NUMBER IV. rate the intense nationality of the

TEMPLE WORSHIP.

U THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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

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

kiginal Contributonis

ms, and show how they entered into the people to thank the Lord.

Open to me the gates of righteousness,

will go in and praise the Lord." ery soul of the national religion, it may not be

Let us then transport ourselves, in thought, lock to that glorious city, and let the time be— so the days of Solomon—nor of the later Kings, at after the restoration, when Israel was just court respond, " This is the gate of the Lord

Into which the righteous enter," Then the Levite singers of the procession sung | Martyrs. overing from the terrific exhaustion of the in the ears of the people the praises of that mercy which raised them up from their bumiliation, They had come back again, a few thousands t of the numbers that had gone away, and had in the following prophetic lines.

thored hard amid sufferings and opposition.

Liength they had finished the temple, and afterards, amid still greater difficulties, the wail was.

The stone which the builders refused. "I will praise thee for theu hast heard me built. Then at last, feeling secure, the nation Is become the head of the corner This is the Lord's doing, It is marvellous in our eyes This is the day which the Lord hath made

rebuilt. Then at last, feeling accure, the nation gave itself up to joy.

But it is a joy mingled with many varying kelings. Out of all the people there are but is who have not been born in exile. The punger generations entered with enthusiasm ito the delightful task of reviving the old mional enatums, but the elder ones, who think of the former city and temple—when contrasting twith the present—wept aloud.

But the prophets Haggai and Zachariah are mong them to comfort them with the prophecies of the Lord, and Exra and Nehemiah have found he Scriptures where the people may read the We will rejoice in it and be glad, Save now I beserch thee Oh Lord Oh Lord I beserch thee send now prosperity.

the Levites of the outer court. "Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the

he Scriptures where the people may read the ast, and take comfort.

After which the singers conclude with a rescto do the same.

set, and take comfort.

It is a glorious day, the season of the feast of bernacles. The people, high and low, have solved that nothing shall be wanting to restore the ancient rites in all their former magnificence. "Thou art my God and I will preise Thee ad now the roof of every house is green with and now the root of every mose is roots, made of the branches of the olive and the alm, and if we look from mount Zion, we see the streets swarming with people coming up to be temple. The morning sacrifice, and morning urvice, have already been performed, but the Thou art my God—I will exait thee.
Oh give thanks unto the Lord for he is good
For his merby codureth forever."

Then follow the sacrifice of bulls and goats and ancient song—not one out of all the countiess lambs, accompanied with many alsor ficial song, productions of the elder ages that can shake the erice, have already been performed, but the peat service of the day is yet to come. , Look around upon the seene. This is the people whom the sorrows of exile and oppres-tion have not broken down. Their fervent and the visits to the different gates when the wall is dedicated, all of which Nehemiah will exalt him with hope or crush him with terror as triotism has never been quenched. This is

at people who, alter seventy years of hope de-erred, and agonizing sorrow, and doubt and " Hallelujah! Praise God in the Sanctuary ar, have left all their wealth, all the new as ciates, and friends of that country where they Praise Him in the firmament of his power

had dwelf, for the blessed privilege of living under the shadow of dear Jerusalem. Then, Praise Him for His mighty acts Praise Him according to His excellent greatne cominent among all, is Nehemiah, who has left Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet the pomp and luxury of a Persian Court, and in-fluence and royal favor, to live in exile in a Praise Him with the Paltery and harp

Praise Him with the timbrel and dance Praise Him with the loud cymbals

Praise Him with the high sounding cymbals."

Praise Him with the high sounding cymbals." But the joy, the laughter, the singing, the music, that arise from every side, are not the marks of miserable poverty. They show the feelings of this repentant people, no longer stiff-necked or idolatrous, who came to lay the

iversal national love upon the alter of their The crowd increases. All the house tops-all the walls—all the surrounding country—are green with arbours and tabernacles. Such a

estival has not been seen in the whole history of the nation since the days of Joshus.

All the temple service is completely restored and for the first time in nearly a century will it be repeated in the ancient manner: "For the Levites have been sought out of all their places,

and the sons of the singers from all the villages which the singers had builded round about Jerusalem."

The pealm which will constitute the services of this day has been written for this occasion by hera—making the nation speak, as one man, its egradation before and during the captivity, and s marvellous deliverances are described. This is that psalm which in after days Lu-

this is that pain which is accounter, and wrote against his study wall.

"This is my pasins—which I love. Though I "This is my pasins—which I love. I nough I love all the psalms and Scriptures, and regard them as my life, yet have I had such experience of this psalm that it must remain, and shall be called my psalm, for it has been very precious to me, has delivered me out of many troubles—and without it neither Emperor, Kings, nor Saints

could have helped me."

And now the procession of Levites moves toward the temple. In the words of another psalm, (68th 25-28 verses) the order of the procession

may be known.
"They have seen thy goings, Oh God!
The goings of my God, my King, in the The singers went before,
The players on instruments followed after,

ng them were the damsels playing on tim Bless ye God in the Congregation, Even the Lord from the fountain of Israel." The Levite singers in the procession commence singing responsively the following

Oh give thanks unto the Lord, for he is God, Antioch—they were echoed along the interminable passages of the Catacombs at Rome.

Antioch—they were schoes using the catacombs at Rome.

They were shouted out as the battle songs of the Catacombs at Rome.

They were shouted out as the battle songs of the last erv of those

We who love them now can remember when

tion lighted the fires for many an "auto da fe," and when the streets of Paris were reddened I will go in and praise the Lord."

With the blood of St. Bartholemew's day. The dungeons of the holy office could not smother their sound, nor could the smoke and fires of

Smithfield prevent them from ascending to pro-

claim on high the constancy of the English Their lofty strains sounded forth from the Bohemians smid the wild fastnesses to which they were driven, they rose grandly from the Pilgrim Fathers, and drowned the raging of the winter's wind, and the loud roar of the surf that dashed around Plymouth Rock; they were wrung out from the stera Covenanter, as escaping from strife and fierce resistance, amid blood, and fire, and battle, he lay dying in his last retreat, and waving his broken sword above his head gasped out his soul to the sound of this terrific music.

We have thus seen the long preparations which Oh Lord I be seech thee Oh Lord
Oh Lord I be seech thee send now prosperity."

After which follows another invitation from the Levites of the outer court.

\*\*Blessed be be that cometh in the name of the that of every other nation, and we have seen that this preparation resulted in a poetry worthy of such a past. We have seen too the effect of Lord

We have blessed you out of the house of the Lord

that poetry on other generations and other hearts
than those of Israel.

God is the Lord which hath showeth us light;
Bind the sacrifice with cords to the honors of the songs now remain to be appropriated by other peoples and to influence the heart. We read the lution to praise God and an invitation to others Odes of Anacrean—or Sappho—our taste is gratified, but our hearts are untouched.

Even "the long resounding march and energy divine" of Homer, influence no higher powers. We feel the sublimity of his wonderful verses we admire, but we are not affected. There is no soul, apheave the depths of mars inmost nature, wall is dedicated, all of which Nehemiah will exist him win hope or crash him where the safety there is the evening sacrifice followed by the trumpet call when the day ends by the chausting of the last psain.

4 Hallelejsh! can exclaim :

" Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, and Livy's pictured page !"

Bu! who on looking upon past and present can say: "Alas for Moses—for David—or for Isaiah."

The Parlmists were profound in their knowedge of the human heart, its motives, passions, Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord Hallelujsh!

Thus we see how the Paalms were the outburst. They show him to himself in such a light, and in Thus we see how the Pasims were the outburst of feeling on great cational occasions, as well as in the closet of the private individual. How they expressed a peoples' feeling and were the wail of lamentation on misfortune or the shout of joy after deliverance.

They had been written amid great spiritual through the properties by man who had a harder battle to accept the shout the manifest of the world through the world through the world through the world through the world throu They had been written amid great spiritual conflicts by men who had a harder battle to fight than any mortal warrior had ever known. Men who had acted, suffered, known every variety of good or evil fortune who had been tried and tempted, persecuted and forsaken, destitute, afficited, tormented, of whom the world was not worthy.

They had no bad the harman knowled was not been some cause for this, which has not been some cause for this, which has not been

tempted, persecuted and forsker, destitute, afficeed, termented, of whom the world was not worthy.

They had probed the human heart to its depths and knew its secrets. These were they who out of the depths cried unto their God, or who, having come forth out of great tribulation asage their song of joy.

So the Pealmist wrote for the nation and for the individual, and their songs were accepted by both nationa and individual, as no songs were ever accepted either before or since. Of these it may be said in a sense applicable to no others that they were National Songs. Among the first lossons taught to pratiting childhood were the paslms of his nation. Through life he sange them, repeated them, quoted them, and many and a hoary headed child of Israel entered the great many headed child of Israel

## SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

That his mercy endureth forever.

Let them now that fear the Lord eay.

That his mercy endureth forever.

The leader enemal the cast experience of the people, of ferce efficient, and long despart, of the interposition of their God to save them, of their firm fath in Him for the future.

The Levite singers of the procession then sung the following expression of the desire of the sung the following expression of the desire of the people to thank the Lord

"Open to me the sates of violateonspaces."

I alaughtered saints "whose bones lie septeted on they were altogether apectacle of sorrow. Therefore he should safe unmeaning and full of puzzling oriental imagery. So their sound fell unheaded on our cars. But the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of our beauties of the inflicted on to show merey. And persecuted the ufflicted man and the Sprit, broading over the surface of our bearts the Lord was an their firm fath in Him for the future.

The Levite singers of the procession then sung the following expression of the desire of the people to thank the Lord

"Open to me the sates of violateonspaces."

They were heard when the Spanish Inquisition lighted the fires for many an "said of fe," the sound fell unheaded on our cars. But the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of our bearts the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of our bearts the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of our bearts the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of the Heaven even from the lips of harded or care. But the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of our bearts the Earnal Sprit, broading over the surface of our bearts there be light and oh! what a change was there. It was as though we had escaped from darkness into day.

We head those Divine Paalms. Their music far from him.

They were heard when the Spanish Inquisitions of a sense of justice, a love for the unmeaning and full of puzzlin

burn within us as He opened unto us the Scrip tures f

To reign supreme in the national heart, to be the utterance of myriads of noble souls in the past, to have the prospect of universal sway over the heart of the entire world in the future. This might well be deemed a destiny sufficiently exalted even for the inspired songs of the He-brews. They have, however, a higher destiny

than this.

The latest and most favored prophet that stood upon the earth, in the wrant vision, gazed from in this and o her Psalms.

The bleak solitude of Patmos and saw all the The following consideration drama of the future played out before him. There he sat-the last of all the poet seers, and before

For the Christian Watchman, The Imprecatory Psalms.

While one of the contributors of the Chrisian Watchman is favoring its readers with a series of excellent articles on the poetry of the Hebrews, it may not be out of place for us here, to notice a class of psalms which many have felt to be exceedingly difficult to sunderstand, and whose spirit seems not to harmonize with other portions of the Holy Scripture, especially with the New Testament. The most difficult of these Peslms is the one hundred and ninth. This Peslm is thoroughly imbued with a spirit which at a superficial glance seems of the punishment of the criminal was deviced.

It managression was visited by temporal penalties. Each act of disobedience was followed by merce also forwarded addresses, in which they may press the King to send specimens of the valuable and multifarious products of his country to the punishment of the criminal was developed by the punishment of the criminal was develope to be in opposition to the principles and aims

We notice the contents of this Psalm. The Psalmist pleads with God not to keep silence while his enemies with perjured lips seek his estruction (vs. 1-5.)

To the chief musician by David, a Psalm, O God of my praise keep not silence; For the mouth of the wicked, and the mouth of deceit open on me,

They speak against me with a tongue of false.

And with words of hatred they encompass

me, Thus, causelessly they make war sguinst me. In return for my love they are my adversaries But I give myself wholly unto prayer. They have rendered me evil for good, And hatred in return for my love."

The Psalmist prays that the destruct esigned for the innocent may overtake the false conser,—that he may be tried by his enemy, condemned and executed, -- that his iniquity may be visited upon his children—that his property may be plundered and his very name forgot (6-15.)

May he also be placed under an evil man, And let an adversary testify against him-When tried let him be found guilty, And let his prayer be deemed sin. Let his days on earth be few, And let another take his office. Let his sons be fatherle s,

And let his wife be a widow. Let his children be wanderers and beggars, And let them seek bread from their desola

abodes.

Let the extortioner lay snares for all he hath And let strangers plander his wealth. Let there be none prolonging kindness unto

As water in his bowels, as oil in his bones, It is to him as a garment which he puts on, And for a girdle, girding him continually. Let this be the reward of mine enemies from

Jehovah,
And of those who speak evil against my soul."

move this difficulty,

1. The Creator has implanted in the breast
and the Cape, informing them that the land was drama of the future played out before him. There he sat—the last of all the poet seers, and before him rose up the grand outline of the "great while Throng" and Him that sat upon it, "before whose face earth and fled away." What was then the sound that burst upon his ears amid the calla of angels—the cries of the lost, the bellowings of thunder, and the voice of the eternal? It was the same familiar sound—known to his infancy—dear to his childhood—precious to bis whole life—which he had often heard is the temple of Jerusalem—when he stood there witnessing its worship—side by side with the Son of Man. It was the venerable formular of the Temple service, sacred and dear to his human heart by countless associates, the beginning and ending of many a familiar psalm—which were then unfolded—
Hallelujah! Praise ye the Lord For the Christian Watchman.

For the Christian Watchman.

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The Creator has implanted in the breast of every man the feeling, that when a wrong has of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas of every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one eleastifaction. When we made the calla of every man the feeling, that when every man the feeling, that when a wrong flas one intense dissatisfact

3. Imprecations upon sinners is in harmony

and his law should be blasphemed. Zeal for the vants to pray that His judgments might visit the criminal. We can readily understand then how prayer for the punishment of the ungodly, the

dispensation the injured was frequently the executor of the law upon the injurer. He was minister of justice, and when inflicting punishment could feel that he was sustaining the ma-

ed upon them until the third and fourth genera-

3. In general the law recompensed like with like: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

In strict accordance with these terms of the law, one who made that law his study, and who eagerly desired to see the justice and holiness of Jehovah appear in his dealings with men, prays that a heartless, perjured wretch, might himself be witnessed against by his enemies, that he might be found guilty, condemned, and executed, that his name might perish from the earth. He also prays that the reviling and cursing in which

And sought to slay even the broken hearted;
He loved revilings and it came upon him,
And he delighted not in blessing, and it was
far from him.

He put on corsing as a garwent and it came
upon him,

Ar length we are in possession of the truth
as regards Madagascar. The letters and papers
now received from the Mauritirs completely dispose of the stories told by the French at Reunion of the conversion of the new KING to Catholicism, and his desire to make his country an appanage of the French Empire. His acts have been entirely consistent with his former professions of Christianity, with the liberal and benevolent ideas which have been attributed to Christians often think it strange at least, that him, and with his attachment to the English, nen whose hearts were imbued with love to Prince Ramnosalam, his rival, has not been God, and who wrote nader a heavenly influence should express such imprecations as are found in this and o her Paalms.

The following considerations may tend to re-

laws. When a criminal has exposed himself to expressed his desire that a more intimate interapenalty, the most sincere christian may wish course with that Colony may be established and even pray that justice may be done. Modern sympathy for atrocious criminals is not Christian.

Christian. of his Excellency, and thanking him for his promise to extend facilities to trade and comwith the Jewish dispensation.

This prepared for a more perfect dispensation.

The law unfolded the justice and holiness of Cod.

The Mauritius Society of Arts and with them. The Mauritius Society of Arts and the Post Louis Chamber of Com-Transgression was visited by temporal penal- Sciences, and the Port Louis Chamber of Comaved, the righteous man might well fear lest God | England will, therefore, be well represented at his Court, and there is very little reason to fear henor of the Lord of hosts would prompt His ser- any predominance of French influence. If any apprehension could arise on this score, it would be from the fact that the KING retains his old prayer for the punishment of the ungody, the punishment which the law prescribed for the crime, would become habitual with the pious Israelite.

Englishman, as the writer of the City Article in the Times supposes, but a Frenchman, and it is to be feared a very unprincipled intriguant. He and a M. Labonde being in favour with the late friendship for M. LAMBERT, who is not an QUEEN, were suffered to reside there when all other Europeans had been banished, and LAM-BERT retained two Jesuit priests in disguise in ment could reel that he was sustaining the majesty of law and doing the will of God. He might allowably pray for divine aid for the apprehension and punishment of the criminal, and when justice was satisfied might thank God.

5. The imprecations in the Psalm before us express a desire that the law may have its course upon a great eriminal.

He was a perjured, cruel, implous man, in results in the property of the property reason to believe that, as the Prince was a cuite unacquainted with the French language because it is a superior of the prince was a cuite unacquainted with the French language because the majest of the sound that the property reason to believe that, as the Prince was a cuite unacquainted with the French language because the might always a property of the sound that the property reason to believe that, as the Prince was a cuite unacquainted with the French language because the might always a property of the sound that the property of the sound that the property of the sound that the property of the property of the property of the sound that the property of the property of the sound that the property of the property his house. While making large presents to the express a desire that the law may nave course upon a great criminal.

He was a perjured, cruel, impious man, in reference to whom the law stood thus:

1. If a false witness rise up aganst him that is giping. Lambert came with this document to Europe; but the French Government at once communicated its contents to Lord Clarenoon, and refused to take any steps in the matter and refused to take any steps in the matter and Laborde afterwards unsuccessfully attempted a coup d'état, and the Prince thought him-3. Of those who afflict the afflicted it is said, saif especially bound to them for the dangers.

Their wives shall be widows and their children they had run on his behalf. The Kine has now entrusted M. LAMBERT with a mission to the Courts of France and England, to obtain his Courts of France and England, to obtain his recognition as King of the Hovas; but he emphatically declares that he does not desire the protection of any Power. He rightly believes that independence will most conduce to the prosperity of his subjects. It is said that the King has intimated his intention of making Lamberr his Prime Minister, and that he has already and the said that the has already made him a concession of land contain-ing rich mines which are to be worked by an

And let none be gracious unto his orphans.

Let his posterity be cut off uttrily—

In the generation following, let his name be blotted out.

Let the sin of his fathers be remembered before Jehovah,

And the iniquity of his mother let it not be fore Jehovah continually,

And let their memory be cut off from the earth.

This doom the Psalmist invokes upon him for his atrocious wickedness. He was merciless.

He persecuted the afflicted, he delighted in the letting and cursing in which he delighted and cursing in which he delighted in the specified penalty should follow transgression—it would be properly as the continual of the imprecatory psalms, meluding the prople.—London Patriot.

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For his mercy endureth forever; Let israel now say
That his mercy endureth forever.
Let the house of Aaron now say

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# Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 18, 1861.

The impending War. War between Great Britain and the Northern States now seems to be inevitable. How much of woe, how many miseries, are summad up in that little word. Carnage in the battle field, disease and death in the campaign—rapine, rob-bery and murder on the innocent and the helpless,—the accumulations of years of industry wasted in an hour,—the wealth of coming generations mortgaged to pay the expenses of defence or invasion,—a host of evil passions engendered and bequeathed as a legacy to posterity—this is war. How deplorable too when waged be: ween those who speak the same language, who are members of the same family, and who profess the ces cannot look on as idle spectators of the hor-rible conflict. We must gird on the armor, we must be willing to give our blood, and our treasure, and act or suffer as duty requires. must regard as enemies our kinsmen, and our neighbours, and inflict or endure the evils of such

greater even than a war between the Northern States and Great Britain. Better the waste of life and property—better the sundering by the sword, of ties which had been formed between us and our neighbours, better all the carnage, and desolation, than that the spirit of Great Britain—the Mother and head of nations—should he subdued by a bully, and the mistress of the dependencies, and the world, and her colonies lose confidence in her ability or willingness to assert her rights and theirs, or compelled to live in fear of a powerful, rapacious and unprincipled neighbor.
The Northern States, even if s prated from

the South will make a powerful nation, and we have been often told that it covets Canada and these Provinces. This we believe,-the language of the Secretary of State before and since his elevation to office, the tone of the American press, secular and religious, convinces us that British America is regarded as a spoil which only awaits the convenience of the Northern plunderer, or as a weak point through which the mother cou try may be easily wounded and dishonoured-We confess that we do not now contemplate with comfort a residence on the same continent with

our ambitious and insolent neighbour.

We have not felt pleased by the intimation so repeatedly given that if England did not act in accordance with the policy or the whims of the Northern Government, British America should be annexed or conquered. We have no such respect for a Coustitution which fails to work in the hour of trial, we have no such love for a Democracy which has proved itself to be grasping, impudent and unprincipled; we have no such admiration for the Star Spangled Banner, now shorn of its radiance, and trailing in the dust, as to induce us to part with our Queen, our Constitution, our Mother country, that flag which for a thousand years "has braved the battle and the breeze," and those glorious prospects which are now opening up before us. The natives of New England, the Middle, or the Western States, we may like as individuals—but the Democracy—we hatte and loathe—and would prefer any desting to that of being annexed in any way to the senablic.

And what have we witnessed in its treatment that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my that in a few months the bravery of those my rised of citizen soldiers and question, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promise! A masterly guestion, and recreate the United States. Alas for the magnificent promi be annexed or conquered. We have no such

at hand to prepare us for no mean destiny.

States, British Americans almost unanimously parison for Bull's Run, and the laurels lost on the States, British Americans almost unsultaneously parison for Bull 8 Edg., and the brow of Wilkes, sympathized with the friends of the Union and Constitution. Our sympathies are however with Now we have no sympathy for the North, and them no longer.

For years past we had noticed the progress of

stitution, it grasped after more territory, seught to make slavery a national institution, and employed every means to entail it upon posterity. for the crime of having engaged in the slave it grasped the feirest portions of Mexico, and encouraged those fillibustering expeditions which have tended to make the American name odious stitution, it grasped after more territory, seught to the world.

of America," cowered and retreated. It trans-formed the free soil of the North into a vast hunting ground for fugitive slaves. It repealed usually threw all kinds of obstructions in the way the Missouri compromise, and thus imperilled of England acting with effect in putting down slavery, should be thefirst to carry out the extreme brasks teristory. It sought by violence and fraud to fasten clavery upon Kansas, and constrained the Government to look on in silence slave trade. There is no doubt a decided. while Missouri ruffians robbed and murdered at change in the Government of Washington. We while Missouri ruffians robbed and murdered at pleasure. The brutal punishments indicted on those at the South who were suspected of favoring emancipation, and the cowardly assault on bumner in the Senate House, displayed the unprincipled and barbarous spirit by which it was actuated and gave the lie to its boast of generotized only and chivaley.

North put forth its strength, and a Government and all the horror of the overland passage desunfavorable not to the existence but to the extention of Slavery, was formed. The South rebelled tion of Slavery, was formed. The South rebelled and proclaimed their separation from the United States. We believe that the South are rebels just as much as we believe that the Colonies, when they revolted from the Government of British and the South are results of Union among the various Presbysterian bodies of this Province. We are not at tain, were rebels. In neither case was there valid reason to grasp the sword and invoke war

as a people had never exhibited many of those nature and importance of the celebrated unational qualities which gain respect or love, dross case. We shall next week publish an extract from the letter hearing on this case.

Line and manifest a hatred of Great Britain. In a'l her struggles American sympathies were ever enlisted in behalf of Englands toes. The American Government never dtaplayed in any marked degree either courtesy, dignity or prinmarked degree eather courtesy, anguity or prin-ciple. Yet we attributed much of all this to Southern influence—to the hatred which the slaveholder unturally feels towards the foe of tyrants and the friend of man. We anticipated at at J. Lordly's King Street. that the North once, delivered from Southern

The Daily Evening Globe we learn, has been bondage would cease to exhibit that jealousy, selfishness and arrogance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the American Government and people in all their dealings with Great Britain. We had no idea but that in stinct, it not prudence, would have impelled the North to obtain all possible moral support from the sympathies of the English nationbeen sadly disappointed.

Those who would have been the friends of the North have contemplated with sadness the course which it has chosen to pursue. Very unpleaswhich it has chosen to pursue. Very unplease ant is it to feel our sympathies gradually drying up, to give place to indifference, contempt or indignation. We can express ne approbation for those who originated this horrible rebellion, the west of the Brussella Street Baptis, Meeting house. Subject: "Tyre." A Collection will be taken up for the payment of the debt on the New Sunday School House. proved itself to be alike destitute of prudence

the admiration of the world, failed in its first nettoed a strange typographical error. On the hour of trial. The safeguards of individual lissoventh line, instead of "after a severe denumberty have been removed, and the press has ciation of ideas in general, "it should read after ceased to be free. When the contest began the a severe denunciation of ideas and idleness." world was summoned to behold the patriotism and self sacrifice of the North, and promised

republic.

We trust that war may be averted—that the Federal Government may even yet make those concessions which justice and prudence demand, but if war must come, why, let it come, and the inhabitants of British America will prove their lovaity and natriotism.

Few ports of the South.

And what have we witnessed in its treatment of Great B itain? A course of suspicion, insult Federal Government may even yet make those concessions which justice and prudence demand, but if war must come, why, let it come, and the lovaity and natriotism.

North. Not towards a helpless power like Meximum and the lovaity and natriotism.

North of the South.

Mulfin, Gent to be Resign.

Mulfin, Gent to be Rasign.

Mulfin, Gent to be Rasign.

Mulfin, Gent to be Rasign.

We understand the above Company of Light Infantry is properly styled the Pioneer Zousves, attached to the St. John City Light Infantry.

North. Not towards a helpless power like Meximum and the properly styled the Pioneer Zousves, attached to the St. John City Light Infantry.

They now number about ninety members. inhabitants of British America will prove their loyalty and patriotism.

A War will not be without its altantages,—it will arouse within us a love of country which ease and prosperity have rendered aluggish,—it will "stiffen our sinews, aummon up our blood," and call forth the heroic spirit exhibited by Britons in every trying hour,—at Agincourt, Waterloo, and Inkermann,—it will place the nation which re'

North. Not towards a helpless power like Mexical Scale of the mean sperity of the seas and prosperity have rendered aluggish,—it will "stiffen our sinews, aummon up our blood," and call forth the heroic spirit exhibited by Britons in every trying hour,—at Agincourt, Waterloo, and that the North could afford to dispense alike with her sympathy and her advice. When the South was acknowledged as a belligerent power.

South was acknowledged as a belligerent power.

gards our fair Provinces with so covetous an and neutrality proclaimed, what a tirade of abu gards our fair Provinces with so covetous an eye in a position in which for some ages to come it may look and long in vain.

After all Brinish America needs something bearides peace and material prosperity. It was not peace or national prosperity which has elevated England to the position which she occupies. Conflict and soffering seem to be necessary to prepare a nation for power or real prosperity. Without these, fertility of roil, abundance of resources, mines of silver and gold only enervate. We perhaps need the conflict which is at hand to prepare us for no mean destiny.

In a neutrality proclaimed, what a tirade of abuse was at once poured forth upon England. The self-was at once poured forth upon Finally we have the outrage upon the Trent.— Sadly must the Northeus have felt the wast of heroes, when they manufactured one out of Capt-Wilkes. Yet the arrest of Mason and Slidell When the rebellion broke out in the United from an unarmed steamer was regarded as a com-

For years past we had noticed the progress of events in the United States, and had almest ceased to wonder at the meekness or the meanness of the North. The destinies of the Great Republic were awayed by a Southern Oligarchy—and the yoke was borne with patience. This power was rapacious, arrogant, crued and unprincipled, not content with the area which alavery occupied—not content with existing securities for the maintainance of the peculiar institution, it grasped after more territory, seught more, we rejoice that Great Britain will not sub-

before this power Daniel Webster, the "lion of the British, or any other power."

rich of the contest going on, it must be estima, sity and chivaley.

At length this power was dethroned. The

pamphlet contains, are exceeding'y well written, as umpire between the disputants.

We sympathized with the North, we believed and display wit and vigor of thought in a marthat the Federaltats were the defenders of order, ked degree. To the general reader the pamph that their cause was right. True, the Americans let is of value as presenting very clearly the

> The St. John and Fredericton Business Direce tory, published by Hook and Greenough, has been received. It contains sketches of St. John, city and County-and also in Fredericton, a list

The Fancy Fair in aid of the funds of the Ragged School, to be held in the Hall of Judge and under present circumstances to avoid insulting or outraging a powerful nation. We have will be in attendance during the evening. We hope the Fair will be well attended, and that success may attend so commendable an effort.

ERRATA.-In our notice of the Rev. Dr. The Constitution which has been held up for Hurd's Lecture in the Mechanic's Institute, we

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The following tables of Receipts have been furnished us for publication. They embrace the traffic receipts for November 1861, compared with November, 1860, and also those of the last two weeks seperately:

Mails and Sundries, 1,095 00

Totals, \$9,687 75 \$11,606 35

Week ending
7th Dec., 1861. Previous week.
Source. \$926 02 \$767 53
Freight, 861 06 718 78
Mails and Sundries, 242 60 223 40

Totals, \$2,029 68 \$1,708 71
[Morning News.]

FIRE IN ST. STEPHEN.—The store and dwelling house of Mr. William McGibbon, of St. Stephen, were destroyed by fire on last Tuesday morning. There was insurance to the extent of \$3500 on the buildings and stock.

On Wednesday morning we were visited with a South East gale of wind, which for the time it fasted was very severe. The schooner Ellen, from Cornwallis, with produce, while making the harbor became waterlogged and unmanageable, and finally capsized near the Bell Buoy. The crew were taken off the wreck by Mr. B. Dougherty, of the Quarantine boat from Partridge Island, Mr. D. deserves great praise for venturing cut in a small boat in such a sea.—The Carleton Life Boat was manned and promptly put out to the scene of the disaster.—Nbkr.

### Calling Out and Drilling the Canadiau Militia.

Translated from the Montreal La Minerve,

December 7.]

At the time of the secession of the South from the United States, and of the outbreak of the war between what is now called the federal and Confederate States, we began to believe and Confederate States, we began to believe that it would be prudent for us Canadians to defend our sountry in case of danger. We know that Gen. would be prudent for us Canadians to defend our country in case of danger. We know that Gen. Sir F. W. Williams wrote to England to this effect, requesting the sending of more troops, and that the Imperial government answered his demands by immediately increasing the military force of this country. These troops having already seen much active service, we were certain of great help should we be attacked, but their numbers are not sufficient to be very effective. If during the present winter our neighbours, would desire to trouble us, which may take place, if we judge from the many complications that have and are taking place almost every day, and in particular after the sanction by the Congress

have and are taking place almost every day, and in particular after the sanction by the Congress of the Federal States of the arrest of Messers. Slidell and Mason, we would find ourselves in the vexatious position of being unable to saided by England. It is therefore urgent, and at the same time extremely necessary, that the provincial government should take measures to immediately organize the aedentary militia, who have before done great service to this province. The government should call together the offers one company in each parish or township of Lower Catada, and to descipline such militia as acon as possible. We well know that without discipline a militiaman is useless, and we also know that it would take some time to discipline a body of them. But the government can easily surminunt all these obstacles by immediately acting in the matter. It is only necessary to cell to a special district, an efficer of militia from each parish, and to instruct such officers assembled the manual exercise, and the proper military discipline, which could be dune in a short time.

a body of them. But the government can easily surmount all these obstacles by immediately acting in the matter. It is only necessary to cell to a special district, an officer of militia from each parish, and to instruct such officers assembled the manuel exercise, and the proper military discipline, which could be done in a short time, and the officers would then return to their respective parishes and form their companies. By this means, and in a little while the militia would soon become effective.

It would not, be requisite, at present, to arm thas companies, as we all know that the habitants, generally posses, guis. They might use these for drill and when called into active service the government would be prepared to furnish them the necessary arms. By this means we could soon form a sufficient force in Lower Canada, who would have received their first less sone of the manual exercise, and be properly disciplined. The following simple calculation is an estimate of the army that would thus he raised if this plas were put in execution—Let us say that there are 200 parishes in each district of So. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers, if therefore, one militia company composed for the men all under forty years of age, was formed in each parish, we would have 52,000 disciplined men at lunder forty years of age, was formed in each parish, we would the wild and the late of the could be formed in battalions-in Montreal and Quebec, and we would find conselves with 62, 000 sedentary militia, exclusive of the active force and the Queen's troops.

If Upper Canada would to likewise we would have 12,000 with the company in the more populous parishes in the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the honor and vindicating the courage of the company in the more populous parishes and the Queen's troops.

If Upper Canada would to likewise we would he company in the more populous parishes in the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the honor and vindicating the courage of the covernment, and the substantial proposal of the forme

### Defences for Repelling Invasion.

Defences for Repelling Invasion.

From the Nigara correspondent of the Leader, I The absorbing topic in Canada West, special and the Dec, and committed to jeil.

The absorbing topic in Canada West, special canada with the second of the first state of the first

and more destruction of property than would payle for our whole milita to be kept on a war footing for five years, to say nothing of other considerations. Every day's delay increases future dauger, therefore let; the impressed on the government of this Province that the plain immediate duty is to organize the militia and put such portions of it on permanent service as the exigency reaquires.

No doubt ever-enters the mind of any Canadian about the final result of any invasion of this province. The mighty power of England, accorded by the scale on cooperation of all classes here, secures ultimate victory. But it is at the commencement, before our forces are organized, and at a season of the year, perhaps, when help cannot reach us, that we have much to fear. The adoption of forms usasures to put the province in a state of defence is at once the duty of the government, and it is called for by the unanimous voice of the people of Upper Canada. It is in no spirit of defiance to the United States that they demand the arming of Canada, but as a simple precaution for the defence of their homes and country. We mean nothing aggressive by such a step, but we must and will feel secure.

### UNITED STATES. (From the Daily Evening Globe.)

NEW YORK, 16. The Times Washington despatch says notwith-standing the belligerent attitude assumed in England, there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plans or policy of the Government in the arrest of Mason, and Slidell.

nd Slidell.
The raport of the demand of Mason and Slidell
aused great excitement.
The sentiment of defiance is universal. WASHINGTON, 16.

The sentiment of defiance is universal.

Wassington, 16.

The Battery at Edward's Ferry opened fire on concealed rebels in front of Ledsburg on Friday afternoon. Cannonade kept up six hours with abell. Rebels retired to asfer distance.

Congress will adjourn on Thursday next for two weeks, on account of Halifags.

Rebels have an immense force, and are erecting a large battery at the mouth of Occoquan Creek, to fire on vessels plying between the city and Gen. Hooker's division.

The enemy has retired from Annandsle.

Senstor Wilson's bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia will be introduced tomorrow.

norrow.

Bill provides for appointment of commissioners
o ascertain value and recompense of Loyal Weather is fine; there are no indications of

going into winter quarters.

FORTRESS MONROE, 14. Advices from Beaufort state that immens quantities of cotton is being gathered by troop amounting in value to \$2,000,000.

Courter says Parson Brownlow was arrested by Confederate Commissioner at Knoxsville, on the 6th Dec., and committed to jail.

It is reported that Port Pulsekt has been vacuated and is in possession of Federal troops. Stocks have generally recovered from the epression caused by first smootneement of Stocks have general tepression caused by inglish news.

Inglish news.

Boston, Drc 18.

Captain S-ymon, the Queen's Messenger by the Europs, left tast night direct for Washington where he will arrive on Thursday moraing.

The Africa will be detained at New York tilk Friday, to carry back Lord Lyons' dispatches.

The American Minister at London also sent a special messenger by the Europs.

The news flow the seat of war to-day is confined to akirmishes of outpots.

The reported attack on New Orleans is probably premature.

Times however disavowel, as the act of the had been act. The New Yor motion, because to he Govern it to the Govern is to receive, ish nation to

Alluding to Northern Stai Mr. Seward's near the §Cs ference from tary Seward w land. The Times

will be, to pre discipline her mother countr Montreal, s hearts and zes Spring returns The danger is less. Canac England, and

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The Jura anvices to-day have partially unsettled stocks, which had nearly recovered the depression of Monday.

### BRITISH and FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. Her Majesty's Mail Steamer "Europa" lefe Liverpool at 8 30 A. M. Sandrday 30th Nov. inst., but was detained at Queen's Messenger, with 12 Fours, to await a Queen's Messenger, with despatches for Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at

Washington.
The latest infelligence via Queenstown is from one of Reuter's telegram to the Agent of the Associated Press at Halifex. It is as follows:

one of Reuter's telegram to the Agent of the Associated Press at Halifex. It is an follows:

Losvious, Il-sember Page of The Observer, (a Sunday Ministerial Journal,) asserts that a demand for an apology from the Federal Government will bemade, and that Lord Lyons will be instructed to insist also upon restitution to the protection of the Britisgh flag, of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum. The Observer adds, that there is no reason why Mason and Sludell should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, in the face of twelve British Men of War!"

"All the Lyndon weekly papers treat the question of the "San Jacints," in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers, and public agitation increases."

On Saturday, Nov. 30th, after 5 P. M., Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windoor Castle. Three of the Ministry, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, travelled from London to Windsor, by special train, in order to be present.

Before leaving town, these three Ministers had attended a Cabinet Council at the official residence of Lord Palmeraton.

The Chaerter way, that a magin Measance.

Before leaving town, these three Ministers had attended a Cabinet Council at the official residence of Lord Palmerston.

The Observer says, that a special Messenger from the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry the demands of England to Lord Lyons, and that he will leave Queenstown to-day.

The public, says the Observer, will be satisfied with hearing that these demands for apology insist on the restituion to the protection of the British flag, of those who were violently and illegally forn from that sacred asylum.

The Observer adds, that there is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, at New York, or Washington i self, in the presence of some ten or twelve British Men-of. War, whose pressure in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the "Trent" was, before the guas and cullasses of the "San Jacinto." It is no fault of ours, says the Observer, if it should come even to this.

INCREASE OF THE FORCES IN CANADA

The arrangements for increasing the forces in

INCREASE OF THE FORCES IN CANADA

The arrangements for increasing the forces in
Canada are not complete, says the despatch, but
in a very few hours, everything will be settled.
In the meantime, a large ship (the "Melbourne")
has been taken up, and is now being loaded at
Weolwich, with Armstrong guns; some 80 000

Enfield rifles, and ammenition and other stores.
It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The riflee
are intended for the Canada militis. [This
means all the British North American Provinces,
in Downing street phaseology.

A strong force of field artillery will be despatched forthwith.

patched forthwith.

The Queen's Advocate, Sir Wm. John Harding, the Attorney General, Sir. Wm. Atherton, and the Solicitor Genera', Mr. Roundell Palmer, have been in frequent personal communication with the Government, during the last few days. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2nd.

with the Government, during the lest few days.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2nd.

The city article of the Times of Nov. 30th shows that the full of 2 per cent in Consols, and from 4 to 5 per cent in shares, while the question of actual war is undecided, is not justified by the nature of things. Between January and March 1854, when war was declared against Bussis, consols went down from 93 to 84th. Within two months after, they recovered, and rose to 912. Yet the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak, was nearly twice as high as at present and the stock of builton at the Bank of England was considerably less. Thoroughout the entire struggle with Russis, the value of money was unaltered, beyond the extent of one per o.m. The railway traffic remained good, and the business of the country went on satisfactorily. The position of the Federal States of America, is almost identical, in every commercial point, with that which was occupied towards England by Russis.

Bussis had a bostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuff. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, says the Times, that the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern Porte, at once. This would set free English industry and relieve the nation from all austety as to a "Cotton Femine." It would insure the prosperity of Lancashire through the winter, while at the same time, British trade would be opened with eight millions of people in the Southern States, who desire nothing better than to be customers of England.

With respect to all others necessary considerations, the contrast between the two powers is altogether in favor of England. In 1864, England was never before known,

THE ENFORT OF GUNPOWDER PROHIBITED.

The Privy Council held by Her M. iesty on

Anticoh—there were should close the battle should be to be best to

hat his mercy endured forever, in the bouse of A aron new say

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EIGN. JROPA.

Europa" left by 30th Nov. town, (Cork) essenger, with Minister at

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ini Messenger n ordered to Lord Lyons, a to-day, a to-day, a to-day, a to-day, a to-day of the loently and ille-the lend to the quarter lew Kork, or e of aome ten throse presence the blustering as the "Trant" of the "San says the Ob-lis.

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THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

The control by the big field bags. of many against the control liquid in fully ski has been ederal troops. ed from the puncement of Measenger by r Washington noraing. New York till-dispatches, on also tent to to-day is conrleans is pro

opinion of the Law Officers.

The Morning Post (Govt, organ) says:—" It has been decided by the Law Officers of the Crown, that the act of Capt. Wilkes, of the 'San Jacinto." was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers, sailing under the British flag. The deed he had committed is flagrant violation of the Code of Nations, and a direct insult to this country. Under these nirrounstances we need hardly point out, that Government will lose no time in seeking for prompt and complete reparation, which is its duty to require. In this case, it will assuredly receive the mannimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling to put the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. Wilkes, and to look on it as an intentional affront on the part will st once disayow the act of their officer, make suitable apologies, restore persons of gentlemen arrested, and in fact make every compensation in their power."

"Wild as ere the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, and re-kless as Amorics policy not unfrequently is we can hardly suppose that the Northern States a-e aincrely dispose that the Northern States a-e aincrely dispose that the Northern States a-e aincrely dispose that the Northern Forts, and turn to direct and speedy issue, the tide of war now raigng. This is so obvious, that we find it almost impossibility. It was month we could sweep all the 'San Jacintose' from the seas, could bleckade the Northern Forts, and turn to direct and speedy issue, the tide of war now raigng. This is so obvious, that we find it almost impossibility to the care of the country of the tide of the country of the care of the care of the country of the care of the country of the care of

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THE CHRISTIAN

box and a war a war and a war and a war a

The steamsphip Jura arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

British Government has chartered the steamers Persia, Australasian, and Canada.
Seamen on leave have been ordered to rejoin vessels.

It is reported that Minister Adams regards his recall as inevitable.

A marican shipping in England is disastrously affected.

The French Pres. is increasing its reserve, and blumes the histiness of the English Governament.

Anderson, Alexa Armstrong, Juse Baker, Jesse Excitement respecting "Trent" affair is un-

WATCHMAN



FOR GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, Alexander
Armstrong, Joseph (2)
B.
Larsen, Thomas
Lenfest, James
Banceb, Alexander
Blair, D.
Boen, Samuel
Bower, James
Bower, James
Locke, John H.
Lockwood, Joseph T.
Lord, W.
M.

M. M. M. Maguire, William D. Meenan, P. Mekenna Camron, James Mekenney, Alenda Chadbourne, John S. (3) Miller, John Moffatt, Atcheson Morton, Thomas Morton, Prof.

MeNamara, Pat Treton, Mrs.

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Advertised."

J. HOWE.

MAPS OF THE S. AT OF WAR.—500 miles around Washington; 5:00 miles around Caire Only 25 cents each.

dec 10

J. & A. McMillian.



Botsford, No. 5472. John Downing, 33 acres, lot 31, block P. Moncton. Wo. 5622. Patrick Neal, 100 acres, lot 146, S. Branch

Buctouche
5581. Stephen Moore, do,
Buctouch.
5396, John Barker,
Buctouche.
5497. Alex. Frame,
do. lot 149,
Buctouche.

6497. Alex. Frame, do. lot 149 do.

Buctouche.
6513. Donald McKinnen, 85 seres, lot 85, block D
6497. Thomas Fitzsimons, 76 do. lot 12, block l1
8 ALISBURY,
80. 5515 Francis A. Hake, 101 acres, lot 74, block
31. Nevers' Brook.
6523. James O'Neill, 100 acres, lot 14, S. range
Albert.
6520. Patrick Hapley, 100 acres, lot 17. S. range,
26 Albert.
6528. Maurice Healey, 100 acres, lot 17. S. range,
Albert.
6528. Maurice Healey, 100 acres, lot 19, S. range,
Albert.
6528. Maurice Healey, 100 acres, lot 19, S. range,
Albert. Albert 5540. John Hylan, f6 acres, lot 17, Albert, South ALBERT.

ALBERT.

O. 5671 Duncan Shaw, 100 acres, lot 211, Weldon's Creek.

6678. Job Steeves, 80 acres, north of lot 14, btoney Creek.

6602. William Gentle, 100 acres, on lots 7 and 8, tier 2, Caledonia.

6711. George Wilson, 101 acres, on lots 8 and 9 tier 2, Caledonia, 101 acres, on lots 8 and 9 tier 2, Caledonia, 101 acres, lot 24 west, tier 8,

# MILLINERY.

LADIES! LADIES!

GRAND DISPLAY

New Velvet Bonnets! New Velvet Bonnets ! New Velvet Bonnets!

JAMES MANSON'S,

NO. 61-2, SOUTH SIDE KING STREET.

nov 27

PER CENT. OFF !—20 per cent. off !—The spectio one of the best stocks of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry etc. ever offered in this city, own prising all the variety unally kept in a first class Jewelry establishment, all of which I self, commencing this day and continuing throughout the holidays.

Also, a good assortment of Silver Spoons. Forks, Kniver, Cupe, Snuff boxes, Napkin Rings, Pie Kniver, Cupe, Snuff boxes, Napkin Rings, Pie Kniver, Cupe, Snuff boxes, Napkin Rings, Pie Kniver in Silver, do, Fruit do, and other Fancy Articles uits of the count of 10 per cent. I am selling a superior home made Frame Sled for \$1.59 each. Ladies' Skates for \$1.25 a pair. Boy's 60, for 75 cents, including staps complete. Also a great variety of Ornaments and Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents. Pleave call and examine at 75 Prince William street. Dec. II.

F. A. COSGROYE.

Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presentaPleave call and examine at 75 Prince William street.
Dec. II.

NEW GOODS—ex Steamer Canada. —Sansa &
Garden Reventage of Paucy Goods, which, with their
former assortment, are now offered at such prices as
will-ensure a continuance of the liberal share of
patronage received since the opening of their New
Warshouse.

New Bonnet Ribbons, new Magenta Scarfs, new
Pancy Scarfs, new Mantle Trimming, new Dress
Trimming, new Union Hoods, Berlin Jackets, Berlin
Sleeves, Berlin Gauntlets, Fancy Hosiery and Gloves,
with an immense variety of German Goods suitable,
for Christmas Presents; Bags, Boxes, Broaches,
Bracelets, Work Boxes, Toilet Boxes, Picture Boxes,
French Satara, Mantles, Velvet Seal Mantles, the
Burns Shawl, the Potomac Skirt, Rep, Cashmeres,
Lamas, and Gallass, in Clan Tartans, with every
novelty of Dress Goods, all of which are marked in
plain figures.

FUSTIC AND REDWOOD.—Half ton Stick
Cand Ground Logwood, 2 bbls, Ground Redwood, together
with Cudbar, Annatte. Indigo, Alum, and Blue
Vitriol Just received and for sale by
novel CABINET MARKES & UPHOLSTERERS.

nov6

JF. SECORD, King Square,

JO OABINET MAKKER & UPPLOAFTERERS.

Just received—I bale Sofa SPRINGS,

6 bundles, { Ourled HAIR;

2 bales,

2 bils, and case GUUE,

1 bbl. Patent Pedstend Fastenings. For sale at low prices, by

BERRYMAN & OLIVE,

nov Zi—Im.

11 King-street.

the hands thus avoiding their wear upon the wash board.

Paints, granse, tar and stains, vanish before its wonderful, ascarbing, erasive powers.

It is invaluable to machinists, printers, painters, and all others using inks, set. for washing hands. It does net chap them like other soaps, but will cleanee and soften the skin.

Put up in one pound bars, with directions for usa to arcompany each bar. For sale by T. B. BARK product, and the same and sale was the sale by T. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by T. B. B. BARK product, and the sale by the sale by

6711. George Wisson, 101 acres, on lots 8 and 9 tier 2, Caledonis,
6518. John M. Jonah. 100 acres, lot 24 west,
tier 8,
6579. Gilbert Milton, 100 acres, lot 4. tier 11,
6677. Gay Steeves, do. do. 5. do.
6699 John J. Terrace, do. N. of 16,
COVERDALE,
No. 6718. Michael Wilson, 100 acres, lot 74.
6383. John Ayles, 96 acres, lot 76.
ELGIN
No. 6718. Mechanics.
6500. George Mcklitster, 98 acres, lot 24, range
3, Mechanics.
6500. George Mcklitster, 98 acres, lot 24, range
4, Mechanics.
6509. Charles A. MaGee, 100 acres, lot 24, range
4, Mechanics.
6509. George Mcklitster, 98 acres, lot 24, range
64, Mechanics.
6509. George Mcklitster, 98 acres, lot 24, range
6509. Jaseph Hamilton, 190 acres, lot 116, Wolf
Lose,
A.s.Ma,

Solution of the control of the contr

'Why art thou disquieted within me, O my soul?' O, what is thy hope, or why art then thus heavy With doubt and fears, and groans and tears, My soul tell me why; Though narrow is the way of life It leads you from all worldly strife,
O why then thus heavy,

My soul tell me why? The Truth, and the Life, and Way that leads to And source of love is Christ above, Who reigns far on high ; If you this way have ever known, It still shall lead you to His throne,

O why then thus heavy,

My soul tell me why P

Arise, O my soul, and sing angelic anthems, Redemption's song upon thy tougue, And joys from the sky; Lay hold upon the Hope of bliss That ever sure and steadfast is, The glorious Saviour
Who reigns far or high.

O, now I can hear my soul with joy replying : In peace I live ; this world can't give, And can't take away. I will arise, and Him adore, And be disquieted no more, For He is my Saviour Who taught me to pray.

O he is my hope, my hope of boundless glory, The Saviour, He who died for me, And reigns far on high ; I trust through his atoning breath, To conquer everlasting death, With faith in His promises

O, hence shall I rise triumphantly rejoicing. In Paradise beyond the skies, His praises to sing ; Thus clothed with immortality, My resurrection song shall be : -

O, Grave! where is thy victory O Death! where is thy sting?" THETA.

### The Liveside.

For the Christian Watchman. The power of Conscience Illustrated.

While moral philosophers have sometimes doubted the existance of a distinct moral faculty. Poets have not only recognized its presence in the soul, but their most sublime efforts have been delineations of the operations of conscience struggles with the passions-its exultation when its moans, when overcome.

The poet, who of all other men, has probably succeeded best in delineating the strife which takes place in the breast of man, between conscience and the besetting sin, is Shakespeare Out of the sacred writings there are no more truthful, or graphic descriptions of the operations of these motive powers than in the tragedy of

We see the once honorable Macheth, first giving ear to the voice of ambition, but the desired throne can only be obtained by the murder of rid nature: A fearful struggle takes place between conscience and passion. The former is on the point of gaining the day, when the persussions of Lady Macbeth decide in favour of the latter. Passion gains the victory, but conscience is avenged, and inflicts unspeakable an guish upon the guilty pair. Macbeth's was a nature of ordinary depravity

He could listen to the voice of ambition, but his conscience was immediately alarmed, and depicted in horrid colors the course to be pursued, ere the object of his ambition could be gained-He says-

"why do I yield to that suggestion Whose hortid-image deth urfix my hair, And make my seated heart kneck at my ribs, Against the use of nature."

Lady Macbeth is far more depraved than her husband. Ambition, the ruling passion silences the voice of conscience. With apparent tranquility she fastens her eye on the prize. She is not disturbed by the crime which she n ediates, and seems only to be troubled by fears lest her less deprayed husband should prove irresolute.
"Yet I do fear thy nature
Is too full o' the milk of human kindness,

To catch the nearest way—Hie thee hither That I may pour my spirits in thin 2 ear." She, when her resolution was formed could contemplate without disquietude the horrid deed. No remembrances of the goodness of the venes rable Duncan, of the honors just heaped upon her husband, of the sacred position he held as her guest, shook her fell purpose. The prospect of danger, ruin, death, infamy, and hell could not

"Come, come, you spiri's
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here;
And fill me from the crown to the tee, top full
Of direst cruelt! make thick my blood,
Stop up the access and passage of remorse;
That no companctions visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it, etc."

But as the hour for the commission of the me approaches the conflict in the soul of Macbeth rages with renewed violence. Conscience

speaks once more—
"If the assassination
Could traumed up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease success; that but this blow
Might be the be all and the end all here.
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time—
We'd jump the life to come. But in these cases,
We still have judgment here, that we but
teach.

teach
Bloody instructions, which being taught, return
To plague the inventor. This even handed jusends the ingredients of our possened cha-lice

To our own lips. He's here in double trust!
First as I am his kinsman and his subject,
Strong both against the deed, then as his host,
Who should against his murderer shut the door
Not bear the knife myself. Besides this Dun-

Hath borne his facu ties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels, trumpet tongued, ogain. The deep damnation of his taking off; And pity, like a naked, new born babe, Striding the blast, or beaven's cherubim, hors! Upon the sightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind—I have a spur

spur
To prick the siles of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'er leaps itself,
And falls on the other.

Conscience now gained a temporary victory. We will proceed no further in this business. But the wife, panting for the prize now so near, ridicules his scruples, taunts him with cowardice, and even intimates that he is in honor bound to commit the crime. The remorseless woman wins her less depraved husband, and they advance

together, to the commission of the horrid deed. The murder is committed. Macbeth is almost frantic with terror and remorse. He hastens away from the chamber without completing his precaution against discovery; he hears strange voices, and is appalled by the slightest sound. "How is't with me when every noise appais me." Lady Macbeth on the contrary is calm and collected. She seeks to banish her husband's fears, attributes them to imagination, and taking the bloody dagger, returns to the chamber of crime, and " gilds the faces of the grooms," that it might seem their deed.

Up to this point we contemplate the conduct and character of Lady Macbeth with mingled horror and admiration. She betrays no feminine weakness, on the contrary she masters the weaker spirit of her husband, and unpels him to the commission of a deed, from which, if left to him self, he would have recoiled in horror when the hour of action came. He could cherish an nordinate ambition, he could frame unholy schemes, and even resolve on an atrocious murder, but his spirit was infirm, his will was weak. which and COTTONS:

White and COTTONS:

Frinted

Solved on the deed, allowed no reflections to
to check her purpose. The roling passion was
directed by a clear intellect, and impelled to its
goal by an unconquerable will Though capable of pity, love and fear, she remorselessly sit
fies these emotions in her breast, and with an
awful calmness advances to the

gether despairing : in anguish, yet proudly lifting up his head above the companions of his fall, and daring stil to defy the Almighty; pitying our first parents, while resolved on their ruin, we cannot but admire the exhibition of an unconquerable will. So in the case of Lady Macbeth. Ambition was her ruling passion. To gain her point she could stifle every tender emotion, tear from her breast the smiling babe, eradicate her womanly instincts, and with sublime energy overthrow every obstacle-that impeded her progress to a throne. Ay, she herself had done the deed, had he not resembled her father as he slept. Hers was a spirit which in a fitting sphere would have given Ler authority uncontrolled, or for a worthy cause, have made her a blessed

But the deed is done, and Lady Macheth is a queen. Passion could lead her to crime, a mighty will could banish all fear, and silence even the monitions of conscience, until passion was satisfied, and the crown was on her brow. But that will which scemed to be omnipotent the good old Duncan. A crime of the most hor- now loses its force, before the power of conscience. It had been comparatively silent while passion was raging, but when the passion is sati-ated, the still small voice speaks in thrilling and awful tones to the guilty soul. She could still hide the cause of her anguish, and smile upon her courtiers, but there was no peace within. One awful scene filled her mind by day, and inspired her dreams. In the night, while the innocent were sweetly slumbering, she knew no rest. With open eyes she would wander forth in rest. With open eyes she would were rest. With open eyes she would quell her husband's fears, now animate him to the deed, and now strive, but in vain, to remove the indellible stains which Duncan's blood had made. Remorse destroys that mighty intellect, breaks even that heart of stone, and carries her to an untimely grave. Macbeth knew well the cause of her mysterious illness that he could the be remove the might will be cause of her mysterious illness that would recommend all who are troubled with the sea-slekness. I stone some of the above medicine with them. I have seen that he made the sease of her mysterious illness to the sease the world recommend all who are troubled with the sea-slekness.

mighty interest, oreas even the second many and carries her to an untimely grave. Macbeth knew well the cause of her mysterious illness and said to the puzzled physician—

"Canet then not minister to a mind deseased, Pluck from the memory a routed sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the train, And with some sweet oblivious antidots. Cleanse the studed bosom of that perilous stuff Which weights upon the heart—

In the character of Lady Macbeth we see an edmirable illustration of the power and nature of ambition and conscience.

The temptation is presented, then farewell all tender sympathies, farewell friendship, love or fear—consequences are disregarded. The mastering passion silences the voice of conscience as the prize is approached. The first obstacle is removed, the first barrier torn down, the first torn down the first to be accessed to result to the abouted the first to the first down the first to the first down the first down the first dow removed, the first barrier torn down, the first crime committed, the Rubicon is passed, to retreat is as dangerous as to advance. The prize is obtained. But it must be secured. All who threaten danger, perish. Friends and foes must alike fail. The ave gleams more greedily. The breast becomes the home of more insatiable desires. The appetite grows by what it feeds on.

but remorse, gnawing, torturing remorse, ever present, day and night, stamping the image of the crime on the brow, writing its name upon the heart, racking the soul, these who can endure! Let care be our companion through this life; let our bread be poverty and our drink disappointment; let the wretched hovel be our dwelling plice; let disease come and take away every earth; friend and leave us to inhabit this bleek world alone; let us go down to the grave unwept and uncored for ; but leave us a quiet conscience, deliver us from the hrors of remors. the fearful anticipation of future retribution, the frowns of an angry God.

Ay, though wealth and luxury await us At, though every appetite and every passion may be gratified to the full, though a diadem may be waiting to deck our brow, and service crowda longing to cry—Long live the King,—all would be too dearly purchased at the price of an outraged conscience.

ALEPH.

G. M. STEVES

Has lately received and offers for sale—
O CHESTS Southong, Congou and Colon, TEAS: O CHESTS SOUGHOR, CONGOU SHEET COMES

10 kegs Colman's Mustard,
2 cases Thum BLUE,
2 cases, 22 dox, Mixed PICKLES,
16 dox PALLS,
10 dox, Brooms; 90 qtls CCDFISH. [cet36.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, October 15th, 1861. WE have received per Steamers and Sailing Ves sels 320 Packages British and Foreign Goods, comprising an extensive assortment, confully selected in the bes Markets. Wholesale at Retail. f. W. DANIEL & CO.

86, Prince Wm. Street, J. E. WHITTEKIR. AS received per late English steamers an ex-tensive assortment of— CLOTHS for I op Coats, in overy new style; Do for Dress and Business Coats, in almost every wariety; TWEEDS and DOES ATMS for Pants, in the most fashionable designs:
ALSO—A large lot of Staple DRY GOODS, in Grey.
White and COTTONS:

awful calmness advances to the perpetration of the murder.

We cannot but admire this exhibition of an immutable and an unconquerable with. As we contemplate Milton's Satan, ruined yet not altogether despairing: in anguish, yet proudly litter than the sum of the s easonable prices. Oct. 15.

reasonance prices.
Oct. 16.

N. E.W. BRESS MATERIAL!—New Dress Material, and a great variety of other description of Goods, in all the new Styles and of the latest importations.
Selling lower than can be purchased at any of those Cheap Sales or siesk Auctions so prevalert now.

BARBOIR & SEELIN.

novi3.

novis.

X Parkfield from London:

4 Tons Brandrams No. 2 White street.

2 do do Best Colored Paints,

1 do Green Coppas,

1 do Green Coppas,

2 do Lampblack,

Mutard, (in tin foil)

1 chest Mairae Judigo. Fer sale at lowest market rates by

DEPOREST & PERKING

DEFOREST & PERKINS. Chaloner's Stove Varnish. A This sesson the above article will be in demand.
This is the most complete Store Varish ever
offered to the public. Frice Own Swilling or bottle. A discount allowed to wholesale buyers.
J. OHALONER.

corner King and Oct 25. CELEGA AND FLOUR—TO ARRIVE—Per Volum teer, from Liverpool—26 chests Extra Souchon TEA. From New York—200 bbls, Flour; 15 bbls POEK. For sale by G. M STEVES. ect 3)

LI OSIERY AND GLOVES, BERLIN WOOL Goods, &c. &c., in Great Variety, at
BARBOUR & SEELY'S,
Parl 3 mev13. 57 Xing street.

MANTLES AND MANTLE CLOTHS :-NEW
GOODS! !-very cheap, at
BARBOUR & SEELY'S,
nov13.

novl3.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 5.

To the Editor of the Colonial Empire.
Sir—Please insert the enclosed letter in your anable paper, for the benefit of those who are roubled with sea-sickness when on the water.

Yours, dec.,
Fellows & Co.

sires. The appetite grows by what it leeds on, outco, outco.

Ambition is never satisfied. It cries, give! give! Hardware, White Lond, Window Glass, Paint, Oil, &c.

W. H. ADAMS has received per recent arrivals

Ease, happiness, the body, the soul, are all offered upon the sheine of this bloody deity.

But there is a principle implanted within every one, and in it ambition meets its strongest, sternest foe. This it cannot hide, it may not be sellenced for ever. In the whirlwind of passion its still small voice may not be heard. Its flutterings may scarcely be observed amidst the smoke of blood—but there it is, and it will live when the massions become could, and consuming the soul. We may a sar it, but it will one day speak. And then the busels of basiness, the noise of riot, the slumbers of night-cannot silence it. Where is thy brother!—How cauting its voice; like a when can defend the country of the short of the country of

Page's Jewelry Store. GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES, at 120 at \$48

PIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, (with which is united the Times Assurance Company) Capital Half-a-Million Sterling. Insure all descriptions of Property at very low rates.

NEW BRURSWICK BRANCE.

This Company Offers the following Industry to the This Company Offers the following Industry to the Company of the Company o HENRY W. FRITH R PENNISTON STARR NOTICE.

RPENNISTON STARB
General Agent

NOTICE.

CLOTHING 1 CLOTHING 1.1

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE,
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, 19 NORTH SIDE KING STREET,
R. 11 UNITER

HAVING PROFITCH STORE AND THE SIDE KING STREET,
Milter Importations, now offers for sale his large and general assortment of CLOTHING, THING, of all descriptions, and at all prices, some cut and made up on the premises, from Cloth imported direct by himself, from the leading manufacturing houses in Great Britain.

GENTS: FURNISHING GOODS, including in great variety, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Heffs, Neck Cires. Searfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, Murfers, etc.

ders, etc.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS—in Silk and Alpacca
Reversible, also Goodyear's Best Patent I. E. Ceats,

REPUBLIE GOUDS—in Silk and Alpacoa Reversible, also Goodyaer's Best Patent I. E. Ceats, Leggins, Hats and Caps.

Tranks, Valices, and Travelling Bags.
Oilskin Clothing and Overall Punts and Frocks.
HATS and CAPS.
In the Gustom Department will always be found a goodensactment of CLOTHS, comprising all the nevest materials in use, from which Gents desirous of leaving their orders can select.

Oct 20

R. H.

Exhibition of Fall and Winter Goods, ANDUMON OF Fall and Winter Goods,

At 1. PRINGE WM. SPREET.

THE Subscribers have just received the Relance
of their Fa. L. IMPORTATION, and are now prepared to exhibit to their customers and the public
generally, one of the best assorted Stock of CLOXES
ever imported into this market, having been selected
expressly for Custom Trade. Gentlemen wishing
the newest styles for the Winter of 1861 and '82 can
be supplied by calling at our Establishment.

Plain, Mixed and Ribbed Whitneys;
Black and Brown Elephant do;
Dubles and Brown Elephant do;
Samson and Pilot Gloths:

Samson and Pilot Gloths:

Double and Sinule Milled do;
Samson and Pilot Cloths:
Blue and Brown Seal Clothe
FOR BUSINESS COATS.

6-4 Tweeds and Cheviots, (new;)
Plain and Mixed Melton Cloths;
Plain and Fancy Dorskins;
Fancy Tweeds and Cheviots;
Plain and Fancy Joan Mixbures, and other new materials, (a splendid assortment.)
CHIMEAN FLANNEL SHRITING.
CHIMEAN FLANNEL SHRITING.
CHIMEAN FLANNEL SHRITING.
CHIMEAN FLANNEL SHRITING.
STIRT COLLARS, UNDER CROTTING, (C. M. S. M. our customers, we can with confider oct 22 P. & B

wm. wrddrhister at Law Notary Public, Concayoneer, &c. OFFICE-No. 13 Princess Street. RESIDENCE-North-east corner Queen's Square, SAIAT JOHN, N. B

SAINT JOHN, N. SAINT JOHN, N. SAINT JOHN, N. Conveyancing in all its branches, executed with

MILK PANS AND CBOCKS.

Ex Barque "Eliza" from Newcastle:—

600 DOZ. Milk Pans, white inside; 126

Joz Crocks, do 35 dos Juga, assorted
sizes, 50 do Prestree Crocks, 30 do Curd do.

Wholesale and Retail by

july 17

F. CLEMENTSON,

july 17

No. 80, Prince William-Street, No. 8U, Frings William Street,
Just Received:
Cl.ARK'S Indeliable Marking Pencils, for mark
ing Linen;
Pumice Stone Soap, for the hands,
Silver Soap, for cleaning Silver,
Erssive Soap, for cleaning Cloth,
Transparent Toilet Soap; in bars or balls,
Toilet Vinegar, Eau-de Beautz a new article for im
proving the complexion.
Charcole and Aromatic Tooth Pasts,
Mills of Roses, for the complexion,

Charcole and Aromatic Footh Fasts, Milk of Roses, for the complexion, Depilitary Powder; Black and Brown Pemade, Boudeline, for the hair, Cocaine.

Deplitiary Powder, Black and Brown Pemade,
Boudeline, for the hair, Cocaine.
Regne Vinegar.
Rau-de Cologae, in Tollet Decanters,
Lill. White, Balm of Thousand Flowers,
With a lugge assortment of English and American
Perfumery. For sale by P. R. INCHES.
Oct 23

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MYERIAL, BULDINGS, 2, KING-STREET.
The subscriber has receive; per Ships \* Lampe
do, \* Kales,\* K. A. Soullard,\* and Mail Stramers,
vin Halitaxs-An extensive Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS. consisting of
Winter CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, DOYSKINS,
CARPETING, Dress Stuffs,
Shawle, Mantles, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Velvets,
Rubbons, Hosiery and Gloves,
Warps, Grey, White and Striped Skirtings, Calicoes,
and almost every other description of DRY
GOODS.
From Boston and New York—Plannels, Santnetts,
Denims, Jeans, Cotton Flannels, Wadding, Batting,
Berlin Louds and Scarfe, Fur, Plush and Cloth
Caps, newest styles, Small Wares, Trimmings, &c.
2000 SK KLEYON SKIRTS, newest styles, at lowest prices.
An immense stock of Gents.\* FURNISHING

est prices.
An immense stock of Gents. FURNISHING
GOODS, in Lambs' Woel Shirts and Drawers, Fine
White, Fancy and Crimea Flannel Shirts, Collars,
Scarfs. Handsfe, Tres, Mufflers, Umbrellas, Trunks
Valies, etc. etc.
Inses Goods were parchased for Cash and will
be sold at lowest possible prices Wholesake and
Retail.

Nov6
SIMON NEALIS. MISPECK GOODS. IMPERIAL BUILDINGS.

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

FAIL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and has now in Stock, a large and varied assortment of Readymade Clothing, suitable for Country Dealers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tsilors' Trimmings; 3 cases Shirts, Collars and Fronts—in Woollen, Linen and Gotton: 2 cases Sheffield Cutlery and Birmingham Small Wares; 2 cases English and Amprican Boots and Shors, 3 cases Shift and Wool Hatts, 2 cases Fer Cops; 1 case Hosteys—in Shirts, Drawers, &c., 5 cases heavy, Red and Blus Shirts and Drawers, together with a large amount ment of Woollens, Cottons, Batting, Wicking, &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash or undoubted paper.

Oct. 2 THOS. R. JONES, Dock 5, St.

THOS. R. JONES, Boek 5,8t.

Harmoniums and Melodions.

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

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

J. & A. McMILLAN,

oct25

oct25 78 Prince Ww. street.
A PRIME ARTICLE OF RUBBER COAT!
FOR FOUR DOLLARS.
nov6 THCS. R. JONES, 6 Dock str.
GRANITE HALL,
No. 5. Dock Street.

FOR FALL WEAR!

OVER COATS, made from fresh imported Cloths, ery chean; DRESS CLOTHES, in all qualities; WORKING CLOTHES, in the most substantial fabrics;
PURNISHING GOODS, in great variety.
THOS, R. JONES.

Orang es, Melons and Apples.
Received ex steamers from Boston.

2 Brils. Water MELIONS;
1 do Musk do;
1 do Cuntelope do; D 1 do Musk do;
1 do Cuntelope do;
2 do ORANGES;
17 dojohCee APPLES. Forjase low by
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SPALDING'S CONFECTIONS! SPALDING'S CONFECTIONS! SPALDING'S CONFECTION'S!4.4] pleasantest and most effictual FOR ALL THROAT DISEASES, FOR ALL THROAT DISEASES, FOR ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Sold only at McLEOD'S, 25 Charlotte street. SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED CAPITAL £50,008.

This Company offers the advantages of a Resident with security, and conducts a Fire Business only. INSURANCE upon Dwellings. Stores, Goods. Ships Building and in Harbour, Manufactories, Pub-lic Buildings, and every description of Insurable

PRESIEDENT.—Hon. A. McL. SERLY.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES REED. CHARLES W. WELDON.
THOMAS F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN.
OFFICE.
No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building Princess St.
O. D. WETMORN, Secretary.

CURE THAT COUGH -- Wistar's BALSAM URE THAT COUGH.—Wistars Date and April College of April Chery Pectoral, Jame's Expectorant, Wilson's Cirasane, Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime, Sharp's Esisan, Fellow's Balsam Livervott, Spalking's Confections Brown's Troches, M'LEOD'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

For said at McLEOD'S, 26, Charlottee street. nov. 12.

First Prize and Diplomafor Furs. First Prize and Diplomafor Furs.

"HE Subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that the Flist Pize and Diploma for the best FURS was awarded to him at the Frovinciat Exhibition held-at Sussex. He would also solidi an inspection of his large sud well assorted stock of Furs, as he believes them to be the best ever exhibition in this Province, they consisted of all the feeding styles, Royal Ermine, Sable. Mink, Chinchille, French Sable Canadian Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch, Mountain Marten, Musquash. ec,
Intending purchasers can rely upon getting a first rate or ticle at a reasonable price. The goods are made up on the premises by first class Workmen, and every article warented to be what it is represent ed.

d. I. FURS of every description made to order. The hightest prices paid for Raw Fur Skins.

A MAGEE. oct8 up 27, King street, St. John, N. B.

First Prize HATS.

HE First Prize and Diploma for the Beet HATS was awarded to the Subscriber at the Provincial Exhibition held at Sussex. A large stock always on hand.

Parties in want of a good Hat can be supplied by calling at 27, King Street. A. MAGER. Manufacturer of Hars, Cars and Furs of every description. octil.

VESSEL WANTED—Of about 1000 bbls.

capacity, to load for New York, by the subscriber. nov23 W. HAMILTON.

Benvers, Pilots, Blankets.

VIOTORIA HOUSE.

Beavers, Pilots, Blankets.
VIOTGRIA HOUSE.

RECEIVED per Lampedo—A large Stock of Blue, Brown, and Black BEAVERS, Pilots, Witneys, SEALSKINS.
BLANKETS and FLANNEL's in all qualities; Horae Rugs, etc. Wholesale and Retail.
oct30

E. S. STAPLES.

HAS received per Packet Ship "Lampedo" and Royal Mail Steamers "Arabia." "Niagara" and "Europa." a portion of his FALL STOCK. which is now open for inspection at 83 HEAD OF KING STREET.
Mantles, Shawls, Mantle Clethe in Sealskins, Staturas, Plain and Cold. Tweeds, &c., &c. Hosiery and Biones, Printed Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., An inspection of the stock is requested.
Balance of Stock to arrive per "Kalos" and Royal mail Steamers.

R. S. STAPLES.

Light! More Light!

usual papers copy.

83 Head of King St.

Light! More Light!

TO ARRIVE.—50 bbls PARAFINE OIL, of a superior quality, that I have purchased in a Market without Mosopoly, and 4. will now sell to my friends and custemers an article that will give satisfaction and defy competition at the very low price of Ocen's per gallon by retail. Try it.

Also a lot of LAMPS, GHIMNEYS, and WICKS, selected by myself in the Boston Market, that I will sell wholesale or Retail, very Low. Call and examine, and judge for yourselves.

For sale by LAMPS, GHIMNEYS, and MICKS, selected by myself in the Boston Market, that I will sell wholesale or Retail, very Low. Call and examine, and judge for yourselves.

For sale by Light St. F. SECORD

P.S.—Please don't forget that I have on hand 10 bbls. Non Explosive BURNING FLUID, that I also expect to sell you.

1. F. SECORD

BURNING FLUID.

Landing ex Halatia, from Boston:—

5. Dalls. PORTER'S BURNING FLUID. Pare

GLASS AND PUTTY ASSESSMENT OF STATE OF

JOHN ARMSTRONG. GROCER. FLOUR, MEAL, FRUIT,
Tea, Tobacco, and all kinds of Groceries,
No. 20 Charlotte Street. ..... St. John, N. B.

TXTRA STATE FLOUR.— Landing ex brige Weat Aiken, L. M. Arnold and Tomah.—150 bble. Extra State FLOUR of following brands—500 bble. Bellfentnine; 400 "washington; 50 Plenk Boad; 2250" Napier; 100 "Superding Por Subschool Boad; 2250 "Napier; 100 "Superding Por Subschool Boad; 2250 "Napier; 100 "Experiment Por Subschool Boad; 2250 "Napier; 100 "Ex

Chown LAND OFFICE, Dec. 5, 7651

\*\*HE sustemensioned Lots of Orown-Lands with the office of or sale by Public Audition on Tuesday the salventh day of January next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, a their Office, agreeably to the Regulations of 22nd April 1951, and me safe on credit will be made to me present who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes who is induced to the Count for previous purposes. nerion who is indented to the Lorentz member or other lanes.

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(Lots described as the advertisement as for "Actual Settlement" are subject to all the conditions of the Labour Act.)

the Labour Act.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one bundled acres payable by instalments.)
(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the purchase money, or else the Land ill be again for the with offices of the same in the without the same in he again forthwith offered for all at a cupset price ex-cluding hids from the defaulter.)

(Upset price on "Henerved Tracts" sixty-five cents per acres, other Tracts sixty cents per acre, except where otherwise mentioned.)

(If Lots marked "improved" be purchased by any per-son other than the applicant, the improvements must be paid for at the time of sale.) WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Cutler, at Moncton.
50 acres, lot 62, block 12, Moncton, John Kee-50 scres, lot vs. block H, Moneton, Thomas Countyr.

1:0 acres, lot 120, block J, Moneton, H. C. Lutes.

100 acres, lot —, block —, north of Shedšac R., John Nicholson.

John Nicholson.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

40 acres on lot 12, north-range, blook 38, Salisbury, William Wortman improved.

100 acres, south of 72, blook 18, Salisbury, Richard Smith.

100 acres, lot 10, block 31, Salisbury, Edward Layman.

100 acres, lot 13, block 31, do. Richard Gale. ALBERT.

By Deputy Russel, at Hopewell.
58 acres, west of lot C, wer 11, Hiksboro', Aaron Steves.
100 acres, west of 16, teer 41, do. John
W. Dryden.
94 acres, lot 214, near Weldon's Creek, Levy

By Deputy Jack, at Saint George. 160 acres, lot — 17, near Niles' Brook, Piske-hegan, Wm. Patterson improved. WORK.

At the Crawn Land Office.

100 acres, lot 100, block 26, Magadavick River, James Culligan.

42 acres, lot M., block 33, south of Magundy, Chas. M. Cormick improved.

10 HN M. MILLAN, Sur. Gen.

818 Crown Land Office, the Dec., 4861.

NE or more Mining Leases in the County of Sunbury, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January next at noon.—Upset price, Five pounds. The purchase money must be paid, and the ground, one square mile for each Lease, selected within one hour after the time of Sale.

Furtaer conditions of Lease may be ascertained in the Crown Land Office; Furtaer conditions in the Crown Land Office, JOHN M'MILLAN, Sur. Gen.

Charles I have European and North American
RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

O'N and after MONDAY, 18th November, Trains will run as follows—

Leave St. John at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Shediac abown TRAINS—

Leave Shediac at 10 A. M. and Sussex at 7.30 A. M. The afternon train from St. John goes only to Sussex.

By Order, Railway Commissioners' Office, 2 R. JARLDINE.

St. John, 4th Nov., 1861.

ONE GROSS SHARP'S BALSAM, for Coughs, McLEOD'S, nov23 26 Charlotte-street,

AGENCY OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4. JUDGE RITCHIES BUILDING, St. John, New Branswick
With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns. The advantages of "THE STAR" are unsurpassed by any other lastitution; and all the mo-dern improvements are made available.

Medical Exam. ser David Miller, M.D., &co
AGENT,
ian 30 O. D. WETMORE. Jan 30
O. D. WETMORE.

QUODDY RIVER & SHELBURN HERRINGS.—70 bbls Quoddy River and Shelburne Herrings. For sale by
oct 5
J. W. HAMILTON.

burne Herrings. For sale by J. W. HAMILTONoct 5

Take Thour Landing ex Wm. Aiken and Tomah from New York—450bbls Extra Flour. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON.

CHOICE MOLASSES.
Landinfi ex Emperor from Halifax—
HDS strictly Choice Molasses. For sale low by J. W. HAMILTON.

Beads, Be

PLAVORING EXTRACTS.—Lately received.— ELAVORING EXTRACTS.—Lately received.—

Batracts of Vanilla,

Do Lemon,

Do Celey,

Do Muney.

Do Almond,

Do Ginger,

Do Cloves,

Do Cloves,

Do Noctarine,

Do Peath,

Do Peath,

Do Peath,

Do Posth Paringer,

These Extracts are prepared by Burnett & Co.,

and are noted for their purity and strength. For sale by

P. B. INOH BS, Druggist,

No. 80 Prince Wm. street.

October 14th, 1861.

BY steamships Arabia, Canada, Niagara & ship Stock of Staple and Fancy, DRY GOODS, For Wholesale & Retail, PROCUSON PROS. oct. 14— fmn col. pres glib r. intel 55 King-s

oct 11

JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

PATNA HIDES.

PATNA HIDES.

PATNA HIDES.

PATNA HIDES.

Tomah—300bis. extra State Flour. Napier and Washington; 25 bbis. every superior Fastry Flour.

For sale by [Nov. 12] J D. UNDERHILL.

For sale by [Nov. 12] J D. UNDERHILL.

July 8

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