G. W. DAY, Printer.

Ariainal Contributions

Studies for the anday School.

NUMBER I.

In the days of Herod the King of Judea-there

ived a certain priest named Zacharias. The

sraelitish priests were divided into twenty-four

ourses or divisions; Zucharias was of the course

of Abia. His wife was of the venerable family of Aaron, and her name was Elizabeth.

The character of Zacharias and his wife was

nost exemplary. It had been moulded by the

precepts and promises of that dispensation which was now about to come to an end. Those

nfluences which in happier days had produced

the remarkable men of whom the oldest inspired cords make such honourable mention, had for

ages almost ceased to operate. Still, among the many myriads of Israel there were a few who

tained that faith in God which Abraham their father had so conspicuously exhibited. All had

not become mere formalists and hypocrites. Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth were among

the few who feared God, loved his law, and

awaited the fulfilment of his gracious promises. They had arrived at a knowledge of the truth so

far as it had been revealed. In an age when those who professed the highest regard for the law

were almost universally hypocrites, righteous only in the estimation of men, and obedient to the Divine law, only to gain respect and approbation from men. Zacharias and his wife were sincere.

y pious, strictly obedient to the moral as well

s the cerimonial law, anxious not to gain honor

om men, but to win the approbation of Him

This exemplary pair, passed their days in ser

wing God, and in the enjoyment of a peaceful conscience. They lacked but one thing to render

neir happiness without alloy, They were mildless, and in an age when children were re-

garded as an honor as well as a comfort. They felt very keenly their lonely and almost disrepu-

table situation. The condition of Elizabeth, and the age which she and her husband had now

almost forbade them to hope for

moval of the reproach, or an answer to the ayer which their loneliness had so often prompt-. They little thought that a son should yet

born unto them whose relation to the long

nes, and whose character and works would effect perpetual honor upon his parents. It was the custom of the twenty-four course

or divisions of the priests, whose duty it was to maintain the daily services of the temple, to

perform in turn these rites and ceremonies. The

cense, which stood within the sanctuary, and

nificant service. A multitude of worshippers

ho of course were prohibited from entering the

d since the children of men had been permitted behold or converse with the inhabitants of hea-m. Zacharias, scarcely able to believe the

ideace of his senses, yet conscious of inferi-

prity and guilt in the presence of the celestial isitor was greatly alarmed.

But the angel sought to restore him to transuility and to calm his fears. "Fear not Zaharias," said he "for I am come to announce the design of the control of the celestial contr

lad tidings. Thy prayers have been heard-

old in answer to thy requests, has determined grant to thee a son, and thou shalt call his ame John. This event will be to thyself an

cation of joy and gladness, and many children Israel will have reason to bless the day of his

He shall fill a position of honor, and power

the presence of the long expected Messiah, Lord of heaven and earth. His character

fore the veil which separated the holy pla

Messiah would immortalize their

who searche h the heart.

For the Christan Watchman.

VOL 1.

M B. KNIGHT.

high he shall be a successful preacher of hteousness, and shall turn to the Lord their d many of the disobedient children of Israel. shall be the forerunner of the Lord. This tion he will maintain with the invincible deation, and resistless energy of the pro-Elijah. With the spirit and power of the new revived in him, he shall assail the selness and impley which invoke upon the ts to their children, and convert the disobe-

Christian Calatelman

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

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

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

is advanced in years, give me some sign where-by I may know that your words will come to The Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God (Ail).

onverse with thee, and to announce these ju-tice from henceforth and foreer (Isa 9:67.) glad tidings. My announcements shall all come The promised one is also described as "a bud out to pass at the fitting time, meanwhile since of the stem of Jessie, who shall rule the world, thou hast not believed them, but hast requested and bless it with a reign of peace and felicity, and comforted "the brethren," they departed a sign, a sigh shall be given thee. Thou shall when all sorrow shall be unknown," (Isa. 11; 1be dumb, unable to utter a word, until the pros-mises which I have given shall have been verified under the name of David is associated with God by the event. Receive this assurance that in good as entitled to worship. When the children of time a sor will be born, whose character office, Israel have been punished for their sins they

their devotions, and were waiting patiently for ing tidings that out of Bethlehem shall come Zacharias. As it was not customary for the forth him who is to be ruler in Israel, whose to understand that their opinion was correct.

Hom. He thus identifies himself with the MesRowever, notwithstanding his affliction, he consiah, yet so as not to destroy his personality. tinued his attendance in the temple, fulfilling the duties of his office, until his term of service had hovah says, "Behold I will send my messenge expired, when he returned home.

For the Christian Wa tchman. The Law and the Prophets on the Divinity of Christ.

NUMBER II.

THE KING OF ZION .- THE PROMISED MESSIAH. has made of himself to the patriarchs and also conclude that the Messiah who was to come, wa to Moses and the prophets I have been forced to Divine. the conclusion that there are two God's, which is in contradiction to revelations repeatedly made, there is a my terious duality. The "angel of Ichovah" was not another God, but one with God yet to be conceived of, in distinction from Jim. This angel seems to be the divine medium distinct from Him. Him. This angel seems to be the divine medium through whom the infinite is manifested.

But besides these allusions to the "angel of Jebovah," we discover in the "law and the prophets," numerous references to a being though

the perogatives of Jehovah yet not confounded

He is appointed to be a glorious King, (6) is

Again in the forty-fifth Psalm, he is called Again in the forty-fifth Psalm, he is called "the King," (1) he is de-cribed as a mighty conqueror (4-5) he is addressed as "God" (Eloi-kim) with perpetual authority ruling in right-counses (6) and elevated above all other Kings.

The God is applied of as his God (7) and the idolatrous and licentious Corinthians. (7). Here God is spoken of as his God, (7) and

described as in possession of the Divine name, vicinity of the synagogue, he continued to preact attributes and perogatives is Divine, yet distant to all who would listen to his instructions.

liver the world from the curse and power of sin. family. Subsequently numbers of the Corin-To. Eve, promise is given of a deliverer. thinks believed and were baptized. From the He is to spring from her, he is to be a first letter which the apostle wrote to these man, yet is to bruise the serpent's head, and thus destroy or render helpless the great enemy of the race. The promises relating to this deliverer successively given to the partial archs become more and more definite and intelligible. As ages roll on the work to be acceptable of the promise of the converts were baptized only Crispus, Gaius, and the household in any way gain for himself the respect and attachment due only to his master. Besides, he

pass."

Father Everlasting, Prince of Peace. To the inincrease of his government, and peace there is
tion is in heaven before the throne. God whose
behests I gladly obey has sent me on this errand
to establish it, and protect it; in righteousness and and works will correspond with my predictions, will " seek the Lord their God and David their Meanwhile the people outside had completed king, (Hos 3:5.) Micah reveals the astonish-

> and he shall prepare the way before me." Then he says, " And the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messen ger of the covenant." (Mal 3,) There the Mes siah is entitled Lord, is represented as propri-etor of the temple, messenger of the covenant.
>
> Thus we learn that the Messiah was to be King of all the earth, recipient of the obedience and worship of mankind; there was to be no limit to

his authority, or to the duration of his rule In considering the manifestation which God Jehovah also identifies himself with him. We The promised Messiah, the mysterious being whom David describes in such exalted strains

or else that in harmony with the Divine unity, and the angel of Jehovah were evidently one MATHETES.

not directly identified with the angel, is yet as he had been so cruelly and unjustly treated, glorious, and in possession of the same divine visited Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, and Corinth thributes.

This belog appears in the second Psalm, with ing the gospel of Christ with his acc Here he remained a year and six months, preach energy and success, yet with his own hands providing for his subsistence. During the ea portion of his prolonged visit to this city, anxiety called the Son of God, (7) to him are given the the kingdoms of the earth, (8) with authority to punish the unbelievers, (9) and he is entitled to the homage and obedience of all markind, arrival of Silas and Timothy with a favorable report of the condition of these churches, notwith

At first, as was his custom, he sought to en (7). Here God is spoken of as his God, (7) and is otherwise distinguis'led from him.

In the seventy-second Psalw, he is represented as a king whose rule is righteous, everlesting, and destined to be universal, yet though represented as in possession of attributes and percented as a king whose rule is righten his fellow countrymen, and in the synapsis to embedding the property of speech to which, as a Jew, he was entitled. From sab. bath to sabbath he preached the gospel to the Jews and Grecian proselytes, who were accusately account to the synapsis of the property of speech to which, as a Jew, he was entitled. From sab. bath to sabbath he preached the gospel to the Jews and Grecian proselytes, who were accusately account to the synapsis of the property of speech to which, as a Jew, he was entitled. From sab. doctr ne was listened to without prejudice, and In the one hundred and tenth Psalm, he is he had opportunity to present to his audience

In the one-hundred-and tenth Psalm, he is called "Lord" (Adhonoi) a name belonging exclusively to God, and never employed except to designate "Jehovah," "the angel of Jehovah" and this exalted being whom the Psalm-1st thus addresses, is represented as summoned by Jehovah to a seat at his right hand, thence to rule gloriously and prosperously (1-3). He is also represented as ordained to be a priest forever (4). This being is here evidently distant from Jehovah yet is addressed by His title and shares with him all authority, or rather is the executive of the Divine Government. I conclude that this exalted persenage who is thus described as in possession of the Divine name, vicinity of the aynagogue, he continued to preach

Again " the law and the prophets point con- aging portion of his visit, Crispus, the ruler of tinually and unmistakably to one who was to de- the synagogue, had been converted, with his Even during the earlier and the most disc complished by this promised one, and the means was especially commissioned to preach the gospel, o be employed for the great end in view are (Cor. 1, 15, 17.)

a people who shall be prepared to welcome and is plain that he was to be a man, that by the endurance of great sufferings he was to restore Zecharias heard these words with astonishment. He could not believe this glorious and nouncement. He even doubted the character to him, that he was also to be possessed of attachment that what you predict will be fulfilled, it seems very improbable. I am an old man and my wife is advanced in years, give me some sign wherehave been excluded from baptism by the very

nature, meaning, and object of the ordinance, The household of Lydia, a woman in business on her own account, hundreds of miles from her native place, was, in all probability, composed of adults. Besides, it is stated that when Paul and Silas left the prison at Phillippi, they entered into the house of Lydia, and when they had seen the Lord, was baptized, and rejoiced, believing in God. The household of Stephanas, baptized by Paul in Corinth, was composed of adults,—
"Ye know the house of Stephanas, that it is the first fruits of Achaia, and that they have addicted household of Crispus was undoubtedly baptized, but this fact is not recorded. We only learn Zacharias. As it was not customary for the priest who offered incense to remain long in the sonctuary they wondered at his delay. At length he appeared but was unable to utter a word. "like the son of man." He came in the clouds that Paul baptized Crispus. If the statement had been baptized word he appeared but was unable to utter a word. "like the son of man." He came in the clouds that Paul baptized Crispus. If the statement had been that the ruler had been baptized word. his countenance, the people judged that he had universal, and everlasting dominion. (Dan 7: all his house, there would be vere would be very seen a vision in the Temple. Zacharias still continued dumb, but by repeated signs gave them me when they have pierced and shall mourn for no circumstances alluded to which would render no circumstances alluded to which would render it improbable or impossible that there were infants in the family.

For the Christian Watchman

wounded Spirit who can bear! Prov. xviii. 14, And what is meant by a wounded Spirit in this it, only a few words will be needful to explain it; to those who have, no explanation can be neceasary. By the constitution of our being we are capable of feeling two kinds of pain, that of the body, and that of the mind. As the diseases of the body, with their various modes of treatment, arising from either source may occasionally overleap their legitimate boundaries, and pass over eased mind will often entirely prostrate the ful war upon the healthful operations of the heart and the soul. Still these diseases in their origin pertain to different departments of our nature and are designed as distinct expressions of the wrong then, in some way perpetrated, is univer sally the cause of the sorrows of a wounded spirit. But the wrong complained of is fre-quently imaginary, rather than real; we think ourselves slighted and injured when nothing of the kind was actually intended. Outstripped by for ourselves. Disappointed in our political aims, or business expectations, in the failing of our fields, or the sinking of our ships in the seas, we ed who has aspired after fame, wealth, or worldly pleasures. Cases of this kind arise in all the professions and callings of life, and in every at-tempt to find enjoyment in those objects not de-signed by the Great Author of all things to are signed by the Great Author of all things to produce it. No one can gather up and record the multiplied disappointments that have been met in the career of worldly ambition; nor declare

They seek more intimacy with their friends than they have a right to look for or expect; than they push themselves forward into positions aively of broken pieces of pottery. where they are not particularly wanted, the cona sad and wounded spirit.

Again the spirit is wounded by attempts being made to injure our good name. A good name is like precious ointment, yea it is the richest earthly inheritance God has given to man. To nany of us it is the only legacy we may expect to leave to our children. All of us would wish to have some kind word cut upon the humblest millions of civilized men dwelt here, here enjoys our final slumber in the dust.

dient and lawless to the knowledge and love of described by a series of inspired prophets with justice and righteousness, and thus make ready a people who shall be prepared to welcome and to serve the lord when he cometh."

It is not a little singular that in every baptism nience, but he who falsely charges me with a dinary soil but the mould of a vast grave yard.

Now we are prepared to enjoy the almost come circumstances are mentioned which go to endurance of great sufferings he was to restore show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to endurance of great sufferings he was to restore

For the Christian Watchman RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO. IV. THE MODERN CITY, ITS ATTRACTIONS.

Here Antiquity surrounds me in Religion and in Art,
Potent in its fuscination o'er the reverent modern

Here arose the master spirits, of that wondrons

Warriors, rulers, Patriots, Poets, Thinkers all the immortal throng,
Now their names, and thoughts, and actions, to
the whole wide world belong.

For their lines have gone beyond them, and their words through all the earth. And the world look up adoring to the land that gave them birth. themselves to the ministry of the Saints." The Their illustrious example coming down from age to age.
Are received by all the nations as a common herritage.

Still among our institutions, are the influences Upon which the stout oldRoman reared his vigor-

ous government. Intertwined inseperably with our modern codes

And the peoples whom they fashioned in the old Imperial School, Still retain the fadeless traces of the rigid Ro-

passage? To those who have not experienced Now the iron race has vanished, but their legacies remain,
And they bind the lands together by an adaman-

The material has departed the invisible alone, Is the illimitable kingdom, round the eternal city's throne.

come within the scope of medical science to investigate, we propose to apply cur remarks mainly to hose calamities felt in the soul. Diseases When one at first looks through a stereos we contemplate Rome with an eye affected by we contemplate Rome with an eye affected by such scenes, as Boston, or Manchester, or Paris, or Florence exhibit, the various objects are indistinct or disagreeable, but let the spectator look steadily, remembering pagan, or medieval Rome, then all that could reasonably have been anticipated and more, start up, to give ever inscreasing wonder and delight.

Often in wandering through some damp and filthy street, the ear will be unexpectedly charmed by the murmur of one of the many founcing.

But the churches are the pride of modern such scenes, as Boston, or Manchester, or Paris, into the department of each other. Thus a dis- or Florence exhibit, the various objects are indistinct or disagreeable, but let the spectator physical energies, and so on the other hand, an look steadily, remembering pagan, or medieval over-wrought nervous system will make unmerci-

filthy street, the ear wil! be unexpectedly charmdivine displeasure against sin. In all cases of a wounded spirit, the sufferer supposes either that some one has wronged him, or is conscious that of medieval Rome; the gurgling waters supplied by some squeduct which the centuries have spared, (of a Rome more ancient and more mighty than "the city of the middle ages,) or we will find ourselves in front of some interesting monument of the past. Here is the Pantheon a model of architectural simplicity and strength, the the kind was actually intended. Outstripped by a rival, we feel that he has done us wrong, and that the community has done us great injury by bestowing upon him those honors we had sought for ourselves. Disappointed in our political sims. houses. As we approach the Corso, we turn aside to view a lofty and exquisitely graceful fields, or the suking of our ships in the seas, we feel that the winds and the waves, as well as bas reliefs which are almost as perfect as when mankind, have conspired against us to do us finished by the artist. Often the mind is carspairingly into the paroxisms of indescribable sadness. Many an one has thus been disappointed who has aspired after fame. tiquities when the mausoleum of Augustus, o

ments which have out lasted the ages, but fro ments which have out lasted the sges, but from the amount of those screet sighs, tears, and mortifications experienced by the sons and daughters tread. Many of the little hills over which we walk were once level with the plain, and have grown from the decay and ruin of the imperial city. Monte Testaccio is a hill composed excluwhere they are not particularly wanted, the con-sequence is they fail, they are disappointed and mortified and they finally sink down upon the sleepless pillow of mortified pride and abortive worldly ambition, to writhe in all the agonics of

In many a heap the ground
Heaves, as though ruin in a frantic mood
Had done its utnust.

At every step much may be lost.
The very dust we tread, stirs as with life,

And not the lightest breath that sends not up Something of human grandeur.

marble that may mark the spot where we take ed unexampled power and prosperity, then slowly but utterly perished. The noble and venerable Now of all things in this wide world, slander columns, temples and arches, which have survived or cvil speaking pierces most deeply into the soul. The poisonous breath of slander outvenoms memorials of illustrious men, events or epochs, the most deadly reptiles of the Nile. He who but the shapeless mounds, the accumulated soil robs me of my purse takes oaly a little shining form the grave itself not of individuals however tions of the country, and also with the sky of dust which must perish with the using, which at the worst may cause me some present inconvert add throughout all its ages. I tread on no ormore gloomy Gothic.

Now we are prepared to enjoy the almost supernatural quietness of the Campagns, and the remarkable stillness which prevades the city it-

NO. 32

The vast plain which surrounds modern Rome though not absolutely a desert, is deserted, and though covered with a thick carpet of luxuriant vegetation, whence issue the sweet odors of an

vegetation, whence issue the sweet odors of an infinite profusion, and variety of blossoms, is yet without a tree or shrub. The air which hovers over it is poisoneus.

of the imperial city to this Campagaa, we would rather view the plain—so sublime in its vastness and stillness, and desolation, and even in the elder day.

Who though dead, are ever speaking words which other lands obey.

mysterious disease when it expanse, fruitful and populous plains which are the pride and the ornament of Florence or Naples.

The peculiar stillness which we notice in the churches, or ruins, despenseur emotions of re-verence in view of them. It is as though all were conscious that they are dwellers in a place which is sacred to the memory of the mightiest of na-tions and the most illustrious of men. Who would wish for the factories of Manchester, or the theatres of Paris? Who would willingly allow his reflections to be disturbed by the noise of the workshop or the whistle of the locomotive? There is but one Rome and surely the world is wide enough for all the cotton mills, and machine

shops and station houses which it requires.

The palaces with which we were at first displeased, are found to be worthy of the mediaval glories of Rome. With very little external orisment, many of these structures are of elegant and imposing proportions, and from their numpers they constitute one of the most striking features of the modern city. But the palaces are only caskets, the gems of inestimable value which they contain are the great attraction.

We could spend months in the Vatican alone wandering through its innumerable halls and chambers all filled with paintings and statues, with specimens of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman art—with some of the choicest produc-tions of ancient and modern genius. Never do we weary while standing before the Apollo Bel-videre or the Laccoon. The frescoes of Raphael and Michael Angelo are ever new.

The palace of the Capitol and many of the private palaces and villas, contain collections of works of art of which any city in Europe might

splendor. Some were once pagan temples, others are composed almost exclusively, of the marbles, columns and ornaments of ancient edifices.— Several of the churches are found to be the very earliest existing specimens of Christian Archit ture, and might have excited the reverence and the excavated chapels of the Catacomba. The only from their venerable antiquity, but from the ornaments, that the worship of the Roman Catholic Church is not immutable.

Some of the Roman churches boast of the richness of their decorations, of chapels lined with precious marble, of columns exquisitely beautiful, and of alters glesming with gems and precious metals. Others of the ecclesiastical structures, though without any architectural excellencies, or splendor of ornament, are attrac-tive from the number, or beauty of the paintings or statues which they possess. Here is some lit-tle church whose only treasure is a fresco, or a painting or a statue, the work of some celebrated artist or a relic of some great saint, or the ashes and monument of some illustrious man, and there is a structure which impresses the mind by its antiquity, or the associations connected with it or dazzles the eye and the imagination by all the magnificence, which genius with exhaustless wealth at command can create. One would be well repaid for a visit to Rome

could he but view the marvellous combinations of architectural simplicity with splendor of orna-ment displayed in the Sta Maria Maggori which crowns the summit of the Esquiline, or stand be-fore the majestic St. John Lateran, as it reposes in the sublime solitude of the ancient city, the calm spectator of the rise, progress and decline of the papal power, or from the centre of the in-terior of St. Peters look up into the stupendous dome, the firmament of marble, and around on the gigantic piers which support it, and the armies of statues which line the naves, and the glittering mosiacs which have rendered everlasting the sublime productions of the grandest of artists.

We do not perceive in Rome the Gothic town ers, and pinnacles and spires, which constitute so striking a feature in the cities beyond the Alps. The ecclesiastical architecture of Rome is derived from Greek and Roman models, and is more in accordance with the historical associa-

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property a Committee, the names of whose members we below.
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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Having made out a new set of Books for this paper, possibly some errors may have occured, therefore any person not receiving their paper as formerly will please notify F. A. Cosgrove who

will attend to the correction at once The "Watchman" is regularly mailed to Mr. Christopher Bennett, Passekeag Way Office. It this correct.

The Convention of the Baptist Churches of New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island and Nova Scotia will meet at Nictaux, N. S. Saturday August 24th.

The Inefficiency of our Unfortunate University.

An efficient college has in view two aims, t discipline the mind and also to impart useful knowledge. It is evident that studies which tend to train the intellect may be of little practical advantage, while on the other hand studies which are of great practical utility may not be the best adapted to exercise and expand the intellectual taculties. A college should of course ain to enlarge and cultivate the minds of its students, yet it should endeavor to do so as far as possible by those studies which are of practical value. -But irrespective of any direct aim to cultivate th mind it should endeavor to supply the education which is required, of the quantity and quality

While it should aim to send forth refined and accomplished scholars, who may at once adorn and influence society, it should not be unmindful of the requirements or interests of the numbers, whose tastes, interests, or necessities require some study or studies of direct practical utility,a government college especially should not consult theory, but content itself with providing the kind and amount of education required by the country, irrespective of the wishes or convenienc of any one class, creed or profession.

It is very evident also that a collegiate system well adapted to one country may be inefficient in another, that a system spitable to an old country where wealth is concentrated, where collegiate education, or the higher branches of learning are desired or required, by the comparatively few, would not meet the wants of a young and growing country, where wealth and intelligence are widely diffused, and when all may without presumption strive for advancement in wealth. position, or influence. A system of collegiate education which would thrive in England, if transplanted to New Brunswick would only be a sickly exotic without'a traceof its original thrift

auty. system which works well in another land will supply our necessities, especially as those who are selected to be professors are foreigners, and otherwise than it has done. The mouthpiece of course fancy that the colleges in which they were educated are perfect, and also as those who manage our educational interests are obliged to be guided in their opinions and decision by men of greater pretensions or attainments.

Now it seems to us that the New Brunswick University should aim not to be a ridicuously di- of the Meeting of the Grand Division :-University should aim not to be a ridicuously diminutive copy of some magnificent foreign model, but to be a popular and efficient educational institution, even though at the peril of exciting the ridicule of Scotch or English graduates. The first inquiry should be not, what do they that teach at Oxford or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of Scotch or Edinburgh, or how is educated by the ridicule of the more readily pan'c-stricken.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance met on Wednesday evening last, in Queens Division them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The men were physically unfit for fighting. The reports of the son and the handywork of the They had been accustomed to its observance, and prepared in the common school has not been neglected. Granting that the way of them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The men were physically unfit for fighting. The reports of the son and the handywork of them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The men were physically unfit for fighting and the not wish as not been accustomed to its observance, and prepared in Well or the Men of Theorem 1 and the nor of them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The men were physically unfit for fighting and the nor of them to be more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The men were physically unfit for fighting and the nor of the more readily pan'c-stricken.

S. The Grand Divisio Wm. Wedderburn Esq., had forwarded his correspondence with Thomas McHenry to the G.

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Wm. Wedderburn Esq., had forwarded his correspondence with the winter months when their respondence with from his correspondence with the winter months when their presence a home could derive be from 18 to 21 miles, the last three miles at the winter months with the winter could well from 18 to 21 miles, the form could derive be from 18 to 21 miles, the still be like to pursue at length some epecific study.— The agriculturist, the mechanic, the merchant, The agriculturist, the mechanic, the merchant, the schoolmaster, often finds his course impeded by ignorance of some one department of knowledge. Such would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to supply the deficiency. They

in the college course, but to afford a thorough | The Carleton Sentinel in reference to the rein the college course, but to afford a thorough knowledge of some branches of learning to those who were intent on making a direct and practical use of them in the affairs of life. Lazy or inefficient Professors would soon be detected and obliged to resign. Besides the demand would soon call into the University new Professors. Mr. Campbell would not attempt to teach more than the classics. The editor of the Colomore than the classics. The editor of the Colomore than the classics. more than the classics. The editor of the Colo-nial Presbyterian might then have a chance for the chair of Metaphysics, and the editor of the Freeman for that of Moral Philosophy. Professorships of modern languages, natural science. and perhaps of mathematics would be to a considerable extent self supporting, and the University might finally get rid of its present epithet the "unfortunate.

But we are only dreaming. The managers of as it exists. Though it has no connection with our School System, though it does not inquire what the country requires, though it makes no effort to satisfy the demand for education which actually exists, though it provides only for the education of those who contemplate law, medicine, or the Presbyterian ministry, yet its managers are quite pleased with the way in which they perform their duties, view with complacenmanufacture of two graduates per annum that insignificant number.

The Late Temperance Telegraph.

This history of the Temperance Telegraph is omewhat remarkable. It originated in a spirit of genuine philanthropy. Its patrons and pro-prietors were zealous and indefatigible temperance men. We know of no newspaper in these provinces which could boast of so pure an origin, which was aided in its infancy by such devoted friends.

When it had become established it exerted a great influence over the community not only in dispelling prejudices against the cause of temperance-but in the dissemination of liberal posperance—but in the dissemination of liberal political principles. It not only arrayed under the temperance banner former foes, but dissipated diliberal, sectarian, or political notions. To a great degree through its influence the idea was infused that rumselling was a business to be prohibited by law—an idea which though now prohibited by law-an idea which though now

and gave augury of glorious results, its more quoted is that given to the University not by u was regarded without regret, and at its funeral it distinguished by any other epithet. Again we there were no mourners.

not command universal confidence, and whose the editor to political views, connections and aims, whose did not point out Brown University as the mo

pire was like a cat in a stray garret. It ceased it "does not prefer one sect to another." not its pursuit of vermin-retired from every rat even natives to foreigners, and because it as hole, and clinging to the rafters overhead gazed sumes "that learning is catholic and not section only upon the stars, and the blue serene, ob-livious to the noise and racket beneath. Howe ever if it was not permitted to hunt rats, ii that candidates for University appointments die was not so false to its native instincts as to join not receive fair treatment, that in short skill with its proprietor in the pursuit of cats.

For a season the friends of Temperance, con- useful qualification in any applies mplated with sad forebodings the destmy But in order to make our position more in which awaited their Organ. At length when telligible we will suppose a case. We have the proprietor of the Telegraph ventured to as- great respect for the metaphysical genius and sail the temperance community, and then pro-hibited the very organ of that community from byterian. Now suppose he were to cherish making a reply, the insult and the injury was laudable ambition for the chair of metapt felt to be unendurable, the editor of the Telesics in the University. Suppose furtherm graph retired from his position, and subsequently that he were to attempt to obtain the object of his the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance desire by a dexterous manipulation of the Senate.

Telegraph will doub less be filled up.

The Temperance community were too shrewd to be humbugged as easily as was supposed. The would have been a perpetual disgrace to an enlightened and philanthropic portion of the com-munity, if it had allowed itself to be deceived by professions which were so palpably incorrect, if after having discovered the deception, it had allowed the Organ to be the tool of a political clique, or the rehash of an unscrupulous political paper. The Grand Division could act no dent. It must not be in a posi ion to be bribed or forced into silence or subserviency to any po-litical party. In such a position it virtually ceases to be the organ of its patrons or supporters.

We copy from the Albion the following notice

recorded for him the position.

This is a slight mistake. Dr. Pryor never ap-

plied for the Presidency. He applied for the Classical I rofessorship. It was thought that as the University is not the property of any section class that the claims of cardidates for office would be considered impartially; Dr. Pryor was an excellent scholar, of long experience as teacher, of unblemished reputation, and a provi But we are only dreaming. The managers of the University are satisfied with the institution deserved consideration. But there was a young gentleman in Fredericton a particular friend of the Governor, and a relative of a prominen member of the Senate. Towards this young gen tleman the favorable consideration of the Senat was directed. We have reason to believe that an effective canvas was made on his behalf, so that the reception of applications from other can didates was only a sham. The friends of T Pryor would like to know in what respects h was discovered to be inferior to the Governor' and the prospect of a serious diminution even in Private Secretary. We think that all except the feg end of the Tory party have reason to be displeased at the mode of dispensing professorships adopted by the Senate. The appointment made is very like a piece of jobbery. We do not complain because "the claims of a Dr. Pryor had not been respected so far as to procure for him the posion" (the presidency) but we complain because the application for the Classical chair (not the presidency) was not fairly considered at all, since the Senate had virtually decided to give the situstion, to Mr. Campbell. The Carleton Senti nel will doubtless correct the mistake which it

The Colonial Presbyterian says :-

has inadvertantly made.

The Christian Watchman of last week devote prohibited by law—an idea which though now our University, which does not prefer one sect to another, nor even "natives" of New Brunswick to all the rest of the world—our University, which assuments the learning is catholic and not spirit of philanthropy and self sacrifice, though its history for years was honorable to the cause, and not approved the section of th

ecent history has been ridiculous, its death but by its friends. In fact we have seldom heard beg leave to remark that the Presbyterian is in At the beginning of the year the Telegraph correct in stating that we believe " only in den became the property of an individual who could minational colleges." This statement we call on retract or prove. Thirdly ast career and extravagant expectation augured del for a government University. Fourthly, the unfavorably for the Temperance Organ.

The Telegraphin the office of the Coloniel Emthe support, of the Christian Watchman because in wire pulling and manoeuvering was a very

nce in If he could thus prevent other applicants of in ferior, equal, or superior attainments, from receiv-The moral gap made by the death of the ing a fair consideration of their claims, if reason were given for the supposition, that the influence which he could wield, and not his qualifications, gained for him the situation, we would influences which surrounded the Telegraph were have precisely the same objections, make against perceived from the beginning of the year. It such an appointment as we have made already.

> The New York Examiner thus points out the causes of the recent d'saster at Bull's Run. 1. The neglect of Gen. Patterson to occupy,

engage, or at least offer battle to Gen. Johnst and thus prevent the junction of his forces with those of Beauregard, was imbecile and cowardly if not treasonable.

2. The violation of the Sabbath was unneces sary, and therefore utterly inexcusable. Another has disappeared in spring, there is an interval day's rest would have been of great advantage to the men, even in a morely physicial point of view. provided he keep repeating his application to while the selection of the sabbath, without any necessity, as the day for making the attack, greatly demoralized the men, most of whom had been accustomed to its observance, and prepared also that his early training in the common school

The G. W. P. therefore declared the motion are not prepared to matriculate, they have not the wish or the ability to pursue a regular college course, yet the knowledge which they might gain would be invaluable to themselves and the country.

An Institution which should thus aim to educate, and to attract students from every quarter would soon attain to far greater efficiency than amount of large bodies of inspection of liquors, by would then be obliged, not merely to impart a smattering of half-a-dozen sciences to youths who only pursued such studies because they were

The G. W. P. therefore declared the motion to other are worthy of all praise for their tenations, were worthy of all praise for their tenations between themselves and will be obtained, where here in this give chocks, which was cought to make the progress of age, than one hundered additional pounds to lay up in store.

The importance of a young man's leaving home those mainly those early wounded, were inefficient to be the facts are as we have stated them.—News.

The G. W. P. therefore declared the motion cannot were worthy of all praise for their tenations brought the weight the wound-ded additional pounds to lay up in store.

The education at twenty years of age, than one hundered additional pounds to lay up in store.

The importance of a young man's leaving home those mainly those early wounded, were inefficient in order to obtain this advanced education may be noticed in this connection. As long as he remains at home, and only attends a school in the reighbour of large bodies of men, and was besides were should thus aim to educate, and to attract students from every quarter would soon attain to far greater efficiency than under the old fashioned system. Professors would then be obliged, not merely to impart a swell-device of inspection of liquors, by law.

Committees on the G. W. P's and G. S's messages reported.

Afting Universal the facts are as we have exceptions, and those mainly those early wounded, were inefficient in order to obtain thi

my from the body of the army some time before else. Thus the morning and evening would be the defeat. Col. Cameron, Corcoran, Farnham, lost to study, and the recitations of the Wilcox and Wood, whose Regiments were foremost in the fight, had been disabled early-and the rest of the Colonels were, for the most part, more ready to run than the men they commanded. At 3 o'clock the senior Captain, the highest surviving officer of one Regiment, seeing defeat inevitable, sought in vam, for an hour and a-half for a superior officer to give the command to re-

6. There was no use made of the reserve force owing to the drunken condition of Col. Dixor S. Miles, the commander of the reserve, through out the day, six thousand of the best troops in the army were thus held in reserve, and not permitted, for want of a commander, to go to the sid of their sorely pressed brethren, or to cover and check their retreat.

The Census of Ireland. DECREASE OF ABOUT A MILLION IN TEN YEARS

Times.

[Dablin (July 16) Correspondence of London The abstracts of the census of Ireland for 1861 were issued to the press here yesterday evening. The constabulary and the metropolitan police were the sole enumerators on the pres pasion: 5.096 of the former and 173 of the latter were employed—a force which the peaceable state of the country enabled the Lord Lieutenant to place at the service of the Census Commissioners. No difficulties were experienced in taking the census on the night of the 7th of April, and in no instance had the Commissioners occasion to call into action the power granted them by the seventh section of the act; nor are they aware of any disturbing influence being in operation at the time.

The total population of Ireland on the 7th April was 5,764,543, less by 787,842 than it was in 1851, which is a decrease of 12,02 per cent on the last decennial period. On the previous decade there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent. The diminution has been greatest in Munster, where it is 18 per cent, and least in Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Com-Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Commissioners ascribe the decrease to emigration, as there has been no other powerful cause in operation, such as famine, pestilence, or war. From the roport of the Emigration Commissioners it appears that 1,230,986 emigrants left. Ireland during the last ten years; and, from the relamingth of the emigration of the emigration of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants of the emigrants. One party was arrested years of the emigrants of the emigran Ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were

ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were set down as "permanent emigrants." We have unfortunately, no registration of births and deaths, and we cannot tell what efforts nature has made to fill the void created by the famine. The portion of the returns expected with most anxiety is that which relates to the religious denominations, of which we have had no return since 1834. In obtaining these returns the enumerators met every facility from the elergy and people, and as the Commissioners have had only fifteen complaints about them, they infer that they are nearly correct. The following are the results:—Roman Catholics 4,490,583; mem the blocks in Pettingell's Slip, where she is being rigged, suddenly broke near the best and two girls about 13 years of age named Toole and Kelly. It appears that as the tide received that kept her steady on the blocks, the sudden jets of their riserial teams.

cases have a further claim arising out of the labour they are wisely trained to undergo for the terday afternoon.

od, but is this all ? Might they not have quite sufficient and an education into the bargain? Would they not be content with a smaller portion of material gain, if they had a larger share of mental acquirements?

The facilities for obtaining an education are now so varied that the time thus spent might very well be spared from the labours of the farm without diminishing the gain of the family or much increasing its expense. From the time the early snow covers the ground until the frost sufficiently long to afford a lad a good education, study every year for six years after he is fiftee years of age, and make choice of an Institution where thorough instruction is given. Supposing

suffer accordingly. Another interruption to successful study at home arises from the intercourse of friends and acquaintance, which how ever agreeable, at als away his time from graves Then again the winter evenings are favorable

for social gatherings and merrymakings, in which

it would appear morose not to mingle. Thus the home student is robbed of his precious time for treat, and at last, drew off his men in order, the last regiment in the field. . study, and can scarcely escape the loss but by leaving home and attending where there are no such interruptions to study and progress. We have received from the Colonial Book

Store the now celebrated "Adventures in Equa-torial Africa," by T. B. DuChaillui. The civilized world will ere long become as well : equainted with Africa as it is with Asia. Until recently Africa with the exception of the Northern and Sou coasts was regarded as a region uninhabitable or peopled only by a race number is hopeless de-gradation. Livingstone by his "Explorations in Southern Africa" introduced us to an intelligent people inhabiting a country which abounds in natural wealth and which is destined at no distant day to be visited by modern civilization We now have presented to our notice another section of this continent. The adventures in Equatorial Africa by M. DuCheillei make us acquainted with the western portion of this con tinent The natives though more degraded than those whom Livingston describes, are yet intelligent and capable of improvement. The coast is indented with harbors—the soil is fertile, and the interior rich in barwood, ebony ivory, and india rubber etc. The chief impedi ment to trade with Europeans consists in selfishness and jealousy of the tribes on the coast. The volume gives an instructive sketch of the condition of the people, and seems to be still more interested in the brute creation. His description of the chempanzee, the gordla, are particulary interesting.

DOMESTIC.

bers of the Eathsland current, of Solidaria and the persuasions, 6,414;
Jews, 322. The total number of Protestants in Ireland is 1,273 960, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,216,623; or about three and half Roman Catholics to one Protestant. In Ulster the proportions are—Established Church, 390,130; Presbyterians, 511,371; Roman Catholics, 963,687.

For the Christan Watchman.

The Claims of the Young.

It has already been pointed out that in addition to the ratural claim which the child has on the parent, the youth of this country in many cases have a further claim arising out of the scene of the accident the greater part of years.

Another serious accident occured on Sunday Mrs. Howe, wife of John Howe, Es

STEAMBOAT COMPETITION.—The Eastern City and New York left here on Wednesday morning for Boston, the former having about ten minutes start; but the New York arrived at Eastport thirteen minutes shead—thus beating the E. City by twenty—here minutes. The public are satisfied withthe ordinary performance of both these boats, and we see no necessity for this racing. We thank it the duty of the Press to discountenance this ateamboat racing. It will be too late to cry out when a boiler has burst and lives and property have been sacrificed.

—News.

STRUCK BY LIGHTING.—The "Newbrussicker says that during the thunder storm on Teesday 'morning, the lightning struck Short & Estey's Steam Saw Mili at the Straight Shore, passing through the roof and down the lightning rod to the ground, doing no other damage than tearing out a kind of groove, (as if made with a gouge) in a water cask in the basement of the building.

P It is understood (says the Church Wit-ness) that His Excellency the Lieutenant Gover-nor of New Brunswick will return to England about the lat October next.

be fully covered by fifteen shillings a week, and might under certain circumstances amount to less, the outside expense therefore would be under twenty pounds a season, which, spread over a period of five years would not be more than one hundred pounds.

What parent having the choice, would not much prefer that his son should have a fair education at twenty years of age, than one hundred additional pounds to lay up in store.

The importance of a young man's leaving home in order to obtain this advanced education may be noticed in this consection. All the standard may be stated them.—News.

Provincial Appointments. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has

SECRETARY's OFFICE, 25th July, 1861. George L. Hathewa, Equire, to be a member of the Executive Council.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. Tiller.

S. L. TILLEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 26th July, 1861.

John M'Millan, Esquire, and William E.

Pealey, Esquire, to be members of the Executive

Council, in the room of the Honorable James

Brown and the Honorable David Wark, resign-

General, provisionally, in the room of the Ho able James Brown, resigned. By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY S. L. TLLEY
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been
pleased to revoke all the appointments of Commissioners heretofore made for the Provincial
Pesistentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Bay of Fundy
lights, and to make the following in lieu there-

lights, and to make the following in of, viz.:

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General, the Hon. James Steadana. Postmaster General, the Hon. James Steadana. Postmaster General, the Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and the Hon John M'Millan, Surveyor General—to be Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Aeylam, and Bay of Fundy Lights.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. Tilley.

Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861. Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861.

The Hon. Justice Wilsont, the Hon. J. S. Saunders, and the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, to be members of the Corporation and Senate of the University of New Brunswick.

James Dixon to be Deputy Treasurer at West sles and Campo Bello, in the room of Capt. Thomas Moses, deceased.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. I. Tours

S. L. TILLEY Secretary's Office, 27th July, 1861.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley to be a Justice of the Peace for the City and Jounty of St. John.

By His Excellency's Command, S. L. TILLEY.

UNITED STATES.

The American papers are still engaged in disthe side of the North was about 400 killed, 500 wounded, with about 1000 prisoners. So far as we can learn the loss was still heavier upon the part of the Confederates, being about 400 kil-led, and 1000 wounded. Various causes are assigned for the disaster which has befallen the North. The clamour of politicians, the weakness of General Scott, ignorance of the strength of the Southern Army, incompetency of Northern officers, imperfect discipline of the troops, want of food and rest, are presented in explanation of the disastrous and unexpected event. The blame is shifted from Gen. Scott to the President and from him to the politicians, and back again, but it is not denied that the defeat was shame ful, that it will necessitate an entire reorganiza-tion of the army and will postpone active operations for mo

However, good will result; ignorant politicians and editors will cease to excite dissatisfaction towards those who are entrusted with the management of affairs, incompetent officers will be dismissed for abler men, the power and spirit of the enemy will be more correctly estimated, and the ridiculous boastings which herald disaster will cease-

The Southerners have thus far turned their victory to but little account. They seem to have suffered as severely as their foes. It was feared that the victors would make an attack upon Washington, but they seem determined to act solely upon the defensive. They were probably as much surprised by the victory as their oppouents were by their defeat.

seded by Gen McLellan, an officer whose anterelabour they are wisely trained to undergo for the benefit of the family.

But the head of the household may say 1 intend giving my son a farm when he is of age, and my daughter a portion when she is married.

I terday alternoon.

In addition to these sad accidents a sailor named Barnes fell overboard from the ship Augusts Jessie Sutherland, while fixing the anelogy on Monday forenoon, and was drowned in spite of the efforts made to save him. stringent regulatious. Troops are pouring in from the North eager to retrieve the loss which has been sustained, and though the period of final triump! seems to have been delayed, we are none the less assured of ultimate victory to the cause of order and freedom."

"Mr. Richardson in Congress related a conversation which had taken place in his presence be-tween General Scott and the President on the subject of the battle at Bull's Run. General Scott remarked: "I am the biggest coward in the world! I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient and I deserve removal, because I did not stand up when I could and did not." sation implies," said the President to Gen, Scott, "I forced you to battle." To which Gen, Scott replied : "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been."

" General McClellan has not yet entered fully upon the duties of his department, nor will he, owing to the multitarious duties of his office, be fully installed for several days to come. We are however, enabled to state authoritatively, the most sweeping reforms are contemplated, which will ultimately result in establishing a much desired esprit du corps among the troops.

A Provost Marshal is to be appointed for the city of Washington, officers and soldiers will not be allowed the freedom of the city unless on official business, nor will they be permitted to re-side in any place other than their regimental enbarracks. No liquors will be allowcampment or barracks. No liquors will be allow-ed to be sold to common soldiers, unless upon will places where hq are are sold be permitted to remain open between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. No persons, out of motives of curiosity merely, will be permitted to visit any of the regimental encampments, unless upon the order of the President, Secretary of War, or the officer command ing the department. A rigid state of tactical discipline as also to be enforced. Commandants of regiments will not be permitted to absent themselves from their commands, unless upon special orders of the commander of the department."

It is suspect mac will not be generally been ceeds with green reposably only weeks, will be progress, to more succe. There is a should not be months, as we months, as we ience of medic fects of the So stitutions need year of a residence State of thing more to for our troops or Pennsylva No doubt is will strike as s for the weather be disclosed uncution. It is preparation for military authoration whatever

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idea. Prominand clamors precipitate ac and more clau ular feeling w stons and de finally, with a mand of the ader. "On to R While wide weakening the its commandi were aggravatevery day aspe whose brother assailed him from Meanwhile representative caught up and mond." The President to o army, and upon to Richmond. And now th parage the str army. "The cowards will r capitals over f ular mind was ular mind was
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L. TILLEY

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861.

Washington, August 1, 1861.

It is suspected here that the army of the Potomac will not be kept idle so long a time as has generally been predicted. Its reorganization proceeds with great rapidity. The new tro-ps arriving here are placed at once in brigades, and pobably only a few days, at farthest only a few weeks, will be requisite, at the present rate of progress, to make a forward movement that shall be more successful than the last.

There is no reason why the Union armies should not be able to move durin, the summer months, as well as the rebel torces. The experience of medical men teaches the deleterious effects of the Southern climate upon Northern constitutions need not be dreaded during the first year of a residence in the South, and as far as the State of Virginia is concerned, there is nothing more to be apprehended from the climate for our troops than there would be in New York or Pennsylvania.

No doubt is entertained that Gen. McClellan will strike as soon as he is ready, without waiting for the weather. His plan of operation will not be disclosed until the precise moment for its execution. It is regarded here as an evidence of preparation for bold and energetic action that the military authorities decline to give any information whatever to the press.

Washington, August 1, 1861.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861. The War Department has received the followng direct from Gen. Rosencianz by telegraph :-

ing direct from Gen. Rosencianz by telegraph:—August 1, 1861.

Gen. Cox reached Gauley bridge on the 19th ult. Gov. Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit.

We have captured 4,000 muskets and several kegs of cannon powder.

Many of the inhabitants of that section who have hitherto been strong secessionists denounce Gov. Wise for the wanton destruction of property, and were abandoning him and h's cause.

His Western troops are rapidly disbanding. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from rebel troops.

From the Evening Jour ral. THE BLUNDER AT BULL RUN.

THE BLUNDER AT BULL RUN.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

Who is reaponsible for this great national disseter? Officials cannot answer—individuals may speak—their answers passing for what they are worth, according to the estimate which the public put upon their judgment and means of information.

Lieutenant General Scott, in the discharge of his duty as commander in-chief of the army, conceived and perfected a plan or programme, by means of which he confidently, as the results of a summer and fall campaign, anticipated the overthrow of the confidents army, and thus virtually to end the rebellion.

This plan, primarily, contemplated camps of instruction, where raw levies might, doring the months of June, July and August, be subjected to discipline and inured to service, sending the feeding materials.

With this disposable force (after the safety of the capital was assured) General Scott commenced operations at Fortress Monro, near Harper's Ferry and in Western Vugnis, the latter point being most favorable, profitting, as no other section did, by, the co-operation and sympathies of loyal inhabitants. With Washington for his base of operations, the western wings of his army were to feel and fight their way southward until, at the appointed time, having reched their designated positions, all his columns were to move simultaneously, Richmond falling, as Mexico fell, before an irresistible army.

But this plan did not accord with the popular idea. Prominent individuals, wose counsels and elamors precipitate action. Their demands were more and more clamorous, exciting appeals to popular feeling were soon followed by open aspersions and denunciations of Gen Scott. And finally, with a presumption and insolence—unheard of, a leading journal, assuming command of the army, issued and reterated the order, "On to Richmond."

While widely spread newspapers were thus weakening the administration by assaults upon its command of the army, issued and reterated the order, "On to Richmond."

While widely spread newspapers were thus weakening the administration by assaults upon its commanding general, his embarrasaments were aggravated by the persistent hostility and every day aspersions of the Rostmaster General, whose brother, a prominent member of Congress, assailed him from the stump.

Meanwhile Congress assembled. Senators and representatives, with more zeal than knowledge, caught up and retierated the ery, "On to Richmond." The impatient Congressment were leading and influential. They waited upon the President to complain or the inactivity of the army, and upan General Scott, urging him, "On to Richmond."

President to complain of the inactivity of the army, and upan General Scott, urging him, "On to Richmond."

And now the sensation journals began to disparage the strength and courage of the ribel army. "The rebels will not fight!" "The cowards will run!" &c., &c., appeared in flaming capitals over flash paragraphs. The whole popular mind was swayed by these frenzied appeals. A movement upon Manassas was universally and blindly demanded. Passions and animossities, kindred to those which once deluged france in blood, were being excited. The tyranny of the press, the denunciations of a Cabinet minister, and the impetuosity of a dozen members of Qongtess, exciting the masses, "moved" Gen. Scott "from his proprieties." For once in his life his purposes were thwartedfer once "his mind became the mind of other men." The result has shown that it was a fatal weakness. And yet who knows what would have been the effect of an adherence to his plan? The New York Tritune was educating millions to distrust the wisdom of the administration and the fidelity of the commanding generals. Everyday emboldened its sudacity—every rail and wire disseminated its treason—and every hour augmented the poupular discontent. Congress, though its ession oppened auspiciously, began to falter. "Madness ruled the hour," and a battle at Manasses, right or wrong, became not a military but a political "necesity."

It is not true, however, as has been asserted, that General Scott was constrained to hazard this battle by the President. Between the President, and with one exception, the Cabinet and General Scott, there has been mutual regard and condence.

I will not stop to consider details or criticize

ral Scott, there has been mutual regard and colence.

I will not step to consider details or criticize acte. The major blunder includes all the minor ones. There should have been no general engagement until we were in the field with an army strong enough to overwhelm and crush out rebellion. There are other points at which we could be advantageously and successfully occurried.

could be advantageously and successfully occupied.

But even if it were excusable to assault an army equal in numbers to our own, in its chosen position behind its intrenchments, the purpose should have been abandoned when the army of Manassas was reinforced by that from Winchester. Then, surely, the conflict was too unequal. With all the conditions and circumstances so changed General McDowell should have taken the responsibility of disobeying his orders. The reason would have justified him in the judgment of the government and people.

But the order of "On to Richmond," was obeyed, and where does it leave us? Where we were three mouths ago, with a harder conflict on our hands, and a dismal, if not doubtful future. The "On to Richmand" dictators have added another year to the war, an hundred millions of dollars to its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers.

And what have we gained? Alas, too little for such a fearful expenditure of time, treasure, blood and reputation. We have learned what few doubted, that our army is all that is expected

The New Chancellor for Hungary declared to

The New Chancellor for Hungary declared to conneilitors determination to actasecrating to constitution and wishes of the Nation.

Omer Pasha landed at Ragues and received military honors. He proceeds to confer with Prince Montenegro.

Royal Rescript to the Hungarian Parliament, says the laws of 1858 cannot be established, because incompatible with recent Constitution. Union of Hungary with Transylvannia impractible at present.

North Research to the tangarian Fariament, says the laws of 1858 cannot be established, because incompatible with recent Constitution. Union of Hungary with Transylvannia impractible at present.

Cialdin ordered 15,000 volunteers for Moselle. Zunoni issued proclamation expressing confidence in people and National Guard, he appeals to Liberal party to assest him in dispersing Reactionists. Chief and several Reactionists at Monte Silrano arrested. Chief of Brigands at Amonte Silrano arrested. Chief of Brigands at Monte Silrano arrested. Labre.

Brigands hold banquet 8 miles from Naples to celebrate approaching return of Francis II.—Insurrectionary movement extending in Calabria.

National Loan very popular.

Pope has received fresh assurances that French Army will remain at Rome.

Fifteen new Bishops proclaimed, six French, two Spanish, seven South Americans.

LATER.

The committee of the House of Commons have reported, justifying the termination of the Galway contract, and stating their opinion that the company will soon have an efficient fleet, and if the Government intend to re-establish the Galway toute, the company deserves a favorable consideration.

Lord John Russell had delivered a farewell address to his constituents in London. He goes to the Upper House as Earl Russell.

England's strong orjections to the cession of the Island of Sardmia to France attracted attention.

The visit of the King of Prussia is considered

THURSDAY, Aug. 1st—Ship Morning Star, Me-

of it; that our men fought with the courage of veterans; that we may always, and under all circumstances, rely on them. We have learned what was also too well known, that the army was in meny instances in differently officered. We have learned, too, the importance and necessity of discipline. Effective troops, however excellent the material, cannot be found in workshops, the cornfields or the cities. They must have military training, without which every "On to Richmond" movement will prove a failure.

Though we have encountered a greet and disastrous check—though we are pained and humilitated—we possess the means and the energy to retrieve allt if these means henceforth are wisely employed.

ENGLISH 'AND FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Fulton.

The steamer Fulton was intercepted off Cape Race at 4 A. M., on Friday morning.

Lord Russel goes to the House of Lorda as Earl Russel. Lord Herbert will from illness resign the Secretaryship of War. Mr. Lever again denies charges against him in the House of Commons and motioned a select committee to inquire. It was negatived without division.

A crowd had assembled before the residence of the British Consul. at Warsaw and shouted Long Live Queen Victoria, and deposited boquets, showing gratitude for sympathy for Poland
The New Chancellor for Hungary declared to conneillors determination to actasecrding to constituting and without advision.

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The New Chancellor for Hungary declared

....Kidder's Liniment is the best Remedy for Route, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, or any complaints where an external application is re-quired. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine dealers. 1y.

the Island of Sardmia to France attracted attention.

The visit of the King of Prussia is considered more probable.

Mires, the Paris financier has appealed against his sentence.

The bulk of the Italian Loan has been subscribed.

The citizens of Warsaw had indulged in demonstrations of honor for English sympathy for Poland.

The Bombay mail of June 27 had been received. News unimportant. Rains had been general and aboudant in famine districts.

MANKETS.—Breadstuffs declining. Flour 6d lower. Provisions dull. Rates unchanged.—

Consols 894 a 90.

STEAMSHIP ANGLO-SAXON OFF FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, August 4—Steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 25th and London lerry 26th, arrived off this Point at 3 30 this afternoon. She has 171 passengers and £30,000 in specie.

Steamship Eurone arrived.

BATHER POLEY, August 4—Steamship Anglo
Saxon, from Liverpool at 1.P. M. of the 26th
Saxon, from Liverpool at 1.P. M. of the 26th
and London Liverpool at 1.P. M. of the 26th
Steamship Europe arrived out on the 23da and
the Nova Scotum on the 24th.
The Kanproon, from Liverpool 24th for New
York, has £26,000 is apece.

GREAT BRITAIN.
A new writ has been issued in the House of
Commons for the election or 8 member for the
city of London in place of Lord John Russell,
twent Lerd Mayor Corbir, on London the
A prity council was held on the 26th for at
rangements of Ministerial changes, which are
expected to agree sin published rumors. Sin
Robert Peel, it is stated, will be Secretary for
Palmactans will resume his oil postion as abs
exponent of the foreign policy of the British Government in the House of Commons.

A public meeting having reference to the
American crists was held in Lendon
the 28th, Lord Shirbudary presiding. The obtor Rev. Dr. Chewer of New York. The Doctor
spoke atrongly against the seeseding States, and
advocated the abolition of aleary as a duty is
cumbent on the Federal government.

The Shipping Gazetta segues that the fate of
mornadum found in a bottle peaked up recentive
at the Herbirds, in which the writer, named
Wm Graham, stass that the ship was surrounded which be greig and east going down.

The moster from pisted riegute Black Prince
the greet and east going down.

The Busines, but was firmed toward the Guessel of Indian and Company, a new and weak affir, have
stopped payment with a deficiency of a test
of a slight riegape, but was firmer in the Medicinery
and Company, a new and weak affir, have
stopped payment with a deficiency of a test
2500,000 esterling, entailing much misery on
poor deponition, have been published fixing the terms
of the National Jona in accordance with those
situated the proof of the public
debt of Italy.

The Pr

WATCHMAN.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.
THE Mail for England, via Hahlfax, to go by the Steamer which will leave Boston on the 7th inst, will be closed on TUESDAY next, 6th inst, at half past six o'clock in the merning; and a supplementary Mail-for the same Steamer will bomade up on the following morning (Wednesday), at the same hour.

A Mail, via "New York," per Cunard Steamer, will be closed on Friday, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Mail, via Quebec, per Canadian Steamer, will be made up on Wednesday, 14th inst., at half-past six o'clock in the morning.

Post Office, St. John, N. B., 2d August 1861.

VAIIME 1 ADEC? CELANADAY

Happen ter of DR

25, KING ST

PRINTS, Tickings, White Cottons, General Steamer, will be closed on Friday, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Mail, via Quebec, per Canadian Steamer, will be made up on Wednesday, 14th inst., at half-past six o'clock in the morning.

Post Office, St. John, N. B., 2d August 1861.

WILLIA Ladies Rich Silk R

Rustin Straw B

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. THE ensuing Term of Mrs. Hunt's Seminary, will commence on Mouday, August 12th.
A Graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, has been engaged to instruct in the English branches and in Latin.

engaged to instruct in the English branches and in Latin.

The most efficient Teachers are also employed in the other departments, and no paius are spared to maintain the reputation which the School has enjoyed the last twenty six years, and to render it in every way equal to the advanced requirements of the present day.

Mrs. H. would particularly call attention to the new system of Calisthenic Exercises now practised in her School, and which has been adopted in all the best Schools, both in Europe and America. These exercises are not only conavcive to health, but impart an ease and gracefulness of manner, not easily acquired by other means.

TERMS.

Board and instruction in the English branches, in-

for or advanced and merical do nusic by a Professor, per term, 2.00

Music by a Professor, per term, 2.00

Diaving in pencil, 4.00

do in Grayon, 6.00

Diaving in pencil, 4.00

do in Grayon, 6.00

Diaving in pencil, 4.00

do in Grayon, 6.00

Diavers in Water Colors, 6.00

Calisthenics, no extra charge to regular pupils. French Language, per term appiness, and domestic comfort of those young ladies who reside in the family.

Each term consists of eleven weeks. Board and Futton payable quarterly in advance. Peters Street, St. John, August 2nd, 1861.

FIRST FALL CLOTHS,

Received per R. M. Steament.

Server, St. John, August 2nd, 1861.

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Server, St. John, August 2nd, 1861.

FIRST FALL CLOTHS,

Received per R. M. Steament.

FIRST FALL CLOTHS,

Received per R. M. Steamship Larbla, via Halifax,
at the North American Clothing Store, King Street,
A.L.RGE Stock of Cloths, suitable for Fall and
Winter trade-consisting of Beaver, Filot, Whittonable, and Sealskin Cloths, with other fashtonable, and Sealskin Cloths, with other fashtonable and the most favorable terms will be sold to the trade on
the most favorable terms will be sold of the trade on
the most favorable terms
acriment of West of Engiand Broad Clotha, Doesins, Tweeds, &c., which will be made up to order
in the most fashionable style at the shortest notice,
aug 7

NDIA RUBBER COATS.—I eccived at the North
American Clothing Store, King-street, a large lot

American Clothing Store, King-street, a large left. R. Coats, which will be sold cheap for cash opproved payments. (aug 7) 1t. HUNTER. No. 9, King Street. PURE fresh Cod Liver Oil, for sale by GEO. F. EVERETT & CO., Druggists.

Superior Bay Water, for sale by Geo. F. Everett, & Cc., Druggists. Concentrated Extract of Dandelion, for Home made Secr. in Bottles, price 25 cents, for sale by Geo. F. Everett & Co., Druggists, Compound Extract of Roots, for making Beer, for ale by Geo. F. Everett & Co., Druggists.

THE Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark
presents a combination of Iron, Phosphorous, and
Calisaya, in which the nauseous inkiness of the Iron
and astringency of the Calisaya are overcome, without any injury to their active tenic principles, and
lended into a beautiful cordial, delicious to the taste
and acceptable to the stomach.
A desert spoonful contains one grain of the alt,
and a pint of the mixture contains the virtue of one
ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark.
CASWELL, MAOK, & CO., CHEMISTS,
Etith Avenue Hotel, New York City,
Sold in St. John by
Corner King and Germain-st.

For Sale very Low.

Corner King and Germain-st.

Corner King and Germain-st.

For Sale very Lew,

A the COLONIAL BOOKSTORE.

THEY MUSIBES and LIGHT SUMMER.

COATS, 150 pairs Fashionable Pants;

An endless variety of Hats, Caps Shirts, Drawers, Hard'erenie's. Ties, Braces, and Furnishing Goods of every description.

As the season is far advanced, the above goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Intending purchases a will find it to their advantage to call and examine this Stock. Wholessle and Retail.

Imperial Buildings, 2, King Street.

july 26

RECEIVED AT 22 WATER STREET,

Imperial Buildings, 2, King Street.
july 26

RECEIVED AT 22 WATER STREET,
via "Minnehaha" from Amherst.

O N Consignment—6 packages prime Cumberland
Batter, 3 do Fresh Eggs, 1 bbl Undrew Tallow,
and as mill quantity of Oats and Barley. For sale
low by (i) 31)

J. S. TURNER.

APPLES, PINES, AND TOMATOES.
'USI received ax steamer New Bradswick; 2 bbls
of New Apples. 173 Pine Apples, I Lasket Tomatoes,
I bbl 'the umbers, 2 do Onions, I tieree Cabbage. For
sale low by
J. S. TURNER,
page 131 27

DATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE

sale low by

july 27

No. 22 Water-st.

PATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE
SKIRTS.

1 heavier and better quality of Steel can be used,
twing to, and retaining in the Skirt. a more graceul end elegant form; while the flexibility of the
oints prevent the bending and breaking of the Hoops
ander pressure, and brings them back to their original form when the pressure is removed, also permits
the Skirt to assume an easy position when the wearer is reated.

The quality of Praid and the peculiar construction
of the Svirt, adding so greatly to its durability, particularly commund it to the favor of those who desic to unite in their purchase Elegance, Convenience, and Economy.

A aplendid lot of Indian Porcupine and BEAD
WORK, Collar Boxes, Ladies' Reticules, Work
Boxes, Mocassins, Caps, Puress, Watch Pobe, Matts
Bracelets, &c.

Together with a large assortment of Fancy Goods,
at july 26

FLOUR AND CORN MEALE

anding ex "Triumph," "Sea Bird" and "L.
M. Anold," from New York—400 barrels Extra
Flour; Napier Wisconsin and Sollerino.
In store.—160 Barrels Corn Meal. For sale by
july 20

JACOB D UNDERHILL.

In store.—160 Barrels Corn Meal. For sale by july 20

R. S. S. T. A. P. L. E. S.

No. S3, K.Ing Street.

Lawrence's Brick Building, opposite St. John Hotel,
Importer and Dealer in every sescription of BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Shawls. Eibons, Coburgs,
Mantle Ultha, Umbrellas, Lustres,
do Tweeds, Silks,
Homespans, Velvets,
Homespan (usual papers copy)

ROBERT MOORE, Importer of British and Foreign D R Y G O O D S. 25, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN N. B.

RIBBONS,
Flewers,
Bonnet Feathers,
Chenille Netts,
Kid Gloves,
Parasols,
Dress Trimmings,
O' Buttons,
S, Corsets, Bareges, "Buttons
French Tissues, Corsets,
Challies, Girdles,
Mohairs, Hoslery,
Lama's, Embroidery,
Muslms, Laces,
Shawls, Ties and Scarfs.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Ladies Rich Silk Bonnets,
Rustin Straw Bornets,
Crinoline Bonnets,
Neapolitan and Fancy
Bonnets,
Ladies' & Missee Hats,
Ladies' & Missee Hats,
Ladies' & Missee Hats,
Children's Hats and
Caps,
Children's Hoods,
All at Cost Prices.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Silk Mantles,
Drab Cloth Mantles,
Browa "Mantles,
Black Mantles,
Ladies' Cloaks,
Laies' Light Summe

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
St. John and Portland, July 18, 1861.
Notice to Defaulters.

ALL persous in the City or Parish, being in a strear to the Commissioners upon Assessments or Rents, are requested to pay the same into the Office forthwith. The Commissioners give this notice, trusting that it will have the effect of preventing the issue of a number of Warrants of Distraint now orderd by the Board.

JOHN SEARS,
july 20—4w Chairman,

july 20—4w Chairman.

Chairman.

DLOUR AND CORN M.S.AL.—Landing ex "Trimars in July 19 Jacob D. Under Hole.

Thought's from New York: -200 Barrels Extra State Flour, Napier and Wiscon in, 50 Barrels Corn Meal, 10 1 Barrals Corn Meal, in store. For sale by july 19 JACOB D. UNDER HILL.

The state of the s

Fancy Prints, Alpaceas. &c. LOCKHART & CO.

First quality Arrowroor, for sale by
Geo. P. Everett, & Co., Druggists.

East India Castor Oil, Wholesale and Retail by
Geo. P. Everett & Co., Druggists.

German Window Glass, of all sizes, for sale by
Geo. P. Everett & Co., Druggists.

ALBERTINE OIL & ALBERTINE LAMPS
for sale by
Geo. F. Everett & Co., Druggists.
aug 7

Geo. F. Everett & Co., Druggists.

FERRO - PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF
CALISAYA BARK!

THE Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark
T presents a combination of Iron, Phosphorous, and
Chesse is which the sanessous inkinesa of the Iron

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T presents a combination of Iron, Phosphorous, and
Chesse is which the sanessous inkinesa of the Iron

TOTAL SERVICE STATES SERVICE SERVICE STATES SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE STATES SERVICE SERVICE

KIDDER'S

RHEUM ATIC and BONE LINIMENT, HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS!!!

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS!!!
And has received the encomium and praises of some
of the most eminent Physicians, and whereever it has been used its virtues are acknowledged.

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

medy is needed it is, invaluable

PROPRIETORS:

D. B. KIDDER & Co.,

No. 12 Maverick SquareEast Boston, Mass.
S. id by all Druggists and Modicine Dealers,

The Trade in New Brunswic's supplied by our
Agent in St. John, T. B. Barker, successor to S. L.

Tilley) Also for sale by G. F. Everett & Co.,

No. Smith, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Reed, J. Chalonor,

P. R. Inches, C. P. Clark, J. M. Walker and M.

McLeod,

Agents for Fredericton - George C. Hunt, jr., John
Wiley and J. W. Brayley and C. I. Davis. june 14



PIC - NIC HATS, AT S. BROWN'S, 31, KING STREET.

300 CHEAP BONNETS, 71d each. A few Rich imported Bonnets and Hats.
Balance of Cloth and Silk Mantles, at great Bar-

Parasols and Muslin Dresses, &c., very cheap.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.—4 doesn
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, just received and
for sale Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER,
july 26

KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—94 doesn
Kidder's Rheumatic and Bone Liniment, received this day. Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER,
july 26

35, King-st.

July 26

T. B. BARKER,
36, King-st.

PORPOISE OIL.—Just received and for sale by
the Subscriber—100 galls. Pure Porpoise Oil.
T. B. BARKER,
36, King-street.

LORILLARD'S SCOTCH SNUFF.

300 L BS. Lorillard's Scotch Saufi, just
received and for sale by
T. B. BARKER,
36, King-street.

BAG FLOUR.
Landing ex Mary Ann and J.B. King from New York.

BAG SExtra State FLOUR. This Flour Page Sextra State FLOUR. This Flour Extra State brands that comes to this market, is fresh graph and will be self BALL & FAIRWEATHER. July 18 SUMMER HATS,

THE Subscriber has received from England and
I the United States, a large stock of Spring and
Summer Hats, Satin, Moleskin, Tweed, Felt, Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan, Canton, Wc., in all the Newsest Styles for Gents, Boys and Youths, and will dispose of the Same Wholesale or Retail, at very lewprices.

May 16 4 King-street.

HIGH SCHOOL. Saint John, N. B.

J. W. HARTT, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

This Seminary consists of separate Mule and Female Departments, under the special management and instruction of the special management and instruction of the special management and instruction of the special specia

Th. Summer Term of 1801 will roommence July 22. The Fall do, October 7.

PREFARATORY CLASS—The Elementary 1 inglish
Branchen.

JUNIOR BRANCHEN.

SERVICE OF French Commenced, Spericers.

SERVICE, OF COLLEGIAYE CLASS—Advanced Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, with Italian, German, &c. 30.

SERVICE, OF COLLEGIAYE CLASS—Advanced Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, with Italian, German, &c. 30.

MULIC — Use of Instruments, and Drawing in various styles FORE.—Lach Fall and Winter Term, Octs.

BOAD—SCIUSIVE OF Washing, Bedding, Fuel and Lights of the Commence of the State of the Commence of

Saint John, July 9th, 1861.

Per Staemship "Arabia," via Halifax :

30 Packages Seasonable Goods.

EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY!

NOW OPENING, may 6

BARBOUR & SEELV'S,
may 6

67 KING STREET.

REWARD.—A Reward will be paid to any person
who will give such information as will lead to
the recovery of 6 bags Corde's Patent 6 inch pressed
Nails, marked W. H. A., No. 2094 to 2098. Also I
bag Wrought Nails, same mark, the same having
been shipped per Lampedo and landed here in April
last, and not received by the subscriber,
july 17

W. H. ADAMS.

july 17

W. H. ADAMS.

NAYLOR'S AXE STEEL.—Just received from
the Manufacturrs per Americans from Liverpool—Scases Extra and Double Extra Cast Steel for
Axes. july 17

W. H. ADAMS.

HONEY.—A few boxes Honey in the Comb, this
year's crop, just received and for sale by
J. CHALOMER,
july 31

corner King & Germain-streets.

EMENT.—A superior article for Crockery, Glass
Wood, &c., &c., For sale by
J. CHALOMER.

CHEAP CLOTHING, &C.

AT THE NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE, Sears' Brick Building, 19, North Side of King-St. D. HUNTER, offers for Sale his large and very L. general assortment of Clothing, Cloths, Gents. Furnishing Goods, &c. at unprecedentedly low prices. His Spring and Summer Goods haring bees selected by his own buyer—sent expressly home for that purpose—in the leading English and Scotch selected by his own hayer that purpose—in the leading English and Scotch Markets, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, erables him to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. His friends and the public in general are thetefore respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

The Stock comprises a general assort cent of Clothing—cut and made up on the premises in the most fashionable styles by the best of workmen—consistanting of Coats, Vests, and Pants, in all styles, in all kinds of materials and at all prices too tedious to enumerate.

The frade in New Brunwich supplied by our Agent in St. John, T. Blaster, quocessor 18, to Tilley). Also for sale by G. P. Everett & Co., W. Tilley). Also for sale by G. P. Everett & Co., W. P. B. Inches, C. P. Clark, J. M. Walker and M. McLeod.

Age. Lafor Frodericton. George C. Hant, jr., John Wiley and J. W. Brayley and G. I. Davis. just 14

McLeod.

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McLeod.

Age. Lafor Frodericton. George C. Hant, jr., John McLeod.

STAPLES

PERMANENT WELLIAM STAPLES

PERMANENT WELLIAM BRAYLES, COPEN DAY AND EVENING.

For thorough instruction in Plain, Commercial, Ornamental, and Ladies Writing. Family Registers, Distance of Proceedings of Proceedin

W 45 - 64

In our sickness or our health, In our want or in our wealth, If we look to God in prayer, God is present every where.

When our earthly comforts fail, When the foes of life prevail, 'Tis the time for earnest prayer. God is present every where.

Then, my soul, in every strait To thy Father come and wait : He will answer every prayer God is present ever where.

The Fireside.

SELF-CONTROL.

" Mother!" cried a little girl, rushing into the room where a lady sat reading—" Mother John struck me in the face with all his might O dear! O dear! It hurts so." And the child pressed her hand against her cheek, and threw her head backwards and for-

wards, as if she was in great pain. The lady's face reddened instantly, and the book fell from her hand to the floor. Starting up, she went hurriedly from the room. There was anger in her heart against John, and in the blindness of her sudden indignation, she resolved to punish him with a severe chastisement But ere she reached the apartment in which her child had been playing, she paused suddenly and stood still. A timely thought glanced through

her mind and arrested her steps. "This will not do. I must control myself," she said, speaking half aloud. Then, after a resolute strife with her angry feelings the mother went back to the room where she had left her weeping child, and sitting down in her old place said, with as calm and steady a voice as she could assume:

" Agnes, let me see your cheek." "O dear! How it hurts!" sobbed Agnes, as

she came to her mother's side, her hand still pressed to her face. The lady gently removed her hand, and ex.

amined the little girl's cheek. There was a red mark as if a blow had been received; but no evidence of a bruise. " Agnes," said the mother, now speaking

very calmly and gently, yet with a firmness that at once subdued the excitement of her child's mind. . I want you to stop crying, and tell me all about this trouble with John." The child's tears ceased to flow: and she

looked up into her mother's face. " Agnes, who gave the first provocation in

this matter, you or John?" child, evincing a great deal of angry feeling, towards her brot

ds her brother.
Why did he strike you?" Who saw the trouble between you an

John ?" enquired the mother. "Why, Mary saw it. She'll tell you that John struck me in the face with all his might." 'Tell Mary that I wish to see her." Agnes went after her sister. When they re-

turned, the mother said : " Now, Mary, tell me about this trouble with

John and Agnes."
"You saw him strike me, didn't you, Mary ?"

said Agnes, with eagerness of resentment. Mary," said the mother "and while I am doing so, you, Agnes, must have nothing to say. After Mary has finished, then you can correct her statement if you wish to do so. Now, Mary, how was it ?"

" Well, mother, I'll tell you just how it was," said Mary. "Agnes was teasing John, and John got angry.' And struck his sister !" There was a tone

of severity in the mother's voice. I think the blow was accidental,' said Mary " John declared that it was, and tried his bes

to comfort Agnes; even promising to give her his pet kitten, if she would stop crying, and not make trouble by telling you. But she was angry, and would not listen to him."

' Tell me just what occurred, Mary, and then I shall know exactly how far both were to

"Well," answered Mary. "John and I were playing chequers, and Agnes would every now and then, steal up behind John and push his elbow when he was making a move. It worried him, and he asked her over and over again not to do so. But she didn't mind what he said. At last John pushed the board from him, and wouldn't play any longer. He was angry. Still Agnes seemed bent on annoying him. John got a book and sat down near the window to read. He had not been there long before Agnes stole up behind him, whipped the book out of his hand, and ran away. John sprung after her, and they had a struggle for the book, in which Agnes got a blow upon the face. I was looking at them, and I think the blow was accidental. It seemed so at the time, and John declares that he did not mean to strike her. That is all mo-

" Call your brother," said the lady, in a subdued voice. John entered the room in a few moments. He was pale, and looked troubled.

"My son," said the mother, speaking without apparent excitement, yet with a touch of sorrow in her voice, "did you strike Agnes on purpose?"

The boy's lips quivered, but no answer came through them. He looked into his mother's eyes for a moment or two, until tears blinded him, and then be laid his face down upon her bosom and sobbed. With love's tender instinct, the mother drew her arm tightly around her boy and then there was silence for the space of nearly

"It was an "ccident, I am sure," whispered the mother, placing her lips close to the ear of

in the face. I was so sorry!"

the face. I was so sorry!"

What less could the mother do than kiss with thought of the unjust punishment she had come

Be carefol, reader, when you say. "I don't nigh inflicting, while blind from sudden excite- care?"

"The chief blame, I see, rests with Agnes," said the lady, turning with some severity of voice and countenance towards her little girl, who now stood with the aspect of a culprit, instead of an London :-

was wrong to get angry."

spirit," replied the mother, "and I am sorry that my luttle girl can find no higher enjoyment marbles. On seeing him approaching they bethan the pleasure of annoying her brothers and gan to pick up their marbles and run away as sisters. I am satisfied with you, John, but not fast as they could. One little fellow not having

she had a sober face like one whose spirit was the case with itself. She had been guilty of a double wrong, and had come near drawing down upon her innocent brother an unjust punishment.

There they were, face to face, the minister of God and the poor little ragged boy, who had been caught in the act of playing at marbles on Sungpon her innocent brother an unjust punishment. was now ready to acknowledge her fault, and are you doing here? You are breaking the Sab-promise better conduct in the future, bath: don't you deserve to be punished for break-

her own thoughts, she lifted a heart of thankful. have not.' 'Then,' said the minister, 'I will ness for self-control and record that the wints help you to find them;' whereupon he knell

Thus she spoke within herself, and sadness

fell upon her spirit. as imagination pictured a scene that must have been enacted, had not some good spirit whispered a timely word of cauion 10 her ears .- [Arthur's Home Magazine.

Sayings of Children.

saying his prayers, and going to bed, began to call out very loud—"God!" When suppose that a kind man and a minister of the his mamma went to him, and asked him why he called so, he replied—' I want Godto speak, and the man, 'I am the minister myself, and if you say- Why, what do you want, Willie ?"

' Hadn't you as lief pnt away my play things

work- you must pack them all up nicely." "I didn't expect to get a 'satisfactory' ing wet, and I don't know how to dry them.

The minister pulled out of his posket a clear

little Annie Grace, who was much interested in the manufacture. She was impatient to have the manufacture. She was impatient to have her eyes painted, and when told that they must be done less the rely, 'but it was made to be dirtied.' The little boy dried his hands and we can't see how God makes us—He puts in the minister to the door of the Sunday-school. On approaching the door, and hearing the hum

Little "Genie," between two and three your fail him, and, looking anxiously at the besaid, the said, the said, the said, the said, the said, the said of the said

went and was heard coughing a few minutes afterwards.

and taken care of them all, and of course you school teacher, and in few words told him the know things. I think husbands should always

Little Sallie was teaching her younger brow was put into a class, but he was not troubled with ther the Lord's prayer. They went on very any question which he could not understand. He smoothly until she arrived at "Give us this day" was allowed to sit by and hear a hymn sung and ur daily bread."

some things explained, and he went away much interested in sll that he had seen and heard.

was made .- [Little Pilgrim.

SORRY FOR HIM.

A rich man, in a costly carriage, by careless driving, brought his carriage against the wagon to school clean and well clothed. the two vehicles came in collision. The laborer's wagon was heavily loaded, but he gave more than half the road. The man in the carriage abused him sadly, while they were extricating the vehicle. When he had driven on, the companion of the laborer said, "I should not have taken his street in one of the large cities of America

is laying up more every day."

"I don't Care."

The best and noblest, the truest and most generous part of your nature does care for the un-kind, cutting words you have uttered to one that you loved, in a moment of pique.

You may carry yourself ever so proud and defantly, you may never drop by look or word the sweet dew of healing on the wound you have made, in a nature as proud, as sensitive, and made, in a nature as proud, as sensitive, and exacting as your own; but to your honor be it said, you are better than your words, and away down in your heart lurks shame, and repentance, and sorrow for them.

You may carefully hide them both, and in a few will be gone, for O! it is they will be gone, for O! it is the will be gone.

"Indeed it was !" John answered back with mellow, and charitable; but there must be som earnestness. "My hand slipped as I tried to pain, and some struggling before you can do get my book away from her, and it struck her mean, ungenerous thing to one who loves you, and have your heart endouse your 'I don't care!' And how often these words are uttered, when ardor the fair brow of her boy, against whom, conscience sternly refutes them; and how often undeo the influence of anger, she had passed a they harden the heart, and keep the feet in the

Power of Kindness.
The following story was told by the Rev. J. C. Ryle in a Meeting of the Pastoral Aid Society in

Many years ago a certain minister in the Unit-"It was her fun, mother," John spoke up ed States of America was going one Sunday quickly. "She loves to tease, you know, and I morning from his house to his schoolroom. He was wrong to get angry." "But teasing does not come from a good he turned a corner he saw assembled round a with Agnes; and now you may leave us alone."

John and Mary went out, and left their mother

plish this so soon; and before he had succeded in alone with Agnes. When the little girl joined gathering up his marbles the minister had closed her brothers and sisters some time afterwards, upon him and placed his hand upon his shoulder So clearly had her mother brought this to her with the boy ? for that is what I want you to obview, that shame followed conviction, and she serve. He might have said to the boy, 'What But the one who profited most by this scene ing the command of God?' But he did nothing of trouble was the children's mother. After all of the kind. He simply said, 'Have you found was harmonized again, and she was alone with all your marbles?' 'No,' said the little boy, 'I her own thoughts, see litted a heart of might ness for self-control, and prayed that she might down and helped to look for the marbles till they

over possess her spirit in calmosss.

"I tremble in thinking of the evil that would have followed a blind punishment of my noble"Yes," was the reply. 'I,' said the minister. used to like playing at marbles when a little boy very much, and I think I could beat you but,' added he, 'I never played marbles on Sunday. I gave that up many years ago.' The little boy's attention was arrested. He liked his friend's face, and began to wonder who he was Then the minister said, 'I am going to a place Sayings of Children.

Little Willie, a precious little pet, not yet three years old, one night, a few weeks ago, after any inchis, and coung to hed have a place, was the reply. 'Why, that is the minwill come with me I think I can do you son

Little E ____, about fours years old, one day good.' Said the boy, 'My hands are dirty, I canhad got her playthings scattered all about the not go. Said the minister, 'Here is a pump-room, and I suppose it seemed hard to think of why not wash?' Said the boy, 'I am so little picking them all up and regulating them, so she that I can't pamp and wash at the same time. Said the minister, 'If you'll wash, I'll pump. He at once set to work, and, pumped and pumped, and pumped, and as he pumped the little not m mma?"

No," answered she, "I cannot leave my boy washed his hands and his face till they were quite clean. Said the boy, 'My hands are wring

A kind friend was making a cotton doll for Sunday pocket-handkerchief, and offered it to ne last, sho said-" That's the reason why face with the hankerchief, and then accompanied Little "Genie," between two and three years of the children inside, the boy's heart began to fail him, and, looking anxiously at the minister, morning, upon seeing the ground wait till another time. snow, ex claimed—"Oh, mamms, who spilt all 'you promised me that you would.' 'Are you 'iss sait I 'like to know?'

A lady advised her husband not to go opt in the cold, because he would make his cough worse. Disregarding her advice, however, he me your word that they will do me no harm? "How much better it would have been, mamma," said her little girl, "if papa had minded what you said. You have had eight children, and taken care of them all, and of course you. him, and what happened afterwards. The boy

"No, no, Sissy-me want case : and the fused to proceed until the desired amendment found that his father and nother were drunken found that his father and nother were, however, very much pleased at their child having been noticed, and on the next Sunday they sent him of the laborer said, "I should not have taken abuse as patiently as you did."

"Poor fellow, I am sorry for him," said the member me? 'No,' srid the minister, 'I don't.

"The your remember twenty the said the member me?" 'No,' srid the minister, 'I don't. "Poor! he is worth nearly half a million, and Said the geutleman, Do you remember twenty years ago finding a little boy playing at marbles "He is not laying up anything in heaven, and I am afraid he never will. He is to be pitied."

Tound a pump? Do you rememder that boy's being too dirty to go to school, and your pumps. ing for him, and speaking kindly to him, and taking him to school?" 'Oh!' said the minister Yes you do, too, and there's no use in trying to deceive yourself with the sophistry of those words.

The best and achiest the treast and most continuous and a leading man. I have attained a good position in society; and, on seeing you to-day in the street, I felt bound to come to you, and tell you that it is to your kindness and wisdom Christian discretion, to your having dealt with me lovingly, gently, and kindly, at the same time

Milk Pans. Butter Crocks.
OW LANDING ex "John Barbour,"

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Brugs, Medicines and Perfumery. TME subscriber has just eceived by the hip "Hannah Fownes." from London, a fresh so ply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Punts, Olls, PicAles and Sauces, Marmalade, Cleaver's Celebrated Soaps, Hair, Cloth Louth and Nail Brushes.—Also, a variety of Goods to numerous to mention, all of which are warranted of superior quality, and

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MAY 1st, 1861.

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Family Greceries.

HE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the puone that he has menced business in the premises for merty known he "I ordon Book Store," St. John Hotel built, C. Iner of King and Charlotte Streets, where needs keeping a full and complete speck of



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Silk Mixed Elastics;

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Plated Spoons, Forks, &c.
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Late Peacy, Fother's, Pumpkins, Karly, Lwarf and
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80 BELS Family FLOUR,
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15 chests Tea, 16 bags Coffee:
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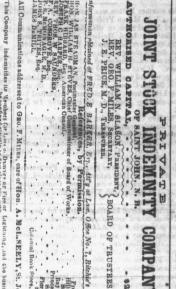
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Oxiona Gatera, ether with a large assortment of other general which will be sold at an unusually low price. W HOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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LONDON HATS. THE Subscriber has received ex "Parkfield"
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By Mail Steamers, and by Ships "Lampedo," and
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DALES and Cases Woollen Cloths, in
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2 cases Corduroys and Moulakins,
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6 cases Tailors Trimmings, in Buttons, Braids,
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Lhe largest, best and Cheapest Stock of Rendy Made Clothing in the City, both imported and Domestie Manufacture,
20 cases Wool and Silk Hats,
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The whole Stock being well selected for Country
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Wm. Golden & J. & W. Allem, of Fredericton, Isaac Burpee, of Sheffield, Messrs. E. & F. Williams of Gagctown. J. F. Masters, (Custom House Buildings,) St. John, F. Masters, (Custom House Buildings,) St. John, Cappen M. Palverenther, Sussex Vale, John Read, Moreton, are also acting as Agents, and wifen at their places of business, the above Machines are examined. The Machines are warranted to perform all that is claimed for them.

ABAHEL BOOTH, General Agent 100 Mr. W. A. WOOD.

St. John, N. B., June 12, 1861.

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Of these Goods we have a superb Stock just co to hand at tempting prices.—Black Colour and fancy Silks in great variety, and at our repu cheap prices.

New designs and Textures of Ladies' dresses.

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Barbour," from Liverpool, the following da:—u. CRATES Common Earthenware, orates Juster and Enammeled Ware, containing Dinner, Tea a d Tollet Setts, Break fast Setts, &c., &c., of new shapes and past

fast Setts, &c., &c., of new shapes and pasterns:

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FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
may 4.

MARCH, 1861.

MARCH, 1861. CARRIAGE AXLES.

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Just received per schr. "Rourser"—

150 B'IS Long and Short Bed AX LES, ass'd.

our own order of good material and finish, and well
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Also—per "New Brunswick": 2000 Hick rry Oak
Wagon Srokes, 11-14 i and 4-58 inch,
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On hand—A complete assortment of Carriage
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PRICE'S INTEREST TABLES.—Just received at the Phomix Book Store—Price's Interest Tables for 5, 6, 7 and ten per cent. june 18

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PINNIS & GARDNER have received this week from the manufactories of Birmingham, etc. several cases SKELETONS including all the new and improved styles now in use. The stock is now complete in all numbers, and will be found larger than that of all other houses in the city combined 210 dozen Misses' tied Skirts 44d to 2s 9d each. 83 do do clasped do 6d to 2s 6d do. 9 do do woven do 9d to 2s 9d do. 9 do do woven do 9d to 2s 9d do. 347 do do clasped do 1s 6d to 7s 6d do. 46 do do woven do 2s to 9s do. 35 do do Saratago do 6s to 10s do. 35 do do Saratago do 6s to 10s do. 35 do do Saratago do 6s to 10s do. 30 do do Fromenado 5s to 18s 9d do. 30 do do Fromenado 5s to 18s do. 7 do do Claudine do 12s 6d to 25s do. 7 do do Claudine do 12s 6d to 25s do. 7 do do Claudine do 12s 6d to 25s do. 8. 8 (respectful) in vites the attention of Ladies to the Claudine Skift, which is undoubtedly the best skirt ever produced in the American market.

TO THE TRADE.—A discount of 10 per cent off for cash, or 74 per cent at 3 months on parcels over ten dollars.

SKIRT DEPOT, King Street, june 18

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The subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hithesto received, winners to call their attention to his present large and varied stock of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

See., &c., consisting of:—Dress Materials of every describtion; newest Styles Mantles. Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Piowers, Feathers. Bor ers, Muslins, Blonds, Laces, Eggings, &c.; Grey and white G-tton Shirtings, Linens, Bed-tick, Ginghams, Holland, Batting, Wadding, &c. CARPETING & HEARTH RUGS very Cheap.
Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Veils, Sewed and Stamped Muslin Collars, ec., Black and Coloured Silks and Velvets, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Flannels, Blankets etc., 200 Skeleton Skirts, in all sizes, Cheap as any in the Province. Broad Cloths, Cassumeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, S-ttinets, Homesoun, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Trens, Saces, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Vallses and Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Tailors trimmings and Small Wares in great variety.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

An immense Stock of Made Clothing, in Coats, Pantisand Vests, all sizes and qualities for Men and Boys, made up in the most Fashionable Style, and will be sold at Extraordinary Low Prices. CARPETING & HEARTH RUGS very Cheap.

and will be sold at Extraordinary Low Prices.

CLUTHING OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDIR.

Whelesale and Retail Bayer: will find this Establishment one of the Cheapest in the Province for every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

ET Print: Call and examine the Stock, then judge for yourselves.

IMPERIAL BULLDINGS, 2 King Street, St. John, N. B.

MANGIESTER HOUSE, Queen Street, Fredericton, LONDON HOUSE, Canning, N. S.

may 22 SIMON NEALIS.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!! If you want to buy Goods cheap go to 76 Prince
William Street, where you can have your choice
of any article in the Variety Window for §1. Call and
see. june 18
F. A. COSGROVE.

BEADS, BASKETS &c.

A full assortment of CRYSTAL AND OTHER BEADS.

Also, a few very finely MADE,

INDIAN WORK BASKETS. For sale at

For sale at F. A. COSGROVE'S
Fancy Warehouse
75 Prince William st.
P. S. A large Ambrotype Saloon for sale. Pastry Flour.
28 BARRELS very Superior Pastry Flour, landbirg ex 'T. S. Harding, from New York. For
sale by june 23 J. D. UNDERHILL. SAINT JOHN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED CAPITAL £50,000.

This Company offers the advantages of a Resident Management. Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with security, and conducts a Fire Business only. INSURANCE upon Dwe.lings. Stores, Go.ds, Ships Bullding in an in Harbour, Manufactories, Public Buildings, and every description of Insurable Procesty. PRESIEDENT.—Hon. A. McL. SEELY.

JAMES REED. CHARLES W. WELDON, THOMAS F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN. OFFICE. No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building Princess St. jan 30 O. D. WETMORE, Secret Jan 30

O. D. WETMORE, Secretary

WM. WEDDERBURN,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE—No. 13 Princess Street.

RESIDENCE—North-east corner Queen's Square.

SALAT JOHN, N. B.

Conveyancing in all'its branches, executed with 'ccuracy.

une 29.

MILK PANS AND CROCKS. MILA FANS AND CROCKS.

Ex Barque "Eliza" from Newcastle:—

600 DOZ. Milk Pans, white inside; 120
doz Crocks, do 36 dox Jugs, assorted
sizes, 50 do Preserve Crocks, 30 do Curd do.

Wholesale and Retnil by
F. CLEMENTSON,
92 Dock street.

European and North American RAILWAY.

Shediac

8 A. M. 6. 46 A. M. 8 A. M.
5.3 P. M.
2.7 M.
2.8 P. M.
2.8 P. M.
2.30 P. M.
2.30 P. M.
The two first Trains from St. John run through the third to Sussex only.
The Mouning Train from St. John and the Afternoon Train from Shediac are Express Trains, for Passengers and Mails. All the other Trains will carry Passengers and Freight.

By order.
3. JARDINE.

Railway Commissioners' Office, R. JARDINE, St. John, 12th April, 1861. EXCURSIONS BY RAILWAY

EXCURSIONS BY RAILWAY

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

These Tickets will be for the ilsy ouly, between St. John and Sussex, except on Saturdays, when they will be good for Wondays. Beyond Sussex Tickets will be good for two days.

R. JARDINE, Chairman

Railway Commissioner's Office;

St. John, June 24, 1861.

PINE APPLES, CUCUMBERS, &C., &C.
Received ex Steamer New drunswick—
300 PINE Apples; 250 Cucumbers; 3
bbls. Green Beans; 2 do do Peas; 140
do Onions; 2 bbl Bermuds Onions; 264 Coccanuts;
1 case Blene Figs. For sale low by
jly 17
J. S. TURNER, 22 Water-st.

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