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REY.  
43 King Street.

W. H. ADAMS,  
Merchant,  
Dealer in  
Provisions,  
St. John N. B.

Original Contributions  
LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.  
DEAR YOUNG BROTHER:  
In my previous letters I have separated you from your flock, and the reflections which I have made, relate primarily to yourself. I now proceed to consider more particularly the relation which you sustain to your people, to follow you out of your own house into the sanctuary, the pulpit, the family circle, and the episcopal chair. Let us first enter into the sanctuary, and consider what language and spirit is becoming in the authorized conductor of the public worship of the church.

Worship is communion with the Deity. The spirit of man communes with the Great Spirit of the universe. The worshiper invokes the Great Name, utters to him the language of praise, commemorates the blessings which he has received, confesses the sins of which he has been guilty, and pleads for such favors for himself and others as the Deity can consistently grant. But mere expressions of praise, thanksgiving, confession and petition in worship, are but mockery and blasphemy without the corresponding emotions of adoration, gratitude, penitence and eager desire. In worship God also communes with the worshipper, accepts his praises and thanksgivings, forgives his innumerable and inexcusable transgressions, and responds to his requests, filling his soul with peace and love, and joy and hope, and dispensing grace to all subjects of prayer.

The spirit of the worshiper holds communion with the Deity in various modes. Ordinarily in the language of human intercourse, it expresses its gratitude for favors received, its regret for sins committed and its desire for heavenly blessings. But some parts of worship may be more becomingly rendered in the elevated sentiments, and the inspiring melody of poetry and song. The saints of all ages have testified, that the plaintive, or solemn, or exalting notes of the hymn or psalm best express, or most readily inspire the loftiest sentiments of adoration, gratitude and love. But the spirit may perhaps render the highest and purest homage without the agency of word or note. The heart sometimes feeling that the petition or the hymn but interrupts his yearnings, or unworthily expresses its emotions, offers but the anguish of repentance, or the raptures of faith and love.

All the elements of worship, and all the modes by which they may be rendered, enter into the services of the sanctuary. The adorations, thanksgivings, confessions and petitions of the congregation are expressed through him, who for the time being, may be the medium of communication, or are presented in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, in which all are supposed to engage. Provisions is also made for the expression of the purest form of devotion in that sacred festival, when the spiritual worshiper with fastened eye, and throbbing heart partakes of the memorials of Redeeming Love, and in solemn silence offers to the Lord a penitent and grateful heart, and accepts assurance of pardon, protection and eternal life. In public worship however, the leader of the devoutness of the congregation, expresses the adorations, or thanksgivings, or confessions, or wants of the congregation; the secretary is the communion of the family with our Father who art in heaven, a communion less intimate perhaps, than when, in dressings, or sins, or wants purely individual, stir the heart, yet more orderly, more comprehensive, not less sublime, and even richer in promise of good things to come.

It will not prove a fruitless task for him who is called to conduct the public worship of the church to consider the various modes which have been adopted by the different Christian sects. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church, with that of its sister churches, is almost exclusively that of ritual, which was adopted by Jehovah for the Israelites, and as we learn from the institutions of Baptism and the Lord's supper not absolutely foreign to the spirit of Christianity. It is a fact that the devout Catholic loves the services of his church, and that they excite in him strong religious emotion. It is also a fact that some of the most sublime of Christian hymns have been composed by Roman Catholics. Yet a worship so exclusively ritual is unauthorized, is a departure from the practice of the primitive church, and without the doctrine of the real presence would degenerate into a wearisome duty or a tiresome spectacle. Yet Protestants who believe in a real presence, whenever two or three meet together in Christ's name, may consider with advantage the attachment which the sincere Catholic cherishes for the devotional services of his church, and the emotion which he exhibits in the performance of them.

The National Protestant Churches with very few exceptions, use a liturgy in their worship. The advantages and disadvantages of this mode are obvious. The liturgy expresses the language and the sentiment of devotion. It is not a sermon, nor a confession of faith, but a form into which the various departments of worship enter—an harmonious whole, blending the penitential confession, the pathetic plea, the hymn of gratitude, and the anthem of praise. On the other hand the liturgy makes no provision for the ever varying state of the congregation, limits the aspirations of the worshipper, and by the constant repetition of the same words, is apt

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# The Christian Watchman

BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—BY LOVE UNFEIGNED.—St. Paul. REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M., Editor

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1861. NO. 19

to become a more form, except with the more spiritually minded. Yet it is well to study these liturgies, especially that of the Episcopal denomination. This liturgy contains a collection of the prayers of great and good men, composed by them as aids to worship, and expressed in the sublime but simple language of genuine devotion.

Another mode of worship, is that in which the congregation through its minister or leaders, presents its devotions in language suggested at the time. So far as we can learn, the worship of the primitive church was conducted in this way. The liturgy and the ritual grew up by degrees to aid the church when the spirit of prayer had become flagrant, or when the authorized ministers of religion had become incapable of leading the devotion of the congregation. The extemporaneous mode of worship is not only scriptural but is in harmony with our ideal of worship. All the sentiments of devotion may be expressed, the various states of the church may be presented, and the aid of the heavenly Monitor received. There will be enough of sameness to render the ideas expressed intelligible to the fellow-worshipers, while the glow of devotional feeling, and the ever varying condition of the congregation will prevent tediousness or monotony.

The disadvantages of this mode of worship are obvious. The conductor of the services may be too anxious to please his fellow worshippers, and instead of the simple childlike plea, which God's d-light to hear, may use high sounding words, pleasing only to the ear of man. Or he may forget the presence of the deity while in the attitude of prayer, and instead of the thanksgiving or the confession of sin or the petition, may present before God but fit resists, to the congregation, a confessor of faith, or a short sermon, or an exhortation. Or he may escape these faults and commit others. He may use simple language and express appropriate sentiments, yet through destitution of a spirit of devotion, may instead of a prayer, present a dry catalogue of blessings received, of sins committed, and of favors known, rather than felt to be desirable. Instead of a living and symmetrical devotion, we have here only a bleached and clattering skeleton, which is abhorrent to God and repulsive even to man.

We will not here notice those painful instances of extemporaneous worship which is expressed only in ignorance, fanaticism, or spiritual pride of the devotee. The theory of free prayer is perfect, its abuses result from self conceit, or ignorance, or the lack of devotional spirit on the part of those who undertake to conduct the worship. On the other hand the evils of the ritual or liturgical mode do not spring from any fault in him who officiates, but are inherent in the system.

As a minister of the gospel, whose business it will be to maintain the public worship of God; this department of your work should claim your thoughtful consideration. God alone can sanctify his people, and give success to their efforts for the conversion of sinners. To these ends they will be required of. Whether a church shall be a disorganized rabble of nominal professors, or an efficient organization for mutual edification, and also for the conversion of sinners, depends entirely on the mode in which it worships God. Those who refuse to pay Him due reverence, and who lightly esteem, while those who wait upon him shall renew their strength. Yet their agency on which the success of a church depends, is misused or neglected.

Devotional meetings are regarded as the least interesting and important of all the gatherings of the church. The devotional parts of the Sunday services are listened to not eagerly, and with a spirit of adoration, gratitude, penitence, or fervent desire, but patiently, as forming a becoming introduction or conclusion to the sermon. You will discover that the minister who spends many an hour of toil upon his address to the congregation, seldom makes preparation in mind or heart for his address to the Deity. It is a fact that while those who use a ritual or liturgy in their worship, cherish a high regard for the devotional services of the sanctuary those only seem to depreciate them, whose mode of worship is scriptural, spiritual and therefore really perfect. Do we allow ourselves to be influenced by the tastes and wishes of the irreligious portion of the congregation? or do those who lead in our devotions refuse to make that preparation of mind and heart which the nature of the service requires? or do we possess so little spirituality of mind that worship in itself is disagreeable?

For the Christian Watchman.  
PARAPHRASE.  
I THRES II: 17-20. III.

Ye are witnesses of our gentleness, and self-sacrifice in your behalf, and indefatigable exertion for your welfare when with you. But now, brethren, being separated from you, we have felt as a father bereft of his children. Though separated from you for a season only, and that in body, not in heart, we have yet earnestly desired, with great yearning of spirit, to see your faces once more. Wherefore, we determined to visit you, even I Paul, and endeavor to do so several times, but Satan hindered us.

No wonder that I thus long to be with you again, for what is the object of our hope; what the source of our joy; or what our crown of rejoicing? Are not ye, when ye appear before our

There are some extraordinary paintings in the gallery. I wandered through the room delightfully for many hours. In one apartment, I found myself opposite a work of Rembrandt's. It is called the *Night Watch*, and represents a company of archers, with their leader going out to practice. The figures are of the natural size, and so life-like, that standing at a distance, the whole troop seems to be coming forth from the wall to meet you. The spear in the hands of the leader adds greatly to the illusion. I believe good artists, and all critics, think this a very poor painting, nevertheless, I derived a great deal of pleasure from it. It is just as well, when one goes into a picture gallery, to admire what he likes, even though he blush at his wretched taste. Critics are very useful, no doubt, but they have spoiled many a humble tourist's enjoyment.

I have thought the critics correct, however, in their praise of the pride of the Amsterdam gallery, "the miracle of the Dutch School"—a picture by Van der Helst, representing the City Guard of Amsterdam celebrating the Treaty of Munster, of 1648, a treaty which first confirmed Dutch independence. Here is where students do most congregate. There were numerous artists seated at their easels before it. On all sides, in different attitudes, with the green stereoscopic shaped tips to their eyes, were those, who, like myself, came but to look and go.

The painting is of great size, and contains twenty-five portraits of men living at the time. One of them represents the Lieutenant of the company, dressed in the uniform of the Dutch militia. He is seated at the head of a table, and with others, seems to be in the act of cheering to a toast. In the background are different groups. Sir Joshua pronounced this the finest picture of portraits in the world.

## FOR THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. FEMALE EDUCATION, ITS NECESSITY.

"Why do girls need education?" The question, asked with that emphasis, and asked, as it so often is, by those who speak warmly of the desirableness of school advantages for the other sex, might be answered by another. "Why do boys need education?" In reply we should probably be told that it is essential to their success in life; that as boys become men, they have to come in actual business contact with the world, and to take an active part in the struggle by which alone a due share of the necessities and good things of this life can be obtained; and that the respectability and ease, and affluence of the position they may be able to take, are usually in direct proportion to their degree of mental culture, that being the indispensable passport to the higher walks of life and its more lucrative arts and professions.

Or, with views somewhat more liberal and far-reaching, we should, perhaps, be told that on men devolved the duties and responsibilities of government, and of discovery and advancement in any department of useful knowledge; that for the great advances which have in modern times been made in such sciences as international and civil laws, politics, medicine, &c., as well as in manufactures and the mechanic arts—advances fraught with blessings to the meekest subject of every civilized nation—we are indebted to the patient thought and toilsome research of men of powerful and cultivated intellect; and that with such men, in the great future, must rest our chief hope of still greater progress in all these departments, and in others, such as agriculture, no less susceptible of improvement, and, if possible, still more closely related to our general welfare.

To each it might be applied. And has woman derived no advantage from all these things in the past, and has she no stake in the future? Are the offices and the labours that fall within her exclusive sphere so trivial, or has such perfection been attained in her performance, that she can have nothing to learn, nothing to hope for, from the improvement of intellect? Are all the appliances of art, and all the researches of mind, powerless to lessen the wearing and perplexing tasks of the household—powerless to lighten the drudgeries of the kitchen, or shorten the unending tasks of the fire-side? "Man may work from sun to sun, but woman's labour's never done." The husband thinks himself sufficiently weary when he quits the field long before nightfall; but the dull rattle of the needles, or the wearisome click of the scissors, disturbs the stillness long after sleep has locked his unsympathizing senses. May not some alleviation be found, when the genial light of science shall have beamed upon "woman's labours," when intellect, in its proud march, shall stoop to regard them.

And then, apart from these considerations, has woman no interest to take in the doings of the world of creation, beyond a passive reception of such incidental advantage as may occur to her? Can she, in native ignorance and simplicity, be a fit help-mate and associate for him, sympathizing in perplexities she cannot understand, or in achievements of which she has no conception. Without broaching a delicate question of the day, by all allusions to the historic fact of her ability to walk side by side with the sterner sex, in the quagmires of metaphysics, as well as in the thorny paths of literature; is it wise, we ask, is it right, that the man of letters be driven

But before we enter this tunnel or grotto we must at reverently visit the tomb of Virgil on the rock above and nearly over the entrance of the cavern. The tomb is a small rotund, whose interior contains an urn and an epitaph. The walls are scribbled over with the names of visitors. The laurel which Petriarch planted on this tomb is dead years ago, but the recollection of the set of homages paid by the poet of modern Italy, to the poet of the Imperial city, adds to the interesting associations which cluster around this sacred place. Near this is the strangers' burying ground, and one might choose to be buried in such a spot—almost beside Virgil, and in the bosom of the loveliest scene on earth.

We descend to the grotto of Posilippo. It is about 2316 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth. Its height is very irregular, but in the loftiest part is about 90 feet from the ground. The grotto is dark and damp, and some twenty or thirty lamps which are kept dimly burning serve but to render the darkness visible. This tunnel excavated by the Cumæans ages before Rome was in its prime, rivals the rail road tunnels of this century.

The road beyond is broad and pleasant, and continually presents some beautiful feature in the view before us. In about half an hour we pass the Island of Nisidia. It now contains the Lazaretto, once it boasted of a villa belonging to Marcus Brutus. In half an hour more we reach the insignificant little town of Pozzuoli. Upon entering, we were immediately assailed by a crowd of beggars, some crippled, some blind, some maimed. We had met with beggars before and vainly fancied that we had seen representatives of every class of that section of humanity but we were mistaken—never had we met with creatures so disgusting and so importunate. Some of the younger beggars had picked up from English or American sailors the favorite impression, and these followed us most perseveringly. After a volley of imprecation on our eyes and souls, they would hold out their hands pleadingly for a torrone. We only got rid of them by selecting one to act as guide.

Pozzuoli though itself insignificant is yet intersected with many attractions. It is one of the most ancient towns in Italy, was built originally by the Cumæans and afterwards rose to importance under the Romans. Here Cicero sought retirement from the noise and bustle of Rome, and in his day, Poszuoli was regarded as a delightful place of summer residence for the nobles of the Imperial city. But this place is associated with a greater name than that of Cicero or any of his compatriots. Here the Apostle of the gentiles landed on his way to Rome, and we caught the next day to Puteoli; where we found brethren, and were desired to tarry with them seven days; and so we went toward Rome. (Acts 28: 13-14.)

In the vicinity of Pozzuoli is Solfatara, an almost extinct volcano. The hill is not very lofty, the interior of the crater resembles a lake of boiling brimstone. As we walk across it, the ground reverberates beneath our feet, and we fear lest the crust should break, and hurl us into the depths beneath. At the extremity is a hole which emits a thick white smoke, strongly impregnated with sulphur continually ascends.

Nearer to Pozzuoli is the ancient amphitheatre once capable of containing some twenty-five or thirty thousand spectators. It is in a good state of preservation, considering the combined influences of time and earthquakes. It is two stories in height and the portion of the edifice, looking towards the arena is supported with columns. The spina across the arena is still perfect, a number of men were busily engaged in excavating the chambers and arches.

Not far distant from the Amphitheatre, and in the vicinity of the remains of the Villa of Cicero, in which he composed his Academic questions, is a fine view of the bay and environs of Pozzuoli. To the right is Monte Nuovo, elevated from the plain by an earthquake in a single night. From this point the land stretches off to the promontory of Misenum. A little more than half way between Monte Nuovo and the remains of Baia, between which and Pozzuoli are the immense piers of the bridge of Celsus. We next proceed to the celebrated temple of Jupiter Serapis one of the most perfect and precious relics of antiquity. Though pillaged of its best columns—the structure as it appears gives one a more correct idea of the form and furniture of a heathen temple, than any other ruin in Italy. It is a quadrangle 134 feet long by 116 in width, the pavement is of marble, the columns are each of one solid block of Cipolino Marble. These, with the exception of three, have fallen prostrate. By the standing columns we can see the height to which the waters of the Solfatara rose in the temple. The upper half of these pillars is clear and smooth, while the lower portion is worn and discolored by the action of the water for hundreds of years. In the centre of the quadrangle, and raised above the pavement is the platform on which the beasts were sacrificed, near this elevated platform is the receptacle for the blood of the victims. By one side of the temple is a massive bronze ring to which they were fastened before being slain. Around this temple are upwards of thirty chambers, now used as baths.

In the town of Pozzuoli is a Cathedral, once a temple dedicated to Augustus, built of immense blocks of stone which are fastened together with



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out cement. The columns and architrave of the ancient temple are still quite perfect. We now leave Pozzoli for Cumae. But few vestiges remain of this ancient and once flourishing city. The gate of Cumae is an immense structure of brick with a very lofty arch. This is all that remains of the walls which once encircled the city. It was probably under this arch that Paul passed when on his way to Rome. After passing over shapless mounds and hillocks, we come to what was once the citadel of Cumae. It is partly hollowed out of the solid rock, and partly built of large stone blocks. Some of the chambers within are almost as well preserved as when first tenanted. An adjacent rock which we climbed, is described as that upon which Daedalus alighted after his flight from Crete.

Near the foot of the rock is a cavern called the grotto of the Sybil Cumae and Cumana, which were informed communicantes with the grotto of the Cumaean Sybil on the margin of lake Avernus. The Cumaeans seem to have been well skilled in the art of excavating. The grotto of Posilippo the castle in Cumae the grottoes of the Sybil are very astonishing works when we consider the age of the world in which these vast excavations were made. Virgil has described this grotto which is in the immediate vicinity of Cumae.

"A spacious cave, within its firmest part Was hewn and fashioned by laborious art, Through the hill's hollow sides, before the place A hundred doors an hundred entries grace." It is very pleasant to visit scenes so attractive in themselves and so intimately connected with the buried ages. In these objects to be visited in Pozzoli and its vicinity there is material to delight about the eye and the soul. We can go back over eighteen hundred years to the period when Nobles and Emperors of the Rome which is no more, sought those shores in search of recreation or pleasure, or with feelings still more powerfully excited we can picture to ourselves the approach to Puteoli of the vessel which carried a greater than Caesar and his fortunes, Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles, or we can go back to a period still more remote and view the rock of Daedalus, the castle of Cumae, the grottoes of the Sybil, all the antiquities in the days of Paul or Cicero, objects of study to the antiquarian who sees the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, or the Temple of Augustus as they came glittering in costly marbles, fresh from the hands of the Architect.

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

MB. A. W. MASTERS, MR. P. A. CONGROVE, MR. L. MCMAHON, MR. G. N. ROBINSON, MR. M. LAWRENCE, MR. J. CHALONER, MR. S. S. DUMBLETON, MR. J. R. LALBOUR, REV. G. MILES, Mr. J. M. WESTON, REV. D. MCKEAN, Mr. J. WESTON, REV. T. CRAVLEY, St. John, REV. J. WALLACE, Carleton, REV. J. ROWE, St. Martin, Salt John, REV. S. MARSH, St. George, Charlotte Co., REV. F. DUFFY, Hillsborough, Albert Co., REV. H. CHARLTON, Newcastle, G. I.

Christian Watchman. SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 8, 1861. Denominational Progress. As a denomination the Baptists of this Province seem to be advancing but slowly. When we revert to the present from the past, or when we turn to view our religious condition after having glanced at the progress of religion in other lands, we confess that we can express no exultation. Where are the evidences that of a denomination we are making progress? During the past few years we rejoiced with our fellow Christians in the marvellous spread of evangelical truth in America and in Ireland, more recently we have heard with great satisfaction of the rapidly increasing power of religion in England and Scotland. Just now we can perceive with delight and hope the accounts of the revival in Jamaica, or the reports of progress in the United States of America, where revivals in the blessings of our denomination is largely sharing, are prevalent. The Christian Messenger from week to week reports the happy seasons which many of our churches in Nova Scotia are enjoying. But when we turn away from other lands to listen for glad tidings from our own denomination in this Province, we listen almost in vain.

lous, and self sacrificing. The Burmese have been trying out us through Brother Arthur Crawley, "Come over and help us." Does conscience say that we have responded to the call. Never was there a more inviting field of labor than is offered to us at home. Are we fulfilling our obligations to the inhabitants of the more destitute sections of this Province? We have institutions of learning chiefly designed to assist young men in their efforts to train their minds, and to gain that knowledge which will aid them to understand and to teach the doctrine of the Holy Bible. Have we done our duty by Acadia College. Alas its friends tell us that it is languishing, and in danger of death. But perhaps the churches are doing so much to support ministers of the gospel within their own borders, that they cannot attend to other claims. This cannot be, for their unsettled condition, and the poverty which they suffer prove that in this respect our churches cannot boast. We look around for those who are to fill the gaps which death is making in the ranks of our ministers. Men for the ministry are born of efficient churches in answer to prayer. Six of our young ministers are from Nova Scotia. Must we look to that quarter or to the United States, to supply our pulpits?

If it be a fact, as we have assumed, that we are advancing but slowly, and that with some noble exceptions our people are not inclined to exhibitions of zeal or benevolence, how are we to account for it. Is it owing to the nature of our church organization. This we are persuaded is Scriptural, and in days past in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the various States of the Union, has been tried and not been found wanting. Is it owing to our poverty? Providence in this respect has blessed us. He has given us neither poverty nor riches. We have enough for subsistence, enough for self-respect, and what is wasted on vanities or superfluities would answer the calls which He as Steward makes upon us.

What we want in our churches is more personal piety, more love for Christ and for souls, greater loyalty to the king, more cheerful submission to the expressions of His will. Without a constant sense of the claims which the Master has upon us, whom he has bought with his own most precious blood, denominational progress if practicable would be of little benefit to the church or the world. Our system of church government permits and invites all church members to spend their time, talents and means, in whatever manner they deem most useful for the advancement of the cause of truth. The Providence of God has furnished us with a noble missionary field, in which every judicious effort is sure of an important and lasting result. He has also provided us with enough of this world's goods to supply our own wants and to satisfy the calls which he makes upon us. The recent bombardment of Fort Sumpter aroused a spirit of self-sacrifice in every Northern breast. Thousands of all classes of society sprang to arms, risking property, life, all to preserve the Union from dissolution and Northern homes from the polluted touch of the Southern spoiler. But has Christ no claims upon our lives or fortunes? The great enemy of souls is busy in our land. The voice of the great king comes to us through his word, and urges us to defend his church from desolation, and to gather souls into his kingdom. Is not the command of the Redeemer enough? Do we need the trumpet of the Archangel to revive and arouse us to work which we have all solemnly sworn to perform? Shall the mere patriot put the baptized believer to the blush?

Poland and Hungary. Affairs in the old world, as in the new, are in a state of fearful confusion, and are indicative of a rapidly approaching war and disaster. But while in America we find the Southern Confederacy rebelling against a free and Democratic government, in order to perpetuate the institution of Slavery, in Europe we find the enslaved on the eve of resistance to tyranny. Just now as we contemplate the aspect of Europe, our attention is directed from the petty schemes of ambitious princes, to the aspirations of the down-trodden peoples. They have lost none of their love of liberty since 1848, but, enlightened by past disasters, and schooled by adversity, they have become at once more resolute, and more prudent. The Poles, the Hungarians, and the Italians, have all been suffering from the foreigner—and their unmerited sufferings have excited the sympathies of the civilized world. Italy now asks but for Rome and Venice; but the wrongs of Poland and Hungary are not yet redressed. Recent events, however, seem to indicate that their day is at hand.

The Poles seem to be on the eve of insurrection. When, in the beginning of the year, their queenless longings for liberty could no longer remain unexpressed, the Agricultural Society, the only national society in Poland, was spontaneously and instinctively constituted the representative and spokesman of the nation. After the massacre of February, this Society acted as mediator and arbitrator. It was treated with respect by the ruling power—reforms were promised, and the world was owing to the conclusion that the days of Muscovite brutality were over. But by recent news from Poland, we learn that this Society has been violently dissolved, and that the body of unarmed Poles who surrounded the palace of Prince Gortschakoff, to lament the destruction of the only medium of communication between the oppressor and his victims, were assailed by cavalry and infantry, and that upwards of one hundred, among whom were women, and babes fell victims to the sabre or the bayonet. There is now added to the longing for liberty an insatiable thirst for vengeance. The semi-alliance which existed between France and Russia has been destroyed; Alexander has arrayed against himself the sympathies of the civilized world, and is committed to a course antagonistic to the prevailing sentiments of the age, and which in view of previously existing embarrassments, can only be carried out with great difficulty.

The Hungarians have brighter prospects than the Poles. They have already gained sufficient liberty to enable them to demand, and, perhaps, to enforce guarantees for its preservation. The Diet is now holding its session at Pesth, and the Emperor of Austria in his address to the Diet, through Count Apponyi, has seemed to acknowledge the justice of the demands which Hungary makes. In his address Count Apponyi, in the name of the King, formally announced to the Hungarians the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand, the renunciation of the Emperor Ferdinand, the renunciation of the Archduke Francis Charles (brother of the Emperor Ferdinand, and father of the present Emperor), and the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph. At the end of the Royal message it was said that the Diet was at liberty to hold its sittings in the city of Pesth.

Here Francis Joseph is styled not Emperor of Austria, but King of Hungary. The demands of Hungary for the restoration of its ancient rights and liberties must, we think, be granted or enforced. The Croats and Wallachs cannot now be made the blind tools of the Emperor. Italy would not fail to embrace the opportunity afforded by an insurrection in Hungary to enforce her claims on Venetia; and Russia, not unmindful of the part played by Austria during the Crimean war, and between the disaffected Pole, and the emancipated serf, with enough to occupy her attention at home, will be in no haste to assist a second time in the subjugation of Hungary.

It is to be hoped that Europe will not be disturbed by war—but that these oppressed nations may remain, without bloodshed, some considerable portion of the rights to which they are entitled; yet, this result can scarcely be anticipated. If war should come, we cannot foretell its extent or result, but it does seem as though the right should, this time triumph.

We have received the first number of a series of Illustrated Sketches of New Brunswick, from Mr. E. J. Russell, the author of the work. It contains two beautiful sketches of the "Falls of the Grand Rapids," and the "View of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, Restigouche County." This serial will supply a want, which of late has been felt. We need such an illustrated history of New Brunswick for our own instruction and gratification, as well as to extend information respecting the character and resources of our Province. The mechanical part of the number before us is admirably executed, and equals, if it does not surpass, anything which we have yet seen from the American press. The work will be completed in twenty four numbers, and will then be an ornament to any library. The terms to subscribers are low, being only twenty cents per number. It is published by J. & A. McMillan.

BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN, April 28, 1861. MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to ask, through the columns of your paper, how long will gentlemen, who profess to be Editors of Baptist journals, continue to abuse and vilify each other? I have not seen much of the "Watchman," but presume from an article which appeared in the "Visitor," of April 23, headed the "Globe," the "Watchman," and the "Albion," that there is a great wrong somewhere. We in the North, have for some time past doubted whether or no the "Baptist and Visitor" was entitled to our confidence and support, it has lent its aid in the recent assault upon the government. After sending "Colonial Empire" and "Extras" through the country, enclosed within its pages, when its schemes failed, it falls back as Liberal upon the "Watchman," and "Albion." Finally, it is beneath the dignity of a religious journal to send forth to the world an article couched in such language as that referred to above. Example exerts more influence than precept. I would ask what will be the effect of the use of such language upon the readers of the "Visitor"? Does it accord with the spirit of that religion which the "Visitor" professes to take for its guide, and to infuse into its readers? The "Visitor" treats that the good sense of the people will see through the flimsy eye of "Tory Tory, Russell, Bears, Bears, &c." but let me tell the "Visitor" that the people here, without consulting the "Globe," the "Albion," or the "Watchman," have concluded that unless she alters her course, she will soon be among the breakers. The "Visitor" will not, certainly, contend that the "Colonial Empire" is, or has been friendly to Mr. Tilley or the government. Until this is shown, and so long as we can remember having found the "Colonial Empire" so nicely folded inside the "Baptist and Visitor," we shall be mightily apt to doubt her loyalty to Liberalism. Hoping, my dear Sir, that you may always prove a true Watchman upon the walls of Zion, ever remain yours, &c.

QUERAO.

Religious Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.—We are happy to learn that the good work in Carleton still continues. The Rev. T. Wallace baptized three on Sunday, two in Carleton and one at Grand Bay. The Rev. S. Robbins also baptized two in the city on the same day.

At the meeting of the Home Missionary Board on Monday evening at the Vestry of the Brunswick Street Meeting House, reports were read from several missionaries. These reports on the whole indicate an encouraging state of things, though Bro. McGinnis from Dipper Harbor is the only one who reports baptisms. He has baptized five during the quarter and one quite recently at Dipper Harbor, where a revival seems to be in progress.

ENGLAND.—The Non-conformists of England are making determined opposition to the church rates. A circular of the special Church rate Committee recently put forth, urged the opposition of the church rates in rural districts to be refused by every means this position, and to refuse payment of all hazards. This circular has produced considerable effect. The Non-conformists state "that in not a few instances when it was originally for the first time offered, it was signally successful, while in only one case has there been any attempt at renewing the impost when it had previously been abolished."

SCOTLAND.—At the annual meeting of the Union of the Congregational Churches of Scotland which was commenced at Aberdeen April 2nd, Rev. John Murker of Banff gave an account of the revival movement on the shores of the Moray Frith. He stated that from Trophedden fifty miles east of Banff to Inverness more than fifty miles to the west, the number of the decidedly godly had been more than doubled since the movement began. At the present time the movement is more especially traversing the open country further inland, taking the rural villages in its course. The instrumentality by which this great work is going on is chiefly prayer meetings conducted by earnest young men. Mr. Murker spoke very highly of the character of the converts.

France number over 300 members, the church in Paris number 47 members. Besides these churches there are several congregations in France essentially Baptist. Mr. Dez states that the hostility formerly manifested towards the Baptists by Protestants as well as Catholics is wearing away.

By the latest news from France we learn that "all religious societies not authorized by the state are to be suppressed." On this the Examiner remarks.—There is a National Protestant Church so authorized, with a State-paid and (of course) a State-supervised clergy. It is (with a like obvious necessity) latitudinarian in doctrine and lax in discipline. But the Emperor will permit no Protestant church that is not a stipendiary body, looking up to him as its patron and earthly head. The Baptist churches that have been waiting for years to get the religious liberty which has been constantly promised—but never realized, the Methodist societies, which have done much for the diffusion of Protestantism, and other independent religious congregations, are now to feel the hand of power still more heavily than heretofore. Whether the non-established Evangelical Protestant Church (Presbyterian) is also reckoned as unauthorized, we do not know. In any event, it would seem that the emancipator of religion in Italy is becoming a greater persecutor in France than has been known for a hundred years.

ITALY.—We clip from the Methodist, the following account of a fanatical outrage which recently occurred in Pisa.—The city of Pisa, it appears, the scene of a violent riot on the 14th ult. The fact that the Italian Evangelical community is thus rapidly increasing on the one hand, and the intrigues of the priests, ever since the arrest of Cardinal Corsi (the Archbishop of Pisa) on the other, have contributed to create a state of exasperation among the lower orders of the people, and this has been artfully turned to account by the grand-ducal and papal emissaries. The circumstances which gave rise to the disturbance are thus narrated in the *Monitore Toscano* :—

"On the morning of last Sunday, March 24, a deplorable act of violence disturbed the public tranquillity in the city of Pisa. A certain Lorenzo Poggi, an artisan belonging to the suburb of Porta Mare, was going in a carriage with a male child, born two days previously, to the church of the Evangelical Christians, in order to have the child there baptized according to the rites of the Waldensian worship. 'No, sooner was the carriage on the middle of the bridge of Porta Mare, than it was suddenly surrounded by a number of persons, and whilst some of them seized the reins of the horse shouting 'To the cathedral!' 'To the cathedral!' and addressing menaces to the father and the other persons who were with him, the carriage was violently driven in that direction. The baby was brought into the church of San John, and baptized according to the rites of the Catholic Church."

"The mob collected on the square of the cathedral, then took the direction of the Waldensian church, where the Evangelical Christians are wont to assemble on their holy days, and evinced the intention of committing acts of violence. Various persons were assembled at the moment when the crowd burst upon them, and attempted to make their way into the church, which the gate had been already closed and barricaded by those within. Then the church itself was visited by a shower of stones, which broke the windows. The ordinary police force, though always ready and present where the tumult and the danger were at their height, did not suffice to stop these serious excesses. The intervention of the National Guards, therefore, became necessary, and there were no sooner summoned than they hastened in great numbers to the scene of the disorder, displaying a zeal and an enthusiasm highly honorable to them."

We make a few extracts from a letter from Naples to the Record.—The sale of Bibles is going on well. The plan which appears at present most likely to promote Protestant Christianity among the Italians is not to interfere too much with them, either in regard to their form of church government or their plan of evangelization. I feel more confidence in Garibaldi's judgment as well as ability. He continues his controversial lectures twice a week, and preaches twice every Sunday to a crowded congregation, next week he proposes opening a school for adults four times a week, and he and the Marquis of Crespi co-operate most amicably with him, thinking of opening a class for the instruction and examination of such priests as may have left the Church."

SPAIN.—Don Manuel Matamoros writes from his prison at Granada, of date March 12, to a friend Mr. William Green. In his letter he states that at midnight on the 6th, four civil guards and a constable entered the house of Alhambra, and searched it so thoroughly and so rudely that the wife of Alhambra who was sick at the time was seized with epilepsy. The same night fourteen persons were cast into prison. Matamoros goes on to state that his own cell had been searched and his Bible taken away from him. He thinks that all this violence originated in the alarm felt by the Spanish clergy in view of recent events in Italy.

The fourteen persons arrested, on proving that they were not Protestants, were set at liberty.—But two others, who do really belong to the Reformed Spanish church, have been imprisoned. He, however, hopes that they may be also released.

"I fear (he goes on to say) that when our accusations are divided into two and the case comes out at Malaga, there will be arrests there. . . . How can they say that the inquisition has ceased to exist in Spain? Are they not killing us slowly by captivity, by grief and anxiety, and by privations—privations even of what the Christian holds dearest, even the heart-rending loss of the Word of God? . . . Yesterday we received a visit from a gentleman and two ladies, who, in company with Sir A. Buchanan, the English minister at Madrid, are making a tour in the South. They remained with us for an hour, and also had a tea party. Matamoros believes that if a petition were presented to the Queen of Spain by Sir A. Buchanan on the occasion of her approaching confinement, it might be favorably received and their liberation might follow, but expresses very tenderly the hope that Sir Robert Peel's speech in Parliament, and Lord J. Russell's answer in the House of Commons, were favorable.

General Intelligence.

N. B. UNIVERSITY.—It is said President Hea has resigned his situation; also, that the Supreme Court have decided that the Visitor of the University alone has the power to dismiss Dr. Jacobs. Colleges in New Brunswick seem to be failures.

CONSECRATION.—The Church Witness says that St. Jude's Church, Carleton, will be consecrated this day, and St. Mary's, Waterloo St., to-morrow. Both these buildings have been erected by the Episcopalians within a few months, and are noble additions to our numerous places of religious worship.

FIRE.—On Friday morning a fire broke out in the brick house No.—Dook Street, the upper part of which was occupied by Mr. McIntosh as a dwelling. Two dwellings were entirely destroyed. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. One, a servant maid, who slept in the attic, with extraordinary presence of mind, descended by means of a rope which she had found and fastened inside her bedroom. Few would have dared the ascent in the daytime from such a elevation.

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.—A fire recently occurred at Woodstock in which three buildings were totally consumed. Mr. R. B. Davis in whose house the fire originated, lost about \$4,800 of which \$2000 was covered by insurance. Mr. Stumps, who occupied the others as dwelling house and blacksmith's shop, lost, it is said, \$4000 or \$5000. The Carleton Sentinel from whom we derive the information says that Mr. Stumps was not insured.

DROWNED.—A man named Davidson, Postmaster in the village of Berwick, Carleton, N. S. was found drowned in the Market Slip on Tuesday week. Mr. Davidson was on his way to the States, and at the time of the accident had a considerable amount of money with him. His remains were conveyed to Berwick in the Emperor the same evening.

MISPECK MILLS.—We learn from the New Brunswick that the Etablissement has made a large shipment of woolen cloth to the United States for the use of the Federal troops. It is also stated that the company are at present engaged in filling large orders for Bunting from the same source. We are exceedingly gratified to hear of this addition to our exports, and trust that the company will receive many more orders of the same kind.

VAGABONDS.—The Freeman says that a number of persons of suspicious character have lately come here from the U. S., and that others are likely to follow. Fortunately we have an excellent police. Measures are to be taken to enforce the law requiring all vagrants, &c. to be closed at 11 o'clock. A pity they could not be closed at the time.

DEVON CATTLE.—Last week a number of cattle of the Devon breed were landed here by the steamer from Portland. They will be a valuable addition to our stock.

ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.—Last Saturday seven of the most notorious characters in the Penitentiary attempted to effect an escape from the Penitentiary. Among them were the murderers young Slavin and Munford, McCarron who attempted to kill and rob Welch a few years ago, and four other scoundrels imprisoned for various offences. Five of them succeeded in getting off all of whom have since been recaptured.

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR. The election took place yesterday. The friends of both candidates appeared to take a warm interest in the affair. The following is a statement of votes polled:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, Total. Includes Wm. O. Smith, Thos. McAvity, Kings, Queens, Wellington, Prince, Sydney, Guy's, Brook's, Albert.

Majority for McAvity—830. NOVA SCOTIA.—Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the result of the recent census taken of the city of Halifax. The returns show a population of less than 25,000. It is thought that in many houses occupied by several families only one received and filled up a schedule, and it is said that in a number of houses no schedules were left. The City Council are called upon to investigate the matter and use means to obtain correct returns.

We regret to learn that Dr. Harding died suddenly at Windsor on Monday morning. He was struck with paralysis on Saturday afternoon, while walking in his garden, and survived the stroke about 36 hours. Windsor has lost one of the most valuable members of that community. As a gentleman, a professional man, and a Christian, Dr. Harding was universally respected and beloved.—(Colonist.)

Our Pilot and Sydney exchanges speak of a good Spring trade. Several vessels have been launched at Pictou, and good freights are obtained at both places for colliers.

P. E. ISLAND.—Ross's Weekly has the following items.—We are credibly informed that the cable between Cape Traverse and Tormentine, will be repaired this week. On the 15th ult., a large bar was killed at Rollo Bay, by Capt. Dominique Chasong and others, who measured 5 feet from snout to tail, there were 5 inches of solid fat on his back, and he weighed between 400 and 500 lbs. The Ch. Rotterdam Market House, now in course of erection, is going to beat anything in the Lower Provinces. Reports say that the Island Volunteers are about proceeding to the seat of war in the United States. NEWFOUNDLAND.—Telegrams from Pictou, dated May 2d, say:—"Election riots have occurred at St. John's and Harbor Grace. The telegraph wires have been torn down in many places. Much property has been destroyed, but no lives lost."

General Intelligence.

At St. John's a Mr. Burgess has arrived from New York, for the purpose of entering into arrangements with a Company that has been formed there for the construction of a Dock in the harbor.

CANADA.—It is reported that numerous volunteers are leaving Montreal and other Canadian cities for enlistment in the United States army. It is also rumored that permission has been asked of the Canadian Government, to transport United States troops from the West to New York, over the Great Western Railway.

Some of the Canadian papers advocate the necessity of this country's preserving an armed neutrality during the Civil War in the neighboring Republic. The Canadian Government are said to have urged the matter upon the attention of the Imperial authorities.

"Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe" says that within the last fifteen days upwards of 300 French Canadians have returned to that city from the United States.

THE POPULATION OF CANADA.—We have all been a little fastidious in our calculations. With the sanguine disposition of youth, we have been over-estimating our importance. We thought we were almost a nation, with three millions of people. It turns out, we are sorry to say, that we have only about two millions six hundred thousand. . . . Western politicians thought Upper Canada had half a million more people than the Lower Provinces, and some of us, in this section, began to think that if there were so great a disproportion between their population and ours, it was almost time to consider whether the relative representation of the two in the Legislature he extended the time for completing the Overland Telegraph six months without the forfeiture of the bonus of \$80,000 offered by the State.

The overland route is being stocked, and stations will be established every twelve or eighteen miles across the continent. The gold excitement at Los Angeles, is based on reported discoveries of the same metal in the east of that place. The Assembly passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 41 against 9, the nays representing the ultra Secessionists. Victoria dates to the 16th, and Oregon to the 17th.

There is great excitement in consequence of the richness of the gold fields in Neguvas county, Oregon. The Indians of that name have agreed to open a portion of their country to miners. New gold mines of great richness have been discovered on the Kallapoos Lake in the Colony of British Columbia. The country in the neighborhood is said to be well adapted for agriculture.

UNITED STATES.

THE BREVET OF FORT PICKENS. This important fact has been reinforced without difficulty by the fleet which was sent to effect this object. The following is an extract from the purser of the Steamship Atlantic which arrived in New York on Wednesday May 1st.—

On Tuesday, the 16th, at 6 1/2 P. M. we anchored off Santa Rosa Island, (Fort Pickens being on its western extremity) four miles from shore close by frigate Sabine, the flag ship of the squadron. Commodore Adams, an experienced officer, accompanied the commander and the naval officers present, we took in tow the boats of the fleet, some twenty in number, and after dark weighed anchor and stood in shore, all lights being extinguished and came to anchor within a mile of Fort Pickens, and in direct range of the guns of Fort McRea and the water batteries, and three-fourths of a mile from the beach, in four fathoms of water.

At a quarter past 9 the first boat pushed off for the beach, with Colonel Brown and Captain Meigs, who were the first to meet the intrepid Slemmer and his command. During the capture of the troops in the boats, the signal was given for an approved attack. This signal was repeated, and hastened the operations. Captain Vogles and other officers in the fort were astonished at the rapidity of the reinforcement. Before midnight the majority of the officers and soldiers (500 in all) were safely in the fort, and although a heavy surf was running during the night, no accident of any kind occurred.

This successful landing took place three days after the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumpter, a fact well known on the main land, but not known at Fort Pickens, nor by the forces ashore.

Early on the morning of the 17th, the remaining troops were landed, except the artillery men of Capt. Barry's company, who remained to land with the heavy guns. At 8 A. M. we again weighed anchor and stood in shore within a mile of Fort Pickens, and in direct range of the guns of Fort McRea and the water batteries, and three-fourths of a mile from the beach. This point was selected as the best place for landing the horses. The difficult work was commenced in the afternoon, continued during the night, and finished on the morning of the 18th.

MUNITIONS FROM THE SUNKEN VESSELS AT NORFOLK. It seems that the destruction of the vessels and munitions of war at Norfolk was not so complete as was supposed, and that the rebels are obtaining from the sunken vessels arms and ammunition to a considerable amount. The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express thus writes :—

"The Plymouth will be gotten into the dock to-day, and will soon be ready for service. The falling of the large shears on the Germantown—intended for her utter destruction—did her much less damage than was feared, while by carrying away her masts and rigging, it saved her from ruin by conflagration; they have already commenced raising her. The Merrimack is probably more injured; but it is believed that she may yet be turned to good account. Besides, she has 30,000 pounds of powder in her magazine, which, although under water, is yet so secure by being enclosed in copper receivers, that there is no danger of its being damaged. Her battery of five guns, one of the best in the world—was gotten up yesterday and removed to Sewall's Point, where it is remounted behind a strong breast-work, and will eloquently respond to any attempt of a hostile ship to pass through the Roads. When a similar battery shall be planted on Lambert's Point—which will be effected by the Northern navy—down to the pro-

will be effected by the Northern navy—down to the pro-

The magnificent Germantown, captured yesterday by the steamer Nor-

ble our sister city of New York friends who may

The shot, she is in the river to flight, are also

And it is gratifying our first impressions and fright they guns in a remon-

LOYALTY IN MARYLAND, and to condemn the

BALTIMORE, Md. Government in Baltimore ought to pass the

honor of their best efforts. A memorial to for signatures, at all times of con-

In the Senate referred to select dele-

ated deplorable misapprehension, and should not be a resolution to wait upon the

and of the House of Virginia, understanding a

A United States Home Guard by

White Mountain allagance, it is Virginia is still of the State will

Convention was at Wheeling on every county was sent in this

Bell and Everett April 25, many and 'everything unanimity. The prevalent vision of the Sta-



THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

will be effected in a few days—the navy of the Northern armadas will be effectively backed down to the protecting beach of Fortress M...

will be effected in a few days—the navy of the Northern armadas will be effectively backed down to the protecting beach of Fortress M... The magnificent Howitzer battery of the Green-town, consisting of ten guns, was also raised yesterday, and sent to Richmond on board the steamer Northampton. This will fully enable our sister city to give another welcome to the New York 7th Regiment, or to any other friends who may challenge their respects.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. Arrival of the "North American." Sr. Joan's, N. F., May 6th, 1861. North American from Liverpool, 25th, of Cape Race, 1 o'clock Saturday, P. M. BRITAIN. Parliamentary proceeding unimportant. On 24th House of Commons by vote of 236 to 165 rejected the bill for opening burial grounds of the Church of England to dissenters.

SHR GERTRUDE HORTON, Pendleton, New York, J. P. Master's, flour. Brig Chinozoro, Small, Boston, Cudlip & Snider. Scher Peart, Whelpley, Boston, Eaton & Bovey. Scher Saxton, Cassidy, Savannah, W. M. McLean, p. timber. Scher Planet, Harding, New York, W. M. McLean, gen. cargo.

STILL THEY COME. R. S. STAPLES has just received another lot of New Goods per steamer North Briton. Call and inspect. A splendid lot of New Prints. A choice lot of Delaines, very cheap. Hair Nets, Hose, Gloves, Muslins, &c. A fine lot of 1/2 priced Carpets, and numerous other Goods. R. S. STAPLES, 27 King-st.

LIST OF LETTERS. Received at the Post Office, St. John, between the 1st and 15th April, 1861, and remaining undelivered on the 1st of May, 1861. LADIES' LIST. Berry, Miss S. Brown, Mrs. Wm. Cooney, Mrs. Peter Dennis, Mrs. Thos. Devor, Marzaret Doherty, Miss Helen Doherty, Sarah Gerry, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Miss Annie J. Langen, Lorenzo F. Mahony, John Morrell, J. H. Morton, Finmore B. Murray, Timothy McCarthy, John McFadden, John McNeil, William Nixon, William Norman, Michael Reed, John Squire, Samuel Richards, Charles Riggs, Rev. Hiram T. Shives, John Squires, Samuel Sullivan, Dennis T. J. (2). Kelley, G. T. WOOD, Alex. H. WAY OFFICE INDENTOWN. Anderson, Miss Mary A. Meira, Hugh Moore, David McFarlan, John McNaught, Arley Fenwick, Miss Eliza A. McDonald, John McLaughlin, John Spragg, Mrs. L. Tapley, David Keenan, Mrs. Williamson, Benjamin Logan, R. A. SHIP LIST. Charlotte, Schr. Thos. Persons calling for any of the above List, will please say they are "Advertised." J. HOWE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. ON and after the 1st day of May next, the Mails for Glasgow, Vale, Head, Poughkeeps, Shadish, Chatham, Amherst, Halifax, &c., will be closed till the Office resumes its ordinary hours on the 1st of May, at 10 o'clock. J. HOWE, Post Office, St. John, 27th April, 1861. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. UNTIL further Notice, Mails for Halifax, Windsor, and Farnborough will be made up at this Office on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and forwarded per steamer "Empress." J. HOWE, Post Office, St. John, 27th April, 1861. POST OFFICE REGULATION. THE following Order was passed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1861: "Ordered, That on and after the first day of June next, all Letters posted and for which postage is not at once paid, shall be subject to an additional charge of rate of two cents each."

MORE NEW GOODS! Per Canadian and North Briton, via Portland. NOW OPENING AT BARBOUR & SEELY'S. CONSISTING OF Printed Alpacas, Delaines, Challis, Barges, Norwich Crapes, New Belton, Fines Stripes, Rich Tissues, &c., &c. Black and many other. Crapes Velvets and Shawls. To arrive this week another lot of the new Beattie and Cleopatra Hats, which are so generally admired. Further importations by each succeeding steamer. apr 21 27 King Street. New Spring Goods. AT NO. 51 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. 1 Doz South of Messrs. L. H. Devereux & Sons. For Steamers "Canadian" and "North Briton," via Portland. THE Subscribers have just received and now opening a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, Vestings, Dressings, Angoras, Blouses, and other Fancy Trimmings, the whole of which are now offered by the yard, or made up to order in the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest cash prices. Also a splendid assortment of White and Fancy SHIRTS, Gents' Under Cloths, &c. of all descriptions, Silk Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. An inspection respectfully invited. PRICE & BOWMAN, F. & C.'s New York Spring Fashions for 1861, ready for sale at 51 Prince William-street, apr 24 P. & B. First Spring Cloths. RECEIVED AT THE North American Clothing Store, NORTH BRITON, via Portland. A LARGE lot of Broad CLOTHS, Batters, and a variety of other Goods, such as Coatings, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Gents' desirous of getting their garments made to order are respectfully invited to call and select the material (aprs) R. HUNTER. FISHING THREAD.—100 bundles best quality Gilford's Fishing Thread. For sale by DAFOREST & PERKINS, 11 South Wharf. apr 27 Sugar and Molasses. IN STORE FOR SALE LOW—50 hhds very light Porto Rico Sugar; 50 hhds do. Molasses. FLOUR, MEAL AND PORK.—In Store. 40 hhds No. 1 White Flour; 40 hhds No. 2 do; 20 hhds No. 3 do; 20 hhds Heavy Mess Pork. For sale low. F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock-street. TEA AND TOBACCO. 175 chests and half-chests Souchong Tea, 30 chests No. 1 Oolong Tea, in bond or duty paid. A large Assortment of Grocery Goods. For sale low by A. W. MASTERS, 27 South Wharf. apr 24 1861. NEW SEEDS. 1861. THE Subscribers have received from London per steamer via Portland, their usual large supply of FRESH GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, viz.—Agriculus, Bush Runner and Windsor Beans, Broad Beans, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Carrots, Cucumbers, Kail, Lett, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin, Early, Dwarf and late, Radishes, Green Corned Squash, Squash, Salsify, Tomato, and Turnip Seeds—among which will be found many new and improved varieties that are in lower than the Province before. Also, Over 200 varieties of choice Flower Seeds. Catalogues will be forwarded on post paid application to any part of the Province. G. F. EVERETT & CO., 17 Druggists' (Foot) King Street. 1861. CABBAGE SEEDS. 1861. THE Subscribers have just received from London the following varieties of Cabbage Seed, viz.—Early York, Large York, Flat Dutch, Early Drumhead, Large Drumhead, Brunswick Drumhead, Small Drumhead, Early Battersea, Blood Red Sugar Low, King of the Cabbage, Champion of America, Headed Headed, Green Curled Savoy, Drumhead, &c., Green Olio Savoy and Turnip Cabbage. GEORGE Y. EVERETT & CO., Druggists' (Foot) King Street. apr 17 CARRIAGE SPRINGS. AT 12 CENTS PER POUND. THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Carriage Springs of superior quality, and can furnish them to Carriage Makers and Wholesale Purchasers at 12 cents per pound for Sid Springs, and a corresponding price for Elliptic, in quantities, and at the price in lowest than any other Spring, which is a great advantage to receive all orders of intending purchasers. W. H. ADAMS, mar 12 DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY. THE Subscriber has just received from London a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., viz.—Opium, Pinks, Pills, Pills, Marmalade, Cleaver's Celebrated Soap, Hair, Cold, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Also, a variety of Goods too numerous to mention, all of which are warranted of superior quality, and for sale at reasonable rates. W. H. ADAMS, Head of North wharf. apr 17 SAFES.—9th MARCH, 1861. THE Subscriber is authorized by the makers to sell the remains of Fire Proof SAFES now on hand in large quantities, at their usual prices, as there is a good assortment of sizes, those requiring a safe had best take advantage of the present opportunity of securing one of Rich's Patent Fire Proof Safes at a low price. W. H. ADAMS, Agent. mar 13 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. HAVING determined on CLEARING OFF our stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS by the 1st of May, 1861, we offer our Goods at Great Discounts. The entire Stock being of this Year's importation comprises many Novelties, and has been selected with the most scrupulous care, and is of the most superior quality. The sale will be held at unprecedented low prices being determined not to under sell. JOHN PAIGE, JOHN BOWMAN, 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. M. LAWRENCE & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Flour, &c., &c. Keep constantly on hand a good assortment, and will sell low for cash, or on credit, as may be desired. Consignments to be received. 100 cwt COFFEE, 50 do Peas, 50 do Beans, 50 do Corn Meal, 50 do Flour, 50 do Sugar, 50 do Tea, 50 do Coffee, 50 do Raisins, 50 do Currants, 50 do Dates, 50 do Figs, 50 do Apples, 50 do Oranges, 50 do Lemons, 50 do Limes, 50 do Potatoes, 50 do Onions, 50 do Carrots, 50 do Parsnips, 50 do Turnips, 50 do Cabbages, 50 do Cauliflowers, 50 do Cucumbers, 50 do Melons, 50 do Peas, 50 do Beans, 50 do Corn Meal, 50 do Flour, 50 do Sugar, 50 do Tea, 50 do Coffee, 50 do Raisins, 50 do Currants, 50 do Dates, 50 do Figs, 50 do Apples, 50 do Oranges, 50 do Lemons, 50 do Limes, 50 do Potatoes, 50 do Onions, 50 do Carrots, 50 do Parsnips, 50 do Turnips, 50 do Cabbages, 50 do Cauliflowers, 50 do Cucumbers, 50 do Melons, 50 do Peas, 50 do Beans, 50 do Corn Meal, 50 do Flour, 50 do Sugar, 50 do Tea, 50 do Coffee, 50 do Raisins, 50 do Currants, 50 do Dates, 50 do Figs, 50 do Apples, 50 do Oranges, 50 do Lemons, 50 do Limes, 50 do Potatoes, 50 do Onions, 50 do Carrots, 50 do 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