G. W. DAY, Printer.

For the Christian Watchman.

THE BLESSING OF SIMEON.

No. III.

JESUS-A SIGN. JESUS—A SHON.

Simeon, under the filteness of the Holy Spirit, predicted, that while Jesus was to be the Saviour, he was also to be the occasion of the fall as well as of the rise, of many in Israel. He now

proceeds to indicate the most striking characteris-tics of the manifestation of Jesus, and thereby to

explain a statement which seems to conflict with the very nature and office of the Messiah.

It is to be noticed that Jesus saves, not by

delivering sinners from the consequences of their transgression but by delivering them from the

power of sin. He saves by imparting such truth as is fitted to enlighten the mind, to change

the affections. Rejection of the truth precludes the possibility of salvation, darkens the under-

standing, deprayes the affections, and ensures a more fearful penalty than would have been other-

Unless Jesus proved that his teachings were true

Unless Jesus proved that his teachings were true, what he was what he claimed to be, an ambassador commissioned by God to make terms with guity man, the rejection of him would involve no guilt, and he could occasion neither the "rise" nor the "fall" of any. In fact, faith in him would only be credulity, and unbelief pardonable, if not positively virtuous. Jesus, however, proved the truth of verry word which he spake. He not only afforded

convincing arguments that he was the Messiah, but he was himself a "sign" that his mission was

divine, and that all his teachings were true

As we briefly glance over the life of Jesus, we

will be able to perceive how abundant was the proof which he afforded that he was a Divinely

ommissioned teacher.

His birth was attended by supernatural circu

stances—a heavenly messenger announced to Za-charias the birth of him who was to be the herald

of the Messiah; the same messenger subsequently visited Mary and announced the miraculous birth of a Saviour. When the babe was born, the event

was announced to the shepherds by an angel, and a multitude of the heavenly host descended to earth

and celebrated the event by singing an anthem of

praise to God. At the same time wise men saw his star in the east, and were on their way to pay homage to the new born King. When the infant

was presented in the temple, Simeon and Anna rejoiced over him, and foresaw his future work,

and the prominent features of his life. He escaped the peculiar perils which threatened his jufancy, by special warnings from God to Joseph and Mary.

When but twelve years of age, he astonished the

learning of the Jews by his wisdom.

When about thirty years of age he began his public ministry. At his baptism the Divine Spirit descended upon him in dove-like form, and the great God proclaimed him to be His Son, well-beloved and only begotten. Shortly after he endured

a fast of thirty days and nights in the wilderness, during which time he triumphantly resisted the

a province whose inhabitants were illiterate an despised. His disciples were chosen from the com-

mon people. During the first two years of his

mon people. During the first two features we ministry he wrought many miracles. He went about doing good—saving bodies as well as souls. The last year of his life was chiefly spent in teach-

ing his peculiar doctrines. He soon attracted the notice of the rulers of the people. The priests saw

that his teachings were directly opposed to theirs, and that he or they must fall. Jesus was accord-ingly apprehended. But though he had associated with the people for so long a time, no charge

with the people for so long a time, no charge brought against him could be sustained. However, on being asked, he acknowledged that he was the

on being asked, he acknowledged that he was the Messish. This was sufficient, and he was con-demned to die. He was accordingly crucified, and between two thieves. The third day after his exe-cution he arose from the grave, and after being

seen by his disciples for many days, ascended into heaven in the sight of many witnesses.

As we consider Jesus as portrayed by the evan-

gelists, we discover the most convincing evidence that he was a teacher sent by God. The circumstances which attended his birth, his

learning of the Jews by his wisdom.

VOL 1.

ppies.

conclusively prove that his doctrines were true and No less conclusive on this point is the char-

which he exhibited. His bitterest enemies could find no fault in him. He was exposed to many and severe temptations, but never did he speak a sinful word or perform a wrong action. His pure and spotless character has even excited the admiration of his friends, the rage of his enemies, the wonder of the world. In the most degraded period in history, Jesus appeared and exemplified all that cast
be imagined of excellence—all that God's law reion was to be achieved. Behold, said he to his
ion the saw all that dost dwell, in order that we may visit thee, and
listen to thine instructions. He then invited them
to accompany him, to the place where he dwelt
ion was to be achieved. Behold, said he to his

# Christian Matchman

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

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

# SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Original Contributions

God could unfold such doctrines.

Again, he imparts love and peace and joy to believers. He infuses in the split a principle which impels to an incessant but triumphant conflict with sin, which sustains the sufferer in every hour of blemish. He was free from all taint of sin—no No man could afford such blessings as those which less evidently dispenses to all his people.

and as He grew up to manhood He kept him self pure and unspotted.

—all conclusively prove that he is all that he claimed to be, end that his doctrines are true.

Jesus is an ambassador from God to man; He which of you convinceth me of sin?"

Not only do we notice a perfect freedom from

For the Watchman.

THE LAMB OF GOD. NUMBER 1.

The expression " The Lamb of God," presents clearly to the mind the most mysterious, and also, the most important of doctrines of our mestholy Him through worldly minded disciples, but faith; it indicates at once the condescension of Jesus, the perfection of His character, the extent of His aufferings-and also, the nature of the blessings which He bestowed upon man.

This single expression not only enlighters the mind and touches the heart—but it also excites the imagination, carrying the mind back, as it does, into incidents of the most touching character, to the most remote antiquity, and also transporting us through the future to that great day which shall bring to a conclusion the world's

The saints of old from "righteous Abel" to Malachi, in the sacrifices which they offered perceived and adored the Lamb of God. Thee sacrifices but typified that wonderful Being who subsequently appeared upon the earth, who not only exhibited qualities fitted to touch the coldduring which time he triumphantly resisted the most insidious temptations of the devil. After his victory, angels descended from heaven to ministrument on him. His public ministry lasted for about three years. He preached principally in Galilee— wondrous man is not now dead—He has arisen.

This world, and teach the ignorant, and then when the had accomplished His work return to the Father. It was necessary that His blood should like to take away the sins of the world. That three years. He preached principally in Galilee— wondrous man is not now dead—He has arisen. and though exalted as King of kings and Lord of lords is yet in the loveliness and perfection of His character, the nature of His office as Saviour, "The Lamb of God," and as such, before the Sanhedrim, the scoffs and blows of excites the confidence and love of the redeemed. Hereafter, also, when the history of this world shall be no more—the finally impenitent will the exercising agony of the cross, the temporary quiver with horror in view of the wrath of the described of the Father, all this made the sacrifice Lamb, while the most rapturous praises of rethe Lamb that was slain.

> Baptist obtained so clear a view of the central and most mysterious doctrine of Christianity. John had been reared in seclusion and solirude where he might study the scriptures uninterrupted by the bustle and frivolity of the world, attempted to seize him jout no, He attempted to acize him jout no, He went up to made void the plain word of God. Here with the spirit of God for his instructor he could penetic of God for his instructor he could be a could be the spirit of God for his instructor he could peak trate into the meaning of the sacrifices of the Jewish dispensation, and discover in the future one great sacrifice in whom these all were real-ized. He could study the prophecies and learn more of this glorious victim, how though bestowing the most precious blessings on others, He was Himself to suffer and die. The transactions connected with the birth and infancy of John would lead him to anticipate that the great Sacrifice was soon to be offered up. The spirit On the following day, John was with two of of God had informed him that He had actually his disciples in the same place where he had seen appeared, that a mighty sign of His presence
>
> Jesus, and had given his testimony concerning
> should be given to the Baptist. By and by he
> him. Again he sees the Saviour walking by should be given to the Baptist. By and by he him. Again he sees the Saviour walking by met with One whose presence filled him himself without a disciple or a friend. The with awe and veneration. This stranger solis Baptist directs the attention of his disciples to eited baptism.—but John suspecting the real character of the speaker hesitated all complying with his request; at length he complied, and lo, the heavens opened, and the spirit of God in The two disciples, Andrew and John, when

> ness, as John with his disciples was at Bethabara, pectfully, waiting for him to speak. hereising, Jesus passed that way. In a moment all the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which John had acquired during his secluded and thoughtful life concentrated in the scattered truths which the scat in one true and glorious thought. He saw all that dost dwell, in order that we may visit thee, and

> claims.
>
> Moreover, these doctrines themselves bear evidence that they are true. Reason acknowledges whose voluntary and bloody death takes away

trial, and which can resist even the terror of death' stein of original depravity was in His nature,

esus evidently dispenses to all his people.

Thus Jesus is a "sign." The incidents of his

The keenest investigator could discover no life, his miracles, his character, his words, his gifts tault in His character. He could look his boldest

Jesus is an ambassador from God to man; He came to affect a reconciliation between the rebel and his justly offended Sovereign, and he leaves with him his credentials. No candid mind can contemplate him without perceiving that he is contemplate him without perceiving that he is contemplate him without perceiving that he is

Those who believe in him but obey the dictates the qualities that are fitted to win esteem and of reason. They believe his words because he affection; forbearance, patience, meekness, symproves them to be true. They accept of him as Saviour and Ruler because he proves conclusively that he stands to them in this relation.

He was tried, but Satan found nothing in Him. no point where he was vulnerable -he tested Him in the wilderness—he tried Him through the spiteful tongues of malignant focs, but Christ exhibited only meekness he tried Him through a wily fickle multitude, when they wished o take Him by force and make Him a king, but Christ exhibited no earthly ambition -- he tried Christ exhibited forbearance and patience-he third thin in Gethsemane, yet here Christ uttered to repining, but afforded an example of submission—be tried Him in the cross, where bodily anguish and the absence of the Father seemed to give prospect of success-but here, too, the

Saviour came off triumphant. But Jesus in his death as well as in his life appears as the Lamb of God. According to the Mosaic ritual, the lamb was brought into the court of the tabernacle and there slain. While a ive it could not be presented as an offering. death.

It was not enough that Christ should come into this world, and teach the ignorant, and then when

stance in connection with it was sufficient to wring the soul and body of the innocent sufferer. The betrayal by Judas, the mock trial the rude soldiery, the scourging by Pilate, the ignominy of the mode of death selected for Him, complete. Every element of death was concentrat-Lamb, while the most rapidled by the presence of deemed saints will be clicited by the presence of ed in the cup given Him to drink, but this death We may wonder how it was that John the made when He was apprehended, there was no murmur when He was nailed to the cross. He could have found means to escape this fate, He could have kept Himself out of the way of His foes or He could have destroyed them all when they attempted to seize him ; but no, He had even sins of the world.

> For the Christian Watchman. Studies for the Sunday School. SECOND SERIES.

JESUS GAINS DESCIPLES .- John, 35-52. On the following day, John was with two of

The two disciples, Andrew and John, when the form of a dove descended and rested upon they heard these words, approached Jesus, anx him, and out of the open heavens, God spoke, ious to see him more closely, and if possible and said, "this is my well beloved Son." and said, "this is my well beloved Son." to become acquainted with him. They did not

A few days after the temptation in the wilderpresume to address him, but followed him res-

At length Jesus noticed them, and mildly ac-

# WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

him before. "Thou art Simon the son of Jonas" he said, "thou shalt be called Cephas—a rock."

met Philip of Bethsaida, a townsman of Andrew and Peter, Jesus called him, and invited him to become one of his disciples.

him to become one of his disciples.

After Philip had determined to be a disciple, he met with a man named Nathaniel, (Bartholometric Martholometric Martholometri Martholometric Martholometri Martholometric Martholom he met, with a man named radiants, the have became too ways.

One remarkable phase in Canada life is very could him of whom Moses and the prophets. wrote, Jesus, the son of Joseph, of the town of Nazareth. Nathaniel could not believe that the Some of the smaller towns present quite a gay Messiah belonged to a place so insignificant, appearance, from the walls being almost literally scornfully inquired. "Can any thing good come covered with placards, illustrated handbills, &c.,

hou art the expected King of Israel. and descending through the Son of man.

A. B. C.

> . For the Christian Watchman. Notes on Upper Canada.

The society in the Ontario districts, composed s it mainly is, of emigrants and descendent ort remove, of emigrants from the British Isands, retains many of the characteristics of the ather land. At the same time much intercourse and commingling with the inhabitants of the Repon it many of the poculiar features of that pecu-iar people. If ever Canada attains a nationality it will doubtless be the land of the Anglo-Americans One meets everywhere with indications of the two one meets everywhere with inducations to the war acces, as we may now almost call them, sometimes tanding out in striking contrast, at others, blent in a new character differing from either. Many of e customs and institutions seem to be almost British, others are as unmistakably the growth of this continent. The wealthier me of society (we presume the remark will most truth-duly apply to such as have become wealthy since their immigration) appear often more American in their habits than the laboring classes. The teams, wagons, working utensils, &c., of the latter have a eavy, substantial, English look; while the buggles neavy, substantiat, English role, while the bugges still, and the people generally are complaining and carriages of the former bear in their alender of the hard times. The lumbering interests esproportions unmistakable proof of their Yankes riginal. And yet, as a matter of taste or convenience, one can hardly help preferring one of these swift vehicles, driven by its owner, to one of those

f merchandize may be found in one or another of these moving retail shops which figure so conspicu-ously on the streets. From patent double action

dence that they are true. Reason acknowledges that they contain nothing absurd—conscience asserts that they inculcate nothing wrong. Of we are true deetroys the predominating influence of the punishment threatened against sin, and at the punishment of a guilty world.

The next day John and Andrew, convinced of the Messuship of Jesus, as well from what he punishment of a guilty world.

According to the Messic ritual, no animal of their old teacher, went in search of Simon was pronounced clean; even those were to be perfect of their kind. But while a kid, a sheep, which can impel the sinner to scrye a holy God, and reveal the only precepts, which can render man's mortal life happy. Can we suppose that any other than a teacher sent from (do could unfold such doctrines.

Again, he invariant provided the sufficient sale for such lumbersome commodition. Andrew, one of these two disciples of John, Andrew, one of the Simon was easily prevaled upon by his prother to go with him to Jesus. When he saw the to some rather prying questions as to the voice of the inner man on the honesty of the practice, he said, his conscience gave him no trouble. Ladies would have jewe'ry—the articles he supplied him before. "Thou art Simon the son of Jonas" he said, "thou shalt be called Cephas—a rock." was discovered, which was often not until long he said, "thou shalt be called Cephas—a rock."

The day after, Jesus prepared to leave Bethany for Galilee. As he was about setting out he usually asked them to test it. One more of his remarks we venture to give the ladies, for whose especial benefit this whole fragment of personal

> neornfully inguired. "Can any thing good come covered with placards, illustrated handbills, &c., sut of Nazareth." Philip did not think it worth in the greatest profusion and variety. These exwhile to attempt a direct reverse of Nathaniel's pensive pictorials are got up to notify the people of such a place of some signal honor about to be conferred upon them. Messrs. Smith & Brown Jesus, and satisfy himself.
>
> Nathaniel did not hesitate, but prompted by mingled motives of hope and curiosity, accompanied Philip. Jesus saw the stranger coming, and said of him to the bystanders, "Behold a genuine Isralite, a true and guileless son of Jacob."
>
> Nathaniel astonished by those expressions, which is a straight of the stonishment and edification of the inhabitants of 8—. Miss J., the most accomplished and elements of the contract the contract the contract the contract the straight of the stra Nathaniel astonished by those expressions, which though so favorable, indicated a knowledge of years among the Mormons, will entertain the pechis character, inquired wonderingly, how came you to have known me, a stranger? Jesus ansa their peculiar views, &c. Such attractions are, we wered. Before Philip spoke with you, when you were told, this season much more abundant than were under the fig tree, I saw thee. This allusual, in consequence of the civil war in the neigh-sion to a circumstance in the life of Nathaniel, which though of importance, was known to no one but himself, overcame his unbelief. He felt convinced that the man before him, who are their riders and discharge nistels, or by listenfelt convinced that the man before him, who knew so well his heart, and the most secret actions of his life, must be the Messiah, and that wonderful language used by John respecting him, must be true. With every feeling of unbelief subdued, he exclaimed, thou art the Son of God, thou ext the expected King of Israel. hou art the expected King of Israel.
>
> To this Jesus replied. Deat thou believe imply because I said I saw thee under the fig you wilt yet receive still more strking showmen often announce that prior to the opening showmen often announce that prior to the opening proofs of my dignity, and of the importance of of their tent doors, the public are respectfully and my office. Verily, verily I say unto thee, here-after thou shalt see communication between earth of Miss Etheria Excelsa, the world renowned Aeroand heaven, and messengers of God, ascending, naut (we have been unable to learn the name of the and descending through the Son of man. circlo-pennated species), upon a tight rope' while the lecture bills announce that with every ticket will be bestowed a gift ranging in value from the price of the ticket to one hundred dollars, the "Book Sales Extraordinary" are out-

done in generosity, and poor Blondin has need to exclaim with the injured Othello, "My occupation's gone.' Such are a few of the novelties which are after all, we fear, peculiar rather to the age than to any particular country, though their unblushing prominence in some localities brings them more unpleasantly into notice. While in themselves they seem legitimate subjects of ridicule, in their effects upon the habits, the tastes, and the morals of communities, they afford matter for the most serious consideration. We are happy to believe that their precountry of which we speaking, is the result rather of an excess of supply in other countries, than the creation of a want in the public wind in Canada itself. To be Continued.

For the Christian Watchman-

State of Affairs.

Mr. EDITOR.-We find in passing over the Province that business is everywhere at a stand still and the people generally are complaining pecially are greatly depressed, and multitudes scarcely know what they shall do for the coming winter season. The small merchants also wil race, current by its owner, to one of inques feel the pressure severely, and will not be able to affairs one meets with in Montreal, even with its collect in their debts in season to supply them-extra appendages of liveried groom and footman. selves with fresh supplies of goods. Still, as a We are quite at a loss what origin to ascribe to whole, perhaps we have little cause of complaint, he pedling which may almost claim rank as one of as buck-wheat and out meal are in abundance, he fixed institutions of this portion of Canada It with plenty of lamb, pork and beef, upon which he nixed institutions of this plane is a specific property of the country, spring-an Englishman can feast and grow fat at any ag up spontaneously to meet the wants of the battle. the great inland districts: be expected while the war continues in the States, Almost every maginable and unimaginable species so intimate are the relations of trade and conmerce of the two countries.

Neither one can do without the other, withously on the streets. From patent double action pumps down to whips and lozenges, nothing seems too large or too small to demand a team and a salesman. Here one not unfrequently meets with the less than the control of the sale of commodities, and must receive in the raw material and the bread of the large of the lar salesman. Here one not unfrequently meets with the anomaly, the almost paradox of an honest pedlar. Too frequently, however, the business is conducted on the famous American principle. One very communicative individual overtaking the writer on a pedestrian tour, kindly offered him a seat of commodities, and must receive in might be set apart for the spread of Christianity, were there as much zeal in this cause as its importance demands. Is it too much to say that ignored the commodities of men and millions of money that return the raw material and the bread. These the might be set apart for the spread of Christianity, were there as much zeal in this cause as its importance demands. Is it too much to say that ignored the commodities, and must receive in the usands of men and millions of money that return the raw material and the bread. These were there as much zeal in this cause as its importance demands. Is it too much to say that ignored the commodities, and must receive in the usands of men and millions of money that return the raw material and the bread. These were there as much zeal in this cause as its importance demands. Is it too much to say that ignored the commodities, and must receive in the usands of men and millions of money that return the raw material and the bread. These were there as much zeal in this cause as its importance demands. Is it too much to say that ignored the commodities, and must receive in the usands of men and millions of money that the anomaly in the cause as its importance of the commodities and the commodities are considered to the commodities are commodities.

They gladly accepted this invitation, and went by his character is a conclusive evidence of the truthhis character is a conclusive evidence of the truthlearness of his doctrines and the validity of his
claims.

They gladly accepted this invitation, and went by his side. His visible stock in the meaning during the remainder of five or six heavy faming mills, which formed a the day. It was about two o'clock in the mornthe predictions of Moses and the prophets are
ling when they went with Jesus, and enjoyed a find sufficient sale for such lumbersome commodifind sufficient sale for such lumbersome commodiand educated in their midst, that in the great ance with the American people, having been born and educated in their midst, that in the great heart of the nation none other than the most riendly feelings exist at this moment towards the mother country and her colonial possessions.
All past sentiments of bitterness have long ago passed away and have been buried with the times and circumstances which occasioned them.

NO. 45

To no people in the world are the United states so deeply indebted as to England for all that is good and great in their constitution, in their laws and their liberty, and for all of th noble sentiments of moral virtue and religion which were not the productions of an adventurous life in the wilderness, but the fenits of early and pious education received anterior to their

embarkation for America. Now that the scenes of former strife have passed away, these things are being brought into view and impregnate the popular mind with a deep sense of obligation. Perpetual peace with Great Britain is now declared to be the interest, the policy and the wish of the American people scious however of their numbers, their wea and their great national strength, like English nen, they are prone to speak boastingly of what they could and would do, under certain contingenies. These they sincerely hope and trust may never arise, and nothing could more mourafully impress them than the realization of any such

inhappy catastrophe. No flery declamation or fanatical inspiration or interested leaders, nor the ebullitions of a corrupt and licentious press, could by any means arouse again the war spirit, so long as no positive and flagrant injury has been received which needs to be redressed. Impressed with a high sense of national honor, they, like the English, would be likely to demand satisfaction for any intended insult. The people of the States we think are fully satisfied with their present domain and have little or no desire to extend their national boundaries. Scarcely a man in the North could be induced to go for a war of conquest.— A clamorous fillibuster does now and then arise urging the conquest of Cuba, of Mexico, or of the Canadas, but to all of these propositions the public mind turns away in disgust. Despotic rule would not be acceptable to the people of the States, and they would resist its introduction up-on the American continent to the extent of their power. English rule, however, is in no way objectionable, since all her North American Colonies enjoy every liberty and blessing which can be de-And there can be no doubt that in after time the government of the States will come more into conformity with that of the mother country, as it reflects upon the sad incidents occasioned by its weaknesses and inefficiency to enforce the laws. Linked then by a thousand ties of languae, of law, and of religion, these two great powers, will go forth in the love of

constitutional liberty to deliver the nations and redeem the world to Christ. They are even more essentially alike in the

main features of government. government in the world, the one is the governs ment of will, and the other is the government of law. To-the first belong all of the despots of Europe, aided by the Papal riden and hireling soldiery, who aim to completely overthrow the rights of the people, and stifle the least rising notes of popular liberty. They claim the right to control the heart and the con the body and the soul of their subjects, both for time and eternity. To the other belong the rullers of republics and limited constitutional nonurchies, who are raised to office and supported therein by the voice of the people. The will of the people is the supreme law of the lard, expressed by statutes and constitutions, and the rulers are only the executive officers appointed to enforce the laws; they are the guardians of

The light of the gospel is fast dispelling the darkness of former generations, the power of the Papacy is losing its hold upon the masses, and the time is approaching when a mighty struggle must ensue between the despots and their down-

trodden subjects.

We cannot doubt the final issue because we elieve that God is on the side of justice and

righteousneess.

Yet the contest must soon come, and the blow must be struck which will decide the fate of man for centuries to come. All the friends of frees dom throughout the world must then breast themselves to the storm and receive the shock of congregated nations. Then will they need the wealth of their merchants, the prowess of their warriors, and the sagacity of their statesmen. Then on the altars of our God let us each dev himself to the cause of the human race; and in the name of the Lord of Hosts, go forth unto the

Withhold not Good.

It is in the power of Christians to give the gospel to the world. The resources of men and money at the command of Christians are vast. It would astound the most sanguine to see the thousands of men and millions of money that

ay; many heathen countries are insalubrious and lack facilities for travel and transportation; the people are stupid and closely wedded to their superstitions; they are indisposed to receive eligious instruction; and those who pro fessedly embrace christianity lack stability of such as the scarcity of money, and the indispo-sition of those to give who have it. Our answer to all those objections is, that we have a great God to help us overcome difficulties; a explicitly promises to help those who heartily

But the difficulties in the way of missions in some foreign countries are greatly magnified. True, there are difficulties, but then they are not greater than those in the way of many worldly enterprises which are nevertheless prosecuted vigorously. Look at the cost of effort and blood required to carry on war, and the serious difficul attending it; yet wars are carried on, some times for the most wicked purposes.

Withholding money is the more frequent and perhaps most wicked manner in which good is withheld from the destitute, especially those without the gospel. Many professed Christians whose financial condition has been improved a thousand fold by the gospel, to say n thing of the spiritual and eternal blessings it has bestow ed them, have little heart to give for the spread of Christianity. The gospel has put thousands into their pockets, but it cannot get out one per cent. annually, for its benefit. It has made them rich, but they make it poor, so far as their support goes, to enable it to fill its mission amo Like ungrateful children who have ac great wealth by the means put into their hands by a father, and leave that father to beg erward for a living, so they leave the gospel to beg for a mere subsistence. "Will man rob God? yet ye have robbed me." Could not the Almighty as justly say this of many now as He did of the Jews? And this kind of robbery is no more justifiable now than then .- [Flickinger.

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be notified of the time their subscriptions cease by a printed slip affixed to the head of the paper the number on which will correspond with the

yearly amount, (\$1.50) subscribers will receive the paper for EIGHT MONTHS, on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Our terms are cash in advance.

Vestry of Brussels street Church, on Monday vening, but as there was not a querom present no business could be transacted. The member are requested to attend the adjourned meeting at the same place next Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, as important matters require imme

To the last number of the Christian Messen ger Menno gives an account of the origin of th number Menno copies the report for 1832 of the Neva Scotian Board of Education. We were much gratified in perusing this report, and we doubt not that our readers will find that the remarks which were deemed applicable to the Baptists of Nova Scotia in 1832, are equally applicable to the Baptists of New Brunswick in 1862. We are at least thirty years in the rea which we form of the nature and importance of an educated ministry. The report, after present

general object. They are of opinion that piety must take the lead in literature, must throw herself boldly on the same arena, and effect a union of their efforts, before either will produce all their genuiue influence on society. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that they can a nounce a commencement in the department of pious a commencement in the department of pious scholars, being candidates for the Christian Ministry, or setually egagged in it; which begin ning, although small, they are happy to say is of a character highly encouraging and satisfactory. They have the most pleasing assurance of the piety and promising talents of their little class of students for the ministry. Four are now steadily pursuing a course of study. Two more occasionally visit the institution for several weeks at a time, being unable to quit permanently the stations of active ministerial labour into which the pressing wants of this country have prematurely driven them. Your Committee have likewise a promise of a yet greater number. These all receive trittion gratuitously—two are beneficiaries of, your society to a great extent."

"In view, especially, of the urgent religious wants of these several provinces, your Committee feel themselves particularly impelled to address, each more urgent than the Baptist of New Brunswick became awaré of the fact, that their utter neglect of the foreign Missions.

It is almost time that the Baptist of New Brunswick became awaré of the fact, that their utter neglect of the foreign missionary field is not only sinful, but also rapplied to Alexen as a religious body, but also a disgrace in the eyes of others. So far as we have been interested in the foreign missionary as we have been interested in the foreign missionary are weeken interested in the foreign missionary as a religious body, but also a disgrace in the eyes of others. So far as we have been interested in the foreign missionary are weeken interested in the foreign missionary field is not only singular the say religious body, but also a general object. They are of opinion that piety must take the lead in literature, must throw her-

"In view, especially, of the urgent religious wants of these several provinces, your Committee feel themselves particularly impelled to address, through this report, the young persons who are beginning to feel their way into the Christian ministry. They would beseech them not to be deepieved by suppo-ing that society is in the same state it was forty years ago; that because their aged fathers in the Gospel began with few advantages, their juniors, without any previous study, can be competent to enter on their labours and fill the stations of those, who have growing ray in ministerial exert ons and experiences. They exhort them to remember, that those whom in the order of nature, they may expect to succeed, have for many years, if not by a regular reducation, yet from every source within their reach, been acquiring information; have, perhaps, in many instances, gone far beyond their people in knowledge; but that now, obviously, society is making new and rapid advances with the general increase of schools and education in the country. They would remind them of the testimeny, so strongly and candidly given, frequently, in their hearing, by their experienced seniors, of the extreme importance of mentacultivation; and, however highly useful, often, the labours of work—and sad, and ominous to the Church, would be the day when the labours of modest and pious men should ever come to be despised, merely because they were not learned—yet, they leg the youthful candidates for ministerial service to believe it is no leasertain, that there are stations, and will 1e many more, where it is of vast importance to place laboures uniting education and piety.

"And they appeal to modest and ingenuous yonng men, who sincerely desire to preach to their dying fellow sinners" the glad didings of great joy," whether, as they survey the exten-

yong men, who sincerely desire to preach to their dying fellow sinners "the glad stidings of great joy," whether, as they survey the extensive regions around them, most of which are rapidly filling up with the tide of human life; where, are men possessing intelligence, acuteness and in some instances, a good degree of learning, employed, alas! too clien in opposition to evangelical truth; they do not feel oftentimes their
hearts shrinking away from the field, as one for
which they are utterly unqualified? And at such
noments, they would appeal to their consciences,
whether so far as mentel culture may aid in qualifying for such a work, they are not in some

whether so far as mentel culture may sid in qualifying for such a work, they are not in some degree guilty, if, with the means in their hands, they neglect that qualification?

"Your Committee are far from desiring to en courage a sinful timidity; they wish every man to be ready, at all times, to bear before Kings and Princes the testimony of Jesus; but their aim, at present, is at the duty of removing positive obstructions—the want of knowledge is often found to be such; and when this is the case it bught if possible, to be removed.

"Your Committee, however, fearing that the tenor of many of their preceding remarks may be misunderstood, desire most explicitly to state, that they strongly reject the idea that religion cannot advance without—learning; that the Almighty is restricted to the use of this means; or to assert that he may not choose to employ

or to assert that he may not choose to employ some other means especially significant of his sovereignity, for the final tiumph of the cross.

Foreign Missions.

wants of these several provinces, your Committee Missionary Union have sent us several circulars, feel themselves particularly impelled to address, each more urgent than the last, entreating to us "Retrench! retrench! break up schools! dismiss native preachers! in short reduce outlay in every possible way, and stand prepared even to administer to your wants with your own hands." Which last means I suppose that it may yet be necessary to find some employment to avoid starvation. It is a cause for thankfulness, indeed, that my native preachers are all supported by funds from the Provinces, for otherwise they

> If we were prepared to assume the respons bility of supporting the Henthada Burman Mision, it does not seem probable that either Bro. Crawley, or the American Missionary Board would object. However, even if objection were made to our gaining possession of this particu-lar mission, there is in Burmah opportunity for

Rev. S. March writes that he has paid anoth visit to the Piskehagan, where he held some interesting meetings. Quite a number of new converts took part and asked for baptism. The field in this place is ripe for the harvest. We hope soon to receive an account of the progress of the worl here, and that the scattered members are united together in church fellowship. Rev. S. March re sumed his labors at St. Andrews last Sabbath where there are prosperous indications for the establishment of a Baptist Church.

New Canaan,-We are pleased to hear the there has been a gracious revival of religion in this place. Meetings have been held every evening and sometimes in the day for several weeks together, ns in their hands, gagements, and those who were becoming luke arm have been quickened. Jas. A. Smith, has baptized thirteen persons, and several have been added to the church by letter o dismission. The work is still in happy progress.

# For the Christian Watchman

St. John. Nov. 6th. 1861.

MR. EDITOR : Your correspondent will venture to give you numerous readers an outline statement of the late Ministerial Quarterly Meeting recently held with the Baptist Church at Kingsclear. At the time appointed nearly all the ministers of the some other means capecially significant of his avereignity, for the final tiumph of the cross. Christianity originally made mighty progress, with the aid of very little human knowledge—supported however by various miraculous gitts. They know, that now, if God please, He can make the humblest and most uncultivated individual the vehicle of truth to the great men of the earth; and that oftentimes in particular instances, more attention has been attracted to the message from the very obscurity of the messenger. They need only look around at these Provinces, and the numerous churches which the Lord has mercifully raised by labourers on whom science had lavished no superfluous smiles, for a sermon on this subject—But after the most cheerfully proffered, your Committee cannot but see the duty of men as beings accountable for the use of means placed within their reach, to remain as imperative as ever—They see ilterature, or learning, or education, or mental improvement, or Conference made their appearance, all well mar And the first of the control of the

General Jutelligence.

WATCHMAN

DOMESTIC.

A part of the County of Saguenay is still to be heard from, which will give an addition of 3000. Total population of the Province 2,501,888.

There was a goodly gathering of Teachers, who by the interest which they manifested, gave evidence of their intelligence and devotedness to their work.

The emigration returns exhibit the cheering fact that not fewer than 10,038 persons have arrived at Quebec this year up to September, in An Essay was read by Mr. David Wetmore of Clifton, on Practical Trigonometry; another was read by Mr. Palmer of Upper Sussex, on the best total being 19,105. Of these, 8,724 were from prechad of tacking Arthurstic with practical total being 19,105. succeeded by Miss Vincent of Kingston, on Read-

those persons to be profitable and important.—
The Chief Superintendent and Mr. Inspector Duval
were present and took part in the engagements of
Canada arrived at Quebec in the North Briton. the day. After the m the day. After the meeting, the teachers, with The Quebec Gazette give the Superintendent and Inspector, and a few in- of his landing at Quebec. vited friends, took tea together at Mr. Cougle's "Lord Monck and family arrived in Quebes Hotel, which social and fraternal gathering proved to be an agreeable adjunct to the proceedings of the which left Laverpool on the 10th inst. At nine

from some misconception as to the nature of the meetings. They are not precisely similar to Associations of the same name in the United States, arriving at the Perlament buildings Lord Monck but simply "Mutual Improvement Societies," and their influence must be beneficial, not simply by Rifles, and while the band of that corps played qualifying the teachers more fully for their work, the National Anthem and the assembly

held in the same place, when John Bennett, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, delivered a lecture on Moral, Mental and Physical Education .-The lecture was followed by remarks from Mr. Inspector Duval, and the Rev. Mr. Magee, Rector of Sussex. Hugh McMonagle, Esq., presided, and the audience, which seemed to be interested in the subject, was very large.

WE call the attention of persons afflicted with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, and next. Our new Governor-General is described by those who have seen him as about forty years another column of our paper. From all we can of age, of robust appearance and above the learn, the Dr. has been successful in the cure of medium height. His lordship wears a very forthe above complaints. We understand it is his midable beard, and from that fact, we suppose intention to prolong his stay in St. John another is thought to resemble the Duke of Newcastle. week, so as to give the afflicted an opportunity of visiting him before his return home. His officis at Mr. Rugh Chisholm's, opposite the Bank of

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT,-We have be pained to learn that Mr. George McDonald, brother of Rev. A. B. McDonald, of Norton, was drowned on Tuesday week, by falling from a raft, near his mill at the mouth of the Washademoak. The particulars of this melancholy occurrence have not yet reached us, but we hope to give a more detailed account in our next issue; in the meantime we beg to tender our sincere sympathies to the afflicted family that mourn under their ser

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake chich was felt here on Wednesday morning of ist week, was confined to this vicinity. We ave not heard of its being experienced elsewhere, or being felt at any distance from here. where, or being felt at any distance from here. It was the most sensible shock of the kind ever known here on similar occasions. Buildings were shaken and their contents rattled as if some unseen and powerful force were at work. Persons standing in the street felt the shock very perceptibly. It occurred at 8 A. M.—[St. Croix Hearld.

CANADA.-The Quebec Chronicle publishes a evised detail of the Census. The population of the Upper Province is here set down at 1,395,7222 and that of the Lower Province at 1,103,666. A part of the County of Saguenay is still to be heard from, which will give an addition of 3000.

Mr. Palmer of Upper Susses, on the thod of teaching Arithmetic, with practical ilstrations on the black board. This Essay was year but 2,000 persons came from Norway, thus year but 2,000 persons came from Norway, thus succeeded by Miss Vincent of Kingston, on Reading. These essays furnished opportunities for remarks, and the exercises as a whole were felt by those persons to be profitable and important.—

ers, with The Quebec Gazette gives the following account

arlier part of the day.

O'clock a salute was fired from Durham Terrace, when his lordship stepped on board the Grand Though the attendance of teachers was considerably greater than on some previous occasions, yet it was a matter of vegret that so many teachers of the county were absent, who might have been profitted by attending, or else have added to the interest of the meeting by giving the result of their experience on the various topics that came under review. Probably some teachers do not attend from some misconception as to the nature of the same and t but by this means benefitting society at large.

In the evening a Public Educational Meeting was temporary residence. Nothwithstanding the in torrents nearly all the time-a large number of persons had congregated around the Parlia ment buildings and upon the steps leading from Prescott Gate to the Upper Town. Lord Monck, it is stated, will be sworn in to-morrow forenoon at elveven o'clock, and Sir Eimund Head wil leave by the afternoon train for Boston, from whence he will sail for England on Wednesday MONTREAL, 31st .- Steamer John Bell, from Glas smorths. Jake.—Steamer John Bell, from Gishe k of of the crew of the schooner John Silver, of Halifax, picked up in the Straits of Belle Isle. At mid-night on the 26th inst., the schooner struck on a eply ref and filled The mea were four days on the ther in a boat.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 2.—Great freshets have occurred in Newfoundland during the present week, causing considerable damage, and prostrat-ing portions of the telegraph line.

# UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.-Acting Brigadier General Hincks has rendered the following report of the action on the 21st ult.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH REGIMENT Mass. Vols., Camp Benton, October 23rd, 1861. Fo Brigadier General Lander :-

SITE SITE STATES AND THE STATES AND

ber lying upon the ground : but, night ber lying upon the ground: hut, night coming on, he was unable to bury the remainder.

During the atternoon factious complaint was made by the rebel commander that I had viocated the stipulations under which the flag of truce was protected, accompanied by a threat to retain Capisin Vaughn and his party as prisorers of war. I at once addressed a note to the rebel commander denying the accusation, threw up new in suchments and made disposition of troops, with a view of renewing hostilities if the threat was carried into execution. Subsequently, however, Capisin Vaughn returned with his party and informed me that my explanation was deemed satisfactory by the rebel commander.

planation was deemed salisfactory by the rebet commander.

Immediately after Capt. Vaughn returnad, under cover of the night, I commerced a re-treat, in pursuance of orders previously receiv-ed from Gen. Hamilton, and transported three pieces of artillery with aissons and ammuni-tion, thirty six horses and the eleven compu-nies of infantry under my command, number-ing some seven hundred men, in good order to the Maryland shore, without any casualties or loss whatsoever; and, completing the reor loss whatsoever; and, completing the re-treat at twelve o'clock. I immediately passed my comp iments to the rebel commander, the form of four shells from Captain Vauginguns, which had been placed in battery up the high ground overlooking the canal a

During the retreat I was reinforced by five During the retreat I was reinforced by five companies of the Massachusetts Second, under the command of Captain Tucker, who remained upon this side of the river, where I stationed him with his command in support of the batter; and ordered to camp the companies of the Ninetenth and Twentieth, who were greatly exhausted, having been constantly employed in the intrenchments, burying the dead, removing the wounded and transporting the artillery to and from the island.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing cannot be determined, as large numbers of wounded

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing cannot be determined, as large numbers of wounded and unwounded were drowned when the boats were swamped, as well as in the atteopts to swim the river during the night, and no reports as yet have been made to me. The Fifteenth Massachusetts, Twemieth, Baker's California regiment and a part of the Tanmany regiment tost a large number of men, who were made prisoners. Colonel Lee and Major Revere, of the Twentieth, and Colonel Coggswell, of the Tammany regiment, are reported missing. Tammany regiment, are reported Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the

Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the Filteenth Missachusetts, was severely wounded. We have lost two howitzers and one rifled cannon belonging to Captain Vaughn's Rhode Island. battery, and a number of small arms—seay 1,500—with equipments. I shall make a further report of the killed that were identified before burial. I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany regiment, under command of Major Bon, deserted its post in the intrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disorded the colonial of the dead.

I cannot close this report with justice to our the burial of the dead.

I cannot close this report with justice to our troops, who fought valiantly, without commenting upon the causes which led to their defeat and

omplete rout.

The means of transportation for advance in The means of transportation for advance in support, or for a retreat, were cirminally deficient, especially when we consider the facility for creating proper means for such purposes at our disposal. The phace for landing upon the Virginia shore was most unfortunately selected, being at a point where the shore rose with great abruptness for a distance of some one hundred and fifty yards at an angle of at least thirty-five degrees, and was studded with trees, being caand fifty yards at an angle of at least thirty-rive degrees, and was studied with trees, being cotirely impassable to artillery or infantry in line. At the summit the surface is undulating, where the enemy were placed in f-rec out of view, and out down our troops with a nurderous fire, which we could not return with any effect. The entire island was also commanded by the enemy's artillery and rifles, in fact, no more unfortunate position could have been forced upon us by the enemy for making an attack, much less selected by ourselves. Within a half mile upon either side of this point selected a landing could have by ourselves. Within a half mile upon either side of this point selected a landing could have been effected, where we could have been placed been effected, where we could have been placed been effected. been effected, where we could have been placed upon equal terms with the energy, if it was necessary to effect a landing from the island. My judgment, however, cannot approve of that policy which multiplies the number of river crossings without any compensation in securing commanding positions thereby.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD W. HINKS,

Colonel Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers commanding brigade.

LATER. has been fitt upon the So Roads, on T vessels of a carries 20,0 have a fondi ture, have di Armada," a its success. Messra. M pointed by t posed to hav have, it seen The Herald's they have are dora." The British Mail

is said that t on them in I the Captain ish authoriti the 23d Oct., sions &c., fo was presente silk, by a nu Cuba. The list o Bluff is state 223; wounde 100; prisone When to the and missing o Artillery, and largely incre ngaged prot

aged to reasource of gr Gen. Fren the Confeder Akansas. It is stated mont is to be West. The steam tra and stores, h abled in the s Steamer M day night pro Reported ! Sunday mort Charleston, v

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Despatches

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GRAT By on the British C and break th undergo muc of internatio blockade, as would digrat where effect government recognition, would ill be Southern as cotton, coun ake her sid on British part of the dispensable. Mr. Russ serts that E all but at w points to the Kentucky t the war.

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and cries, the or fellows who or fellows who could be done, hat were in it, pert swimm reflaat of light-ing with it at ming sufferers, ters, who had ous hold. The all vision which in attempts of ig heads above lines of bleeded mass of gory with the weak title while yet, eadful impendation of the launch, of the river, isery by their of the launch, of the river, isery by their less fortunate leir feet, and, ev to maintain—while the fare-ee terror-filled ion of release o will outer, o were swims the sorrow and ore who the data shore.

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

The provided from Linguistics of the Singlether count, while the Singlether county and the Singlether count sions &c., for Charleston. While in port she was presented with a large Confederate flag, of

Brain is cittled 223; wounded 166; wounded, among prisoners, 100; prisoners, not wounded, 429; total 918. When to these are added the killed, wounded

the Mary and dibres entered we was all according to the Mary and the Confidence of the Marketing more vigrous means for great inconvenience to the Federal Government.

Gen. Fremont has retaken Springfield from the Confidence of the Confidence of

those forward, numerous were all lost.

Among the lost were John McIrnis, of P. E. Island - a French boy and another little boy—Mrs. Pratt, and two daughters, Eliza Boxter, Mrs. Clarke; Mary Flannagan; Maria and Elizabeth Byron, sisters, of Dublin—also a lady and daughter.

zabeth Byron, sisters, of Dublin—also a lady and daughter.

PHILADELPHIA, 31st.—Great Loss by Fire.

—The loss by the burning of Craig's Mill is over \$100,000, \$25,000 insurance on the machinery, including \$15,000 in the Etna office, Hartford. The building contained 266 looms, belonging to various parties, engaged on army flauncis. Two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—British brig Arlel, with satt, from Liverpool for Charleston, has arrived here, in charge of a prize crew from the gun boat Gembshok. She was captured off Frying pan Shoals, while trying to run the blockade.

# ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

We have news from Europe up to October

We have news from Europe up to October 23d.—

Grant British Government to interfere in America, and break the blockeds, says England will anthe undergo much soffering than break the plain rules of international faw. She has recognized the blockeds, and must abide by it. To break it would digrace and stain the roputation of England. England will not commit such an act even to save her greatest manufactures. The Times, however, says the blockeds is not everywhere effectual, and reminds the Washington government that only real-blockeds eal for recognition. The stricle concludes by saying it would ill become England to be the tool of Southern machinations, which, by withholding cotton, count on compelling foreign nations to ske her side in the quarrel.

The Shipping Gazette continues to denounce the conduct of the blockeds, and the wrongs done British ships. It says some action on the part of the British government is becoming in dispensable.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the Times, asserts that England and the United States were silb but at wer three months since. The Times points to the military operations in Missouri and Kantucky to show the impracticable nature of the way.

A company has formally been inargurated for restoring the telegraph in India.

Thance.—The Gazette De France denice that France.—The Gazette De France denice the restored in the quarter of the blocked of the blocked of the place of the place of the place of the blocked of the place of th

the maintainment of order.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of Sept. 27th received, Calculta telegrams are to 25th. Cotton imports active, and advancing in both markets. The weather was favorable for crops. A medium yield of cotton anticipated in the northwest. The

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30—Ship Pepperill, Hill, Gravesend, C. McPherson, bd. Schr. Wentworth, Smith, New York, G. A. Lockhart, gen. cargo. Schr. Vernon, New York, G. F. Masters, do. Thursbay, 31st—Ship Bondecia, Woodworth, Liverpool. J. & R. Reed, gen. cargo. Bark Planties, Knowlton, Glouce-ter. J. W. M. y. Frish.

able goods, to which we invie the attention of puchasers and ENNIS & GARDNER.

FUSTIC AND REDWOOD.—Haif ton Stick and Ground Fustick; 2 tons Stick and Ground Logwood, 2 bils. Ground Redwood, together with Cudbar, Annute. Indigo, Alum, and Blue Vitriol Just received and for sale by nove J. F. SECORD, King Square.

AGE AND GARLICK.—Just received, 100 lbs.
Fresh Pressed Sage, and 60 lbs. Garlick, in good order. For sale by J. F. SECORD, move CONTRACT FOR PERMITING.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

Liverpool. J. & R. Reed, gen. cargo.

Bark Plearies, Knowlton, Glouce-ter. J. W. M.
Firsh.
Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Esstport, W. M.
McLean, do.
FRIDAY, 1st.—Schr Gertrude, New York, W. M. McLean, gen cargo.
MONDAY, 4th—Ship British Queen.
TUSBDAY, 5th—Ship British Queen.
TUSBDAY, 5th—Ship British Queen.
J. W. M. Irish, pel.
TUSBDAY, 5th—Ship British Queen.
Ship St. Lavreuce, Chase, Glouce-ster, G. Thomas, coals.
Ship St. Lavreuce, Chase, Glouce-ster, G. Thomas, coals.
Schr Dennis, Bradshaw, Goston, J. E. Knight, do.
Schr Clifton, New York.
Oct. 3lat—Bark Liverpool McKay, Grangemouth R Rankin &c., deals.
Nov. 1st.—Ship Scotia, Morap. Liverpool D.
Rechivation of the Report of the printing of two thousand copies of the Density, quality of workmanship and material in all respects equal to those of the Annual retrial in



Scarfs, Hosiery, Gioves, Braces, Umbrellas, Muffiers, etc.
INDIA RUBBER GUODS—in Silk and Alpacca
Reversible, also Goodyear's Best Patent I. R. Ceats,
Leggins, Hats and Caps.
Trunks, Vsilices, and Travelling Bags.
Oilskin Clothing and Overall Pants and Frocks.
HATS and CAPS.
In the Custom Department will always be found a
good assortment of CLOTHS, comprising all the
newest materials in use, from which Gents desirous
of leaving their orders can select.
oct30.

G. M. STEVES

Has lately received and offers for sale—

(HESTS Souchong, Congou and Colong

TEAS;

10 kegs Colman's Mustard,
2 cases Thumb BLUE,
2 cases, 24 doz., Mixed PICKLES,
16 doz PALLS,
10 doz. Brooms; 90 qtls CCDFISH. [oct30.

It doe Brooms; 90 qtls CCDFISH. [cet30.]

Exhibition of Fall and Winter Goods, AT 51. PRINCE Wal. STREET.

THE Substribers have just received the Balance of their Fall. IMPORTATION, and are now prapared to exhibit to their customers and the public generally, one of the best assorted Stook of Unours ever imported into this market, having been selected expressly for Castom Trade. Gentlemen wishing the newest styles for the Winter of 1861 and '62 can be supplied by calling at our Establishment.

Plain, Mixed and Ribbed Whitneys;
Black and Brown Elephant do;
Double and Brown Belphant do;
Samson and Pilot Cloths.

FOR BUSINESS COATS.

6-4 Tweeds and Chevice, accept.

6-4 Tweeds and Cheviots, (new ;]
Plain and Mixed Melton Cloths;
Plain and Mixed Melton Cloths;
Plain and Mixed Venetian Cloths,
FOR TROUSERINGS.
Plain and Fancy Deeskins;
Fancy Tweeds and Cheviots:
Plain and Fancy Jean Mixtures, and other
new materials, (a splendid assortment.)

new materials, (a splendid assortment.)
CRIMEAN FLANNEL SHIRTING.
Crimean Shirts, Domestic Patent,
White do., do., do.,
Do., Imported, all prices,
Eggatta, Imported, all prices;
Silk Ties and Scarfs;
Silk Pocket Hukfs., Lawn do,
SHIRT CRIMEN UNDER COUNTING, Sc.

Silk Ties and Ge.

Silk Fles and Ge.

Silk Flesket Hukfs., Lawn do,

Shihar Collans, Under Georning, so.

Also—A splendid lot of RUBBER COATS, in
Alpacea and Silk Reversibles, which have been much
admired

P. S—In recommending our establishment we
beg to stite, that we have new in our employment
a First Class Fractical Cutter, of 15 years'experience
and from the marked satisfaction he has already
given our customers, we can with confidence recom-

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. DISSOLUTION OF UC-PATTHETSHIP.

THE Pattnership hithorto existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of WHITTEKER & PURINTON is this day dissolved by limitation Mr Whitteker is authorised to receive all debts due their late firm, and to whom all accounts against the same will be rendered for adjustment.

St John, Oct. 1861. J. W. PURINTON.

CARD.

THE undersigned notifies his friends and the public generally that he assumes the business lately conducted by WHITTEKIR & PUSINYON, and solicits a continuance of their favors to the business which he now conducts on his own account.

J. E. WHITTEKIR.

Clark's Indelible Pencil. THIS article supercedes all other indelble compositions in cheapness and efficiency. A supply received by J. CHALONER cot 18 Corner of King and Germain-sts.

Chaloner's Stove Varnish.

A T this seeson'the above article will be in demand. This is the most complete Stove Varnish ever offered to the public. Price ONE SHILLING per bot the. A discount allowed to wholesale buyers.

J. CHALONER.
Oet 25. corner King and Germain streets.

86, Prince Wm. Street,

J. F. WHITTEKIR.

J. F. WHITTEKIR.

HAS received per late English steamers an extensive assortment of—
CLOTHS for Top Coats, in every new style;
Do. for Dress and Business Coats, in almost ever

Do. for Dress and Business Coats, in almost every variety avairety avairety

Just Received at No. 88 King Street JUSE LECORIVOR BE NO. 56 AING SUPER LA STREET ROOM OF A GROWN AND A COLOR OF A GROWN AND A COLOR OF A GROWN AND A COLOR OF A COLOR O

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, October 15th, 1861.

We have received per Steamers and Sailing Vestels 320 Packages British and Foreign Goods, comprising an extensive assortment, corefully selected in the best Markets. Wholesale and Retail.

Oct. 16.

Ageats for Frodericton—George C. Hunt, jr., John Wilej and J. W. Brayley and C. L Davis. june 14

Straw.

OLD FURNITURE Repaired, Repoiled, Wholesale and Straw.

C. R. Burnham.

Late HUTHING & BURNHAM.

No. 56 & 57, Germain Street, july 20

Three doors north of Trinity Church

Market Streets.

A lot of Light Wire. Clasped and Woven, from 2 to 3 Cents per Spring, according to quality.

SUPER SKRETS.

Promenade, Saratoga, Empress and Isabella, from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each.

No. 80, Prince William-Street, Usar Received:
Clark's Indeliable Marking Pencils, for marking Punice Stone Soap, for the hands.

U ing Linen;
Pumice Stone Soap, for the hands.
Silver Soap, for cleaning Silver,
Erasive Soap, for cleaning Cloth,
Transparent Toilet Soap; in bars or balls.
Toilet Vinegar, Eau-de Beautz a new article for improving the complexion.
Charcole and Aromatic Tooth Paste,
Milk of Roses, for the complexion,
Depilitary Powder, Black and Brown Pomade,
Boudeline, for the hair, Cocaine.
Regue Vinegar,
Eau-de Cologne, in Toilet Decanters,
Lilly - White, Balin of Thousand Flowers,
With a large assortment of English and American
Perfumery. For sale by P. R. INGHES.
Oct 23

Oct 23

R. S. STAPLES,

II AS received per Packet Ship "Lampedo" and
Royal Mail Steamers "Arabia." "Niagrar" and "Europa." a portion of his FALL STOCK, which is now open for inspection at 83 HEAD or Kingles, Shawls, Mande Cloths in Sealskins, Starras, Plain and Cold. Tweeds, &c., &c. Hosiery and Blones, Printed Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c. an inspection of the stock is requested.
Balance of Stock to arrive per "Kalos" and Royal mail bteamers.

usual papers copy. R, S STAPLES. 83 Head of King St. GLASS AND PUTTY.

J UST RECRIVED—1.0 boxes GLASS, assorted of sizes—7-0, 8x10, 9x10, 9x11, 9x12, 10x12, 10x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 10x46, 12x16, 12x18, 12x20, 10x20, 10x24, 20x24, 20x20, 22x23, 24x31, 21x36, 24x40, 26x40, 28x40, 30x40, and 30x12—that will be cut to fit any

Oct 16.

BERRYMAN & OLIVE.

1 King street.

20. CHARLOTTE STREET.

PROEIVED per steamers Eastern City and New W. York. -36 theats and half-cheats Souchong and Oolong TEAS.

35 dozen assorted Brooms,
17 kegs Honey Dew TOBACO.,
25 bbls. ONIONS, in fine order,
16 kegs pure Baking SODA.
10 boxes rich fine flavored CHEESE.

225 S Spices, Cassia, Pepper, Ginger, and Cream Tartar,
4 boxes Maizena
4 "celebared Wine Sap Tobacco,
10 "Gum Props.
1 frail Soft Shelled ALMONDS,
2 sacks Filburts and Wall Nuts.
1 case FUS, 5 ales Counter Twine,
5 cases Matches, Lenons, Oranges, Apples, Currants, Natmegs, Raisins, Castor Cil, Indigo, Stave Polish, Preston & Merrills Yeast Powder, Gold Mid Ile Saleratus, Sorub Brushes, Isl., Chase's Lozenges, Wrapping Paper, &c., which, with the susual stock of Plour, Fish, and general Groceries, are offered at lovest market rates.

Oct 12

J. ARMSTBONG.

No. 22 WATER STREEE, RO. 22 WATER STREEE,
RECLIVED ex steamer "New York" from
Boston,
3 barrels ORANBERRIES.
2 boxes laabella Grapes, 2 bxs. Tomatoes.
11 bxs. Cheese, 9 tabs BUTTER
Ex "Lilly Dale,"—709 Barrels Belle Fountain
Mills FLOUK, a choice article.
For sale low by
oct 25

JOSHUA S, TURNER.

And has received the enconium and praises of sona of the most eminent Physicians, and where-ever it has been used its virtues are acknowledged.

THIS LINIMENT is the best Remedy ever the known for Rheumatism, Sprains, Strains, Goutous, Burns, Bruises, &., and where an external remedy is needed it is invaluable proprietors.

medy is needed it is invaluable PROPRINTORS:

D. B. KIDDER & Co.,

No. 12 Maverick Square ....... East Boston, Mass S. id by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers...

The Trade in New Brunswich supplied by ou. Agent in St. John, T. B. Barter, (successor to S. Itilley). Also for sale by G. F. Everett & Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Reed, J. Chaloncr, P. R. Inches, C. P. Clark, J. M. Walker and M. McLeod. McLeod.

Ageats for Frodericton. George C. Hunt, jr., John Wiley and J. W. Brayley and C. L. Davis. june 14

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Etc. BLANKETS, FLANKELS, ETC.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

BECEIVED per ship "Lawpedo"—a large stock
th or Blankets, all sizes and qualifies; Horse
fluge; White, Searlet and Blue Flannels; Crimean
to, Wholesale and Retail.

FRASER AND RAY.

New Goods, per Steamer Niagara.

THE subscriber has just received a choice lot of the following new Goods, consisting in part of—New Shawls, Cloaks and Ribbons,
Felt Hats, Feathers, Flowers,
German Plaids, Galas and Dress Goods.
Trimmings and Cloaking Cloths, &c.
Prints, Grey and White COTTONS, Flanneis, Blankets, Horse Rugs, etc.
Oct 12.

SAMUEL BROWN, 31 King-st.

Beavers, Pilots, Scalskins &c.

VICTORIA HOUSE, LARGE Stock of Black, Brewn and Blue Bea-vers, PiLots, WITKENS Scalskins, &c. For ly at the lowest market rates for Cash or approved FRASER & RAY, oct 25

A SSORTED CRATES always on hand, and Packed at short notice—to sutt customers at Cet 8. THOS. CLERKE'S, 42 King Square.

Cet S. THOS. CLERKE'S, 22 King Square.

350 PACKAGES NEW GOODS.

NOW Landing ex "Parkfield" from London and Clarenee" from Liverpool—
16 cases sublimed Florence Oil, 1 cask Sulphur, 1 cask carb. of Ammonis, 2 casks Yellow Ochre, 1 "Paris Whiting, 2 "Rose Pinks, 6 carks English Whiting, 6 kegs Dry Red Lead, 1 cask Dry Colors, ass'd, 1 cask Lineced Meal, 2000 kegs Frandram's White LEAD and colored PAINT'S, ground in oil, 2 casks and 6 cases DFUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, etc., 1 case Cleaver's SOAPS, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Also—per recent arrivals from Boston, New York and Philadelphia—
16 bbls. Kerosine OIL. 2 bbls. Nextsfoot Oil, 6 "Dye Woods; 1 cask Brimstone, 1 keg Honey, 4 berse Castile Soap, 25 boxes Babbit's Fotash, 5 "Goris Castile Soap, 25 boxes Babbit's Fotash, 5 "Gd, Ginger, 114-chests Souchong Tea, 16 cases Parent Medicines, PERFUMERY and Soaps. Wholessie and Retail, by T. B. BARKER, oct39

Beavers, Pilots, Blankets.

Beavers, Pilots, Blamkets.
VICTORIA HOUSE.
DECEIVED per Lampedo—A large Stock of Blue, Brown, and Black BEAVERS, Pilots, Witneys, SEALSKINS.
BLANKETS and FLANNELS in all qualities; Horse Rugs, etc. Wholesale and Retail. oct30

NEW FALL GOODS.
Than British stea ners their usual Stock of Staple DRY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail. FRASER AND RAY.
P, S.—A large lot of Printel and White Cottons kegatias Stripes, &c., daily expected per "Volumer". oct. 23

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Schools, and freight paid to St. John.

N. P. KEMP,

Sunday School Bookstore, Boston.

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Just Received per Lampedo.

CASKS of HARNESS MOUNTING consisting of Japanned, Brass, and Silver Gig Hames, Wice President, Shipley W. Ricker, Steep.

Li Li, Li, Li, and 2 in, Extra stout Japanned Heller Buckles, Japanned Mullin Bits, Li and 1g. Extra heavy Cockyes Li, Li, 2, and 2g. Japanned Loop Collar Buckles, Japanned Trace Buckles. Japanned Haller Steep and Pad Serews, Brass Roseites and Pad Hooks, Japanned Trace Buckles. Japanned Haller Squares, Japanned Halle Fredericton.
Woodstock.
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Salisbury.
Hopewell.
Bay Verte.
St. Stephan & Cal wi
Shownie.
Hillaborough.
St. Andeewa.
Dorchester.
King's County. King's County.
Gagetown.
St. George.
Bathurst
New Castle,

Robert Stubs,

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W. H. Blanchard,
W. Y. Foster,
Bdwin Bent
J. S. Carvell,
Marine Insurance Policies are issued by
O. D. WETMORK, General Agent.
So that for all practical purposes this Agency is 38-sentially a local office, strengthened by a paid up
Capital of

2253,445 76.

sentially a local office, attenguence by a part of Capital of \$253,445 76, \$coursely and advantageously invested. Policies are issued when the applications are signed Losses are paid in St. John. Premiums are deposited in St. John, both Cash and Note, as a GUARTER FUND. Statements of Affire have been filed in royincile Secretary's Office. Fredericton, and with all the Agents.

General Agent, St. John.

CHARLES E. BURNHAM,
UNDERTAKER. CABINET MAKER AND
UPHOLSTERER,
DEALER IN FRATERERS, BEDS, MATRESSES, &c.
THE undersigned will continue the Cabinet Business, and keep on hand the usual assortment as heretofore. But it is his intention to make the UNDERTAKINO DEPARTMENT the leading feature, and for this purpose has provided and is constantly making up Metallic,
AIRTIGHT, Rosewood, Mahogany, Wainut and covered COFFINS, Grave Clothes, and is provided with ALL SIZES and other necessaries incident to the

ALL SIZES and ther necessaries incident to the Business.

MOUNTINGS will be sold-seperately when desired. UPHOLSTERING. Having recently fitted up several first class Houses, (including the Residence of HisExcellency the Lieut, Governor in Fredericton) with Curtains, Cushions, Linings, &c. It became necessary to open business relations with the Best Importing Houses for this class of Goods in the United States, by which means his facilities for furnishing articles in this line are unsurpassed in the City.

City.

Ph WS Cushioned Carpeted, and Lined.

FEATHERS of various kinds, qualities, and prices.

BEDS always on hand and made up to order.

MATRESSES of Hair, Corn Husk, Excelsior and

tain Vaughn' battery upon the canal and inforced by five second, under who remained to I stationed of the batter; es of the Nine-reatly exhaust-oyed in the in-

, removing the rtillery to and

justice to our out comment-heir defeat and for advance in irminally defi-ler the facility of purposes at adding upon the nately selected, rose with great one hundred

900 wounded were nd their bodi s Federal troops ys:— ed at the sinkere some sixty ty members of had been safely then, to their ered that it was

RED RIVER VOYAGE.

Out and in the river is winding The links of its long red chain, Through belts of dusky pine land, And gusty leagues of plain.

Only at times a smoke wreath With the drifting cloud-rock joins-The smoke of the hunting lodges Of the wild Assinnihoins!

Dreamily blows the north wind From the land of ice and snow; The eyes that look are weary, And heavy the hands that row.

And with one foot on the water, And one foot on the shore, The angel of shadow gives warning That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of the wild geese, Is it the Indian's yell, That lends to the voice of the north wind The tone of the far-off bell? The voyager smiles as he listens

To the sound that grows space; Well he knows the vesper ringing Of the bells of St. Boniface. The hells of the Roman mission.

That call from their turrets twain To the hoatman on the river. To the hunter on the plain. Even so in our mortal journey

The bitter north winds blow, And thus upon life's Red River

And when the angel of shadow Rest his feet on wave and shore, And our eyes grow dim with watching, And our hearts faint at the oar.

Happy is he who heareth The signal of his release, In the bells of the Holy City, The Chimes of eternal peace! WHITTIER

The Liveside.

For the Christian Watchman. RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME. NO. XV.

VACCHINO.

The Forum is on the other side of the Capito line. As we descend the stairs we see two lame beggars pleading for mezzo bajjocchi with all the eloquence of which they were masters. One seemed in the last stages of despair—it was sono povero desperato povero miserabile, oh! me Sig-nori mezzo bajjoch, while the other, the celebrated Beppo, would plead for farthingss with as many simpers and smiles and graces as a clerk in a dry good store.

The Roman Forum-the modern Campo Vacchino, now extends before us, and one pau to recal something of its past history, and to view the present ruin. At the foot of the stairs are the Mamertine prisons over which has been erected the church of St. Giuseppe de Falegnami. These were originally built by Ancus Martius, afterwards. Sestius Tullius sank dungeons for prisoners of state below the prison for ordinary offenders. In these dungeons Juguriha was starved to death. Here the accomplices of Ca-taline perished, and here perhaps St. Peter and St. Paul were imprisoned. Visitors are shown a spring of water which miraculously gushed for th baptism of the jailer. We the interior of these prisons, but from the interior of the porch of the church we saw the walls. They are of immense thickness, like the sub-structures of the Capitol, and all the works of that period. These prisons are among the most in-teresting relics in Rome, and one of the few re-

mains of the kingly period. The whole space occupied by the Forum and its surrounding temples has been filled up with earth to a height of twenty or thirty feet. Some parts have been excavated where the bases of me temples and pillars, and the old pavement of the Appian way have been laid open. Immediately behind the Capitol a large excavation was made by the French during their former occupation of Rome; when among other interesting discoveries the military column which is now on the front of the Capitoline, and which formerly served as the point whence the extent of the Roman Empire was measured, was found. This column has been of great use in certifying the positions of some of the most remarkable of the temples. Then immediately behind the Capitol are the ruins of two temples is the farthest towards the left is that of Jupite Stator, of which eight columns of granite stil remain. These pillars, however, have no pre-tensions to beauty, being very coarsely finished and altogether out of proportion. Some of the pil-lars are larger than the others,—some are thicker in the middle than at either extremity. Near these and towards the Mamertine prisons are three beautifully fluted Corinthian columns, the relics of a temple dedicated to Saturn. Near to this is a massive basement—all that remains of a Temple of Jupiter Tonans.—By the foot of the stairs of the Capitoline nearest the Mamertine pris the Arch of Septimius Severus—which the Roman Senate erected in honor of his exploits. It nsists of a large arch with a smaller one on each side, ornamented with bas reliefs of the vic-tories of Severus. The names of his sons Caracalla and Geta were inscribed on the summit of the arch, but after Caracalla had assassinated his brother he caused the name of the latter to be erased, the breaks of the erasure may still be seen. A few paces beyond another excavation has been made. Here and nearly in front of the arch is "the nameless column with the buried

base" of which Byron speaks. It is nam

however, no longer, and its base has been un-buried, when the name of Phocas was found in-

There are no remains of the old Forum ; in-

pon it. This column formerly belong-

deed, its exact situation is not exactly known. Itime of Nero covered the whole of the Palatine Near where it was supposed to be are yet stand- The remains of all this grandeur and magnificence are slight indeed, and grass, weeds of ing the three pillars with Corinthian capitals noticed above. Beyond the Mamertine prisons on vines now flourish upon the site of the palace of that side of this large space is a temple dedicated the Ceasars. There are still to be seen some to Antoninus and Faustina, still in a good state chambers of the baths of Levia which contain of preservation. It has been turned into a church.

The portioo contains a number of noble Corinthian columns, and the frieze which runs around ruins. The mount now seems to be composed the whole temple is ornamented with griffins of crumbled brickwork and masses of masonry finely sculptured. This temple is built of huge acarcely a vestige remains of that magnificence stones put together without cement. Further on which covered the space once occupied by the is a temple of Venus, with a handsome bronze whole city of Rome with a single palace. door and pillars half buried in the earth. Beyond

"Cypress and ivy weed and wall flower grown Matted and mass'd together, hillcoks heaps On what were chambers—are crushed column

this is the vast basilica of Constantine. These

immense arches, whose vaults formerly inlaid

facing the Coliseum are the remains of the tem-

ple of Venus and Juno, which if one can judge from the ruins was once a beautiful and gorgeous

structure. It was built by the emperor Ardrians

who was his own architect, out of jealousy of

Apollodorus who designed the columns of Tra-

jan. Apollodorus was put to death for finding

fault with the proportions of the work of the royal

architect. Opposite the Basilica of Constantine and near the base of the Palatine mount is the

tween the time when this was erected and when

summit are elegant in design and beautifully

probably executed during the reign of Constan-

cline of art.

The Colisseum now terminates the most ex-

tensive and most interesting collection of anti-

imphitheatre and served exits and entrances

for beasts, gladiators and spectators. The Col-

loseum is built of huge blocks of stone put toge-ther without cement. (Though despoiled of its

statutes and marbles—though for centuries a public quarry, it still remains a splendid and gi-

gatic monument of the Roman.) It was dedicated

by Titus to the Roman people, for the perform-

ance of those bloody games of which they were

o fond. It has been consecrated to the memory

place of Christian worship. Around the arena

of the martyrs who died here, and is now used as

holdsforth to a congregation composed principally of females. To form a full idea of the immen-

sity of this ampitheatre one must ascend to the third story, when the great height of the walls

the huge stones, the ruined arches, and the vast

arena produce their full effect upon the mind

And then what associations are connected with

And here the buzz of eager natures ran In murmored pity or loud roared applause, As man was slaughtered by his fellow man

And wherefore slaughtered? wherefore

And the imperial pleasure Wherefore not What matter shen we fell to fill the maws Of worms on battle plain, or listed spot? Both are but theatres where the chief actors r

But here when murder breathed her bloody

Dashing or winding as its torrents strays; Here were the Roman millions blame or praise Was life or death, the play things of a crowd, My voice sounds much, and fell the stars faint

rays
On the arena laid-seats crushed—walls bowed,

And galleries when my steps seem echo's strange-ly loud."

A uin yet what a ruin—from its mass,

Walls, palaces, half cities have been reared

Yet oft the enormous skeleton ye puss—

And marvel when the spoil could have ap-

White stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand, When falls the Coliseum Rome shall fall, And when Rome falls—the world. From our

Rome and her ruin past redemption's skill—
The world the same wide den of thieves or what

ye will."

But interesting as the Coliseum is to every

traveller a particular interest attaches to it in the eyesc f the Christian. How many of the

On their foundations, and unaltered al!-

because Such was the bloody Circus genial laws

strown
In fragments—choked up vaults, and fresco with bronze and gold, testify the magnificence of the temple, still remain. Still further on and steeped
In subterranean damps, where the owl peepe Deeming it midnight; temples, baths or halls ronounce who can, for all that learning reaped From her research hath been that these are

Behold the imperial mount; 'tis thus the inighty falls.'

The Martyred Missionaries. The calamity that has befallen the Nova Scotian mission to the New Hebrides in the Arch of Titus, the best proportioned, the most Pacific, should call forth the sympathy of Chris elegant and in every respect the most interesting tians everywhere. Our readers are familiar with arch in Rome. In the interior are some beautiful bas-reliefs representing the triumph of Titus

Gordon at Erromanga. A few weeks previously after the destruction of Jerusalem. On one side the table of shew bread, the silver trumpets and Tanna ; thus, we believe, have all the missionother articles of temple worship, represented as aries of the Nova Scotian Presbyterian Church they were exhibited in the triumph. This arch is within a brief space of time, met with a violent doubly valuable as we believe it contains the death from the hands of those whom they went only authentic representation of the instruments to bless and to save. There is so mysterious in the trials and calamities which God A short distance beyond the Arch of Titus is permits to come upon some of His devoted serthe Arch of Constantine, a noble structure, and vants and upon His Church : and as He never highly ornamented with the spoils of other mo- works without some important end in view, i numents. The difference in the style of art be- surely is the duty of Christians to endeavor to ascertain why such trials are permitted. One the ornaments which adorn it were made is design, we have sometimes thought, of such clearly perceptible. The bas-reliefs around the calamities, is to arouse the Church to a deep con viction of man's great need of the Gospel, and executed, while those below, around the base, to greater efforts to extend it among the triber of men. And this result, in some instances we tine, are course, and sufficiently prove the de- can remember, has followed. Pity for the pool heathen has incited to greater prayerfulness and effort in their behalf,-and the two must go together. There is seldom prayer without effort quities in the world. We were prepared for but agencies are sometimes set to work without something grand, but not for the Coliseum. Its height is immense, consisting of four stories each Lord would have His people learn, from such a adorned with pilasters of the different orders catastrophe as that in Erromanga, be to induce -Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composit. The greater prayerfulness for the heathen and for gigantic arches of the base run all around the those who have gone forth, hazarding their live to preach the Gospel? The work of the world's conversion is not that of the few individuals who go to preach and teach, but of the Church. The nissionary is only the agent, and the Church must be taught in some way to be earnest in prayer for the extension of Christ's Kingdom Take a few instances. On the island of Mada gascar, a queen arose, who, in her hatred of truth, expelled the missionaries, and persecuted in some cases to the death, the few cative Christians. Prayer meetings were held throughou Britain; and at the present day, in the face of are little altars fitted up with coarse pictures, in persecution, the Christians have multiplied more the centre is a cross, which if kissed procures indulgence for one hundred days; and by one ing Queen is himself a convert to Christianity side of the arena a course pulpit has been fitted So during the Indian rebellion, how earnestly up from which on Sunday afternoons a monk the church prayed that it might result in the furtherance of the gospel. Christians gave more and prayed more for India-and at the present day in the city of Delhi-where every Christian who did not flee was killed, - there are over two hundred native converts. The murder of the missionary, Smith, in Jamaica, intensified the abolitionism of England, and probably tended greatly to hasten the emancipation of the enslaved. And shall not the murder of the Nova Scotian missionaries call forth such earnest severing prayer as shall hasten the downfal of paganism in the Southern Pacific? Som persons express their fears that when a few missionaries are murdered none will be found willing to take their places. But is it so? Is

LONDON HOUSE.

not the world ready to sacrifice thousands o

lives for conquest or gain; and shall the Church

be wanting in men? No! When the Presby

five of its missionaries in India, during the

to take their places. The disasters of the first

missionaries to Patagonia, did not hinder other

from consecrating themselves to the same work in that quarter of the world; and the death of

these servance of the Lord in the New Hebrides

will probably lead some Christian young men to

give themselves to the Mission work .- [Mont

And here where buzzing natures choked the terian Church of the United States lost four o

Witness.

And roared or murmured like a mountain stream, rebellion, ten or twelve men at once volunt

September 12, 1861. Received per H. M. S. &rabia—

24 CASES

ADIES' DRESSES, SKIRTS, COBOURGS,
Alpaccas, Reps, German Plaids, &c;
SHAWL'S, Scarfs, Gloves, Plaids, &c;
PRINTS, Shirtings, Inhaings:
MANYLE CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS;
SEALSKINS, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
sopt 18

T. W. DANIEL & CO.

And marvel when the spoil could have appeared,
Hathit indeed been plundered or but cleared P
Alas! developed, opens the decay—
When the colcissal fabrics form is near'd
It will not bear the brightness of the day
Which treams too much on all years, man have
reft away. Thus spoke the pilgrims o'er this mighty wall In Saxon times which we are wont to call Ancient, and these three mortal things are

sept 18

T. W. DANIEL & CO.

WODDILL: GERMAN BAKING POWDER-For making Bread, Bisouit, Buns, Tea
Ca.cs. Pastry, &c., far Lighter, Sweeter and more
wholesome, than by any other process, and at a great
saving of time, trouble and expense. Try it! Try
it!! Thousands use it. For sale at
E. M. REED'S, Head of North Wharf
sep4

To the Editor of the Colonial Empire.
Sir—Please issert the enclosed letter in your valuable paper, for the benefit of those who are troubled with sea-sickness when on the water.
Yours, &c., Fellows & Co.

early witnesses of the truth have here sealed their testimony with their blood, and ended a life of meekness and patience by an heroic death. We spent about half an hour walking around the galleries from the highest of which there is a complete view of the Forum, the palace of the Ceasars, the baths of Titus and many other interesting antiquities. As I descended I picked un a couple of little bricks which formed part of the couple of little bricks which formed little bricks which for litt

the pavement, and gathered a few of the immense variety of flowers which flourish here, in wild luxuriance, to take with me as relics of the Col-We next proceed to the Paletine mount. The golden house or Palace of the Caesars at the

M. LAWRENCE & CO., M. LAWBENUE & UV.,

NO. 26 SOUTH WHARF, Sr. JOHN, N. B.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS: and dealers in

Constantly on hand a good assortment, and will sell
low for cash, or country produce. Consignment so
licited. Lately received—100 cwt COPFISH, 30 do
Follock, 30 firkins Prime Cumberland and Westmorland Butter, 40 barrels Country Pork, 50 barrels
Gibbed Herrings, 10 do Quoddy River, do. Tes. Tobacco, Oatmen, Snoked Herrings, &c., &c.

Pork, Beef, Flour, &c.

Ex Brige "Xiphias," from New York;—

DBLS, Mess BEEF;
100 bbls Extra Wisconsin Flour,
16 "White Beans, 16 bbls RICE,
1 hhd HAMS.

Ex Brigt "Zebulom."—to arrive;
100 bbls P. BIGLED.

I hhd HAMS.

Ex Brigt "Zebulon."—to arrive:
400 bbls. Ex FLOUR, New England Mills;
10° " CORN MEAL.
50° " Extre Pilot and Navy Bread,
1 " Split Peas
Ex Streamer" New Brunswick:"
25 bbls Heavy Mess Pork.
For sale at a small advance for CASH.
A. W. MASTERS,
sept 18 27, South Market Wharf.

Hardware, White Lead, Window Glass, Paint, Oil, &c. W. H. ADAMS has received per recent arrivals

from England

700 BOXES Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x18

5 tons Brandrams White Lead: 160 from England

700 BOXKES Window Glass, 7x9 to 12:28, 700 BOXKES Window Glass, 7x9 to 12:28, 700 Box Brandrans White Lead; 160 kegs Colored Faints, Oll and Turpentine; 1 cask Borax; Casks Emery; 9 do Sheet Zinc, Speltor and Solder; 10 cwt Block Iin, 2 cyt Strip Tin; 10 Casks Circular and Gang Saws, 3 do Mill Files, Butchers' and other good makers, 3 cases 'Thomson's Screw Augers, 36 Blacksmith's Anvills, 1 cask Vices, 10 pairs do Bellows, 75 Flow Moulds, 6 bdls long half Fry Pans, 1 cask short do, 612 Pots, Ovens, Bollers, &c., 11 casks Lead Fipe, 16 rolls Sheet Lead, 3 do Shot, 1 bale Whip Thongs, 8 do Chain Traces, 2 casks Cx Chains, 4do short linked Chain, 2do Socket Shovels, 2do Wood Screws, 9 doz. Sand' Riddles, 30 bags E. T. Horse Nails, 26 do Griffin's do, 119 do Clasp and Rose Wrought Nails, 85 do Diamond Head Spikes, 5 bags Pressed do. 1 case Huir Seating, 2 casks Superior Scotch Joiners Tools, including samples of all descriptions of Planes Levels, Chiesle, &c., 28 casks and cases containing avery general assortment of Hardware, to particularize. Steel and Iron Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manue and Hay Forks, Sypthes, Leather and Rubber Belting, Packing, &c., Carriage Springs, Axles, Målleable Castings.

September 24th 1861.
TO Alkrivis in a few days per steamer Canada September 24th 1861.

TO ARRIVE in a few days per steamer Canada,

via Halifax, part of our FALL STOCK of

NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS,

MANTLES, HATS AND FRATHERS,

HOISERY AND GLOYES, &c.

Sep 24. BARBOUR & SEELY, 55 King-st.

Sep 24.

BARBOUR & SEELY, 55 King-st.

DURNETT'S GOODS, GLASS WARE, LEECHBES, NTC.—Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are certainly very fine. The Subscriber has received the
following assortment, viz—Lemon, Vanilla, Almonds, Nectarine, Rose, Celery, Cinnamon and
orange: Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy is highly
esteemed for Throat and Lung complaints, a supply
also received. Burnett's Cocoai e, Kelliston, Flori
mel, and Oriental TOOTH WASH, are quite popular, and deserve a place at the tollet of every lady
and gentleman. These Goods can be furnished at
low prices by the dozen.

Also—Empty Phials, Punnels, Glass Syringes,
Glass Tuber, Retorts, Teeth BRUSHES, Armica
Court Plaster, Liquid Rouge, Subjuct Onass,
Swedish Leeches.

sept 18

cor King and Germain sts.

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Lon don, (with which is united the Times Assurance Company) Capital Half-a-Million Sterling. Insurall descriptions of Property at very low rates.

New Brunswick Branch.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

HPAD OFFICE—79, Prince William Street, St. John
This Company offers the following inducements to the
Insured—Low Rates of Fremium—Prompt payment to
Lossee without reference to London—1 large but we see
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HENRY W. FRITH. R PENNISTON STARR

G. M. STEVES,

General Agent

G. M. STEVES,

General Agent

G. M. STEVES,

35 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

HAS just received from New York—100 barrela

20 bbls Krata State FLOUR, 20 bbls Exta Pastry do,

21 bbls Heavy Mess POIR, 10 boxes superior State

Cheese, 2 cases Anderson's Cut TOBACCO.

Daily expected per "Parkfield," from London,—40 chests Colong, Souchong, and Congou TEAS, 6

casks Washing Sods, 4 bbls Carbonate do., 10 kegs

Colman's Fine Mustard, 2 cases Thumb Blue. 24 do.

In Store—160 bbls calcined Plaster, 50 bbls Ex
mer's do., 16 hbds. Bright Porto-Rico-SUGAB, 16

puns MOLASSES.

Also—Groceries of all kinds, Fruits, &c., at mo

derate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Oct 2,

LANDING.

EX Parkfield from London:—

4 Tons Brandrams No. 7 White Lead,
2 do do Best Colored Paints,
1 do do Putty,

MISPECK GOODINGS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

MISPECK CLOTHS.

1 do do Putty,
i cask Blue Vitroli,
1 do Green Coppas,
1 do Lampblacke,
14 cases Colman's No 1 Storch,
5 do Mustard, (in tin foil)
1 chest Madras Indigo. For sale at lowes
marketrates by DODNETS & DEDMING DEFOREST & PERKINS.

Page's Jewelry Store. G OLD WATCHES, at 120 SILVER WATCHES Also—Gold Chains and Rich Jewelry, Silver a Plated Spoons, Forks, &c. may 22

R. R. PAGE.

Perfumery, &c., &c.

THE subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Jules Hauel & Co., Philadelphia, an assortment of Perfumery, Pomade, &c.

These Goods are made by a French Chemist and Perfumer and may be relied on

The following are some of the leading articles—Vinegar Rogue; Silver Polish; Lubina Extracts; Bondoline, Colognes assorted, Transparent Soap Balls and Bars, an elegant article, Erasive Soap, Vinegar Hygienique, Shaving Gream, Bears Oil, Ursina Pomade, Oleophane, &c., &c.

J. CHALIONER, oct9. oct King and Germaiu-s

OVERNMENT BRUSH SALE.—The Subscribers have received and can sell a fair BRISTLE SCRUB BRUSH (containing no Tampico Hemp or other useless substitute for Bristles), at a very low rate by the dozen for Cash.

Storekeepers will find it to their interest to look at these Scrubs before the Government Brush Sale comes off. GEO. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists. sept 18 9, King-st,

actions and the seach of the Shanghai Scrub Brushes. These Brushes are manufactured from a newly discovered film recently introduced from the East Indies.

The Shanghai Scrub Brush will neither soften nor mat; and will perform more service and last longer than any two of the best Scrub Brushes manufactured by the Government at the Penitentiary. Price 40 cents each.

GEO. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists, sept 18 9 King-st. Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. THE subscriber has just eceived by the high "Hannah Fownes." from London, a fresh s. vply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Pints, Oils, Pickles and Sauces, Marmaiade, Cleaver's Celebrated Scaps, Hair, Cloth. Tooth and Nail Brushes.

Also, a variety of Goods to numerous to mention, all of which are warranted of superior quality, and for sale at reasonable rates, by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North whar EROSENE OIL,—The subscriber has just received—15 bbls: Kerosene Oil, which he will

DANDELION COFFEE. 8 cases more of the BABBITT'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP-The daily increasing demand for this Soap is a proof its superior qualities. 5 boxes more just receive

BABBITT'S PURE SALERATUS.—This is the

best Saleratus now in use. 25 boxes just received.

BABBITT'S GONCENTRATED POTASH—
100 cans on hand and for sale by
ost 23 Druggist, 35 King-street.

Ashburn Mills.

Kiln Driber ORN MEAL—1500 bbls.—For
sale by subscribers.

The above is offered at a small advance on cost
and being manufactured from Corn bought previous
to the recent advance, will be sold at less than the
present cost of importing.
OCTY
HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

Rubber Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received a very large assortment of Ladies and Misses India Rubber Boots and Shoes. Stout, Gossamer, Sandais, heeled and plain, Gentlemen's Imitation Sandais, Heavand Gossermer Shoes, with the FAMOUS SELY-ACTING SHOES. For sale low Wandesale and EDWIN FEOST,

Oct 16

AS King Street. Oct 16

Retail. Oct 16
Oct 16
TAIL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and has now in Stock, a large and varied assortment of Readymade Clothing, suitable for Country Dealers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings; 3 cases Shirts, Collars and Fronts—in Woollen, Linen and Cotton; 2 cases Sheffield Cutlery and Birmingham Small Wares; 2) cases English and American Boots and Shoes, 37 oaxes Silk and Wool Hats, 2 cases Fur Caps, 1 case Hosiery—in Shirts, Drawers, &c., & cases heavy Red and Slue Shirts and Drawers, together with a large assort ment of Woollens, Cottons, Batting, Wicking, &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash or undoubted paper.
Oct. 2
THOS. R. JONES, & Dock-st.

TAPIER FLOUR—Landing cx Lady Washing—

Oct. 2

NAPIER FLOUR—Landing cx Lady Washingington from New York—300 bbls Napier Flour;
900 do Sulferino do. For sale by
oct 2

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

Harmoniums and Melodions.
ROM the well known manufactory of Messr Mason and Hamlin Boston, Mass. For sale at THE MAKER'S PRICES.

The subscribers have now on hand, a fine assortment of the above valuable Instruments, which the public are respectfully invited to examine.

J. & A. McMILLAN, oct25

78 Prince Wm-street.

TO FARMERS AND COUNTRY

TO FARMERS AND COUNTRY
DEALERS!

A Penses, &c., can do so by sending their Produce
from New Brunawick, Nova Scotia, and Frince Ed.
ward's Island, to the subscriber, No. 75 Germain ReSt. John N. B., where they can have the same sold,
and the amount remitted to them, deducting 5 per
cent., Commission. All orders personally and punctually attended to. The Subscriber returns his thanks
to those parties who have sent him produce, and feels
satisfied that they will always find him as punctual
in attending to their welfare as his own.

DAVID MC 'LPINE,
Country Produce and Milk Depot, nearly opposite
Trinity Church.—REFERENCES.—Geo. A Lock
hart & Son, R. Themson, W.-H. Harrison, Jame
Chubb & Co., Merchants.

GRANNTE HALL,

GRANITE HALL,
No. 5. Dock Street.

FOR FALL WEAR!

OVER COATS, made from fresh imported Cloth ery chean;
DRESS CLOTHES, in all qualities;
WORKING CLOTHES, in the most substantial

fabrics; FURNISHING GOODS, in great variety. THOS, R. JONES.

THOS. R. JONES.

New Goods. New Goods.

JUST received from Great Britain and the Unite
States, and Domestic Manufactured. First Fall

BOOTS and SHOES
comprising Ladies, Misses and Children's Cloth,
Kid, Lasring, Goat and Cashmere BOOTS, in single
and double soles, military and low heels, elastic side,
laced and buttoned, Chamois and Flannel lined, etc.
Felt Boots in Great Variety.
Ladies and Gent's Carpet, Felt, Patent and Goat
Slippers. Boy's coarse and fine Long Boots and
Bootees. Ladies and Girl's strong Boots, elastic
sides and laced.
Gent.'s double and single sole strong and fine
Boots; Congress, Gaiter and Balmoral Boots of domestic manufacture, with the usual assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods. For sa'e low Wholksalts.

EDWIN FROST,
Oct 15. MISPECK GOODS.

W. H. LAWTON'S, Pr. Wm. Str

oct9

Quody River and Shelburne HRÆRINGS-79
bble Quoddy River and Shelburne Herrings.—
For sale by J. W, HAMILTON.

P. S. TAPLES,
No. 83, King Street.
Lawrence's Brick Building, opposite St. John Hotel
Importer and Desler in every description of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
Shavis. Bibbons. Orleans. White Cottons. Shawis, Maulte Chiba. Hibbons, O'cleans, Maulte Cattons, Manulte Chiba. Umbrelist, Lautiere, Monte Cattons, Stays, Touseriugs, Stays, Tweeds, Honiery, Laces, Tweeds, Honiery, Laces, Theoleman Catton, Society, Laces, Theoleman Catton, Society, Catton Warps, Touseriugs, Society, Laces, Table Covers, Followers, Deloines, Prints, Staybert Catton Warps, Touseriugs, Catton Warps, Tousell, Staybert Catton, Warps, Catton, Warps, Tousell, Staybert Catton, Warps, Tousell, Staybert Catton, Warps, Catton, Wa

(usual papers copy)

Oranges, Melons and Apples.

Received ex steamers from boston. 2 BRLS. Water MELONS; do;

D 1 do cantelope do;
1 do Cuntelope do;
2 do ORANGES;
17-do Choice APPLIBS. For sale low by JOSHUA S, TURNER, No. 22, Water-street. AGENCY

OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4. JUDGE RITCHIE'S BUILDING,
SI. John, New Brunswick
With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns.

The advantages of "The Star" are unsurp by any other Institutin; and all the mo-dern improvements are made available. MEDICAL EXAMINEE—DAVID MILLER, M.D., 8
AGENT,
jan 30
O. D. WETMORE.

BURNETT'S TOILET AIRTICLES

AND / FLAVORING EXTRACTS

FOR SALE AT

No. 26, (New Brick Building, near Country Market,) Charlotte Street.

SPALDING'S CONFECTIONS!
SPALDING'S CONFECTIONS!!
SPALDING'S CONFECTION'S!!
The pleasantest and most efficial
TROCHES,
FOR ALL THROAT DISEASES,
FOR ALL THROAT DISEASES,
FOR ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Sold only at

Sold only at 25 Charlotte street



STAPLES' WRITING ACADEMY, PERMANENT

PERMANENT WRITING ACADEMY,

OVER COLONIAL BOOK STORE,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING

Ros thorough instruction in Plain, Commercial,
Ornamental, and Ladies' Writing. Ramily Registers, Dipl. mas and every description of Fancy
Writing executed to order. Visiting Cards
written equal to the finest engraving. (july 3 etv)

WM WEDDERBURN,
ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW
Notary Public, Concagemer, &c.
OFFICE—No. 18 Princess Street.
RESIDENCE—North-east corner Queen's Square,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

\*\*s Petitions for Patents, Insurance claims, and
Conveyancing in all its branches, executed with curacy.

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G. W

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M. McLEOD Wholesale and Ketail Druggist,
No. 26, (Brick Building,) Charlotte Street,
S A INT JOIIN, N. B.
PHYSICIAN'S Prescriptions carefully prepared
Ships Medicine Chests put up and Replenished.
A further supply of Effervescing Citrale Magnesia
just received.

JOHN ARMSTRONG. GROCER.

IMPORTER AND DEAL PRUIT,
Tea, Tobacco, and all kinds of Groceries,
No. 26 CHARLOTTE STREET, ......St. John, N. B.



Marble Wo WATERLOO STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, resumulacture MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
HEAD STONES, FOUNTS, etc., in Italian Marble, American do., and Free Stone. Also-Marble
Mantlepieces, Centre Table Tops, Wash-stand do,
Buresq do, Counter Tops, etc., furnished to
order.

The accel.

Bursey do, Counter Tops, etc., etc., furnished to order.

The work done in this Establishment is in charge of a thorough Workman, and one who is capable of executing any class of work that may be required in the Marble and Free-stone branches. Persons wishing to purchase Monuments, etc., can be furnished with designs or such information as will enable them to buy to the best advantage, free of expense.

The subscriber determines to sell at as low a scale of prices as those of any other establishment. The facilities for getting up every description of work in Marble or Freestone, are as good as can be found elsewhere.

Marble or Freezione, say 40,000 clearly decisive there.

\*g\* The different kinds of Marbles are imported direct from the United States, etc. Please call and examine. Shop on Waterloo Street, (fourth house from the Golden Ball corner, on Union street.)

\*F. W. CLEAR.\*\*

3m. St John, N. B., Aug. 21, 1861.

and hard hard hard at the European and North American RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

(N and after 1st May next Trains will run be tween Saint John and Shediacas follows:—,

LEATE

St. John. Sussex. Shediac. (Down.)

8 A. M. 6. 46 A. M. 8 A. M. 2.30 F. M.

S.A. M. S.A. M. S.A. M. S.A. M. 2. P. M. S.A. M. 2. P. M. S.A. M. 2. 30 P. M. S.A. M. 2. 30 P. M. S.A. By order. R. JARDINE, Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, 12th April, 1861.

EXCURSIONS BY RAILWAY

EXBURSION Parties of Ten or upwards, may
the line, at one fare. all obtain Tickets to and from any Station along the line, at one fare.

Thuse Tickets will be for the day only, between St. John and Sussex, except on Saturdays, when they will be good for two days.

Rejarding, Chairman St. John, June 24, 1861.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF Earthenware, Chairman & Sines.

Erthenware, Cuina & Glass.

THE Subscriber has just received per ship - John Barbour," from Liverpool, the following

Goods:

CRATES Common Barthenware.

10 cretes Luster and Enammeled Ware, containing Dinner, Tea a. d Toilet Setts, Break fast Setts, &c., &c., of new shapes and patterns: feat Setts, &c., &c., or new anaper terns;
10 hhds Chins, amongst which will be found appendid assortment of Tea Setts, Breakfast Setta, Dresser Setts, Toilet Setts;
5 casks Cut Glass, contraining Tumblers, Wiss Glasses, Champagne Glasses, Glaret Glasses, Hock Glasses, Goblets, Gustarda, Jellies, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Caraffs, Fingr Cups, Pickle Bottles, Salts, Glass Dishes;
10 casks Plain and Pressed Tumblers.
Wholesale and Retail.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
may 4
29 Dock-street.

MILK PANS AND CROCKS. Ex Ba

Ex Barque "Eliza" from Newastle:

600 DOZ. Milk Pans, white inside; 120
doz Crocks, do 35 doz Jugs, assorted
sizes, 50 do Preserve Crocks, 30 do Card do.
Wholesale and Retail by
inty 17 july 17

play 17

R. S. STAPLES has now open a large lat of Fancy Muslim Dresses which he will sell extremely low-prices to suit the times, call said inspect.

R. S. STAPLES, july 19

La wrence's Brick Bullding.

38 King Street.

july 19

Le. Arence's Brick Bulking.
38 King Street.

First Prize Organ Harmoniums

and Melodeons!

FOR CHAPEL, HALL AND PARLOR.

H. S. D. & H. W. SELTR'S HARMONIUMS and
MELODEONS, the public are, respectfullg invited to
inspect the sample instruments now on exhibition
and for sale at my Warehouse, 75, Prince William
and for sale at my Warehouse, 76, Prince William
Street, 81, John.

All instruments delivered at the Manufacture's
Boston prices. Melodeons from \$69 to \$200. Harmoniums from \$250 to \$500.

These instruments are confidently recommende
and euperior to all others in exquisite purity and vomonium from \$250 to \$500.

These instruments are confidently recommende
and the same are for the same are for orders will be sent by Mail to persons at a distance, to
orders will receive the same careful an immediate
attention as the customer who comes in persosopt 6.

CHEAP PARASOLS, Cheap Umbrellas, Cheap

CHEAP PARASOLS, Cheap Umbrellas, Cheap Carpets, Combs, Mantles, Tweeds, Muslins, Prints and fancy Goods, 31 cheap, at july 19 E. S. STAPLES, 53 King Street july 19 Est John Hotel. july 19

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