity of Manchester, or the splendor and gaily of Paris, or the elegance, and quite beauty of Florence? Rome is a venerable co-

metry, where the chief attraction consists not in the order and neatness of the walks, but in the beauty or antiquity of the monuments, or the celebrity of the men or epochs which they commemorate.

From the Examiner.

Substitution at the Supper.

Much has been said and written on the prerequisite qualifications of persons worthy of partaking of the Lord's Supper; but seldom do we see or hear communications specially on the elements necessary to this ordinance. It is supposed that there is sufficient unanimity of opinion and practice among the different denominations of Christians, and also with the local churches of the same denomination, as to render any such communication unnecessary. It cannot have escaped the memories of any who have been familiar with his writings that Moses Stuart, in his well-known essay on baptism, published in the Biblical Repository, 1833, advanced the opinion that "fish and water" might be substituted for bread and wine, and the ordinance in spirit be observed.

And we were told that many churches acted upon the suggestion, so far as to use water instead of wine. And the writer has the best reasons to know that, to the present day, there are churches, who, in their professed observance of this beautifully significant ordinance, substitute other liquids for the juice of the grape. And what is more surprising, some Baptist churches who are thoroughly and justly opposed to all substitution in any part of a positive institution, are doing this very thing.

But what, on this subject, is the Divine record?—"Jesus took bread and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat, this is my body. And he took the cup and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it. For this is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins." Now, what liquid was in that cup? Plainly the juice of the grape—how he adds—"I will not drink of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." This liquid, then, called the fruit of the vine, and no other, is the element which Jesus made choice of to represent his blood—"THIS IS MY BLOOD." Are we at liberty to say that any other liquid, the juice of any other fruit, is just as good—that it is equally the symbol of his blood? Does its being a symbol depend on similarity of color, as some pretend? Certainly not. It depends alone on the word of the Lawgiver. "This"—that is, the fruit of the vine—"is my blood." Every other liquid is therefore excluded. Just as the command to "believe and be baptized" excludes the baptism of any but a believer. Our Lord says—"Do this in remembrance of me." Do what? Just what Christ and his disciples did—take bread and wine—the fruit of the vine, and giving thanks, eat the bread and drink the wine in commemoration of Christ's death. The bread made of the flour of grain, and the wine made of the juice of the grape, represents by Divine and positive enactment, the body and blood of our Saviour.

Now, if instead of these elements we substitute a "fish," or a potato, with the juice of the apple, the raspberry, elderberry, or the juice of the currant, prepared in a palatable form, do we obey the command—"Do this in remembrance of me?"

If any reply—the command, in the spirit of it, is obeyed—then we say, that on the same principle, the command to be baptized is obeyed when, from the fingers of the administrator, only a few drops of water are received on the person of the candidate, and especially so since, in the latter case, the element is not changed, only the manner of using it, which cannot be said of the former. If such substitutions are commended, who shall say where they shall stop? It is important to distinguish between what is essential to this ordinance, and what is circumstantial. The time, place and posture of individuals receiving it are clearly circumstantial; so, also, whether the bread be leavened or unleavened, and whether or not the wine be fermented; in either case the element is unchanged, that is, there is no substitution. Equally circumstantial is it whether the bread be made of wheat or barley; both were common in Palestine when Christ was on earth. And whether the wine be made from either of the different kinds of grape, it is the same—the fruit of the vine. But with thanksgiving, the eating of the bread and the drinking of the wine, in the commemoration of our Lord's death, are essential to the command; for it is doing just what Christ and his disciples did, without addition, subtraction or substitution. SOLAS.

DECLINE OF HEATHENISM.—An English

Baptist missionary in Orissa, makes a remarkable statement in regard to the great idolatrous festival of that part of India. His words are—"You may remember my mentioning, when at home, that the last time I attended the Juggernaut festival, the car was abandoned by the people and left on the road. A few days ago I went to the same spot, and expected to see two cars, and was told that one is too old, and with regard to the other, it was said the proprietor could not afford the usual fee to the Brahmins. But this is all a blind. The truth is, that the people have grown too wise to make boasts of themselves by dragging the car, and thus I have lived to see an end to the swinging and Juggernaut feasts in the one and same place; and singular enough, there were no signs of Juggernaut offered for sale. Formerly there were. I infer that the god must be sadly out of

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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, think of its brethren, and should you chance to meet 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 by 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 in 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.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a Committee, the names of whose members are given below.

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Christian Watchman.

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 Cannae.

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 positive blessings, when compared with the inconceivable 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 seem 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, (nor regarded as a member in status, 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 survey of the result of his labors at Steviache 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 brass knuckles—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 widening 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 west and picturously 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. Barnaby. 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.

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 these 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."

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.

The financial affairs are in an improved condition though much is yet required to satisfy all the demands upon us. The total expenditure was \$209.16, being slightly in excess of the amount collected, for which we are indebted to the treasurer. The increase of the school required increased accommodations, which have been supplied by the erection of a spacious building 50x23 feet, divided into two rooms. On this about \$100 is yet due, and which we shall have to ask our friends to assist in liquidating. One of the rooms has been leased, reserving for Sabbath as school-room, at \$18 per annum which when paid for, will be a great aid to the income of the school. About 175 volumes have been added to the library, but a further addition is much required, 200 copies each of the Sabbath School Banner, "Child at Home" and "Young Reader" are circulated monthly in the School, and afford a large amount of useful and acceptable reading. The award of prizes is efforts a new stimulus to exertion, 5 have been given for proof and lessons committed to memory, and two for the best essays on Ancient Jerusalem; the successful competitors for the latter were Master Francis Evertit and Miss Eliza Clark.

The Archdeacon states that he has prayed for the men only, the men and women held in Germany. The above mention of one another, for prayer as take part week. Besides for opening the and on Sunday Supper, at which he believes the numerous.

ENGLAND.

The "Observer" goes to the West coast for Foreign money. English coins a message. "The Times" the impression fears that he (the London agent on this) is for the Gov. as soon as possible and sanguinary personal sympathy rejects at Edinburgh that it sets at the Government by energetic power. The Telegraph's arrangement very unsatisfactory. During the on the removal of the Islands of Sark, led, and France Italian government.

A petition was presented to the Commons from fraudulent praying for a petition was presented. Lord John is the Great. The Irish 12 per cent in the King of the 14th by a of Becker who grazed the King. Count San Mancy at Naples successor.

Expected it will Americans at a banquet. The Queen of Ambassadors of It is expected to succeed Spanish shortly. China and A Dates from Cotes there was about from famine re-improving, and lower—downward.

FROM HAVANA. New York, Havana 18th, here this evening. Jason and Spitz sloop of war. The Spanish brig and crew brought intelligence of the Havana satisfaction of The American moment of the health of the epidemic type, tropics newly a.

WASHINGTON. THE RETREAT. The retreat of was one of the more or less palliated. Step from every side by troops 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 by six o'clock Bull's Run, by drawn up in line battle.

The first done by Capt. a thirty-two white shells from white Brigade, under the left, and the right of the Light arms men were checked, battery fore which they and 8 o'clock Richardson's party to open a diversion to open a diversion the infantry engaged the Old Brigade and advanced re-

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WASHINGTON. THE RETREAT. The retreat of was one of the more or less palliated. Step from every side by troops 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 by six o'clock Bull's Run, by drawn up in line battle.

The first done by Capt. a thirty-two white shells from white Brigade, under the left, and the right of the Light arms men were checked, battery fore which they and 8 o'clock Richardson's party to open a diversion to open a diversion the infantry engaged the Old Brigade and advanced re-

TIGHT BINDING RELIURE TROP RIGIDE

The Archives du Christianisme of June 20, states that the meetings in Paris continue to take place and to be blessed. Eleven meetings of prayer for ladies only are held weekly, eight for men only, three for young men only, eighteen for men and women. Two of these meetings are held in German, two in English.

The above are prayer-meetings, with the exception of one for singing on Friday at two P. M., and another on the same day at half-past seven P. M., for prayer and mutual edification for such as take part at the prayer-meetings during the week. Besides these there are special meetings for opening the Scriptures, for mutual edification and on Sunday, at two o'clock, for the Lord's Supper, at the Evangelical Chapel. M. Monod believes the number of meetings will be yet more numerous.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The "Observer" says that Cornwallis Lewis goes to the war office. Lord Palmerston will act for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons. English journals criticize President Lincoln's message.

The Times says that the message confirms the impression produced by the message, and fears that he has outweighed all chances of intervention, and forces, as do bystanders, that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is as inevitable as the loss and humiliating contests it must result.

The London Post of the 21st says it is idle to argue on the question of legal rights and says it is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts an obstinate and sanguinary struggle; and while professing personal sympathies for opponents of slavery, rejoices at England's strict neutrality.

Daily News criticizes the message, but says that the sets at rest the question of compromise. The Government is not in a position to secure by energetic action the sympathy of Foreign powers.

The Telegraph and Star quarrel with Lincoln's arrangements, and consider the message very unsatisfactory. During the debate in the House of Commons on the rumor of the possibility of ceding the islands of San Juan to France, Lord John Russell said that such schemes could not be permitted, and would terminate the alliance with England and France. He did not believe that the Italian government contemplated such an act.

A petition was presented in the House of Commons from Mr. Irving, charging Lever with fraudulent practices in Galway contract, and praying for prosecution. After a debate the House was divided on the motion to refer the matter to a select committee.

The Queen of Spain received the American Ambassador on the 15th. It is expected that Count Debarrier will succeed Schicms as Prussian Foreign Minister shortly.

China and Australia reached England. Dates from Calcutta to June 15th states that there was abundant rain in Bengal. Accounts from famine region are more favorable. Imports improving, and produce more enquiry. Freight lower—downward tendency continued.

UNITED STATES.

Battle of Bull's Run. From the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23, 1861. THE RETREAT—THE EVENTS OF THE DAY. The retreat of the Federal troops yesterday was one of those extraordinary events which can be no more explained than it can be justified or palliated. The army had been withdrawn by steps from every position in the field, and occupied by our troops. Our columns had united in the very heart of the rebels' stronghold, when the order to retire was issued. From victory to defeat was only the work of an instant. At the moment of our greatest hope all changed and the spirit and the valor of the army were gone.

I will briefly review the events of the day. Our forces started upon their march at half-past ten in the morning, taking a road toward Bull's Run, about half a mile to the right of that upon which the First Division advanced on Thursday. When near the enemy, a column shot off by the side road to the right, with the purpose of striking the rear.

The division under Gen. Tyler advanced directly by six o'clock reached the neighborhood of Bull's Run, beyond which the enemy was seen drawn up in line, and apparently awaiting the battle. The first demonstration on our side was made by Capt. Carlisle's battery of artillery, with a thirty-two pound Parrot rifle cannon, two shells from which were fired without any response. At about the same time the Second Brigade, under Gen. Schenck, was formed at the left, and the Third, under Col. Sherman, at the right of the road.

Light of the road, a great skirmishing soon after began, in which our men were wounded by discharges from a masked battery which they encountered, and before they slowly retreated. Between 7 and 8 o'clock commanding was heard from Col. Richardson's position, he having been directed to open a diversion to conceal our real purpose. For an hour after, the howitzer of Capt. Carlisle kept the enemy active, and it was not until near noon that our batteries were drawn in, and the infantry engagement was prepared for. The 3d Brigade moved forward to the right, and advanced regularly up the hill slope beyond

Bull's Run, upon which the enemy were stationed in force. The thick woods on either side obstructed the view, but presently volleys of musketry were heard both to the right and left, and in the distance, as if Hunter's Division were approaching and getting at work. Immediately after, this belief was confirmed by the thick cloud of smoke which rose from afar, and presently the troops themselves were seen moving rapidly forward, and driving the enemy before them at a distance of about two miles.

The 3d Brigade was by this time menacing one of the enemy's earthworks, and appeared to be held engaged. The rebel force was very large, and I should judge from the bodies which kept pouring down from Manassas, greatly superior to ours. They fought well, and even in their retreats showed considerable order, but their works were one by one taken from them, until they held only two or three, one in the highest ground of their position, and the others to the left of Gen. Tyler's division. The first of these was stormed by the Zouave Regiment, but was either not taken, or was not held. The others were well employed by the rebels, who threw incessant shot and shell among our most exposed men. We still pushed forward until the whole of our men, excepting the second brigade of the first division had crossed Bull's Run.

The engineers were about constructing a bridge for the artillery, the regular stone bridge having been mined, and the two columns under Gen. Tyler and Hunter, the latter of which was not held. McDowell had actually completed their junction, when the order to retreat was given. Why it was given, no person who witnessed the battle and saw the condition in which the rebels stood out, attempt to comprehend. The only point positively held by the enemy was in a hollow to our left, and although an effort was undoubtedly made to overreach us at the left, an ample force—no less than a brigade—was ready to receive them, and did receive and repulse them afterward, in spite of the panic which reigned. But, at the beginning of the retreat, a few ambulances and baggage wagons were driven hardily away, the noise of which seemed to spread terror among the troops within hearing, who instantly broke ranks and ran, pell mell, toward Centerville.

This contagion caught the rest, and in less than ten minutes our army was flying in the utmost disorder. Everything was abandoned. The wounded were deserted in the hospitals, and the only thought was of individual safety. Guns were thrown aside, and blankets and coats were shared in the panic; the guns were cut loose, and the gunners used the horses to escape the more swiftly. Those on foot begged piteously to be allowed to share the honors of those on horseback. Many strove to clamber into wagons, and were pushed back by the bayonets of those who occupied them.

The ground was strewn with food, weapons, and clothing of every kind. Many of our men were left to fall into the enemy's hands, including the large 32-pounders which had done so much service during the fight. All courage, all manliness seemed to have forsaken our terror-stricken ranks.

The last stand upon the field was made by one of the Ohio regiments, under Col. McCook. I believe, but about three miles back the reserve brigade of Gen. Blenker saved us from great disaster. The enemy came up in small force at 11 o'clock at night, and charged upon the 8th New York regiment, capturing six of its men. The charge was repulsed, and the enemy attacked with such success to cause them to fly, leaving their prisoners. The disorder of our men continued during the night. There was no army, only a vast rabble. By midnight they were all scattered in the woods of Fairfax, and many of our men, after Gen. Blenker, with 8th New York regiment, took up their retreat in perfect order—the only body that so retreated.

The road from Centerville to Fairfax was thick with the debris of the retreat. Baggage wagons were overturned and the horses lying dead and dying. Guns, ambulances, stores of provisions were strewn everywhere. At Fairfax Court-House the inhabitants were plundering our discarded baggage. Toward Arlington the evidences of the disgraceful retreat continued. About four miles from the Long Bridge, Gen. Blenker was moving regularly toward Washington, his force in thorough order. As he passed, he destroyed the important bridges to secure against sudden pursuit.

There is reason to believe that we had no pickets thrown out on the right flank, and that to the terrible rout. The first intimation of Gen. Schenck's brigade had of the cavalry charge was the reception of shots in their backs. It is plain that this flank movement in our rear was part of a game strategy elaborately planned and consummately executed. The abasement of our army was doubtless intended as a cul de sac.

From the statements of Quartermaster Pryor, a rebel prisoner, it appears that our artillery created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from thirty thousand to forty thousand in the field under command of Beauregard, while they have a reserve of seventy-five thousand at the junction.

Members of the 51st say that 200 of that regiment have been captured, but that its loss, killed and wounded, is not severe. The Zouaves have probably suffered most. Their number was beyond praise. Of 3000 marines only 45 were counted at the Long Bridge this morning.

For the character of the retreat, the officers are more commendable than the men. Indeed, accounts showed much better effected a junction with Beauregard, we determined not to go to Bull's Run to see the battle, which we were assured would take place yesterday, because we could not believe a movement in front would be made until Gen. Patterson had flanked Manassas.

All our troops, except one Pennsylvania regiment, whose time had expired, and who refused to make a charge, fought most heroically, and drove back the Rebel cavalry and infantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific fire of small shot from the batteries, and fell back to Centerville, and part of them to the fortifications opposite this city. The other two divisions have commenced to intrench themselves at Centerville.

Probably not more than 1,000 Federal troops were killed. The enemy was very badly defeated, many of our wounded, and the Rhode Island and three guns of Sherman's Battery, fell into the hands of the Rebels. Capt. Tower of the Rhode Island 1st was the first officer killed. Major Sprague and Col. Gorham are among the heroes of the day.

Among the killed, besides Col. Cameron and Lieut. and Parham, and Lieut.-Col. Haggerty of the Zouaves, are Col. Kimball of the Brooklyn Regiment, and Col. Wood of the 14th Brooklyn Regiment. He may be alive, but he was left in an ambulance severely wounded, and has not since been heard from. Col. Lawrence of the Massachusetts 5th was very severely wounded yesterday. A New-Orleans Zouave captured yesterday by the Fire Zouaves boasted that the rebels had blown no quarter to the Federal troops, having in many instances cut the throats of the wounded. It had no sooner made this disgusting boast, than it was suspended in the air.

THE CHRISTIAN

way higher, orders having been telegraphed for them yesterday while the battle was in progress.

Kidder's Liniment is the best Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, or any complaints where an external application is required. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. 1y.

MARRIED.

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Alexander Close, to Miss Johanna May, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Monday, 22d inst., at Christ Church, Eastport, by the Rev. Nicholas Ludlum, Rector of Trinity Church, Lewiston, Maine, Albert Dixon, to Frances, fourth daughter of Craven Langreth, Esq., all of the Parish of Hampton, Kings County.

DIED.

At St. Martin's on the 16th of July, of diptheria, Robert Alma, aged 6 years and five months, son of the Rev. John Rowe.

Of consumption, on Thursday morning, Ann Leblond, in the 19th year of her age, only daughter of the late Joseph and Margaret Wilson.

On the 21st March, at Carriagah, near Balarat, Victoria, New Holland, Claves Crinan Wood, aged 35 years, this son of Rev. Abraham Wood, of Centerville, Queens County.

At Prince William, York County, on the 20th inst., of consumption, William, second son of Thomas Jones, aged 23 years.

On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, after a tedious illness, Mr. Richard McCallum, in the 63d year of his age, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

In Carleton, on Tuesday, 23d inst., after a lingering illness, Jane, wife of Mr. John Landy, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss.

At Liverpool, England, on the 23d June, Deputy Commissary General: Oliver Goldsmith, aged 60 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED— WEDNESDAY, 24th—Schr. Fred Sheerer, Philadelphia, cargo. THURSDAY, 25th—Brigt Stormness, Merwick New York, W. M. McLean, cargo. FRIDAY, 26th—Bark Augusta Jessie, Booth Villers, W. Thomson, coal. SUNDAY, July 28th—Ship Leucathin, Claussen, Boston, W. M. McLean, coal. Ship Eddystone, Grant, Havre, J. L. Woodworth, cargo.

DEPARTED— 24th—Bark Bucephalus, Donovan, Kingston, W. & G. Carvill, do; brig Kaloolah, Shea, Clonmullin, S. Higgins & Son, do; brig Margaret Olivia B. Sanford, Halifax, master and G. M. Steves, plaster. July 26th—Brigt Ellen, Perry, Drogheda, S. Higgins & Son, depts; brig J. McElroy, Melrose, Fenagh, Roads, Lond. July 27th—Brigt Olivia B. Sanford, Halifax, master and G. M. Steves, plaster. July 28th—Ship Metropolis, Kenner, Liverpool, S. King, depts; bark Queen, Meany, do; bark Queen, Meany, do; brig Lady Margaret, Meany, Queenstown, W. & G. Carvill, do; brig Brill, Crowell, Cork, S. Higgins & Son, do; schr. Iobacco, Park, Belfast, Ir. C. McLaughlin, depts; schr. Ellen Frances, Sullivan, Providence, S. Adams, do. July 29th—Ship Victoria, Bristol Channel, J. L. Woodworth, depts; ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool, B. Lingley and C. Drury, do.

MEMORANDA.

At and Boston, 24th, sch. A. Hastings. Old at Boston, 27th, sch. Victor, for the port. At New York, 25th, sch. Mary Jane, hence, do. At New York, 25th, sch. Union Smith, for the port. At and Liverpool, 9th, Wm. Lord, Brown, hence, do. At Dundalk, 6th, J. Travers, for the port. Wyo, 5th, Alma, do; at Gravesend, 10th, Creole, sea, Percy, do; at Cork, 4th, Dell, do; at Dungarvon 5th, Fanny Blair, do; at Liverpool, 9th, Haven, do; at Oldboro, 10th, do; at Dublin, 10th, Mary Ann, do; at Lancaster, 8th, Mary, do; at Liverpool, 9th, brig Oberon, do; at 12th, Robert Cushman, do; at 6th, Shamrock, do; at Cork, 10th, Katherine, from Philadelphia; at Kingston, 11th, Robert Treat, from New York; at Liverpool, 7th, S. L. Riley, from Montreal.

At and Cranston, George A. Holt, from New Orleans. At and Boston, 23d, sch. Dennis, Bradshaw, hence; do; at 24th, sch. Leviathan, Pitt, do; at Philadelphia, 22d, sch. Joseph Guest, Norton, do; at Providence, 23d, sch. Rambler, do. At and Boston, 23d, Margaret A., Larsen, for the port.

Sailed from New York, 20th, ship Boadicea, Colman, for Liverpool. At and Liverpool, 6th, bark Grace, Stowe, from Quebec; at 13th, brig God Hunter, Williams, from St. Mary's, N. S.; at Gravesend, 12th, bark Guiding Star, Kelly, from Montreal; at Liverpool, 9th, brig Tyne, Kenny, from Wilmington, N. C. Sailed from London, 11th, ship John Duncan Brown, for Cape Town.

THE BRUSSELS STREET BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.

WILL hold their Annual Con-NTIC at 10thay, on THURSDAY the 1st AUGUST. Every exertion will be used to sustain the reputation of the school as being the best in the city. Teachers and the staff of Mr. John Smith Charlotte St., and at the Ticket office on the day of the Con-NTIC. Cars leaving at 10 and 2 o'clock, returning at 4 and 7 o'clock. Band in attendance. July 23

THEY MUST BE SOLD. 600 DRESS AND LIGHT SUMMER COATS; 1500 pairs Fashionable Pants; 2000 Vests—very cheap and quality. A New-Orleans Zouave captured yesterday by the Fire Zouaves boasted that the rebels had blown no quarter to the Federal troops, having in many instances cut the throats of the wounded. It had no sooner made this disgusting boast, than it was suspended in the air.

The corps d'armee at Washington is to be instantly re-organized and increased. The orders have already been given. Officers of regiments already raised and being made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large re-enforcements from various districts are already on the way.

WATCHMAN.

ROBERT MOORE, Importer of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, 25, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN N. B.

PRINTS, SILKS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Bonnet Feathers, Grey Cottons, Merino, Chenille Necks, De Laines, Parasols, Parasols, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, French Tissues, Corsets, Girdles, Water-tails, Hoisier, Counterpanes, Mohairs, Hosiery, Table Covers, Laces, Knitwoolery, Lace, Shawls, Ties and Scarfs.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Ladies Rich Silk Bonnets, Ladies' Head Dresses, Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets, Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets, Children's Hats and Caps, Ladies' American Bonnets, Pie Nic Hats.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Silk Mantles, Ladies' Triv. Wrappers, Brown " Mantles, Black " Mantles, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Light Summer " Mantles.

N. B.—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Garmets of all descriptions—above on hand—and promptly made to order. A First Class Cutter at this Department.

Garments Cut to order. Embroidery, Pinking, Stamping, Machine Sewing, &c., done with neatness. Also—Hatters' ready Monthly, and promptly sent to every part of Province, by Express, Milinery, of Mantle Rooms, 25 King Street, Saint John N. B.

RECEIVED AT 22 WATER STREET, 20th inst. 2000 lbs. of Amber. ON Consignment—6 packages prime Cumberland Butter, 3 do Fresh Eggs, 1 bbl Under Tallow, and a small quantity of Oils and Barrels. For sale low by J. S. TURNER, 25 King Street, Saint John N. B.

APPLES, PINES, AND TOMATOES. JUST received ex steamer New Brunswick: 2 bbls New Apples, 123 Fine Apples, 1 basket Tomatoes, 1 bbl Cabbages, 2 do Onions, 1 cask Cabbage. For sale low by J. S. TURNER, 25 King Street, Saint John N. B.

APLES, ONIONS, & CABBAGE.—Received ex Eastern City—4 bbls Green Apples, 2 do String Onions, 1 tierce Cabbage. For sale low by J. S. TURNER, 25 King Street, Saint John N. B.

EXCURSION TRIP to Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, and Gaspé. THE STEAMER "ARABIAN," 1st Capt. Simard, will leave for Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, and Gaspé, on Saturday, 17th August. Trains will connect with this steamer, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th.

From St. John and Back— Miramichi, \$1 04 Bathurst and Dalhousie, 09 Gaspé, 09 I. JARDINE, Railway Commissioner's Office, 20th July 1861.

PATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE SKIRTS. By the use of Joints in the hoops of a Skirt, a more elastic and better quality of Skirt can be made, giving to, and retaining in the Skirt, a more graceful and elegant form; while the flexibility of the cloth prevents the bending and breaking of the Hoop under pressure, and brings them back to their original form when the pressure is removed, also permits the skirt to assume an easy position when the weather is seated.

A splendid lot of Indian Porcupine and BEAD Work, such as Ladies' Bonnets, Wreaths, Shawls, Moccasins, Caps, Purse, Watch Pouch, Matka, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c., &c. F. A. COSGROVE'S, 75 Prince Wm. St.

ALWAYS ON HAND. FLOURS, SHIP METROPOLIS, and "L. J. M. Arnold," from New York—400 barrels Extra Quality Flour, 100 barrels Choice Flour, 100 barrels in store—150 Barrels Corn Meal. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL, 10th July 1861.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Landing ex "Triumph," from New York—200 Barrels Extra Quality Flour, 100 barrels Choice Flour, 100 barrels in store—150 Barrels Corn Meal, 100 barrels in store. JACOB D. UNDERHILL, 10th July 1861.

R. S. STAPLES has now open a large lot of extremely low priced—prices to suit the times—Lawrence's Brick Building, opposite St. John Hotel.

Notice to the Public. COMMENTS on Monday next the 1st instant, and the Office forthwith. The Commissioners have the honor to inform you that they will have the honor of preventing the issue of a number of warrants of Disfranchisement by the Board. JOHN SEARS, Chairman.

WATER COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. St. John, August 15th, 1861. Notice to Defaulters. ALL persons in the City or Parish, being in arrears to the Commissioners upon Assessments or Rents, are requested to pay the same to the Office forthwith. The Commissioners have the honor to inform you that they will have the honor of preventing the issue of a number of warrants of Disfranchisement by the Board. JOHN SEARS, Chairman.

STRAWBERRIES, PEAS, PINE APPLES, &c. Received ex steamer "New Brunswick" from Boston—6 boxes Strawberries; 2 bbls Pine Apples; 2 do Peas; 2 bbls Lettuce; 1 do Onions and 1 do Parsnips. For sale low by J. S. TURNER, 25 King Street, Saint John N. B.

NO. 30 RICE Wm. Street. P. R. INCHES, Druggist. JUN HATS for Adjoining J. & A. McMillan's, 35 King Street. JULY HATS for Men and Boys, cheap, at R. S. STAPLES, 33 King Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.—A dozen Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, just received and for sale Wholesale and Retail by T. B. BARKER, 35, King-st.

KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—54 doz Kidder's Rheumatic and Bone Liniment, received this day. Wholesale and Retail by T. B. BARKER, 35, King-st.

FORPOISE OIL.—Just received and for sale by the Subscriber—100 gallons. Pure Porpoise Oil. T. B. BARKER, 35, King-st.

300 LBS. Lorillard's Scotch Snuff, just received and for sale by T. B. BARKER, 35, King-st.

RAQ FLOUR. Landing ex Mary Ann and J. R. King from New York. 600 BAGS Extra State Flour. This Flour is warranted to be equal to the best Extra State brand that comes to the market, is fresh ground, and will be sold low.

RECEIVED This Day ex J. B. King, from New York—50 bbls Napier Mills Flour, 5 do Graham Flour, from best Genesee Wheat. For sale low by J. S. TURNER, 22 Water-st.

CHRON LAND OFFICE, July 2, 1861. UNDERMINTED Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 5th day of August next, at noon, by the respective Deputies. 2 bbls Green Apples, 3 do Cabbages, 2 do Onions, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under licenses applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the Land.)

PIC-NIC HATS. AT S. BROWN'S, 31, KING STREET. 300 CHEAP BONNETS, 7d each. A few Rich Imported Bonnets and Hats. Balance of Cloth and Silk Mantles, at great Barter. Parasols and Muslin Dresses, &c., very cheap.

KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC AND BONE LINIMENT, HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS!!! And has received the encomium and praise of some of the most eminent Physicians, and wherever it has been used its virtues are acknowledged.

D. B. KIDDER & Co., No. 13 Maverick Square, East Boston, Mass. 8 d by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. The Liniment is now in use by our Agents in St. John, T. B. Barker, (successor to S. L. Tyler). Also for sale by G. F. Everett & Co., Wm. H. D. McArthur, J. M. Reed, J. Chalmers, P. R. Inches, C. P. Clark, J. M. Walker and M. W. Mead.

Milk Pans. Butter Crocks. NOW LANDING ex "John Barbour," from 500 dozen Milk Pans, white inside. 100 " Green Glass, do, do. 20 " Jugs, assorted sizes, do " Jars, do. 100 " Flower Pots. Will be sold low Wholesale and Retail. F. CLEMMENTSON, 29 Dock-street.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COUNTERPANES. THE CHEAPEST QUILT EVER SOLD. W. H. LAWTON'S, PRINCE Wm. STREET.

JOINT STOCK INDEMNITY COMPANY, AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$250,000. INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN. J. H. CHICK, M. D., SECRETARY.

EDWIN FROST. HAS just received per Canadian Mail Steamer from Great Britain, and Steamer New Brunswick from the United States, a large portion of his Spring supply.

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LONDON HATS.

The Subscriber has received ex "Parkfield" from the celebrated Manufacturer of Victoria & Co., London, a full assortment of the New Spring Style Gent's Sate Hats. These goods are new in style, and for sale at the usual prices.

RECEIVED. By Mail Steamer, ex "Lampado," and "John Barbour," and by Vessels from the United States.

20 BALES and Cases Woolen Cloths, in Broad and narrow, Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Trussings, 2 cases Corduroys and Monkings, 2 " Summer Cloths, in Fancy Coatings, Russel Cords and other Trussings, 4 cases Tailor's Trimmings, in Buttons, Braids, Linings, Lians, Castans, Galloons, Canvas, &c., &c.

1 case Black and Fancy Sate Vestings, Black and Colored Velvets and Fancy Silk Vestings. The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant Tailor's Goods.

The largest, best and Cheapest Stock of Ready Made Clothing in the City, both Imported and Domestic Manufacture.

20 " English and American Boots and Shoes, 1 case Black and Fancy Sate Vestings, Black and Colored Velvets and Fancy Silk Vestings. The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant Tailor's Goods.

ATTENTION FARMERS. GREAT improvements in Moving and Reaping Machines. Walter A. Wood's new Patent Mower and Reaper combined with self-binding attachment, &c., &c. new improved combined Tailor and Mower, with Woods' improved, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Machine for cutting Hay, &c., &c. The whole comprising a superb stock of Merchant Tailor's Goods.

PRICE'S INTEREST TABLES.—Just received at the Phoenix Book Store—Price's Interest Tables for 5, 6, 7, and ten per cent. J. & A. McMillan.

NEW SHAWLS. In Plain and French Textures, AT THE Victoria House, Prince Wm. Street. Of these Goods we have a superb Stock just come to hand at tempting prices.—Black Coloured and fancy Silks, in great variety, and at our regular cheap prices.

AGENCY OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. A JUDGMENT BUILDING, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns.

CHEAP CLOTHING, &c. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE, 10th North of King-st. HUNTER, offers for Sale his large and general assortment of Clothing, Cloth, &c., &c. at unprecedentedly low prices. His Spring and Summer Goods having been selected by his own buyers—sent expressly home for that purpose—in the leading English and Scotch Markets, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, enables him to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. His friends and the public are invited to call and inspect his stock, and to call and judge for themselves.

Country Produce and Milk Depot, nearly opposite Trinity Church.—REFERENCES—Geo. A. Lockhart & Son, H. Thomson, W. H. Harrison, James Chubb & Co., Merchants.

NEW GOODS. APRIL, 1861. EDWIN FROST. HAS just received per Canadian Mail Steamer from Great Britain, and Steamer New Brunswick from the United States, a large portion of his Spring supply.

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