



THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

Does not such a state describe that which is known in Scripture by the name of eternal death?

One word on the reasonableness of such an end. The Apostle says in Gal. 6. 7. "For whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." And does not every one expect this? This is just as true in morals as it is in physics. Just as conclusive in the spiritual as in the natural world. Men generally expect the reproduction of the natural seed, but marvelously deny the reproduction of the spiritual seed when they are forewarned that its fruit will be bitter and deadly. If we sow wheat, we do not expect to reap barley or oats or any other grain. If we should reap grain different from that we sowed, we would never cease to marvel. But just as inconsistently do some men reason in regard to God's mercy and justice in the eternal punishment of the wicked. They have wilfully sown sinfulness all thro' this life, and yet at the great harvest at the end of the world, they expect to reap righteousness! Man can not create himself, but he can destroy himself—therefore, God must sow the seed of regeneration, and enable man according to the Scripture "to sow to the Spirit." But man sows for himself the seed of impenitence, and of himself, "he sows to the flesh." And what he sows, he reaps. What is reaped in the future will be identical with what is sown in the present. As certain as the natural husbandman shall reap in the harvest the fruits of his labors, so shall the impenitent and unbelieving reaper in an immortal harvest, the things sown in this mortal life. Every resistance of convictions, neglect of opportunities, refusal of gospel invitations, procrastinations, Sabbath privileges slighted, all these shall literally work out for him "a far more exceeding and eternal weight" of despair! Oh! what more terrific image of a lost man, than by supposing him to be everlastingly preyed upon in eternity by the master passion, which here held him in bondage.

How many have exhausted their imagination in contriving some ideal description of Hell! They have turned and twisted the strong figurative language of the Bible describing the end of the wicked into all sorts of shapes. Some make it a mere temporary punishment for evil deeds—just as a man is confined for a number of years in the penitentiary on earth, and then set at liberty at last—so say they God will let the wicked free and receive them into Heaven after their term of punishment is over; others again agree that all the wicked are annihilated—and others that there is no such place or state as Hell. But the Bible overturns all these conjectures and declares positively that "the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." If the punishment of the wicked is not eternal why the happiness of the righteous?

Do you not now see, then, dear hearer, in the future punishment of the wicked, not one ray of God's justice and righteousness and love will be removed. He will be then as He is now, slow to anger full of compassion and long-suffering. If the sinner shall suffer this death described as eternal punishment, when he shall be called before the Judge to testify against his injustice he will be speechless. He will recall those numerous exhibitions of his merciful character in "willing not his death, but rather that he should turn unto him and live." In not cutting him down long ago in his sins, but in prolonging his life by lavishing bountiful supplies, unasked for, unthought of, &c. How all the Divine attributes, unlimited as they are, have combined in the scheme of the great salvation. And while our nature is corrupt and helpless, how He offered to bestow His Spirit to regenerate it and provided every means of subduing passions however strong, and withstanding temptations however powerful. And whilst He made it our duty, he made it in every sense our highest interest to live soberly, righteously and godly. That his commandments were all so wisely ordered that they should not be grievous, but "in keeping them great reward." In fine, how every thing in the scheme of Redemption was so beautifully contrived to gain peace an pleasantness and finally eternal happiness and glory in Heaven. If we attempt then even to doubt God's justice in the future proceedings of the Judgment, do you not see what a mighty cloud of witnesses begin to loom up before you? By the terrors of the last assize, by all the glorious hopes of Heaven, do we conjure such of you who has not yet made your peace with God to be reconciled at once to him in Christ Jesus.

For the Christian Watchman.

ME. EDITOR.—I write to let some of Zion's friends know that the Lord has turned the captivity of the first Elgin Church. We are blessed with a refreshing season, the broken walls of Zion here are being built up; sinners have been converted; backsliders have been reclaimed; and the children of God are rejoicing in his love. The work is deep and solemn, more so than I have ever observed before, though I have passed through fourteen revivals of religion, yet still, as it is the young converts, all talk gladly about Jesus. We have been baptizing every week for six weeks past, and expect to baptize next Lord's day. Indeed we think that the work is only beginning. Thirty two have been added lately, some by letter and others by baptism, and many are seeking the Lord sorrowing. Oh for more consecration of heart and life to the great work. We would be right glad to see some brother who felt it his duty to come and help us. Come brother, God will help you to deliver his message to the people. There is need and room for this revival to extend. Brethren and sisters who read this, we request an interest in your prayers. I am, yours, in hope of eternal life, JAMES TRIMBLE, Elgin, Albert Co. Oct. 16th. 1861.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST CLERGYMAN IN LONDON.—The Rev. Samuel Wix, M. A., Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Southwark, and Rector of Inwotth, near Kelvedon, died recently. The Rev. gentleman was, in early life, a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1768. He was ordained deacon in 1789, by the Bishop of Ely, (the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Bowyer), and priest in 1800, by Dr. Bowyer Porrett, Bishop of London. He has held the living of St. Bartholomew since 1808, and that of Inwotth since 1802.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 30, 1861.

Self Sacrifice.

What may be properly called self sacrifice is necessary to success in every enterprise. The merchant who now is envied for his wealth has not gained it lightly. He has given for it days of toil and nights of anxiety. He has sacrificed many comforts, surrendered years of valuable time, and expended his best thoughts and energies, ere he reached a position of affluence. So with the lawyer who has gained a position in his profession. How many years of severe study, of exhausting toil, have been undergone before he wished for gold has been reached. So with the soldier in his pursuit of fame. He has darred fatigue, disease and death a thousand times before his name is heard of by the world. Successful men have sacrificed comfort, time, energy, in order to gratify the ruling desire, or to gain the end which they deem most desirable. The believer is engaged in no ignoble enterprise. He aims at the salvation of his own soul, the building up and enlargement of the Church. He can only succeed in the enterprise in which he is engaged by the expenditure of time, talent, energy, and means, by the exhibition of a willingness to turn aside from inferior pursuits, and to surrender inferior advantages. The believer must not yield to the votary of wealth—a power or fame in the world to sacrifice present ease or comfort for the sake of the sacred view. We, as Christians, are not placed in some delicious bowery where we may repose at ease and at the same time secure our own salvation and glorify our master. No; we are in a vineyard which we must till; we are in a race-course where we must run—in a battle-field where we must fight. Indolence or selfishness in the Church results only in disgrace and ruin. The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. The covetous man will, to obtain money, toil industriously and perseveringly—surrender many sources of innocent enjoyment—devote with much thought and ingenuity, schemes which promise well, but how few Christians exhibit anything like such eagerness to make their calling and election sure, or to win souls to Christ! What would we think of a man who was as industrious, as self-sacrificing, for the cause of Christ as worldlings are for what seems to them good?

The Christian, to succeed in the enterprise in which he is engaged, must be as willing to give up his time, talents and energies for the sake of Christ, as the miser is to get gold. Ministers of the Gospel to succeed in their calling, must be willing to make sacrifices for Christ. He who seeks for popularity may win it, he who seeks for influence or power in the Church, may succeed in his pursuit, he who seeks for ease or salary may gain what he desires—but the vain, or ambitious, or indolent, or avaricious minister will never succeed as an ambassador of Christ in winning souls to righteousness. Such will never "return again with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them." These remarks do not apply exclusively to ministers. There is work for all believers—but all are engaged in a glorious enterprise;—but those only who cherish a spirit of self-sacrifice, who are thoroughly in earnest, who long for personal holiness and the spread of truth, and who diligently labor in the field in which they have been placed, can enjoy success or receive a reward. Inviting fields of labor are open to all; every day affords some opportunity of speaking a word in season, and every day makes some new demand on our benevolence or our prayers. Indolent and selfish professors live deprived of the pleasure of the world, while they are unable even to imagine what the active and self-sacrificing enjoy; then, they are at best but members of the ground.

He, however, who gives himself up as a living sacrifice—who counts all temporal advantages as nothing compared with the salvation of the soul—is sure of success in the enterprise in which he is engaged. Industry may fail to bring wealth to the merchant, study and sagacity may fail to elevate the ambitious, fortune and courage may still leave the soldier in the ranks, but the Christian who diligently consecrates himself to the service of his Master, who habitually sacrifices what ever pleasures interfere with the end in view, who cheerfully surrenders time, energy, and substance for the advancement of the cause of truth, is sure of success. He may not, indeed, perceive at the time

all the good which is accomplished through him; nevertheless, the indolent and sluggish are stimulated by his example, the careless and impenitent are convinced of the reality of religion by his consistent life, and hereafter he will learn the full extent of his success as a co-worker with Christ. Such a man is the means of building up and enlarging the Church. His prayers are heard, every word spoken in season is fruitful in results, and his daily life affords a convincing proof of the truthfulness of the christian religion.

The Canadian Baptist Institute.

We are happy to learn that the Baptists of Canada West have become fully alive to the advantages of Education, and have been animated to renewed exertion rather than discouraged by the destruction of their Educational Institute at Woodstock by fire. A new structure larger and more convenient than that which was consumed is now rapidly advancing towards completion. A communication in the Canadian Baptist thus describes the new Institute:

"We then walked out to see the building now in course of erection; and, sure enough, there lay around in every direction tokens of the late destructive fire. The new building is progressing. Three stories, including the basement, are finished. One story more remains to be completed. The whole building will be enclosed and secure from wet and weather by winter. The situation is beautiful. Three more acres have been purchased for the enlargement of the premises. There is now room sufficient for the erection of a house for the President in due time. The building, I think, when finished, will be satisfactory, and every way worthy of the denomination. It is very plain, and yet has no mark of distressing poverty about it. The wings on each side of the building are fourteen feet longer than they were in the late building. This actually gives more room, and makes the building appear more proportionate. There are three ways by which the pupils may escape, even from the highest stories, upon the event of any calamity befalling the building. This is a necessary precaution. The late disaster, and the late attempt to fire the present place of occupation, admonishes us to every precaution."

It is very gratifying to learn that the teachers are able men—and that there are in the Institute twenty-seven young men who are preparing for the work of the ministry. The communication thus points out the duty of the churches in reference to young men who are studying for the ministry:

"The command to preach the Gospel is imperative. 'Go ye.' This command is binding on every Christian. How can he fulfill it better than in aiding young men in their preparatory course, and in supporting them when they go forth to preach the Gospel? The young men who have given up every prospect in life for the cause of Christ are entitled to sympathy and support. A home should be provided for them—a quiet retreat, where they can prosecute their studies for a brief period unmolested, and then come forth prepared and well furnished with the Word of Truth. Remember the doings of him that 'prepared, not himself,' although he knew his Lord's will. Young men need preparation. Who will deny that every assistance ought to be rendered to them within the bounds of possibility to make them efficient workmen. If Christians would perform but one half their duty, how easily would the work be accomplished? How many thousand dollars are uselessly expended in our denomination? There is not a farmer of any note among us but can build houses and barns, lay farms for his children, and clear the debts; lose horses, cattle, and sheep, without feeling it, can prosecute his business, and fulfill his intentions without let or hindrance. Are we, then, to let that thing suffer and languish for want of adequate support, which depends the future prospects of the denomination, and our own spiritual prosperity? God forbid!"

This admonition may well be regarded by the Baptists of New Brunswick. We are beginning to perceive the necessity of Education for those who have the ministry in view. In many instances our young men however willing are unable to maintain themselves at an institution of learning. The churches should be ready to accord aid to such.

The following extract from "Thoughts on Preaching," by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, may be read with interest by, and it carried out, will be productive of benefit to some of our ministers. It may also prove of service to some of our church members, in showing them that the sets duty of the pastor is not to run around making friendly visits. We know many persons who talk as if every day spent by the minister in his study, is time wasted. This, however, is the place where the faithful and devoted pastor will most frequently be found. Dr. Alexander says:—

"The clergyman's study, which some people regard as they would a pantry, or a general appendage to housekeeping, is the main room in the house, and (if consistent with Heb. 13. 2) ought to be the best. It is the place where you speak to God, and where God speaks to you; where the oil is beaten for the sanctuary; where you sit between the two olive trees; where you wear the linen ephod, and consult Urim and Thummim. As you are there, so will you be in the house of the Lord. A prevalent sense of this will do more than anything to procure and redeem time for research, and will cause you to learn more in an hour, than otherwise in a day. That upper chamber is the study where you will enjoy one of the most valuable means of learning and preparation, which we too much neglect. I mean conference with brethren about your work, and especially your preaching. And it will be your duty to impress on your people the truth, that you are as really serving them when you are in your study, as when you are in their houses."

Rev. T. H. Vetter, late of Sackville, Nova Scotia, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Cape Canoe Church. All letters, papers, &c., for him, should be directed to Canoe, N. S.

The N. B. Home Missionary Board will meet on Monday evening next in the Vestry of Brussels Street Baptist Church, at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is necessary, as important business is to be transacted.

Another comet has been seen by the London astronomers. It appears fast approaching the earth, and will shortly be perceptible to the naked eye.

In our last we gave an account of the address presented to the ex-Lieutenant Governor, Mansour Sutton; to-day we proceed to give that given to the new governor, the Hon. A. H. Gordon. By 10 o'clock on the Morning of Thursday last the different companies of Volunteers assembled on King Square, and falling into marching order proceeded to the various posts assigned them. The various Artillery companies were posted on the heights near the station, one on Hospital Hill, to give the signal of the approach of the special train, the others on the hills on either side the track, near the station, to give His Excellency an appropriate welcome. In seven minutes from the booming of the first gun, Captain Pick's company had left Hospital Hill, traversed a distance of near half a mile to King Square and were ready to fire another salute as the carriage of the new Governor should appear. His Excellency was preceded to the Waverly Hotel by the Volunteers, who, on their arrival gave him three hearty cheers, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

At 3 o'clock, p. m., Lieut. Governor Gordon, dressed as a Col. of English Volunteers, accompanied by his aides de camp, Secretaries, and the members of the Executive Council, proceeded to the Court House, where he held a levee, receiving and replying to addresses, from the Council, different societies, &c. which we give below.

To His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, beg your Excellency on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, to accept our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Province, we assure the Government which it has pleased our beloved Queen to confer upon you.

We do not fail to recognize in the selection of Your Excellency as her Majesty's representative, a further proof of the deep interest on all occasions evinced by our Gracious Sovereign in the welfare and happiness of the loyal and affectionate people over whom you are called upon to rule. We have every reason to anticipate the happiest results from the administration of your public affairs by Your Excellency, and with our warmest wishes for your personal happiness and success, we heartily welcome you to the COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF THE PROVINCE. THOMAS M'AVITY, Mayor.

To which His Excellency made the following REPLY: Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Gentlemen, Members of the Council of the City of St. John: I receive with much gratification the congratulations with which you have welcomed my assumption to the Government of this Province.

It will be my anxious desire so to discharge the duties entrusted to me by the Queen, our Sovereign, as to merit the confidence and approval of the people of New Brunswick, and of this flourishing community, and I rest assured that such confidence and approval, if merited, will not be withheld. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to feel that the inhabitants of this Province are, as you justly term them, "a loyal and affectionate people," and I shall consider myself fortunate if I should be able in any manner to promote their prosperity and welfare. I thank you for your welcome to this great and important city, and trust that by God's blessing it may, through succeeding years, continually grow and prosper, increasing in population and wealth, and finally taking that rank among the cities of the New World which its geographical position, and the natural resources of this noble Province entitle it to claim.

The following Address was presented on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society: To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Gordon, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the office-bearers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John, beg most respectfully to congratulate you on your arrival in the Province, to assume the high and important office of Her Majesty's representative in this quarter of her Majesty's dominions, and to assure your Excellency of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

As a Society united together for benevolent purposes, we mingle not in the political rivalries of the day, nor interfere in the changes of Government, but in the present instance we should consider ourselves wanting in that national and patriotic feeling to which we lay claim, were we not among the first to offer your Excellency our warmest congratulations as a fellow countryman, and especially as the son of a nobleman, having a world wide reputation for all that is calculated to command respect, affection, and admiration, whether considered as a man, a scholar, a statesman, or a patriot. We earnestly hope that trained under such a father, your administration of the Government may conduce to the promotion of its best interests, and to the maintenance of those feelings of reciprocal attachment and respect which ought to subsist between a colony and a parent state, and that your Excellency may experience comfort and satisfaction in the discharge of your responsible duties.

Signed in name and by appointment of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John, this 27th day of October, by the office-bearers thereof. J. M. WALKER, President. W. THOMPSON, Vice President. W. DONALD, D. D., Chaplain. W. C. WATSON, Secretary. P. R. INCHES, Secretary. JAMES MILLIGAN, } Committee ROBERT SHILVER, } W. W. EMBLE, } Charity. G. W. SMITH, Marshal.

His Excellency replied as follows:—GENTLEMEN—I receive with much satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society of Saint John, and thank you for the congratulations with which you greet my arrival in this Province. Great as I am for all expressions of kindness and good will on the part of the people of New Brunswick, I cannot but especially appreciate the hearty welcome to whom I am united by the strong bonds of a common nationality, feeling well assured that such national sentiments are perfectly capable of subordinating to the more important interests of the Province, in which we must all feel equally concerned, whatever may have been our racial origin. Two important objects of the British Empire from which it is my pride to have come, into whatever part of the world they may be scattered, are renowned for their strong feeling towards each other, and their ready attachment to their own country. I am especially glad to see you for your reference to the loyalty of my illustrious and venerable father. The highest ambition I can have is to thank you for your assurance of loyalty, and to admit to the Government of this Province in accordance with the lessons of fidelity and temperate wisdom which I have been taught by him. As the representative of the Queen, I do not end in flames. For hours the body of fire was very great, and the whole of the building was brilliantly illuminated. The steam saw mill belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, situated on the river side, was destroyed, as was a large house belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, and a fish house belonging to Mr. Stackhouse. The fire soon extended to the boats, boards and laths piled near, and all the efforts of the firemen and others belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, and a fish house belonging to Mr. Stackhouse. The fire soon extended to the boats, boards and laths piled near, and all the efforts of the firemen and others belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, and a fish house belonging to Mr. Stackhouse.

Lieut. Col. Thurgar, on behalf of the Volunteers, then read the following Address:—To His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick:—The Volunteers of the City and County of Saint John tender to your Excellency a warm welcome to this Province.

In addition to that respect which, as the Representative of her Most Gracious Majesty, you must always command in every part of New Brunswick, the Volunteers feel that upon them you have an especial claim. They recognize in your Excellency a gentleman who at home took an active part in that great movement, which, springing from the people, and approved of by the Queen, has resulted in giving, to the United Kingdom a means of defence—the surest on which a nation can rely—the hearts and hands of such a patriotism is the incentive to their acts.

The feeling which animated Her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain has been responded to throughout her dominions. In this Province, though our means are limited, our efforts have not been entirely unavailing, and in the absence of Her Majesty's regular forces, which the exigencies of the Empire have called to other parts, we are endeavoring to acquire that spirit of self-reliance which is essential to the security of a remote and distant colony. We trust that the warm interest taken by your Excellency in the Volunteers hitherto under your command, will be transferred to the Volunteers here, and your command in this Province. That the discipline and efficiency of which you have been the witness, may, under your guidance, be witnessed here. That Companies enlarging into Battalions, and Battalions into Brigades, may, inspired by your example, well organized and equipped, evince to Her Majesty, are you leave us, that our attachment to Her Person and our Mother Country is not lessened by the distance which divides us.

We thank you, Your Excellency our services, we ask your encouragement and aid. JOHN V. THURGAR, Lieut. Colonel City Rifles; JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Lieut. Col. Queen's N. B. Rangers; S. K. FOSTER, Lieut. Col. N. B. R-g't of Artillery; B. L. PETERS, Captain N. B. Reg't of Artillery; J. R. McHANE, Captain City Rifles; Committee on behalf of Volunteers. His Excellency, in a loud and distinct voice, made the following REPLY: Lieut. Colonel Thurgar, Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Militia Volunteers of the City and County of Saint John: I receive with much gratification the congratulations and thank you for the congratulatory you offer upon my arrival.

I rejoice to perceive that the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has called into being the Volunteer Force of Great Britain animates the inhabitants of this Province, and has led them to follow in this respect the example of the Mother Country. I have ever taken a warm and active interest in the noble movement, which has converted into a vast defensive army the able-bodied men of England. I shall feel an interest as deep and true in the well being and progress of the Volunteer Force of the Province which is now my home.

I have witnessed with admiration the appearance made by you to-day, and I feel confident that if—when my services are actively required for the defence of the Province, you will not be found to flinch or fail in the hour of trial. When, in obedience to the Queen's commands, I shall have assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief of this Province, I do not but that I shall find that the Militia Volunteers of New Brunswick not only could stand heart and stride against their rank, but are distinguished by their prompt subordination and active discipline—duties not less necessary to be heeded because self imposed, and the neglect of which has proved fatal to a Volunteer Company in England.

Without subordination and discipline no Force can be really efficient; without them no force—however brave the individuals who compose it—can, in the face of danger, be other than a disorganized rabble. It will be a source of great satisfaction to me if I am enabled in any manner to contribute to the permanent efficiency and further development of the Volunteer Force in this Province. Such encouragement as it is in my power to give, will be freely bestowed; and I will not fail to transmit to the Queen, our Sovereign, the expression of your devotion to Her Majesty's person and Throne.

It was expected that a torch light procession would come off in the evening, but in consequence of the short notice given by the Council they had not time to comply with the request. His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Gordon, accompanied by his suite, and the Executive Council, proceeded by steamer to Fredericton on Friday morning.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

MADE A NOISE.—The News says that the salute fired on Thursday, at 12 o'clock on the arrival of the Lieut. Governor, was distinctly heard at Hampton (33 miles off), sounding like muffled thunder. EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The Exhibition Building of Sussex, has been sold to A. C. Ervanson, Esq., for \$400. Its first cost was \$2,800. RAILWAY.—We learn that the managers of the St. Andrews line of railroad are extending their surveying order to be in a position to show the advantages of their line, as part of the inter-colonial road, should the mission of the railway be successful. There is a great deal of traffic and travel by this line at present. Immense quantities of goods purchased in St. John, are now being forwarded by this road to Woodstock, Tobique, Houlton, &c.—Col. Eves.

At the Agricultural Exhibition, held last week at St. Stephen, the display of roots, grains, dairy produce, machinery, homespun, &c., was really very fine and very creditable to the County. There was also on exhibition, several good specimens of stock. There was a similar exhibition held in Calais on the two following days. The display of fruit at which, was said to have been of a very superior kind.—B.

FIRE AND ROWDYISM.—We copy the following from the Freeman of yesterday:—On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, there was an alarm of fire, and almost before the alarm was raised the whole western sky was ablaze. Until a view of the actual conflagration was obtained it seemed as if Carleton from end to end was in flames. For hours the body of fire was very great, and the whole of the building was brilliantly illuminated. The steam saw mill belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, situated on the river side, was destroyed, as was a large house belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, and a fish house belonging to Mr. Stackhouse. The fire soon extended to the boats, boards and laths piled near, and all the efforts of the firemen and others belonging to Mr. W. C. Smith, and a fish house belonging to Mr. Stackhouse.

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tion laths, were consumed. The fifth house, it is said, was built of fish. Messrs. Polley & M'Laughlin were engaged in Mr. Syme's office only for \$200, and none of the other parties were insured so that the loss was unusually severe.

No. 4 Engine and Hose Cart, and No. 3 Hose Cart went over the City by the Ferry Road and after a series of delays and mishaps quite unusual in such circumstances, they reached the fire and rendered good service. The Parked Engines went round by the Bridge, and these also were worked efficiently.

With the engines and firemen went over a large number of persons, amongst whom were several who were a member of the gang known as Snow Bird, who almost immediately after their arrival set to work at their favorite amusement of smashing in doors and windows and assaulting all with whom they could pick a quarrel. We heard the whiff and windows of a house near Rodney's wharf, fully half a mile from the fire, smashed in within half an hour after their arrival, and so far as we could judge, this was done without thoughtless cause or provocation. Among the rowdy gang, as they were called, we got there, were numbers of the same class—tall drunk or wholly drunk, and apparently so determined to have a fight that it was dangerous to go within their reach. It is said that they shortly after the Mayor, who went over to investigate with some of those parties who were particularly riotous, was threatened with being put in a barrel and rolled down the hill, and his escape from a more violent fate was extraordinary.

It is a disgrace to the city that such misconduct has been so long tolerated. The evil is daily growing in enormity, and yet no energetic determined effort to check it is made on any side. The Council and Police, who are the only authorities competent to grapple with it, are fast becoming supreme in the city. A few more men of immensity, and it will become a frightful tyranny. Already many whose duty it is to put it down, are either personally violent or of the influence which it is notorious these parties exercise a civic education.

The firemen should be even more anxious than any other class of citizens to see this evil checked. There is no doubt that it first grew up under the shadow of their organization, and now their reputation is too often injured by the misconduct of rowdies with whom they for the greater part have no sympathy. In the case of Rodney's wharf, the firemen were the first to rush in with the engines to the scene, and they were the first to work with the flames, they go to work in another direction leaving contributions in liquor, smoking windows, breaking heads, &c. A combined emergency to reach the fireman Council, the Police and the firemen would put an end at once and for ever to what in some districts is even now a reign of terror.

UNITED STATES.

Baker's Bluff Engagement.

The Herald of the 25th gives the following particulars of the battle at the Falls of the Potomac, near Edward's Ferry:—WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1861. On Sunday a reconnoitering party of eighteen men, sent out by General Stone on the Virginia side, towards Leesburg, reported they had proceeded to within one and a half miles of Leesburg, where they came upon a camp of rebels comprising only about thirty tents. On Sunday night Colonel Devens, with five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, was sent over, with instructions to reach the rebel camp by daylight, and take the party by flank, and return across the river. Subsequently Colonel Lee, with four or five companies of the Twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, was sent in the same direction to support Colonel Devens in case of any difficulty.

On Monday morning a report was received from Colonel Devens that he had advanced a short distance, and a half of Leesburg without finding any trace of the rebels. This was followed by a report that Colonel Devens had been attacked with a superior force, and was falling back in good order, skimming towards the river. Knowing from previous information that there were no rebels in the vicinity, it was concluded that after securing and protecting his crossing, he should be particularly in danger of being surprised in his flank, and look carefully to the protection of his flanks, and "not to engage the enemy unless sure that he could maintain the position."

The forcing of such a river as the Potomac is always a difficult operation for an army. In its present peculiar condition it is doubly hazardous. A sufficient force for all operations was never crossed before beginning an engagement. During the day General Stone received messages from Colonel Baker that all was progressing finely, that he had no difficulty in crossing, and the expression was made that he had crossed his whole command, and was able to drive the rebels before him, until the news came of the death of Colonel Baker, and the repulse of the force with him.

It was then ascertained that Colonel Baker had crossed the river with only about seven hundred men, and that Colonel Devens was falling back in good order, but closely pressed by the enemy in superior numbers. Without waiting for further orders, Colonel Devens pressed forward with his seven hundred men, and without sending scouts to the front or upon his flanks, he rushed out and engaged the whole force of five or six thousand of the enemy. All fought like lions. They dispersed every inch of ground, but were driven back. The reinforcements, coming up from across the river in detached companies, were attacked by the rebels, and were scattered about the river bank, which was done in good order until the river bank was reached.

Arrived there the means of transportation were insufficient. Some of the boats were overturned and swamped, one of them containing fifty men. The rebels were pouring a plashing fire down among them from the bank above them, and called out they would cease firing if they would surrender; but they refused to surrender. They were ordered to throw their arms in the river and save themselves. This order was coolly obeyed. Muskets and swords were cast into the river, but still the men refused to surrender. Those who could swim jumped into the water, others waded with loads of arms, planks, others scattered over and down the river, and while some must have fallen into the enemy's hands, others have escaped, many of whom have since managed to get back to camp.

The field in which the battle was fought is circumscribed within an area of six acres. The capture of Colonel Baker, in his effort to rescue Mr. Mansfield and other men, under fire, was a heroic deed. The rebels were engaged by the Fifteenth and Twenty-second Massachusetts regiments, six hundred and eighty-nine of Baker's Calumet, two hundred of the Tammany, and two hundred of the Twenty-second Massachusetts regiments. Of these the rebels were scattered, and many were wounded and missing not exceeding two hundred.

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