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The Christian Watchman

GEO. W. DAY, Proprietor. "BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—BY JUNE UNREIGNED."—St. Paul. REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M. Editor

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861. NO. 2.

Original Contributions

Conquest of India.

For the Christian Watchman. Continued.

Thus the weakness of the country made it liable to foreign invasion, but there was another cause, and perhaps a more powerful one. The wars of the Dutch and Portuguese had taught Europeans the important fact that no native Indian army, however numerous, could face their disciplined and well appointed battalions.

The Hindus were timid, impulsive, and even impatient, but utterly destitute of the iron nerve, cool courage, and indomitable perseverance of their invaders. Numbers became as nothing, and their myriads of soldiers, with all their long trains of artillery, countless cavalry, and monstrous elephants, when brought against Europeans, became merely as a field of grass before a rushing fire.

It was therefore amid such circumstances as these that in the year 1600 the East India Company obtained its charter. India had long attracted the attention of England. The adventures of other countries were viewed with a jealous eye, and the English Company became popular with the nation. At first its operations were confined to trade, but 40 years later a factory was established at Madras. Here a large traffic sprung up, wealth poured in upon the Company, and gradually a great city grew up around the modest trading station. Similar establishments soon followed, the chief of which were Bombay and Calcutta.

But the French, the eternal rival of the English, were not idle, they were willing this to allow themselves to be left behind. 50 years after the English Company was formed, the French organized a similar one. Beginning their operations with characteristic vigor, station after station was founded, the chief of which was Pondicherry.

Now the great scenes in modern Indian history began to unfold themselves under the impulse of the fierce hostility of these two great nations, thus bringing face to face together upon a foreign shore.

The French leaders were uncommon men, and felt far more than their English opponents the importance of their situation. First we see La Bourdonnais, the Governor of Mauritius, who, seeing the obstacle which the English were to the French, engaged in a series of hostile acts against them, which ended in the capture of Madras and the surrender of the English garrison.

Scarcely had the English regained possession of this important station when they found dangers menacing them from the ambitious designs of the Governor of Pondicherry. This man was one of the most remarkable of his age. Placed by circumstances as representative of France in India, his genius shined here how he could make the best of his situation. In thinking upon the state of Indian affairs, his daring mind conceived a stupendous design. He thought it not impossible to rear upon the ruins of more powerful monarchies, a new government more powerful, magnificent and durable, than any before—all that Cortes had accomplished in Mexico, or Pizarro in Rome, he believed himself capable of accomplishing or surpassing in India.

Circumstances favored him. It happened that one of the many Monarchs of India, the Ruler of the Carnatic, died about this time, leaving his throne the subject of dispute between his own son Nadir, and a distant relative, Mustapha. The latter applied to the French for assistance in his ambitious designs, promising them immense rewards in case of success. Duplex eagerly grasped the opportunity. The French joined Mustapha, and European discipline gave new life to the army with which they were allied. Nadir was every where triumphant, and taking possession of the throne, raised Duplex to the most exalted rank. Every man like Duplex to be so elevated was the same thing as being king himself. His rewards were immense. His power and influence greater still. The French by one bound had in a short space of time shot immeasurably in advance of the English, who, humble, apparently weak, and despised by the natives, beheld the late Governor of Pondicherry now absolute ruler over 30 millions of people; and their rivals at the very summit of prosperity. Before such an acknowledged glory the son of the English seemed about to set forever.

The French were now successfully besieging in Trichopoly, the deposed Monarch, for whom there seemed no success, no hope. The English, faint hearted and depending, seemed to exist only at the pleasure of Duplex. But at this crisis in their affairs, where but a small chance seemed to save them from total destruction, there suddenly appeared a man who was destined to change the whole face of Eastern history, and place in the grasp of England her mighty Indian Empire. He had been a common clerk at Madras, but a marvellous military genius which nature had given him had already evinced itself on several occasions, and now found an opportunity of showing forth in all its fullest lustre. When therefore the hopeless Monarch was thus shut up in Trichopoly, it was the gallant Clive who first dared to propose a scheme for his deliverance. This offer to strike a blow in his favor, was joyfully accepted. Taking, therefore, a small band of 500 men, Clive march-

Art in Rome.

For the Christian Watchman.

The Church of Rome is now powerful in some respects at its centre. Not in religion directly but in those things which she associates with religion. The art which finds its chief seat in Rome has been blinded with Religion, and exerts a powerful influence over the minds of many who become converts to the Roman faith. They who think that art merely gratifies the taste. Let us not misunderstand the nature of its rule. Art is a great power among men. By working upon human sympathy it directly influences the heart and seldom fails to excite emotions similar to those which it represents. The display of sorrow and suffering excites pity; the portrayal of energy and might awakens admiration. A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and Art which reveals about her what is beautiful, is a perpetual pleasure, and as such exerts a perpetual influence. It is allied to Poetry. Born, nurtured, and cultivated in the same way, it produces the same effect, and if the poetry of a nation is a rival to its laws; so the Art of a nation is a rival to its poetry.

He who without bitterness or prejudice of any kind looks upon that religion which Rome is the centre cannot fail to remark its intimate association with Art. Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Music, all are cultivated in the Church of Rome. The priests delight in it. Trained to love it, as a society with his duty, blending it ever with their most sacred thoughts, if an artist's instinct be not inborn, the priest at Rome learns to value Art by force of his education.

"I'll go to Rome to see this influence around me. I walk into St. Peter's. Prepared though I am by the glory's 'colonnade and vestibule for the inner splendor, I scarce step within that I am overcome by the magnificent spectacle. I will over my pavement of precious marbles. I view the walls gleaming with gold; I look far upward into the vaulted nave; I glance into the side chapels, rich with the congregated wealth of ages; around the mosaic pictures, I linger long; and I stand entranced before the tomb of that Pope to whom the genius of Canova has reared a monument of immortal glory; then, pausing on my way out, I stand beneath the dome whose vast concave overhangs four hundred feet above. I hear the strains of glorious music, they come pealing down the long aisles; they roll past me faster onward to raise responsive echoes in the distant recesses; they sweep upward into the stupendous vault, dying away in long reverberations, to descend again like a voice from Heaven, upon those below. The worshipper before the altar stops to catch the sound; and yonder poor widow on her knees looks up, awe struck, and listening.

Now all this is the influence of Art! As I stand there it is not of Heaven that I think, or of the Deity, or of God sending his only begotten Son to die for man. The worshippers around scarce think of the Virgin. The influence that overpowers us all, that hushes us all into one common mood of reverent attention, is that of all the highest powers of Art combined into unity beneath the roof of this most glorious of temples. Retain this music, this sculpture, these paintings, and you shall not know any difference in the resulting emotions, though Buddha or Mahomet should worship here, or Protestantism hold service around you.

Art, forsaking the elder shore of the Tiber, has passed to the opposite side and reared there the noblest monuments. To name the Vatican Hill, is to call up before us that wonderful palace associated with all the might of modern Rome. A stranger in a distant land may often notice some unpretending priest. Were he ignorant of the forces that move mankind, he might imagine this obscure man like many others of his class to be but one of a feeble brotherhood. But were he better informed he would see differently. He would see this man connected with a spiritual

The Teachings of Nature and of the Bible.

For the Christian Watchman.

The works of God all reveal their author. "For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead." But the Word of God reveals more distinctly the existence and character and operations of the great Jehovah.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. The visible creation is a temple, in which the great Spirit manifests his presence; a temple in which his works all praise him. Look up and behold the sublime canopy of ether, a dome of glory, radiant with the bright beams of the sun, more solemnly magnificent with myriads of stars. Look around, and how many monuments of the Almighty appear. The radiant plains, the everlasting hills, the ocean, now unruffled, and now tossing its mountainous waves, far within the dome of heaven; these, better than the painting or the sculpture, teach us of God. Listen, and how many voices praise him. The gurgling of the rivulet, the murmurs of the breeze, the melody of the field and the grove—how sweetly all these hymn of the glory of their Creator. Yet, mightier voices have their anthems to repeat. The roaring cataract, the rattling thunder, the raging tempest, all proclaim, "The Father of an infinite Majesty."

But how much more clearly, with how much more power do the Scriptures proclaim the glory of God! "He spoke and it was done, he commanded and it stood still." "The earth shook and trembled, the foundations also of the hills were moved because he was wroth; then the channels of the waters were seen and the foundations of the world were discovered, at thy rebuke, O Lord, at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils. He stood and measured the earth: he beheld and clove assunder the nations; and the everlasting mountains were scattered. The mountains saw thee and they trembled: the overflowing of the waters passed by. The deep uttered his voice and lifted up his hands on high."

The teachings of nature may not be apprehended, the teachings of the Bible are not to be misunderstood. The impressions which nature makes are easily erased; the impressions which the Bible makes remain forever. The child, with his Bible, knows more of the glorious God than the wisest of the heathen, who have sought to know him from his works.

Regarding the moral attributes of God, the teachings of nature are not to be despised, though her voice is less clear than when she proclaims his infinite power and wisdom.

Nature teaches us that God is not well pleased by violation of his laws; nay, that he inflexibly punishes those who disobey them. She carries us to the jail, the poor-house, the hospital; she points to the beggar, and the criminal, and teaches that poverty, disease, the anger of man, and the remorse of conscience are visited upon the lawless and the disobedient; or she points to the world's history, to Babylon, to Rome, and tells us how a just God visits the sins of nations upon evil doers.

But the Bible teaches us that sin is the abominable thing that God hates. It proclaims that "the soul that sinneth it shall die." It carries us to an unseen world, where the worm never dies, where the fire is not quenched, whence the smoke of torment ascends forever and forever. Nay more, the Bible carries us to the cross, and as it points to God's own Son, expiring in the most excruciating agony, it reveals all that man can comprehend of the holiness and justice of the Deity.

The goodness of God, his care of his creatures, and especially of man, appear conspicuously, and we open our eyes and look around. The verdant

Death and Sleep—A parable.

Translated from the German, for the Christian Watchman.

Death and sleep, the angel of slumber and the angel of death, in fraternal embrace wandered over the earth. It was evening. They reclined upon a hill not far from the dwellings of men. A melancholy stillness reigned all round, and the evening bell in the distant village, had ceased to sound.

Still and silent as their manner is, the two benevolent geni of humanity sat in intimate embrace.

Then arose the angel of slumber from his mossy couch, and strewn with noisless hand the inviolable seeds of slumber. The evening wind carried them to the silent dwellings of the weary husbandmen. Now sweet sleep enfolded in its arms the inhabitants of the rural cottage, from the grey headed man leaning on his staff, down to the sucking in the cradle. The sick man forgot his pains, the mourner his grief, and the poor his cares; every eye was closed.

Now, after this task was ended, the benevolent genius laid himself down beside his sterner brother. "When the morning dawn approaches," said he, "then the world will praise me as his friend and benefactor. Oh what joy to do good, unseen and secretly. How happy are we invisible messengers of the Good Spirit. How beautiful our silent calling."

So spake the friendly angel of slumber—the angel of death regarded him with silent sadness, and a tear such as the immortals shed stood in his great dark eye.

"Alas," said he, "that I cannot like you rejoice in joyful thanks; the world ever calls me its enemy and the disturber of its joys." "Oh my brother," said the angel of sleep, "will not the good man at his awakening—recognize thee as his friend, and gratefully bless thee. Are we not brothers and messengers of our Father?"

So spake he; then gleamed the eye of the angel of death, and the brotherly geni embraced each other tenderly.

KRUMMACHER.

For the Christian Watchman.

The Baptism of Jesus.

Jesus had reached the mature age of thirty years. He was about to lead a new life. He was to emerge from the privacy in which

The Church.

For the Christian Watchman.

A kingdom was set up by Jesus Christ; its subjects were a holy people; its aim was the complete subjugation of a world of rebels to the rule of the great King. The inquiry is suggested, how is the purity of this kingdom to be maintained, its institutions perpetuated, and by what agencies are its borders to be extended? We are thus led to notice the instrumentality appointed for these important ends.

John the Baptist was now by the river Jordan, busily engaged in the fulfilment of his mission, and a rally directing the attention of his hearers to the expected Messiah. It is true, he said, I baptize, and for the remission of sins, but one is on his way, who is mightier far than I, so great is he that I am not worthy to be his manual servant, to perform for him the most humble office, even to unloose his sandals.

My baptism is in water, his will be in the Holy Spirit and in fire—my baptism is for the forgiveness of sins past; his for the complete and everlasting purification of the soul. My baptism is only in water—a sign of remission; His baptism brings the mighty energy of the Holy Spirit and his own superhuman woe, for the complete salvation of the sinner. I am but a preacher; he will be a mighty monarch. Even now the winning instrument in his hand, to sift and winnow the people; the righteous he will gather to his own garner above; the wicked he will burn with unquenchable fire.

Jesus had left the town of Nazareth, and travelled on foot and alone, the eighty miles between that city and the place where John was baptizing—to submit to that ordinance which the Baptist had been commissioned to perform.

John was personally unacquainted with Jesus, and even had he known him, he could scarcely have apprehended that his nature was divine, his authority absolute, and his kingdom spiritual. When Jesus came to be baptized, a supernatural intimation was given to the Baptist—that this man was the subject of his preaching, the long expected Messiah.

We do not wonder that John at first refused to comply with the request of Jesus. Baptism implied the existence of sin. By submitting to it Jesus would seem to class himself with those who repented, whose sins were remitted. Moreover the office of a Baptist implied a superiority over the baptized. Jesus seemed on the point of publicly acknowledging his inferiority to John.

But the Messiah had come to fulfil all the ordinances instituted by God for man, even though these ordinances implied the existence of sin in the individual who observed them. Even the reception of law implied sin, yet Christ was born under the law, to submit himself to regulations devised only for the sinful. To be a member of that visible community of which Abraham was the natural father, he submitted in his infancy to the humiliating rite of circumcision, so now to be himself a member of that spiritual kingdom, which he was about to establish, he was willing to submit to baptism, as an appropriate, and divinely appointed rite of initiation. Hence he replies to the objections of John, "For the present let me put on the garb of a sinner, and appear in the position of an inferior. Hereafter the mistake will be rectified, the reasons for my humiliation will be manifested. At present it is becoming in me to comply with all the ordinances of God, even though they have been framed for guilty men. Moreover it is right that you should baptize me, since you have been appointed my herald, to prepare the way for my success."

John, no longer reluctant, complied with the master's request, and baptized him into the Jordan, Mark 1: 9. As he was emerging from the waters, his heart filled with prayer, the heavens appeared to them to open, and the Holy Spirit in a bodily shape (Luke 3: 22) was seen descending like a dove, it settled upon Jesus—and then a voice was heard out of the open heavens saying, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." This marvellous vision was doubtless intended to give John a more correct idea of the character and dignity of the Messiah, nor was it unnecessary for Jesus himself. The mysterious descent of the Holy Spirit upon him strengthened his spirit, and the Father's voice encouraged him to undertake the enterprise of a world's redemption.

Some notice of the river Jordan may not be out of place here. It is not the narrow and shallow stream, which for certain reasons it has been represented to be. From the notices given in the old Testament we learn that it was a stream which could be forded only in certain places, and that at other points, boats were required in order to cross—Jos. 2: 7, Judges 3: 28, 2 Sam. 19: 18.

Lieutenant Lynch thoroughly explored this river in the spring of 1848. He with his party descended the river in boats, and only here and there found shallows which impeded their progress. From him we learn that the Jordan varies in breadth from 75 to 150 feet; and in depth from three to twelve feet.

X. Y. Z.

For the Christian Watchman.

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K O D A K S A F E T Y

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

The church is an institution established by Christ in the heavenly kingdom, and is composed of baptized believers who are living in obedience to the laws of the Lord. It is a local institution, responsible to no earthly master or tribunal, yet, while independent of man, is absolutely dependent on Christ. It is simply an agency for the accomplishment of the wishes of the king of Zion.

The Lord Jesus, in the days of his flesh, alluded to the church as an institution already in being. Once he represents it as about to be established—as a guard to the gates of the heavenly kingdom, with authority to receive members from without, or to exclude the unworthy from within. Again he speaks of it as now existing, a tribunal with authority to settle disputes which arose among its members. After the crucifixion of Christ, his disciples met together, as an organized community, to transact business for him. After the day of Pentecost, we find the church maintaining the worship of God, receiving baptized believers, expelling the unworthy, and with great zeal extending the knowledge of the Saviour. Subsequent notices of the church are sufficiently numerous to enable us to perceive very clearly its nature and its duties.

The church, as instituted by Christ, was composed of baptized believers, who were living holy lives. Christ spoke of the church as consisting of those, however few, who met in his name. The first meeting after the Ascension was composed of disciples only. On the day of Pentecost those who "gladly received" the word were received into the church. The Lord added to the church such as should be saved. When persecution assailed the Church, the members were all scattered abroad, and went everywhere preaching the word. Evidently they were all believers.

But they were also baptized. Those who gladly received the word were baptized and added to the community. Paul in his writings implies that all church members were baptized. "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death." "Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ."

The churches were composed only of baptized believers, who were walking in the way of Christ's commandments. None others had any right to church membership. The church in Corinth was composed of those who were sanctified, called to be saints. The church at Ephesus "grew into an holy temple." The members of the church at Thessalonica were "elected of God." The brethren in Rome were beloved of God, called to be saints.

Provision was made for the preservation of purity in the church. When a man gave evidence that he had deceived others or himself, when he became connected with the church, he was to be at once excluded. The Apostle earnestly urged the communities to separate themselves from the unbelieving, the vicious, the disorderly and the heretical.

Such were the conditions of church membership, those only who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ—who had made a credible profession of their faith—who were living godly and sober lives—were authorized to transact business for their king.

The church was a Christian institution. We have no authority for supposing that the church was a continuation of, or an improvement on the Jewish theocracy. The Israelitish kingdom was a type of the Heavenly kingdom. The one was a shadow, the other the substance.

Agriculture.

To Farmers.

These hard times summon men to reflect as to the best means of procuring subsistence for themselves, or provision for their families. The merchant seems to have had his day, and not to have done remarkably well even while his day lasted.

Notwithstanding the complaints which are heard everywhere in country and in town—notwithstanding the emigrations which have taken place to the United States and to regions more distant, no people are so much to be envied as the inhabitants of New Brunswick. While the old world is thronging with paupers, in this Province every man may live in independence; merchants may fail, mechanics may not find employment, yet who can reasonably complain while we have millions of acres of good land, crying out for the axe and the plough?

We know not why it is that young men are so apt to prefer the store, or even the work shop, to the farm. Surely the extra work need not drive one to the confinement, the dependence, the care, and the great uncertainty attending the office, the store, or the workshop. Farmers are the only class who are really independent.

Perhaps farmers are themselves to blame, that their business is not more inviting. They do perform a vast amount of unnecessary drudgery. Why, when spring comes, is the pile of manure so often a compost heap of snow and dung, ruined to spades and dug forks, when a shed would have saved a great amount of manure and rendered the spring work far more pleasant? Why do able farmers go to the lumber woods in winter, and run the risks attending this business, when they might be hauling muck or mud, forming compost heaps, and making preparations to enrich their land? Would not this be more profitable, and pleasanter work? Why do our farmers go to great an extent keep their land in grass, so long as they can cut half a ton of hay to the acre, when they might raise profitable root or grain crops? Or why do they cling to the hoe and single mould board plough, when there are cultivators, drill harrows, double mould-board ploughs, which would pay for themselves in one season on an ordinary farm?

We shall endeavour from time to time to present to this most independent and prosperous class of the community, information not gathered at random from papers, but selected with reference to the soil and climate of this Province.—Ed.

sent to this most independent and prosperous class of the community, information not gathered at random from papers, but selected with reference to the soil and climate of this Province.—Ed.

LIME.

We extract the following from the writings of the Rev. W. L. Rham, a well-known Agriculturalist—Ed.

"The use of quick lime in rendering inert vegetable matter soluble, and hastening the decomposition of animal substances, is of the greatest importance in agriculture. Substances may be rendered highly catching in a short time, which, without it, would have lain long dormant in the soil or the dung heap. 'Wherever there is peaty matter in the soil, which, owing to the tannin principle which it contains, is, by itself, perfectly incapable of putrefaction, lime is the true remedy. Assisted by faecal matter to produce a degree of heat and fermentation in it, lime soon dissolves peat, and converts it into real humus, than which there is no better food for vegetation.' The farmer could not do better than spend a portion of the winter months in hauling mud a tenth of the bulk of lime, or ashes, or even a less proportion, would make a mass almost equal to well rotten manure for roots, and superior for grass lands.—Ed.

Christian Watchman.

TERMS.
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 9, 1861.

We will send a copy of the Watchman free for one year, to every minister who sends us two subscribers and three dollars in advance.

Notices relating to services, &c., of any Christian Denomination, will be inserted in the columns of the Watchman, free of charge.

We seem to be living in a most interesting period of the world's history. There is every indication that the long night of superstition and barbarism, with which the greater part of the earth has been so long cursed, is passing away.

At the beginning of this century the Church was disunited, and scarcely knew that Christ had taught that "the field is the world." But now a spirit of love and forbearance prevails in every section of the church, and the feeble sects are doing their part towards the conversion of the heathen. At the beginning of this century all Asia and Africa were closed against the gospel; but just as soon as the church was willing to go up and possess the land, just as soon Providence removed every obstacle to their progress.

It is very interesting to discover the hand of the great God preparing the way for the propagation of his religion. The change in the policy of the East Indian Company, and the final distinction of its power; the conquest of all the coasts of Burma, and the fear of British power infused in the rulers of that empire; the past and present wars in China; all were doubtless ordered by the ruler of the Universe for the extension of the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. In Europe, also, every recent change has prepared the way for the extension of the knowledge of the truth. The present policy of Louis Napoleon, the disturbances in the empire of Austria, the liberation of Italy from the tyranny of its petty rulers—all point in one direction—all tend to one end; the distinction of civil and religious tyranny, and the acquisition of true liberty.

The missionary enterprise, once the object of ridicule, evaded by Christian ministers, is now a decided success. Turn to India. That horrible mutiny of the Sepoys, which is displayed in its darkest hues the hideous features of heathenism, revealed the faith and constancy of Hindoo Christians. Every report which comes to us from India tells that the power of the old superstition is broken.

Turn to China. Not only is there an impression on the minds of many of the people that the old system of religion is passing away,—but here is every reason to believe that the "rebels" now nominally Christian, will receive instruction, and draw nearer the truth.

Turn to Burma.—It is that land the Karens have become a Christian people, and the Burmese are turning to the knowledge of the ever living and true God.

The numerous Islands of the Southern Pacific Ocean were once tenanted with cruel and blood-thirsty inhabitants. In these beautiful islands, maneries have been erected, a missionary stationed, and the blessed tidings of Christian civilization widely diffused.

In Southern Africa, similar changes have taken place. From the London Missionary Chronicle we learn that "within the colony there are twenty missionary settlements belonging to the London Missionary Society, and fourteen out of this number sustain the ordinances of missions among themselves, while the other settlements are steadily advancing towards self support. These Christian Communities have recently formed an Association of self-sustaining Christian Churches, for mutual support, to render assistance to the weaker churches, and to spread Christianity around them."

It is very encouraging for us, thus at the beginning of a New Year to glance over the world and see what God by his Providence and grace hath wrought. We need not be faithless now, as we pray "thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Barbarous nations have now a writing language and the Bible. Churches are springing up everywhere. The grace of Religion are as manifest in the hut of the new convert as in the house of the Christian Englishman. The various denominations of Christians are becoming more and more united in spirit, and also in doctrine. Creeds are giving way to the Bible, and denominational zeal is being succeeded by a Christian spirit. God also is with his people, inspiring them with a missionary zeal, removing all obstacles to the progress of the missionary, and crowning his labors with glorious success.

Whether the present year shall witness the dismemberment of the Great Republic is known only to Him who guides the destinies of nations. The spectacle now presented is, one upon which the spectacle maker must look with mingled alarm and anxiety; alarm, since our position makes us in some sense sharers in the woe or joy of our fellow Americans; anxiety, since all their experiences will be a lesson to us who are now on the threshold of Empire.

At first glance it seems as though the eloquent words of Webster were on the verge of being realized. The whole South is in a state of unparalleled excitement. South Carolina has taken the lead, and as far as resolutions can go, is now severed from the Union. Her sister states hold secession conventions, and receive the tidings of her movement with all the noisiest demonstrations of popular delight. Messages of treason pass to and fro, rebellious movements are heard of every day. At Charleston there is almost military rule, and any moment may bring about a collision between the soldiers of the State and the troops of the Union. Every Southern State is mustering her forces, and organizing new levies of militia and minute men; and the first act of virtual war has taken place in the evacuation of Fort Mifflin. To crown all the head of the nation is in a position to be either through fear or treachery, he allows the country to drift helplessly onward to destruction.

Such is the present state of affairs, and when this is described we have told the worst. Fortunately however there are other circumstances which we do not learn that all is not yet lost.

In the South the border states are decidedly conservative. Maryland has announced her attachment to the Union; Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee are holding back; and even the Gulf States seem by no means prepared to follow South Carolina in her desperate journey. It seems after all as though there is sufficient wisdom and patriotism in all these States to check the furious tide of fanaticism and selfishness which seeks to overwhelm them. South Carolina herself, having gone thus far, seems by no means elated. The whole country is in confusion. Every man is forced to become a soldier. Patrols scour the country. Heavy taxes are laid upon all. The slaves too are suspected and guarded with feverish suspicion; from all the surrounding excitement they seem to have gathered the idea that the new President will make them free. Thus all business is brought to a close and the change his brought nothing but trouble. Nor has South Carolina gained even the semblance of a step towards her goal. Her postal system, her roads, her railroads, public offices, are precisely as they were before, viz., under the control of the nation. Thus all the comforts that she possesses are those that belong to the old regime, all the miseries, those that belong to the new. It seems as though these things will find their own remedy and that his community will be forced back by stern necessity into the path which she so foolishly left.

But we find the tie of hope for the Union in the spirit of the North. There the attitude of the people is firm. They have taken a noble stand, and they will abide by the result of their decision, be it for evil, or for good. They will yield nothing, nor will they compromise a single principle. Nor would it be possible for them to satisfy the South, the only satisfaction would be a virtual slavery of themselves and their country. Nothing less than the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, the extension of Southern influence, and the recognition of slave property in every Free State, could satisfy the present rage of Southern fanatics.

Meanwhile the days of Buchanan are numbered and all eyes are turned to the new President. He bears a good reputation for wisdom, honesty, and frankness. If these are indeed his qualities then he may be able to crush out the present disunion, and save the country. Upon the result of the present crisis depends the future of the nation. If he Union, then the Republic will enter upon a new career, with the Slave Power baffled and checked, with Freedom triumphant, and a brighter dawn of hope for mankind, but if it be disunion then the nation will pass on to a future whose doubtful gloom no human intelligence can pierce.

Whether we advocate or oppose Capital Punishment, we cannot deny that in this community it excites such a strong and even passionate regard, that it would be difficult to say what conceivable crime might be sufficiently heinous to justify the enforcement of the death penalty upon its perpetrator. The fact that a man is lying under sentence of death in the jail, is sufficient to rouse the city to unusual sympathy. Every great murderer who has been condemned for some years past, has been the interesting object for which every sensitive soul has become the zealous champion. Sometimes these merciful efforts fail. Reburn, for instance, was hanged. So was Slavin. Sometimes they succeed, as in the present case, when they have snatched Bean and Munford from the jaws of death. This repugnance to Capital Punishment does not seem to arise from logical conviction, for none of its leading opponents heretofore have effected much in the way of argument.—Neither does it seem to be all influenced by circumstances, except, indeed, that this compassionate sensibility which shrinks from so painful a spectacle as a public execution. This sensibility remains unimpaired by the most horrible crimes so long as they are committed in secret; but it rises itself to ungovernable excitement if, in the open day, some miserable wretch driven from a life which he has forfeited, by the hand of an outraged law.

While the Government are gradually improving the Provincial University, it must be remembered that all efforts in this direction will be futile so long as they are confined to this one institution. The health of a University depends upon minor schools of every degree, as much as the vigor of a tree depends upon the roots; and exactly as the latter flourish, or decay, thrive, or decline, so will the former change its fortune. To establish a University when the minor schools languish, will be a misapplication as great as if one were to commence a large wholesale trade

in commodities for which there was no demand. We believe, however, that the energy which has been infused into the management of the College, will be diffused to all its minor supports, so that we may finally have an educational system complete in all its branches.

The University relies directly upon the High Schools for a certain supply of students. In what condition are these now? What promise do they give us? Are they capable of doing their part in assisting the College? We feel sure that these questions can meet with no satisfactory answer. Our High Schools, as a general thing, are very inferior, and there are not more than three in the entire Province that compare with others of their class in the United States. A leading schoolmaster of this city informed us that at the present time he did not think there were twelve scholars in this city who were preparing for College. If this be true of the city, it is still more so of the country. The prospects of an immediate support that will really advance the College are small indeed.

Taking a step lower, we see the Primary Schools, which may be called feeders to the High Schools. The condition of these is certainly not such as can satisfy us. Their text books are inferior, their arrangements crude and ineffective, their support inadequate,—in fact they have just the faults which might be expected in a new country. No one can be blamed for their condition. We have not yet had time or ability to make it much better. But it is none the less true that if the fountain heads of Education are thus defective, the University has no present prospects of much value.

Primary Schools are the foundation of a country's intelligence. They alone can create the direct supply to a College; and they alone can promote that universal intelligence, and liberal feeling, by which a College is sustained and cherished.

It follows then that no scheme which is formed for the improvement of the University, can possibly be effective unless it embraces the whole subordinate framework of Schools. As we have at present no really efficient system, it would be the wisest plan to introduce here that one which in New England, in Ohio, and in Canada has been attended with so much success. The Massachusetts Free School System, with its liberal policy, its efficient support, its far-reaching influence, and its direct taxation, might well be worthy of adoption here. For in this we can have a regular graduation, from the University down to the primary branches, all in harmony, and available to all the population.

The concert of the Portland Baptist Sabbath School, which took place in the Institute was a decided success. In spite of the stormy weather, some seven hundred people were present, and the evening had been pleasant the Hall would have been filled. The care with which these children had been trained, and their many different voices disciplined into harmony, was evinced by their sweet performance. Nothing is so sweet as the voice of children, and when this is made use of to utter forth appropriate melodies, we hear music whose power over the heart is rarely equalled. We are inclined to think that music of this description when judiciously used, may be made one of the strongest and sweetest influences which can be exerted by the Sunday School.

The same concert was repeated last evening with complete success.

We call attention to the original matter in the Watchman. What it is now, in the respect we intend to continue to make it. No other paper in the Province contains so much, or of so varied interest. We invite contributors.

We are obliged to Harpstrings, and to the friend who sent in the interesting extracts, which will appear next week.

The articles sent us—the Letters to a young minister, by "Episcopos," "The Trip through North Wales," and "My own papers" have been received, but we have been unable to find a place for them this week. We have even been obliged to lay aside one of the articles after it had been set up by the printer.

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

THE UNION MEETINGS.
We are glad to learn that the Union Prayer meetings, which were started last year by the Young Men's Christian Association with such marked success, will be renewed this year under the same auspices. Nothing rarely can be more delightful than for Christians of different denominations to forget for a while their various differences and meet together to ask for blessings which they all equally need. From a God whom they all equally adore. Nothing can be more consistent with the true spirit of that Christianity, which the Divine originator sanctified with his last prayer that those who followed him "might all be one." It was an affecting sight a year ago, to look upon the large congregation which assembled at these meetings—men of every profession, blending together their hearts' desires, their adoring songs, and their fervent prayers. Such a scene appears like a type of what shall one day be witnessed throughout the whole earth when the knowledge of God shall be extended from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

In accordance with a requisition of the Evangelical Alliance of England to set apart this week for special and united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the Young Men's Christian Association commenced a series of meetings, in Smith's building, on Monday noon. Although the weather was inclement, yet a large number assembled. The services were interesting, and we trust profitable. Dr. Botsford presided; and after a few introductory remarks and singing, prayers were offered by Revs. Messrs. G. Armstrong (Epis.), Lathern (Wes.), S. Robinson (Baptist), and five other gentlemen.

A meeting was held in Brassie Street Baptist Church at 3 P. M. The congregation, perhaps from being accustomed in so large a house, appeared rather small. There were present, Revs. Messrs. Wilson and Lathern (Wesleyan)

Ferrie and Bennett (Presbyterian); Thornton (Congregationalist); Patterson (Christian Band); and Robinson, Bill, and Crowley (Baptist).

After singing and reading the Scriptures, the Rev. S. Robinson addressed the meeting. He rejoiced that the day was dawning when the Churches were waking to a sense of their duty, that they were taking more enlightened views of Christian unity. They had been looking to the marks that distinguish the denominations rather than to the fact that they were all one in Christ Jesus. He could not arrogate to the Baptists the title of "The Church," any more than any other Body. They had met for prayer. He hoped no time would be lost, and invited any who took part.

Rev. W. Wilson then offered prayer, followed by the Rev. I. E. Bill. Two verses of hymn commencing, "There is a fountain filled with blood," were next sung.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bennett, succeeded by Mr. Lathern.

Mr. Bennett then said, the Ministers were not there to carry on the meeting, that was the duty of the Christian friends present. They were there to encourage by their presence and co-operation the representatives of the various churches. These remarks being endorsed by Rev. S. Robinson, prayer was offered by two laymen.

Rev. Mr. Ferrie said—As a people we should be grateful, and thank God for the great mercies bestowed through it the past year. That year was a year of prayer, continuous and united for about three months, and so blessed had been that a day was set apart for general Thanksgiving at its close. He thought there was a clear connection between the asking for and the bestowment of the blessing. And now they met again to pray earnestly, devotedly, and unitedly for spiritual blessings. He saw in these efforts the dawn of the day when the S into should rise up and take the kingdom, and he called upon Christians to watch upon prayer.

Three verses of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus name," was then sung, and prayers offered by Mr. Collins and Rev. Mr. Patterson.

Rev. S. Robinson expressed regret that the invitation had not been more generally extended; and after singing the Doxology, Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Thornton.

MISSIONARY.

Rev. E. Melnis has been labouring for some time past at Dipper Harbor, and we are glad to learn that God's blessing is attending his labors. His friends have lately commenced a Sabbath School, and three have been baptized.

At Goudou Point, E. Co., another of his stations, prospects are brightening, although there is much spiritual destitution. He has baptized two, and spent much time in visiting from house to house during the last quarter.

Rev. C. Sprague is greatly encouraged in his work at Baptouche and Dundas. Four have been baptized, and more are expected to follow.

Rev. J. Blakeney is now laboring in South Richmond and Canterbury, where the line dividing York and Carleton Counties borders on the State of Maine. He finds everything dark in one section, while light streams upon the other. A Church is about to be organized at South Richmond.

The Missionary at Woodstock and Northampton finds many earnest Christians willing to aid him by their labors and their prayers. A new house is just finished at the latter place, for a School and Meeting House.

The Albert County Quarterly Meeting have mission Stations at New Ireland Settlement, Pollett River, and Little River, and are anxious to make the work in that section thorough.

The Baptist Church at Harvey has just lost its pastor, who resigns to take up missionary labor on the North Shore.

We are informed that the Church at Amherst, N. S. extended a unanimous call to Rev. Geo. F. Miles to become their Pastor. This invitation has not been accepted, Mr. Miles having entered into an engagement to continue his labors with the church at Moncton.

long time was in a low and scattered state, has been revived and enjoys the fellowship of Saints. "Thy cheering to know that the hands of our brother are being upheld in his work and labor of love." X.

AMERICAN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Baptist cause in Canada seems to be in the advance, and the churches becoming more united. A Baptist paper reports: Some years ago the regular Baptists of Canada West, withdrew themselves from all connection with the open communionists, and from that day the truth has prospered on all sides, and at this moment, there are nearly two hundred regular churches, to about half a dozen British Union Churches.

In the United States, the Southern question is affecting the intercourse of the respective churches North and South. The chairman of the Revision Association (South) refuses to transmit money North. The Tennessee Baptist, with other Southern journals, are determined to have nothing more to do with the Bible Union unless it renders the word *divine*, slave instead of servant.

According to the annual report of the General Association for 1859, the communicants in connection with the Congregationalists in Connecticut number 47,100. During the year they report baptized, adults 300; infants 685.

EUROPEAN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religion seems to be steadily progressing in Great Britain, at Perth religious meetings have been held for sixty nights in succession in the Town Hall. The following very interesting remarks respecting Manchester were made by Rev. Canon Stowell, M. A., at a meeting of the Manchester and Salford Auxiliary Bible Society:—"During the last thirty-three years infidelity had more than once sought to muster its troops and win its dark achievements in Manchester. Many of them could remember when halls were built for infidelity, when orators were paid to preach down the Bible, when their churches were invaded by men, and women, too, who came to confront the preacher of God's Word, and to intimidate him. But, though the working men of Manchester were carried away for a little season, they had too much common sense, they were too many Bibles in their workshops and cottages to be long deluded. There was now the Hall of Science. It was converted into a noble free library for all the people of Manchester. Where, too, was the Salford Hall of Science? It was converted into a good honest Baptist chapel; so they would perceive infidelity had been building temples for the diffusion of wholesome knowledge and the worship of God. Time was, and not far gone by, when we had shops opened to sell infidel publications, and when we had ten or twelve infidel periodicals circulating their thousands in Manchester and neighborhood. But of these publications there were few, if any, that had survived the quiet progress of God's truth and the common-sense of the working men."

We see that some of the High Churchmen of England are disapproving of a married clergy. In France we discover indications of progress. While Louis Napoleon seems inclined to act the part of our Henry VIII, the protestant churches of France are becoming more spiritually minded. The few and feeble Baptist churches in France are maintaining their ground.

GERMANY.—Mr. Oncken writes from Hamburg:—"To the glory of God; let me then first say, that throughout my journey I have seen and can testify to, with a glad and grateful heart; the work of the Lord is prospering with us. Not poverty, nor the derision of the world, nor the flood gates of opposition, opened against the flock of Christ, have been able to extinguish the fire which our saviour came to kindle in Germany also."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM ASIA.
INDIA.—The London Missionary Herald informs its readers that in North Trinidad, in Southern India, scenes similar to that which attracted attention in Ireland have occurred.—Rev. Dr. Fenn, writes:—"We have such tokens of movements among the heathen as we have never yet known."

BURMA.—Six converts were recently baptized in Rangoon one an East Indian, one a Muslem, the rest Burmese. In a letter from W. Thomas to the magistrato of Henthada we have a summary of the state of that station and the surrounding districts. "That there are within the bonds of this mission forty two Christian churches. That these churches contain an aggregate of 1,200 souls. That besides these regular members of churches there is quite a large number of new worshippers, not yet baptized."

CHINA.—We hear but little of converts, but the attention of the christian world is now directed to this country, and missionaries are pouring in ready to occupy the first which may be opened.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF US.

From the Freeman.
We received the first copy of the Christian Watchman, edited by the Rev. Mr. Denzell, and published by the Rev. Mr. W. Day. It is a weekly paper, and we are very sorry we can not say as much for it as we would like to. The paper is well edited, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it.

From the Globe.
The Christian Watchman.—We have received the first number of the above paper. It is a weekly paper, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it.

From the Courrier.
We have received the first number of the Christian Watchman, edited by the Rev. Mr. Denzell, and published by the Rev. Mr. W. Day. It is a weekly paper, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it.

From the Albion.
The first number of the Christian Watchman has made its appearance, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it. It is a paper which we can read with interest, and we are very glad to see it.

News Department

Dr. Hea's Lecture

Dr. Hea delivered an excellent address before the Mechanic Institute on Monday at College in general, and the N. B. University in particular. As the night was very inclement but few had the privilege of hearing it, which is much to be lamented. Our Institution requires only to be known to be patronized. Evidently such a man as Dr. Hea is well calculated to bring it into notice. Though he does not quite come up to our ideal of the College President, still he seems a thoroughly practical man, understanding his duties, and determined to fulfill them. We have no hesitation in saying that at present at least he is a "man for the times."

He began by an allusion to his ill luck in addressing so many empty benches—had hoped to have seen a large attendance. He did not come before them as an orator or with some elegantly written, beautifully adorned essay. He had given rhetoric up when he took degrees at College, and now as a plain man, speak plainly to them on a practical subject.

He would not tire them by a lengthy exposition of the benefits of a thorough education. They were well known to us as intelligent as Saint John. But in the course of his experience he had known many persons who had denied the benefits of College training. They clamored for an "English" education. He would like very much to know what was this English education. Did it include the sciences and the mathematics? He doubted whether, if so, a man could acquire this "English" education without some knowledge of the languages whence so large a proportion of English words had been derived. Was it merely the arts of reading, writing, and cast-iron accounts. One might boast of his plume acquired with such knowledge only, but he would tell such a man that times had greatly changed in fifty years, and that were he to begin life at the present time his boasted fortune would not be so easily acquired. We live in a fast age and young New Brunswick is not satisfied with being told what has been done but asks what the age requires.

He would not speak of the absolute necessity of thorough scholarship to men in the "learned" professions. This was patent to every one. Men now-a-days were not inclined to entrust their lives to empirics or their causes, to be managed by ignorant lawyers, or mistake in ministers' "brazen impudence and rapid self-sufficiency for the true gems of mental adornment." But he would impress upon their minds the importance of college training to all, in every class and of every degree.

The teachers of a College or University should be men of first-rate attainments. It was absurd to suppose that a ninth rate man would do for a College Professor, or that cheap institutions of learning were profitable. A good University always has been, and always will be, a costly institution.

Much had been said with regard to the location of a College. Some maintained that it should be in a city, on account of the superior facilities for obtaining students, and the greater access to many means of improvement there afforded. Others again preferred a country town, on its greater salubrity, its freedom from distraction, and the absence of the incentives to dissipation, and the inducement to religious piety.

With regard to religious instruction, sectarianism should be avoided. All religions should be on an equal footing, yet our common Christianity should be treated with respect.

With regard to the discipline of a University, too much strictness is unwise. It is better that young men be controlled by their own judgment than by a code of petty police regulations; yet, when necessary, severe discipline should be exercised.

The aim of a University should be, not so much to impart knowledge as to send forth men with well disciplined minds—useful, earnest, patriotic men.

As to the studies pursued in College, many changes had taken place. Formerly it was objected to them that they taught only Latin, Greek and Mathematics; but attention is now paid, and very properly, to the Natural Sciences, to Ethics, Political Economy and Metaphysics.

These remarks were applied to the present condition and future prospects of the New Brunswick University. Its Teachers were men well adapted for the stations they occupied. As to its location, Fredericton was preferable to Saint John, being better suited to the formation of students habituated to a moderate climate, and extensive grounds were already furnished.

In this University, while attention was given to religious instruction, sectarianism was avoided. As to its government, the laws were mild, and in the Senate no division had as yet taken place on any one question. The studies pursued were in harmony with the requirements of the age; and the Library, Museum, and philological apparatus were in excellent condition, and continually improving.

In Brazil the press is as free as with us, and in one respect is ahead of us. The law requires the printer to be paid for his paper and advertisements in advance.

The Empress of the French on her late visit to Scotland attended the Established (Presbyterian) church at Durakeld. Rev. Mr. Wilson preached from Luke 19: 9, "This day is salvation come to this house."

Rev. John Alexander, Presbyterian minister in Bradford C. W., has resigned his charge and has been received into the Baptist Church.

It is rumored that Sir Edmund Head's visit to the Colonial office, was to settle upon the dignities to be conferred on those Canadian statesmen who took the most prominent part in the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A Cape of Good Hope paper says that Sir George Grey is to be made Governor General of Canada.

A proclamation in the Royal Gazette, summons the Legislature to meet on February 12th.

A Proclamation in the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, calls upon the Deputy Surveyors and Sheriffs to seize and detain all timber and lumber cut upon Crown Lands in the various Counties.

A revival of religion of an extensive nature is now in progress in Jamaica.

The election for Mayor in Fredericton will take place on the 14th inst.

A man named John McGuinness, residing in South Town, Kent Co., committed suicide last week by cutting his throat. He lived about six hours.

The Pemberton Mill at Lawrence, rebuilt on the site of that terrible calamity, at the cost of half a million dollars, commenced work last week, employing about a thousand hands.

Austria has issued Bank notes of the value of four cents each.

Mr. John McLeod, Ship Builder, accomplished a trip to Liverpool, Eng., and back in the astonishingly short period of twenty-eight days, and during his short stay in England succeeded in disposing of the New ship "Larline" at a remunerative price, £97,640 per ton.

The ship "Aven," chartered and loaded by Charles McPherson, Esq., of Fredericton, made the passage from St. John to Liverpool in the remarkable short space of fourteen days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. An event has occurred here which has caused considerable excitement amongst the friends of the straight forward Senator from Ohio, Mr. Wade.

Since the delivery of his frank and powerful speech in the Senate, Mr. Wade has been the object of unparalyzing denunciation on the part of the South; and there have been fears that he might be attacked by some ardent Fire Eater from that region.

A circumstance has just occurred which gives color to that suspicion. A person sailing from New York—Bret Gold's steamer, Kavanagh, New York—J & G Robinson, gen cargo.

Onward, 90, Wilson, Boston, J F Marsters, ballast. On the 14th spoke an American ship for New York—J & G Robinson, gen cargo.

Sch Franklin, Brannan, Boston—J F Marsters, gen cargo.

Sunday, 8—Ship E K Taylor, Armstrong, Boston W. McLean, bel.

Barque Grace, Stearn, Boston—J W Moody, bel. Brig Blenheim, Kilmann, Ardrossan—C McLaughlin & Co, gen cargo.

Princess Royal, Raymond, Ardrossan—C McLaughlin & Co, coals.

Stern, Lynnfield, Ardrossan—W M McLean, bel. Halls, Barbic, Boston—W M McLean, bel.

Levintham, Pitt, Boston—J F Marsters, gen cargo Brig Blenheim, Kilmann, Ardrossan—C McLaughlin & Co, gen cargo.

Fair Flag, McKay, Halifax—G A Garrison, gen cargo.

CLARED.—Dec. 21st—Ship Hilda, Stafford, Liverpool, W. Whelpley, and H. Rowan, deacons.

Jan. 2nd—Ship Hannah, Kowass, Cork, 1st cargo. W. M. Woodworth, Cudill, 2nd cargo. Deals; brig Clara Heckman, Heckman, Robert, J. McIntosh, do. brig Maria C. K. Fowler, Barbados, Eaton, Barbados, A. Cushing A. Co. do.

3rd—Brig Katherine, Atkinson, Demerara, Cudill, 1st cargo. Deals; 2nd cargo. Deals.

5—Sch Ocean Wave, Flewelling, Boston, Cudill and Snider, and A. Patterson.

MEMORANDA.—Arrived at Liverpool, 22nd ult, Avon, Havre, heading for this port at Liverpool, Caracas and Delhi; at London the Parkfield; and in the Clyde Louisa Jewett.

Sailed from Liverpool, 22nd, Prince of Wales, for London. Spoken, 17th, lat. 42, long. 61, ship Polar Star, heading for London.

The brig Jane Miller, of Liverpool, from Bay de Chaleur, bound for Carmarthen, Wales, was abandoned, waterlogged, on Dec. 20th, in lat. 47, 44 N, long. 14 W. The crew were taken on the brig by the vessel, and arrived at this port on the Sunday.

Barque Statesman, Hibbert, reports having fallen in with bark Lionel, Barkham, of Harlepool, from Quebec for Liverpool, in lat. 46 40 N, long. 30 W, waterlogged and lost; took off crew, 21 in number, on the 14th spoke an American ship for New York—J & G Robinson, gen cargo.

Cleared at Boston, 31st, schooner Lizzie Sturges, Sch. Hunt, 100 tons. The crew were taken on the schooner, and arrived at this port on the Sunday.

Arrived at Boston, 31st, brig Arbutus, Baker, from Ardrossan.

Chatham, (U.S.) Dec. 26.—The ship Emperor, of London, Capt. John Moore, from St. John, N. B., with a cargo of deals and timber, for Penarth Roads, for orders, came ashore last night on Schooner Bar, half way between Chatham Lights and Monmouth Point. She was boarded at noon by the U.S. cutter, and a life boat's crew.

Gen. De Montauville writes that the Emperor's crew, from the schooner, were taken on board, and from him we obtained the following particulars.—Experienced a succession of heavy N. E. gales since leaving St. John, on the 27th inst., the ship sprung leak, which gained so rapidly as to compel the captain to bear away for Boston, and during the thick weather last night went ashore, as stated above. The sea is making a complete breach over her. At 4 A. M., the crew left the ship in boats, but a heavy surf preventing their landing, they were obliged to return to the ship, and were heard from. The ship is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

RESCUED SEAMEN.—The schooner Wm. B. Darling, at this port from Baltimore, reports that yesterday morning she was overtaken by a schooner, carrying the crew, 16 in number, of the British ship Emperor from St. John N. B., for Bristol, Eng. The vessel was waterlogged, and the crew were taken on board, and arrived at this port on the Sunday.

Cleared at New York, 1st, Arctic, Tucker, for this port; at Boston, 1st, bark George, Stearn, do; and schr Halls, Barbic, do.

The John H. French, hence for Baltimore, put in to Hampton Roads on the 28th.

Brig Mary, from Fall River, for this port arrived at Newport, 30th.

Schr Adels, from Philadelphia, for this port, put in to York, (Me.) on the 27th, in distress, having lost deck load and boats—the deck was swept by a sea in a gale, part of the deck load was the castings of a Printing Press.

The brig Athol, of St. John N. B., floated off Stony beach, Eastern Passage, after discharging her cargo of coal. She was towed into the Cove at Dartmouth, on Friday last, by the Steamer Neptune, where she will be repaired.—Halifax News.

THE CHRISTIAN

After a very brief illness, on Tuesday Jan. 6, the Rev. John D. Miller, aged 78, in our next number will be found a brief sketch of the life of this venerable servant of Christ.

On the 3d Jan., after a few days illness, at the advanced age of 70 years, Elizabeth Sutherland, relict of the late John Mills, Pilot. Mrs. M. was a native of Cuthbert, Scotland, and was amongst the early settlers who came to this city. Her end was peaceful.

On the 3d inst., Hannah Bourdett, relict of the late Capt. Stephen Bourdett, in the 83d year of her age.

On the 2d inst., of consumption, Catherine, second daughter of the late Capt. David Cook, on Thursday, 3d inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 4th inst., John, third son of James Conigan, aged 6 months and 3 days.

On the 4th inst., Mary, wife of Thomas Campbell, a native of Baltimore, County Cork, leaving a husband and six children to deplore her loss.

At his residence, in Margerville, suddenly, on the 29th ult., John Deverber, in the 91st year of his age. He came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists in 1783, at the age of 13 years. He was deeply and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

Fredericton, on the 21st ult., of consumption, enduring her long and painful suffering with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Stewart, and daughter of the late Mr. Zebulon Burpee, of Burton, Elizabeth County, aged 33 years.

On the 5th inst., Harriet Maria Waterbury, relict of the late George Waterbury, Esq., in the 71st year of her age. She died on Thursday Morning, the 3d inst., aged 1 year 2 months and twelve days, Maria, daughter of George Quinn.

SHIP NEWS.—ARRIVED.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2nd.—Ship Pennsylvania, Munroe, Boston W. M. McLean, gen cargo.

THURSDAY, 3d.—Schr Tomah, Anderson, Eastport, W. M. McLean, gen cargo. Friday—Schr Lizzie Sturges, 131, Sullivan, Boston, Eaton and Dove, ballast.

Onward, 90, Wilson, Boston, J F Marsters, ballast. On the 14th spoke an American ship for New York—J & G Robinson, gen cargo.

Sch Franklin, Brannan, Boston—J F Marsters, gen cargo.

Sunday, 8—Ship E K Taylor, Armstrong, Boston W. McLean, bel.

Barque Grace, Stearn, Boston—J W Moody, bel. Brig Blenheim, Kilmann, Ardrossan—C McLaughlin & Co, gen cargo.

Princess Royal, Raymond, Ardrossan—C McLaughlin & Co, coals.

Stern, Lynnfield, Ardrossan—W M McLean, bel. Halls, Barbic, Boston—W M McLean, bel.

Levintham, Pitt, Boston—J F Marsters, gen cargo Brig Blenheim, Kilmann, Ardrossan—C McLaughlin & Co, gen cargo.

Fair Flag, McKay, Halifax—G A Garrison, gen cargo.

CLARED.—Dec. 21st—Ship Hilda, Stafford, Liverpool, W. Whelpley, and H. Rowan, deacons.

Jan. 2nd—Ship Hannah, Kowass, Cork, 1st cargo. W. M. Woodworth, Cudill, 2nd cargo. Deals; brig Clara Heckman, Heckman, Robert, J. McIntosh, do. brig Maria C. K. Fowler, Barbados, Eaton, Barbados, A. Cushing A. Co. do.

3rd—Brig Katherine, Atkinson, Demerara, Cudill, 1st cargo. Deals; 2nd cargo. Deals.

5—Sch Ocean Wave, Flewelling, Boston, Cudill and Snider, and A. Patterson.

MEMORANDA.—Arrived at Liverpool, 22nd ult, Avon, Havre, heading for this port at Liverpool, Caracas and Delhi; at London the Parkfield; and in the Clyde Louisa Jewett.

Sailed from Liverpool, 22nd, Prince of Wales, for London. Spoken, 17th, lat. 42, long. 61, ship Polar Star, heading for London.

The brig Jane Miller, of Liverpool, from Bay de Chaleur, bound for Carmarthen, Wales, was abandoned, waterlogged, on Dec. 20th, in lat. 47, 44 N, long. 14 W. The crew were taken on the brig by the vessel, and arrived at this port on the Sunday.

Barque Statesman, Hibbert, reports having fallen in with bark Lionel, Barkham, of Harlepool, from Quebec for Liverpool, in lat. 46 40 N, long. 30 W, waterlogged and lost; took off crew, 21 in number, on the 14th spoke an American ship for New York—J & G Robinson, gen cargo.

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WATCHMAN.

NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held on the 10th January next, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The doors will be open at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 10 cents each, may be obtained at the residence of T. B. Barker, King Street, and at the Book Stores of Messrs. McMillan, Barnes, and Denton, on Tuesday, King Street, on Wednesday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of January, preceding the meeting. Jan 2

ANNIVERSARY TEA SOIREE.—The Officers and Members of Fireman's Division, of the Sons of Temperance, intend Celebrating their Tenth Anniversary by a Grand Tea Soiree, on Wednesday Evening, the 23d inst., at the Sons of Temperance Hall, King Street.

Tea on the Table at 8 o'clock. Several talented Speakers will address the meeting. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at T. B. Barker's and E. D. Sharland's, and of the following Committee: JOHN TRENCH, SAMUEL TUTT, J. C. McCREADY, WM. STAFFORD, JAS. W. BARKER, Secretary to Committee.

FLOUR.—Landing ex Gold Hunter from New York—260 bush Extra Wisconsin FLOUR, or sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—Landing ex Gold Hunter from New York—100 bush Buckwheat Meal, in 20 lb bags. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

LANDING ex R. H. Moulton from Boston—2 Casks Molasses, and a perfect fit guaranteed. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION.—Just received and for sale by the Subscribers—A Also—Cartridges and Bullets for the same. Jan 9 BERRYMAN & OLIVE.

New Year's Presents. ILLUSTRATED BOOKS: JUVENILE BOOKS: TOY BOOKS, printed on Linen, plain WRITING DESKS, WORK BOOKS, DRAWING BOOKS. A large assortment on hand and will be sold at west cheap prices. J. & A. McMILLAN.

ENFIELD RIFLE GUNS, CARTRIDGE CASES.—The Subscriber has just received 1 case "Enfield Rifle" Muskets, 2 cases Cartridges and Bullets for ditto. A few Bullet Moulds for sale. W. H. ADAMS.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION! THE Balance of our Stock of FELT HATS, MANTLES, and SEWALS. Will be disposed of at Retail! Those who are in want of such Goods will do well to call early. HARBUR & SERLY, 97 King Street.

FOR WHOLESALE PRICES. This Company has on hand a large stock of the following Goods: HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, CAPS, &c. Wholesale and Retail. 210 King Street.

JOINT STOCK INDEMNITY COMPANY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF \$100,000. OFFICE: 210 KING STREET. HARBUR & SERLY, MANAGERS.

ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE. This Remedy is prepared only by the Subscriber, from the prescription of a London Physician, has now been used in this country with great success for more than five years, during which time many respectable individuals from different parts of the Province, have testified to its valuable qualities, having received immediate benefit from its use after all other remedies had failed. The subscriber therefore, has great confidence in recommending it to the public as a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, irritation of the Throat, affection of the Lungs, &c. Put up in bottles at 25 cents, 40 cents and 60 cents each, and on sale by D. B. BARKER, 35 King Street.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.—A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Men's and Boys' Winter Boots, Shoes and Slippers. For sale cheap by J. B. HALL, 91 King Street.

RUBBERS.—Lately imported from the United States.—LADIES' LONG RUBBER BOOTS, Ladies' Light Gossamer Rubber Boots; Ladies' Gaiter Rubber Boots; Gents' Long Top RUBBER BOOTS; Gents' Knee Rubber Boots; Gents' Light Gossamer Rubber Boots; Youth's RUBBER BOOTS; Misses' RUBBER BOOTS; Children's Rubber Boots; Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's RUBBER OVER SHOES! All the First American Manufacture, and for Sale at an exceedingly low rate. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. EDWIN FROST, King Street.

IS IT YOUR OBJECT TO SAVE MONEY! BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM THOS. R. JONES, 5, DOCK STREET.

IMMENSE STOCK FOR FALL WEAR SELLING OFF CHEAP! AS THE WINTER STOCK WILL BE CLOSED BY JANUARY NEXT, "IT MUST AND WILL BE SOLD!" OVER COATS UNEQUALLED IN VARIETY AND UNEQUALLED IN CHEAPNESS. DRESS CLOTHING IN ENDLESS VARIETY—IN EVERY FASHIONABLE FABRIC AND STYLE. WORKING CLOTHING IN ALL QUALITIES AND AT ALL PRICES. Cloths, Vestings and Trousers of every description, and garments made to measure in a superior manner and at low prices. THOMAS R. JONES, Head of North wharf.

J. PRICES'S

98, Prince William Street. THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of the best materials in the City; (Next door to the Bank of British North America.)

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Cloths, in Black, Blue and Brown, Beaver, Flannel, &c. &c.; Black Broad Cloths, Black and Fawn Doesties, and of every description of the most elegant styles, which will be made up to order in the latest fashion.

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