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For the Christian Watchman. LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

I have endeavoured to point out the great im-portance of the work of preaching, and to deep-on your sense of the responsibilities which de-voire upon you as a preacher of religious truth. Let me now direct your attention to some practical reflections on the spirit and mode in which this important work should be performed. The sim of the preacher should be the salvation of his hearers from sin, and its dire consequences, the conversion of unbelievers, and the sanctification of the professed followers of Christ. No man can expect to achieve a result at which he does not n, and no preacher can reasonably expect to be an instrument in the salvation of souls, unless an instrument in the salvation of souls, unless his attention, his desires, and his energies are directed to the end. These remarks might seem to be superfluous. Does not every preacher of the gospel aim to save his hearers? To what end does he preach, and teach and exhort. Alas! a variety of motives some of them imperfect, and some impure, influence us. The admiration of our hearers is sweet, and without inmiration of our nearers is seen and without in-tending it, we may consider rather what they will think of us than what they will think of the Master. We may be satisfied with keeping up the attention of our hearers; or with enlarging

their stock of ideas, or with improving their morals. Now it is well that the congregation not well that you should aim at this approbation.

It is well that they be attentive hearers, that their any difficulty in selecting a text. Your own minds should be enlarged and improved by the thoughts which you disperse, and that their moral condition should advance under your min-istration. But these results will certainly follow if you succeed in leading sinners to Christ, and and in persuading professed believers to live a life of trust, whereas if you aim merely at their intellectual or moral improvement you may fail, while you cannot even expect to be the m their salvation. Your heart is not right if you are not passionately desirous that sinners sho

converted, and the church be made more pure,

a hatred of sin, and a desire for holiness. But how is this aim to be realized? By preaching the Gespel of the Son of God.—
It is this which converts, it is this which also sanctifies. It is the power of God unito salvation I do not mean that the fact of the cru-cifiction should be the special subject of every discourse. The cross is but the nucleus whence myriads of rays stream forth to form the grand luminary which from the pulpit affords at once life and light. But towards this nucleus every theme of preaching should centre. No subject should be presented from the pulpit which does not derive its significance, its impor-tance and its power from Christ crucified. This doctrine alone reveals the exceeding sinfulness of sin, the utter helplessness of the sinner--points out the way of life, changes the depraved heart, establishes a practicable motive to obsdience, consoles in sorrow, cheers in despondency, and removes the sting from death. It glorifies every attribute of Deity, justifies his apparently mys-terious government. It illuminates all the anti-christian portion of the world's history, and of glory over all the future. An infinite number of subjects relating to the character, duty and destiny of man, the nature, character, and attri butes and government of God may be presented, but Christ and him crucified must distinctly appear in every sermon.

Of course preaching requires preparation. To present a gospel theme, so as to interest, to convince, to move, one must be master of his sub-ject, and have all its parts arranged for the end in view. On any other subject except religion the speaker, who has any other aim than to talk against time, carefully and laboriously prepares his address, or else draws it from a previously acquired stock of information and experience. It is not a little singular that only those who aim to persuade deprayed men to be reconciled to Gri, and who to this difficult end, expound doctrines which relate to every Divine and human interest, ever deem preparation for their work un-necessary. Not so thought Paul when he urged Timothy to give himself up to reading and medi-tation. Each sermon should be carefully thought out. Every sentiment advanced should be in harmony with the teachings of the word. Diffi-culties should be settled, and the entire discourse adapted to the condition and wants of the congregation. But beside the particular preparagregation. But beside the particular preparation which each sermon requires a general preparation for preaching is especially necessary.—
Too much time spent over one sermon is apt to render it elaborate and uninteresting. The preacher should be continually in course of training. He should ever be learning something again, education is not a filing in process. The much time spent over one sermon is apt to render it elaborate and uninteresting. The preacher should be continually in course of the beacher as one whose ratining. He should ever be learning something from the Bible, from nature, from the writings of the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the learned and the good, and also from his self the samination and observations. By pursuing this to ram its ample vaults with the streamers of the books; the greatest possible time. But, the medium of the sensabilities, While treasures of the books; the greatest possible time. But, the remembered, no amount of mere knowledge to softening and refining influence upon the character. The almost universal fondness for such the remembered in the adjustment of knowledge. So, on the propriate thoughts and illustrations will flow around the chosen theme, the parts of discourse will readily take the most natural and effective arrangement. The greatest and most successful preachers have pursued this plan. Their studies of knowledge proves an educated mind. But few things, we conceive, are more unjust than the reasonings of those who sneer at unjust than the reasonings of those who sneer at unjust than the reasonings of those who sneer at the parts of the medium of the sensabilities. While the remembers ar to were of he ademyr.

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hought, argument and power to the sermon.

I am convinced that in this province our ministers preach too frequently. No man can for consecutive years prepare three or four sermons a week. A young preacher who relies upon his fluency of speech to sustain him m such a course will find his studies and meditations gradually given up. His sermons will abound in wearing or the soul. Its aim, then is not solided to the own navure.

We say the soul abound the development of how being but the development of navure. Not how much one knows. some repetitions, his congregation will grow less and less attentive, and he, instead of improving but what he can do is the test to be applied. as he advances, will degenerate into a mere ex. How well can horter, and perhaps be excelled in this by any intelligent member of his church. There are of course emergencies which require extraordinary exertion, but as a general thing I would recom-mend you not to preach more than two sermons

mutual illustration. The teacher of any science order on those subjects which stand forth prominently. By such a course you will never have ind will be filled and enlarged, and your hearwill become acquainted with the scriptures, and will grow in knowledge and Divine things. EPISCOPOS.

For the Christian Watchman FEMALE EDUCATION, ITS CHAR-ACTER. No. 4.

We hope our readers, if we have any, do not think we have lost sight of our subject and gone off into a disquisition upon the limitless thene off into a disquisition upon the limitless thene of into a disquisition upon the limitless thene of education in general. We have not forgotten the restrictive character of our heading, but in reflecting upon the subject we could not but be convinced as before intimated, that the indifference or disfavour with which so many regard the subject of female education has its origin chiefly in the zerrowness of these views which ignoring the wants and the claims of the mind itself, look buly to the spheres of life in which the know ledge gained may promise to be of practical, meaning, pecuniary utility. We believe, too, that the best and main arguments for a course of mental training are such as relate to mind in itself considered and are consequently unaffected by sex or outward circumstance. Hence we have pursued, or rather indicated the train of thought without attempting to trace a distinction where we were unable to perceive any essential difference. Such views, if admitted, have at least one advantage; they cannot be warped and bent to suit the inclinations of the partial and the parsimonious. But, in dwell ng solely upon them we do not mean to deny the valididy of that class of arguments, so much insisted on, drawn wholly from the pictured advantages, material and social, to result from increase of knowledge and mental power. We prefer, however, to introduce a few of these in another connection, not so much as reasons why wemen should be educated, but as illustrations of the wasdom and the education of the natural law which demands their education.

The same remarks as to the destinctions of gender hold true, to a considerable extent, of the partial and moral philosophy are studies who have succesfully denoted a portion of time to them are generally supposed to have had all the finer traits of the femenine nature blunted, if not obliterated, by centreally supposed to hav and the most elaborate, or eloquent sermon is a miserable failure which does not tend to induce

stercourse with man and with God, all furnish chance to be ignorant of some common place

Perhaps no positive definition of educ (we use the word so often because no other so well expresses the idea,) can be given other than the old, well worn one, taken from the derivation of

How well can we remember, think, reason, ima-

If these views be admitted two things will be necessary to the formation of a correct theory of female education ; first, a correct analysis of the mend you not to preach more than two sermons a week. If you do justice to these, conduct a Bible class and a prayer meeting, and attend to design the strengthening of each. a bine class and a prayer meeting, and attend to ordinary pastoral duties, you will not have much time for that more general preparation which is an necessary.

Neither of these tasks shall we attempt to discharge Jully here. We shall leave them for the wiser head of the well qualified teacher to whose so necessary.

I would also recommend to you system in preaching. The truths of the gospel are intimately connected with each other, and serve for

tures, similar to that of man, possessing to a advances from simple to more recondite truths, large degree all its capabilities, i: admitted by Now why should not the teacher of the divine science pursue the same course. By doing so he teristic difference in some minor respects, such will be able to present to an attentive audience as keenness of intuition, fitness for long and lamany a subject which otherwise would be unin-telligible, certainly uninteresting. You could either frame a series of subjects—or what is per-haps hetter you could take some bock in the holy scriptures, study it very carefully and preach in order on those subjects which study is all the advantages of a lengthened and vigorous course of study, insult female intellect by confining girls to the most elementary branches of ion school lore, supplemented perhaps, by Little mechanical drill on piano keys and

crayo e. Without stiempting any formal enumeration of the different branches of study essential to a thorough mental training we may refer to a few which seem admirably adapted to this end, but which are much too sparingly introduced into our common schools. Foremost among these we hould mention mathematics, even at the risk of a violent shock to the sensitive nerves of some We hope our readers, it we have any, do not denotes a class of studies associated in many fair reader. We are fully aware that the word

their education.

The same remarks as to the destinctions of gender hold true, to a considerable extent, of the character of education. It is culture of mind not of men, or of women, which is wanted. First, then, a remark or two as to what education is and is not.

It is not the adding on of anything foreign, to the proexistent properties of the mind. It is each side to say that it is not in the power of any men, or of men's systems to originate any can accord on conceive of any influence under huseems idle to say that it is not in the power of any men, or of men's systems to originate any power in the soul, to call into exercise any faculty which did not previously exist in embryo. And yet we frequently hear the acquisition of learning spoken of in a style easily admitting such a construction. Did me more fully consider that all we are required to do, and all we can do as to aid in drawing out latent elements of powers, embryos which but await the bidding of heal hful culture to shoot forth in massive strength and symmetry, we would surely regard our obligations in a more serious light.

Again, education is not a filing in process.

Many persons speak of the mind as if it were a more serious light.

Many persons speak of the mind as if it were a more serious light.

and the secret springs which actuate them; we can searcely connected only induced to tell more powerfully upon the character of coming generations. It is not so much to the knowledge of the systems and opinions even of the greatest men as to habits formed, of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of actions, that we look for these results. The sharpening of enterty of the systems and opinions even of the greatest men as to habits of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of actions, that we look for these results. The sharpening of enterty of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of actions, that we look for these results. The sharpening of enterty of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of actions, that we look for these results. The sharpening of enterty of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of actions, that we look for these results. The sharpening of enterty of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of actions, that we look for these results. The sharpening of studying self, of scrutinizing motives and weighing the moral character of

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

to a policable to, nearly, or quite as large a proportion of our male teachers. If the true idea of education be admitted to be anything like to their feelings in this Institution, and placed i what we have stated, the absurdity of expecting one who has not gained either from the schools, in this country our Denomination has been inor from dilligent self-application, such a train-ing for his own mind, to be capable of giving it to others will be manifest.

ject knows that by starting trains of thought and leading them on, by stimulating to attempt difficult things and rendering just the n cessery amount of assistance, as much may be often done in an hour by the intelligent teacher be obtained through a laborious life, for the benefit of the young mi nd as is done in petition of some arbitrary rules, or mechanical ages has proved to be the best means of training skill in working out "sums" we beg leave to the mind, and then, in the true exercise of Bapsued. The handmaid of Truth, she, like her honor. great mistress, must be sought for her own sake. She has but crumbs and contempt for fawning flatterers and mercenary followers.

To delight in the cu ltivation and exercise of its powers is natural to mind, the frequent aver the system or the teacher.

INAUGURAL DISCOURSE. BY JAMES DEMILL, A. M. Professor of Classical Literature. Acadia

for the future.

Standing here with the past spread out before

adopted this place as the seat of Acadia College.

The memorable beauty of the scene around us has been consecrated alike by History and Poeby the scenes with which they are forever con- whether originally it was engrafted upon our hendmarks with which the world is familiar; and the name which has been given to our College the name which has been given to our College

inspiration from the very scene around us. toric associationshave we come here this day. We ges with the intention of putting them to direct toric associationshave we come here this day. We have assembled for a greater and a higher purpose. We have come to see our young men who have finished their training depart to their sphere of action. As the Isthman games attracted multitudes of spectators from all Greece, so here, every succeeding Anniversary brings to this place deputations from all the Lower Property of the product of the sphere of actions. We come to see Athletics of a public of the information there acquired is afterwards put to this direct practual use? To what profession does it of itself breaar a man? What office vinces. We come to see Athletics of a nobley does it of itself prepare a man? What office kind, to witness the result of a higher than physical training. Our young men have gone through a process by which every faculty of the lege graduate in the tumult and the rush of humind has been separately developed; they now man life.
go forth to use those faculties in the world with-

of a country, and we feel that more than any others, that welfare depends upon those who have been trained in a place like this. We recognize the profound attraction that belongs to the occasion. We consider this among the highest of our purposes as a denomination. We make other duties centre around this place.

The most profound acquaintance with mathematics will never need to be displayed in the pulpt, nor will all the Restoric of the schools quality a man for the practice of medicine. This is our great festival day, and this our chief Yet in spite of all this we know that he who look here for those who shall teach us, and every man shall seek a different calling from his judge us, and fight our battles. It is the heart neighbour, and yet all are taught the same of our Denomination, whose prosperity or ad-versity are inevitably ours; whose honor is our ity be of use in their future prefession, but the honor; whose acts are our acts. While Aca- task is not spared them, nor is any destinction

We had intended to venture some thoughts on dia College lives we shall live also, but should we | made. The minister is not freed from mathem that are said to be the peculiar characteristics be mad enough to let it die we may escape death tics; nor the Lawyer from Greek; nor yet the man's mind. But we must poss this too, ourselves but only to sink in torpor for a gener- Doctor from Rhetoric. Though widely dissimi-

with the remark that those peculiarities, of whatever nature, may be safely left to devel. p themselves under a healthy culture, as different species of plants fourish equally well in the same impress is stamped upon all.

When a class has graduated can every members of the same and in the same impress is stamped upon all.

When a class has graduated can every members of the same and in the same impress is stamped upon all.

We cannot close our remarks upon this part of our subject without observing that however ourselves exclusively to the former it will avail sion? He finds that four years which form the much may depend upon a proper selection and us but little, but if we most zealously seek the pathy with the crusade that is now being preach. material directly; the latter affects the Spiritual

directed zeal. The great movements of the Every one who has thought upon the sub- world had hardly penetrated here, and in a new country they might have been forgiven if they had put off their plans to a succeding generation.

But in spite of every difficuly they laid these a week's drill in the dull routine. Much stress is often laid in our common schools upon "thoroughness' in the branches taught, and the ser- took a broad and comprehensive view. They did vices of the teacher who has acquired reputation not plan a mere sectarian school whose object for this, are at a premium. Did "thoroughness" mean intimate acquaintance with princis of religious dogmas. Looking not only to the ples we should not object, but used as it often denomination but to the country, they adopted is, to denote a parrot like proficiency in the re- that form of instruction which the experience of den.ur. We believe much of the tine usually given to such work might be much more profitably devoted to real training of the mind by some ed for no confession of faith, no subscription higher branch of study. Upon the teacher then to articles of creed, but gave to the country one devolve s the task of guarding against such waste College at least where Education was given of time, of determining the ability of each pupil with no sectarian requirements. Not from us so as to permit him neither to flounder beyond his depth, nor to show a vigorous exertion of ed and free hearted men; but when it shall be their own powers. On the teacher 'too depends in a great measure the relish or distaste of the ficulties they met, what obstacles they removed pupil for study. Upon this his success depends, and with what prejudices they struggled; then Education must be enjoyed to be profitably purshall the very country itself rise up to do them

Through self sacrificing efforts, through tireless labour, and through ceaseless activity, the Institution thus formed has been perpetuated into our day. Standing on this spot we can look its powers is natural to mind, the frequent aver back over the ever varying succession of pros-sions to such activity are usually the fault of perity and adversity which has marked its career. By the labors and perils of the way we can rightly estimate the zeal and the fortitude of those who have supported it; arriving now at its annu-al resting place we see it mustering its energies so long as all the tributaries are defiled.

College.

It was a wise and a happy thought which subject of Collegiate Education, not with any dented this place as the seat of Acadia College. try. The pleasant thoughts of College days of bringing clearly before our minds the true and which come to us are rendered more impressive central idea of a College; so that we may see nected. We need only to look around to see Institution, and afterwards whether it bore cor-

the name which has been given to our College draws its chief significance from the place where it stands. This is the classic spot of these lower Provinces, and I can welt conceive, that if we ever have a literature, it will draw its largest inspiration from the very scene around us. But not for this beautiful scene, and not for his passed simply in acquiring sciences and langua-

The pure Latinity which gives honor in a Col-In the hands of its young men lies the welfare of a country, and we feel that more than any others, that welfare depends appears the counting house. The most subtle the counting house is the counting house.

place of pilgrinage. For many years gone by goes to a College, whatever may be his tastes, our very life blood has been drawn from this inclinations, or fancies, is put through one unsource; and for many years to come we must alterable cource. Out of each class that enters,

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NO. 24

most important period of life have passed away, arrangement of studies, at least equally as much depends upon the teacher. We have no symwill have to begin at the very elements of I ed over the length and breadth of our land and gives to it that power which shall subdue profession, just as though he had never seen the agrinst female teachers. The objections urged will be said to belong rather to the qualifications than the sex of the teacher, and are equal. walls of a college. By his side are lads four same day. They have caught up to him, for he has passed four years at college. Has all that precious time been wasted?

Years pass on. Gradually time effaces the re-colection of College studies. The facts and for-mulas, once so familiar lie unused in his mind.— No circumstances arise to bring them forward and so they fade away and are forgotton. In the course of years there may come a time when out of all the knowledge that he has acquired comparatively little is remembered.

We see therefore that in a College the same information is acquired by all, whatever may be their future aims; that much of this knowledge so far as itself is concerned, is of little or no di rect practical use in after life; and that those who have laboriously acquired all this, must still work none the less laboriously and begin at the very first principles of their future duties

Not only is this so, but we shall see that it cannot be otherwise. And these are the things which are brought forward by many at the present day, who urge them as objections to the whole system of Collegiate education.

"Look"—they say, "your present system was originated centuries ago. In these days all knowledge lay hidden in the classical languages and there was a reason for studying them." "But times have changed since then," they say,

"and new learning has arisen, which eclipses all the lore of the schoolmen. Must we of the nineteenth century learn wisdom from the men of two thousand years ago? Since the first University was established all modern science has been born, and Earth and Heaven alike offer their! treasures of knowledge to the student.

"Come"—they say—"Lay aside the useless

classics and vague philosophies upon which years are wasted, and substitute those studies which shall be of practical use. Let such things be exc'usively taught as shall avail in real life. Then and not till then can a college fulfil its appro-

printe duty.

But the Reform which these men propos could not end in colleges. All the high schools from whence they draw their supplies must be remodelled. The main stream will not be pure for a new start; and if we can gain one lesson since from their very naturefall High schools and from the past, it is that we should not despair Colleges are attended by youths whose future paths will lie in every direction, it follows that his own profession would be an unwieldly and indeed an impossible task. Whatever therefore this new course of practical knowledge might be, it follows that it must be as uniform and as in-

flexible as the old one.

What then shall this new course be?

Suppose this radical change to be effected and the reform accomplished, let the dead languages be buried out of sight. Let the vain philosophers be dissipated. In the place of these let a course of practical studies be established, with direct reference to actual life.

And here at once returns the old difficulty .-The new course has entered the place of the old but only to encounter the same objections which had been raised against its predecessor.

How could such a course be formed? To what profession or calling could it have reference? Which of the sciences should occupy the largest place? What facts should be most generally administered? What studies could be found which would be so universally useful to men as reading, writing, and Arithmetic are to children. Would it be possible to impart knowledge of such a nature that it would be useful to all?

Commercial law would be good for the mer chant, but useless to the minister. Agricultural chemistry would benefit the farmer, but distract the lawyer. Astronomy would not greatly as sist the Engineer to survey, nor would Geology enable the Doctor to cure; and he would be but a poor interpreter of the scriptures, who to a thorough knowledge of Political economy united a profound ignorance of the languages in which those Scriptures were written.

If therefore we freely acknowledged the practical uselessness of the present course of study in Colleges. We might also see that no scheme of study can be deversed that shall be better in this respect nor in the wide diversity of human employments is it possible for any one course

ployments is it possible for any one course of study to give practical information which shall be equally useful to all.

It therefore it were the purpose of a College simply to impart information for practical use in actual life, we are bound to admit that this purpose is vain and the result should be unattainable by them and that the time spent at them is a waste of the most valuable portion of life.

The true purpose of a College education is implied by the very meaning of the word itself.— It is to train the mind; to exercise all its various faculties; to draw forth all its powers, so that a man shall be master of himself and be able to use to the highest advantage every faculty whichGod has given him. For the mind resembles the body in its susceptibility to develop ment, and like the body may run to waste through neglect, or rise to wondrous power through proper training.

Thus an athlete will train himself for years till every muscle of his body is developed to marvellous power, every sinew endowed with mighty energy, every fibre attains new force. He acquires the strength of a giant, and shows to com mon men what they may become.

Or still more analogous is the case of a mus cian. At first his fingers are stiff and unwieldy but incessant practice remedies this defect until his muscles become mobile and pliant,-Years pass on in which all his attention is devo ted to exercises, until at last his nimble finger move over the keys as though they were instinct with a life of their own.

Exactly in the same way may the mind be trained until it attain a power in as much great-er a ratio of increase as the spiritual nature exceeds the physical. Reason is there which can be exercised till it shall act strongly, decisively, and logically. Imagination is there, which can be trained to soar on high, not in wild flights, but in a steady ascent, in which it may work in consonance with reason. Memory too is there which may be developed, not in uscless isolation, but in harmony with the others. Al these are to be disciplined, developed, and exercised through long years, till they all shall be in sub-

All the branches of collegiate education are therefore not items of knowledge to be imparted, but exercises for the purpose of disciplining the mind. And though there be never so many repetitions of the same theme, though the knowledge acquired appear to have never so little practical value, yet if they serve this great purpose, then are they fully and com-

There are the natural sciences as at present taught which serve to strengthen the judgment, to widen the sphere of observation, and secure enlarged action to the mind.

There is Philosophy which gives the highest power to reason, and affords limitless exercise to every other faculty.

There is Mathametical science which gives

precision to the exercise of reason, and trains the mind to the most exact thought and logical de-

There are Logic and Rhtoric which teach the modes of expression, for all that may be gained by the influence of the others.

And lastly there are the Classics whose varied power seems to vie with every other branch of study in its own appropriate excellence, surrounding them all, mingling with them in their own spheres, and superadding advantages peculiar to themselves such as nothing e'se can yield. Reason is strengthened as in Mathematics by the various and arduous exercises which they afford. once the veil is penetrated the mind beholds the loftiest Philosophy which lies beyond, the source and inspiration of modern thought. Memory i exercised by a constant e ffort at retaining words Imagination quickened by the noblest images, and Taste is at once delighted and purifie constant familiarity with those styles of expres sion which will be models of human speech throughout all ages of time.

The result of this is that the diligent student leaves his college a new man. Years of toil and laborious application have done their work and the studies which he has pursued have developed all the powers that he possessed.

He has served his apprenticeship. He has learned the use of his tools. He is ready to work, and though all that he possesses in the way of mere information may not be required in the great duties of life, still he stands before the world thoroughly equipped. The acquire-ment of the knowledge of future duties can be begun with the certainity of success and he can go forth to plead, to teach, to lead, to discover.

Suppose that all is forgotten. Even so the an forgets his formulas, and plays no more the exercises over which he once toiled; yet still the hands fly like living things over the keys, and still the skilled fingers strike the chords unerringly. So this man possesses a power superior to the lapse of time or the weakness of memory. His faculties are his own. He uses them as he desires. His mind is a slave to his will, and he can address it as one would address a servant: Saying—"Go," and he goeth "Do this," and he coeth it. Let the Con fucianspass years away in committing to memory the teachings of their ancestors, but for our race there is a higher purpose. China stands still buried in the past; but our task is less to learn than to discover, and turning away from the past we seek to open up the future. than all stores of words learned by rote, or discor. nected facts heaped up in the memory, is the power by which men are enabled to think for selves. These are the men who are the best possession of a country to labor for it at home or represent it abroad. These are men who stand in advance of their fellows and bccome the teachers and leaders of the people.

Far be it from me to say that this blessing can only be obtained in a College. Even there can only be gained by conscientious toil. And without its walls in every country there are selfeducated men who have attained it. But these uncommon souls, whom nature has endowed with energy and preseverance in larger measure umph over difficulties, and force their way onard through every obstacle.

But to the mass of men, who cannot gain this for themselves, our Colleges stand open, offering to them all their treasures

of the loftiest, and give you communion with the the faithfulness of God. best and wisest of the past, and the good and great of the present.

years, and lighten even the burden of old age. ed in Heaven. It would tell of ever recurring

essary, by the many mistaken criticisms about with one song of praise. It would point to the College studies of the present day, which who had here learned to give up all for College is not so much to impart knowledge, as to enable men to acquire it for themselved.

College might look and say,—"Here are my Jewels!"

Thus prepared these men go forth in o the THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE. orld and carry with them th e power and des-out like undulations over the wide expanse of population. Thus even the Education of the few can indirectly produce that universal intelligence by which the thought or the invention produced by one, is sezed and applied and perfected by the many. It is the thinking men who wield the destinies of a country. They are the public than the country of the many of the ma the destinies of a country. They are the ultimate causes of progress and of civilized life. F. A. Cosgrove, St. John, N. B. They stand behind the great toiling multitude; and mould their work. They are the centres of One copy, true national growth, and the vital power which starts from them passes on as if by capillary at traction, from atom to atom through the entire mass.

Considered in this true light, it is therefor evident, that good Colleges are among the best Institutions of a nation, and that those among them who truly fulfil their high purpose, ar deserving of the highest encouragement, the strongest support, and the deepest gratitude. If with this idea we look to our own Colleges

and ask what it has done, the answer is one of which we need not be ashamed.

We claim for Acadia College that at the first this idea was accepted here and thoroughly carried out during all its subsequent career. the generation that has passed away enough has been done to prove the truth of this statement and to show the usefulness and the necessity of the College. We point to honored names throughout the land. We point to men in places of power and of influence who owe to this place all that they have gained. Its sons have ercises of Acadia College were unusually intergone abroad to other countries: they have made her name honourably known, and whatever they have experienced, they have never had cause to Scotia evidently retain all their former love for

for the place which was perpetual. The feeling was deepened and widened till it embraced the whole country developing itself to larger them here nor could the grandeur of a neigh-bouring country efface the image of Nova Scotia. However, the Bar With the training that they had received here should be as deeply interested in the maintainthey had learned nothing more truly than patriotism and now in this day when nations are pas- cy, as their brethern in Nova Scotia. Not to f ailing them with fear, when our own country port, it must be borne in mind that we can look though standing on the threshold of Empire is only there for the education of our youth. We still agitated by forebodings of possible calamity have no Baptist College in this province nor do sons of Acadis are patrictic. It will not lessen gion is necessary to form principles for those that are seeking knowledge and mental power. lands her sons have been faithful to her teachings, that their education may be a source of happing how by annual meetings they have commemorated their increasing attachment to home, how they have made other scenes resound with the echo of their national Sungs.

those who are the country's best possession. She must turn their attention to A adia Collège. We have confidence in our Collège. We have confidence in our Collège. Us governors understand their duties. Many of their as she performed her part. She deserves well are graduates, and of them we select our

"Come, they say, for here, if you have it not How many have there passed from darkness into to the appeal made to them we have done same kind appreciation of every exercise. In the

race and of your age shall be satisfied by the ef- memory in a thousand hearts; to draw forth a forts of a well disciplined mind. Here though you ceaseless flow of grateful recollection. Still be of the low liest and humblest, you may gain shall men point to it as a testimony to the power that which shall raise you up to be the fellow of religion—and say—" Behold a monument of

Close up that past as a finished history; but reat of the present.

the page lives to undying recollections, to remind us of all that has been done. It would tell measurably better than wealth, which will be yours beyond the changes of fortune, a self contained soul, with resources of happiness within conciliation of man with his maker, of the walks itself, which shall increase with the increasing with God on earth, of the passage to the redeem Such then is the true idea of a CollegeEduca- mercies long continued, and widely tion. This character is too evident to require unfolding, and illustration is only rendered neare made by those who evidently misapprehended this very character. The true aim of a

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the proper of a Committee, the names of whose members w

TERMS.

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1	Hammond Vale, Isaac H. Faulkner.	
1	W. Prince, General Agent, Moncion.	

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 12, 1861.

We are pleased to learn that the anniversary ex esting, and that the gathering on the occasion this institution, and are determined to do their To her sons she has also imparted another part towards maintaining it in a state of efficiency resson. Amid these beautiful scenes where life passed were its ardent supporters. Many of the pastors of happily there rose among them an attachment churches were educated within its walls. Besides proportions than that which is commonly attained and growing to a passionate affection. For- Acadia College an object of love, but have ineign scenes could not weaken the tie that bound fused confidence that the institution will be

However, the Baptists of New Brunswick ing through fiere e trials, when men's hearts are mention the fact that we are pledged to its sup it will not be taken as an insignificant fact that the we expect to have one. We believe that reli-

knowledge and the power which a college course She has trained men for usefulness. She has affords, the young servant of Christ who seeks aken them and moulded them to shape and form. to be prepared for the performance of that taken them and moulded them to shape and form. to be prepared for the performance of that She has sent forth to the country every year.

which they represent made them welcomes, and the sum of a pollutal than a vellagion one. The High properties of the country. Honor to Acadia College, the country. Honor to Acadia College, the country of the country. Honor to Acadia College on the country of the country of the country. Honor to Acadia College on the country of the coun

surpassed our expectations, and have, perhaps, exceeded the wishes of the Liberals! themselves. All seem to regret that the Province has lost the services of Mr. Gray, who seems to have escaped that personal hostility which party politicians generally expect and receive, and who has won generally expect and receive, and and courtesy, as envisible reputation for honesty and courtesy, many different districts, and a strong representation from New Brunswick of whom the months of Brunswick of Reputation from New Brunswick of Reputation for Reputat The causes of this very remarkable defeat, are evident. We do not suppose that under any circumstances the Government could have been a strong and respectable opposition, if the opponents of the Government, had been content to use the constitution of the interest which New Brunswick takes in our college, contributed greatly to the vivaeity continued success. There were the unduly confident, and numbers more, who needed a spur to rouse them to activity. The self-constituted Club took the best possible means to awaken sympathy for the men who composed the Government, taught the unduly confident the necessity of a cool determination, and a ceaseless activity of a cool determination. tivity, and then vigorously applied the spur to the indolest and apathetic. The organ of this Cub not only divided the opponents of the Government, but gave to its friends a watchword, and an aim, excited their symnathies for those and an aim, excited their sympatnies for most whom they regarded as unjustly treated, and also revived all the ancient hatred for whatever savors its first meeting at the Village Hotel, and sat the Association held its first meeting at the Village Hotel, and sat and an aim, excited their sympathies for those

necessity which exists for the establishment of strength, and has the prospect of much future Sunday Schools in the destitute localities of our usefulness. A large number was present and Province. Such schools will invariably prove to be the seed of efficient churches. In the United ters connected with the college, which drew forth States the Sunday School Union continually the enthusiasm and applause of all present. sends forth agents into those sections of the In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Pryor delivered country where there are no schools-or where an oration to this society upon the connection of they are in a weak and in fficient condition. No Religion with Education. As may be expected department of Home Missionary work is of great- the tieme was handled in a masterly manner er importance, and perhaps no expenditure of and listened to with the deepest attention. The time or money is followed by greater result:.— first part of the oration consisted of various in-We are happy to state that Mr. J. C. Tyson, an formal allusions to the early history and strug. Province, and that he will for the next three plause; the last and larger part consisted of the months expend his energies in the endeavor to discussion of his subject. strengthen or establish Sunday Schools. Respecting his mission, a friend thus writes to us, large, the enthusiasm strong, and the feeling of "His work is to encourage Sabbath Schools" the best description. The reports of the Treawhere stready in operation, to establish them surer were encouraging, and the prospects bright where there is a prospect of doing so profitably, ening. It was universally felt that one strong to assist these schools in obtaining appropriate and unanimous effort would now place the lasti books, and in every possible way to impart a tution beyond the reach of adversity. sense of the importance and value of the Sun- Their determination to sustain the College day School, also to preach the gospel on every was strengthened by the occurrences of the time, favorable opportunity. All this, at the expense of the American Sabbath School Union." We in heavenly as well as earthly knowledge; and hope that the churches whose Sunday Schools while nothing was sacrificed to sect, all was are in a languishing condition, will avail them servient to religion. And it will be the hope of selves of the opportunity now afforded of placing them in a more efficient state, and that all who for the last ten years has worked so assidi friends of Sabbath Schools will aid him in his ously, and made so many sacrifices for his be mportant work.

Frederiction, took place on Friday last in the Esq.,—who is at present discharging the duties of Dr. Jacob at the university,—the chief Superntendent of schools, and a large number

The classes were examined in Reading, English Grammar and Parsing, Dictation, Mangvulls' Questions, Geography, Chronology, Arithmetic,

For the Christian Watchman. A Horton Sketch.

BY GAMMA. Many changes have taken place in Horton sine the old times when I was there, so that I was prepared to find a thriving village, in place of what was once the little scattered hamlet of Wolfville.

Another was 200 miles up the Minnesota River, uses had sprung up in every direction and

"Come, they say, for here, if you have it not already, you shall obtain that thirst for know-ledge which shall lead you on till your mind is stored with wisdom, and your whole being transformed to a higher nature and a higher life.

Come, and we will enable you to be a troed man, in whom all the highest aspirations of your race and of your age shall be satisfied by the efkept pace with the advance of the age, and ha drawn to itself every useful form of study that has

This year the Association was to be held here and thus a more varied assemblage than usus was drawn together. There were delegates from the Government, had been content to use the ordinary and legitimate means for the accomplishment of their aims. However, they dug a put into which they themselves have fallen. At the beginning of the year, many of the Liberals were in that state of apathy which follows long continued success. There were the unduly con-

needed of the high efficiency of Acadia College

We have on several occasions pointed out the has already attained to a considerable degree of after dinner, speeches were made on various mat

Sunday School Union, is now in our gles of the Institution, which eli ited much ap The number present at the Anniversary was

every true Baptist, that its honored Preside loved charge, may yet see the full reward of the nself and his predecessors, and find The Examination at the Baptist Seminary, the place which is the highest in the Baptist depresence of Dr. Brooke, George M. Campbell among all the educational establishments of the

J. B. B. received, will appear next week.

At the Anniversary of the Baptist Home Mis-

following interesting accounts of the condition of the Baptists in Minnesota was given by Rev. Amery Gale :-He said there were six Baptist Associations

in the State, and probably one or two more would soon be organized. One of these was in New houses had sprung up in every direction and the old fashioned forms had given place to the modern style. Shops had started up all around, three years the home of the Indian, there are near the great bend of that river, beyond the modern style. Shops had started up all around, and business seemed possible in Wolfville. The new chapel of the Methodists showed that the diversified population of every town existed in this bustling village; and the old historic Baptist Church had vanished to give place to a new and more beautiful edifice. Although these changes might shock the sentiment that loves to dwell upon the nast, yet after all the view and preserving the nast, yet after all the view and preserving the nast, yet after all the view and preserving the nast, yet after all the view and preserving the nast, yet after all the view and preserving the nast, yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet all the view and preserving the nast yet after all the view and preserving the nast yet all the view and preserving t the past, yet after all, the vigor and prosperity nearly fifty of these churches, and four of the which they represent made them welcome, and six Associations, within the past three years.

The mode of organizing churches was thre. In The mode of organizing churches was this. In

and a number of Swedish preacters, as 25,000 Scandinavians. The most interesting of these is at Scandia, in Northern Minnesota. It is the Jerusalem church of the Swedes—and was founded by Rev. F. O. Neilssen. Many of the niembers of those churches were converted in Sweden, and a further large colony of Swedish Baptists were soon coming into the State, direct-ed thither by Neilssen. They were active, earned thither by Neilssen. They were active, earnest Christians, full of faith and the Holy Ghost Among the 20,000 Germans in the State, there are three Baptist churches; there ought to be a

the 103 churches in the State, and some of these were very frail structures; several of them were built in a week; one was built before breakfast occupied by a school at 9 o'clock in the morning, and he preached in it in the afternoon. Some cost \$150—some \$500—to \$800 a very few \$1,000. The great want of the Minnesota Baptists, to enable them to take a high position in the State, was church-edifices. These should not, and need not be costly. Log-churches did well enough while the people lived in log-houses, but when they moved into their second houses as they called them, they needed frame-churches. School-houses and halls were objectionable, because they could not have complete control of them.

The Independent in an article on the state of religion in Germany, shows that the recent progress of rationalism in Baden, and Bavaria, is owing to the attachment exhibited by the Evangelicial party to "Church and state "principles :-

We select the following account of the condition of the Churches and Missionary Societies of Germany.

"It is, in particular, the interest in the foreign missionary work which is growing from year to year. The Missionary Society founded by the venerable Mr. Gossner, in Berlin, and generally called Gossner's Missionary Society, is reaping rich fruit in the East Indies, where the missionaries trained and sent out by them exercise a great influence for good on very large populations.

Their mission among the Coles, in India, is among the most flourishing missions established in the Pagan world. The Society has an annual income of about \$13,000. There is in Berlin annother missionary society of more definite Lutherau principles, as the names of Drs. Stahl, Hengstenberg, and Buchsel, all of whom are on the central committee, indicate. This Society has eleven stations in South Africa. Instead of allowing the children of the missionaries to come home for their education, this Society has two schools in Africa for training those who circums ances, cannot remain at the station with their parents. They empley eighteen missionaries four native assistants Their income last year

showed an increase of about 7,000 thalers The North German Mission ry Society at Bremen has an income of about \$18,000. The health of their missionaries has been sorely tried during the past year on the Gold Coast, and many the work is prospering very satisfactorily. They have four stations in Africa and two in New Zealand. They employ at present fifteen missionaries. The Rhenish Missionary Society at Bremen has twenty eight ordained mission twelve catechists or assistant missionaries. About

twenty young men are under training in their seminary for missionary labor. Their income is above \$40,000.

The Basel Society has 82 pupils under training ; 60 ordained and 18 unorda and colonists: 81 male and 11 female native asring at 25 stations. In their mis-

aion schools they have 3,038 children, and in connection with the mission 1,589 communicants. If the catechumens are added to the communicants it gives an entire number of 5.653 in The next term will open on Monday 22d. July.

The next term will open on Monday 22d. July.

Sionary Society, recently held in New York, the following interesting accounts of the condition of the children. Their receipts last year exceeded 600,000 francs. The Moravians still have a missionary field more extensive than any other German society. They have in all 80 stations, with 130 missionar

ies. If the whole mission staff is reckoned, it amounts to 307 persons. There are under the care of the missionaries 75,000 persons and the outlay is £45,000, but a considerable portion of in Australia, South Africa, Thibet, West Indies Mosquito Coast, Surinam, Antigua, Barbadoes. Greenland, etc. All the societes above-mentioned, except the

one in Berlin, are conducted on the principles of the Evangelical school. The Rationalists have not the control of a single one; a circumstance which strongly corroborates our assertion that their influence on the German churches is much more a political than a religious one. The High

D PRINCE ALF eccived at Fred During his stay enjoyed himself objects of inter bourhood, inclufishing and tries canoe, On Thu Woodstock, any of Grand Falls viere de Loup. ELECTIONS .ave selected the of Assembly. of the different CO

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CUDLIP, ANGLIN, JORDAN, SKINNER, OBERTSON, MAGEE, . M'LAUGHLIN, THOMSON, GODARD Of whom for Tilley,
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are said to be Li two Indepenpen The remainin following days: Westmorland Gloucester, 1 King's Count Queen's, 19th Victoria, 19th Charlotte, 20 Restigouche, IMMIGRANTS. watha" arrived in 31 days from gers intend sett males and 95 f

FINED.-A n

Magistrate for day .- [Globe. NOVA SCOTI dia College on ved the degree ted to that of H also conferred A., Principal of Last week an

bion Mines in I

seventeen horse was felt very se The Chronic dissatisfied with had another tak with the first-

The Liverpoo eighteen cases Several cases h P. E. ISLAND were going out boat was capsiz Ul

PLAN OF THE F

The rebel Co government to of secession be right cause, and towards II.e car of treason from the people of the b. ating the nati thousand, thirt; from this point the rebels in ba their secession ousand will i ral Patterson, Twenty thousa will cut their w

burg; and fiftee aided by a navi way up James General McC ings of the Ba entrating follow the turn ter. A stro Western Virgi armee of Genera the Unionists i wards the sout

MOVEMENTS OF

Jefferson Da

DOMESTIC

General Intelligence.

PRINCE ALPRED'S VISIT,—The Prince was sectived at Frederiction with great enthusiasm. puring his stay at the Capital he seems to have enjoyed bimself very well. He visited all the objects of interest in Fredericton and neigh-bourhood, including the College; went out smelt bournood, including the College; went out smelt fishing and tried a voyage on the River in a cance. On Thursday morning last he went to Woodstock, anp from thence proceeded by way of Grand Falls and Lake Farniscounts to Ri-

ELECTIONS .- Since our last, siv constituencies have selected their representatives for the House of Assembly. The following are the statistics of the different elections :-COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

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ing nominated, all were declared duly elected by Of the candidates thus far elected fourteer

are said to be Liberals, six Conservatives, and The remaining elections will be held on the

following days :-Westmorland County, 15th June; Gloucester, 17th June; King's County, 19th June; Quean's, 19th June; Victoria, 19th June; Cherlotte, 20th June; Restigouche, 24th June.

IMMIGRANTS .- On Monday the Barque " Hia watha" arrived at this port with 156 passangers in 31 days from Galway. Most of the passengers intend settling in, the Province. 61 are nales and 95 females.

FINED .- A number of Fishermen have with in the last few days been fined by the police Magistrate for fishing in the Harbour on Sun-

NOVA SCOTIA.—At the Anniversary of Acadia College on Friday last one gentleman received the degree of A. B., and three were admitted to that of H. M. The degree of D. D. was also conferred on Rev. Charles Spunden, M. A., Principal of the Baptist Seminary at Freder

Last week an explosion oocurred at the Albion Mines in Pictou by which three men and seventgen horses were killed. The explosion was felt very severely in all the houses in the neighbourhood and caused great consternation.

The Chronicle says the Corporation being dissutisfied with the census of Halifax taken under the direction of the Board of Statistics, have had another taken, which it is said, corresponds with the first—about 24,000.

The Liverpool Transcript say that there are eighteen cases of small-pox at Mahone Bay. Several cases have occurred at Pictou also.

P. E. ISLAND,-Three Fishermen were drown ed at Rustico, P. E. I. on 30th May. They were going out to attend to some nets when the boat was capsized by a squall.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.

The rebel Congress will never meet in Richmond. It is the fixed determination of the government to have possession of that hot bed of accession before the Fourth of July. No less than ninety thousand freemen of the North, strong with the consciousness of fighting for a right cause, and amply provided with all the requisites for auccessful warfare, will be moving towards the capital of the ill-fated Old Dominion less than two weeks, and aweep the last vestige in less than two weeks, and sweep the last vestige of treason from this side of James River, ere the people of the loyal States will unite in celeb. ating the national anniversary. Of the ninety thousand, thirty five thousand will push onward thousand, thirty five thousand will push onward from this point towards the Blue Ridge, to meet the rebels in battle should they attempt to dispute their advance, and cut off the retreat of their accession forces at Harper's Ferry. Twenty thousand will invade Virginia soil under General Patterson, from southeastern Pennsylvania. Twenty thousand, under General McClelland, will cut their way towards Winchester and Strasburg; and fifteen thousand, under General Butler, added by a naval force, will gradually make their way up James river.

General McClelland will not trace the wind-service of the Ribitory and Clelland will not trace the wind-service of the Ribitory and Clelland will not trace the wind-service of the Ribitory and Creek on Saturday.

THE CHRISTIAN

THE BATTLE AT PHILIPPI. A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the recent engagement

at Philippi :--

The American distriction precisions of the higher process were processed as the process of the higher processes of the higher

Recent arrivals from this most important strategic point of the rebeis continue to give confirmation of the accounts before received, and certainly contradicts the statement said to have been made by General Sectt, that only 2,500 troops were there congregated. The rebeis knows the value of this junction too well to lesse it unguarded or merely defended by so small a body as above enumerated. They have at least 20,000 men under the leadership of General Lee, and the junction of the two railroads is as thoroughly fortified as possible. A glance at the plan will at once convince the doubtful of this fact. At present it does not seem to be the intention of this body of the research of the seem to be the intention of this body of the research of the research and the property of the content of the seem to be the intention of this body of the research and the property of the content of the seem to be the intention of this body of the research and the property of the content of the seem to be the intention of this body of the research and the property of the content of taxes by military execution has been an amed members of the Reighau end of June.

Austria.—Nineteen Venetian deputies have been named members of the Reighau end of June.

Austria.—Nineteen Venetian deputies have been named of June.

Austria.—Nineteen Venetian deputies and content of taxes by military execution has been unspected. The plan the collection of taxes by military execution has been unspected. The plan the collection of taxes by military execution has been unspected. The plan the collection of taxes by military execution has been unspected. The collection of ta PLAN OF THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

seem to be the intention of this body of the rebel forces to make any attack, but to want the

thousand men was observed a few miles this side of Aquia Creek on Saturday.

Burder for the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad after concentrating his forces at Grafion, but will follow the turnpike from that point to Winchester. A strong force will be collected in ter. A strong force will be collected in consection of the Unionists in that section and diversions towards the southwestern portion of the State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE SOUTH-ERN CONFEDERACY.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1861

Jefferson Davis arrived at Richmond, by the

WATCHMAN.

Petersburg train, at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning last, accompanied by Senator Wigfall, of Texas. He was received by a large crowd at the depot, and made a few remarks, he returning thanks for their kindly welcome. During the night he was serensded at the Spotswood House, where he is stopping.

Senator Wigfall appeared at the window and made a very stirring speech. He excused Mr. Davis on secount of his ill health, stating that he left a bed of sickness when he started from home and had been travelling three days. Mr. Wigfall cautioned the Southern troops not to undervalue their opponents.

THE BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.

The European news per Hibernian via Farthe at Philippi:—
A private despatch, received here last night, gives some interesting particulars of this brilling system on the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American which took place on Supplying a property which took place on Supplying a property of the system of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to discussions on American control of the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to the Arabia via Halifax June 10th; chiefly relates to the A

Sabbath School Anniversary. bel farces to make any attack, but to wait the action of our advancing columns, when, on their arrival at the Gap, they will receive them with a hot and raking fire.

FORTRESS MONROE June 9th.—Advices from Sabbath Schools are invited to attend. Seats

> Any Sabbath School which is not able to pur-shase New Papers and will accept second hand ones, can be supplied by applying to the sub-teriber.
>
> Corresponding Secretary Of Brussell St. Bap. Juvenile Mis. Society

Notice.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

(F. REAT improvements in Mowing and Reaping II Machines. Wal et A. Wood's new Patent impoved Mower, I and 2 Horse Machines, Walter A. Wood's new Patent Mower and Reaper combined with self-faking attachment. Manny's new improvement, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Manny's look improvement, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Manny's look improvement, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Manny's look improvement, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Manny's look improvement, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Manny's look improvement, allowing the whole Reaping apparatus to be taken off when used as a Mower. Also, Manny's look in the "London Book Store." St. John Hotel building, Corners, in the premises formerly known at the "London Book Store." St. John Hotel building, Corners, Fruits, Pickles, Staces, Spices, and Hay Curting Machine, chasp, simple, and tight, ran no danger of cutting fingers off. Archie Booth grant House Building, Corners, Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, and examine the Machines for themselves, as he full believes they will be satisfied that we have made a decided improvement in the Machines for Mowing and Resping, they being much tighter and securer. D. Manny having taken the highest premiums both in England, France, and the United States.

Wm. Golden & J. 7, & W. Allen, of Fredericton, Isaac Burpee, of Sheffield, Messra, E. & F. Williams, of Gagetown, J. F. Masters, Custom House Buildings, IS, John, George M. Fulrescather, Sussex Vale, John Read, Moncton, are also acring as Agents, and when at their places of business, the above Machines can be examined. The Machines are warranted to perform all that is claimed for them.

ASAHEL BOOTH, General Agent Grant Machines, and when at their places of business, the above Machines can be examined. The Machin



New Baceges, new Dress B. S. STAPLES, may 22

DANDELION COFFEE.

THIS valuable article is recommended by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and the United States, as a sovereign remedy for General Debility, Dyspecisis and Bilioua Affections, so generally followed by sick headashe, &c. It is also strong ly recommended by the facult, as a sup-rior nutritious beverage for aged females and chi dren, particularly those of feeole and delicate constitutions. The many thousands who have been reinetantly compelled to absundon the use of ordinary Coffee, owing to the serious injury done to their health, will find this preparation much superior to the best Java Coffee both in taste and flavor, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits.

15 'lbs ofit, in 1lb canieters, with directions for use, just received and for sall by S B BARKER, may 23

R. S. STAPLES

HAS received per Steamer "Arabia," another lot of those cheap Delarios which have given so much satisfaction to the regards, quality, and price. Also—New Bonnets, in Ooarse Straw, Rice Straw, White Tape, Lutons, Dunstable, Tuscan, and a Cheice lot of Low Priced Pancy Bonnets, Boy's and Men's Straw Hats and Caps. A aplendid lot of New and Cheap Prints; New Dress Goods in variety; Muslin Dresses; A large lot decidedly new,in styles, and r emarkably cheap.

The An inspection is solicited.

R. S. STAPLES, may 17

33 King-street.

W. H. LAWTON. Importer of British and Foreign DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

PRINCE WHILIAM STREET.

St. John N. B.

SILKS,
VELVETS,
LINENS,
LINENS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASULS,
MUSLINS,
GREY COTTONS,
GREY COTTONS,
GREY COTTON SHEETINGS,
COUTTON SHEETINGS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
OUL CLOTHS,
TOWRLLINGS,
NAPKINS,
MERINGS,
MUSLINS,
DULLIT COVERS,
ANTIMACCASSORS.

TOWRLINGS,
MUSLINS,
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NAPKINS,
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TOWRLINGS,
TOWRLLINGS,

CARBILAGE AXLES.

Just received per sehr. "Rourser"

1.50 SETS Long and Short Bed AXLES, ass'd.

SETS Long and Short Bed AXLES, ass'd.

Sizes, from 1 to 2 inch, manufactured to our own order of good material and finish, and well suited to this market.

Also-per "New Branswick": 2000 Hicksry Oak Wageon Spoxes, 11-41 & and 45-8 inch;

Elepite and Side Springs of different sizes.

On han-A complete assortment of Carriage on han-A complete assortment of Carriage Burrs of all sizes; Black, Creen, Blue and Drab Bransmelled Clott; Malleable Cavitnes; and all the necessary Trimnings for Carriage use.

The above will be sold a tunprecedented low prices being determined not be under sold.

March 15

Per Staemship "Arabia," via Halifax:

Per Staemship "Arabia," via Halifax:

EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY!

NOW OPENING,

may 8

Il South Wharf.

LOCKEY & HOW LAND'S

PATENT TURN-I ABLE APPLE PEARERS.

I'MES Subseribers having been appointed Agents
for the sale of the above. In this Province, will
keep a stock on hand. They will be supplied, wholesale and retail, as low as they can be imported from
the United States.

Owing to the rapid sale of the above last season,
the manufacturers were not able to supply the demand, therefore those wanting them will please send
us their orders early.

BERRYMAN & OLIVE,
apl 13

FERGUSON BROS.

HAVE opened 55 King Street with a general
stock of rancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Wholesale and Actail.

SILKS.—Received per late steamers from Europe one of the largest lots of Black and Colored Silks ever imported into this Province. Prices same last year. Wholesale and Retail.

CARPETINGS .- A good assortment of Carpet-BLACK BROAD CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c., just opened for Wholesale, nay 3 FERGUSON BROS.

50 BARRELS CORN MEAL, Landing Ex way 22 JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

RHEUMATISM C. KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC AND Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, 5-1, 1211 Johan, &c. &c. and all complaints where an average of the spraints, &c. &c. and all complaints where an average of the spraints of the spraints

All who are suffering from Pains. A thorough trial of this Linkment in warranted to cuts all or any of the above hamed complaints. For pain and stiffness, ariseing from BROKEN BONES it is one of the greatest blassings a suiterer can have. CHAPPED BLANDS by its application become each one healed
As a remedy for restoring the falling off of HAIR, sadre
moving Dandruff, it is not to be surpassed by any of the
like, Restoratives of the day.
IEADACHE is cured by brisk application of the Lin-HEADACHE is cured by incase approximate the control and sold Wholesale and Retail by D. B. kuDbekt & Co., No. U. hisverick Square, East Boston, Mass. S 46 by Drugrists generally.

Agents for St. John, N. B.—T. B. Barker, (successor te St. J. Tilley, G. F. Everett & Co., W. O. Smith, E. D. Mc-Arthur, T. M. Reed, J. Chalonor, F. R. Inches, C. P. Olarac, and J. M. Walker,

Agents for Fredericton.—Geo. C. Hunt, Jr., Sohn Wiley and J. W. Brayley.

PISCATAQUA

Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

OF MAINE.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.

Hon. John N. Goodwin, President; Coed P. Miller, Vice President, Shipley W. Ricker, See'y.

Hon. John N. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oakes, John A.

Paine, F. W. de Rochemont.

The following Agents in the principal. Towns in I. New Brunswick issue Policies against Loss and Damage by Fire.

John Richards, J. C. Winslow, R. B. W. Abrallow, R. B. W. Aberts, St. Stephen & Calais.

J. S. Trites, J. J. S. Trites, Salisbury, George Calhoun, J. C. Harper, Hopewell.

J. C. Harper, St. Stephen & Calais.

B. Dixon, B. W. Abercombie, D. B. Ketchum, Hopewell.

J. S. Earleford, St. Andrews.

D. J. S. Earleford, St. Andrews.

D. J. S. Earleford, St. Andrews.

Dorchester.

K. J. Wetmore, H. W. Baldwin, Sediac.

Bathurat †

Robert Stubs, Nova SOUTIA.

Robert Stubs, NOVA SCOTIA. Amherst, Windsor Robert Stubs,
W. H. Blanchard,
W. Y. Foster,
Berry,

Capital of 2253,445 76,
securely and advantageously invested.
Policies are issued when the applications are signed
Losses are paid in St. John.
Fremiums are deposited in St. John, both Cash wid
Note, as a Gurantze Fund.
Statements of Affeirs have been filed in ! rovincila
Secretary's Office, Fredericton, and with all thei
Agents.

General Agent, St. Joh

English and American BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A FULL assortment of
ENGLISH BOOKS,
AMERICAN BOOKS,
BLANK AND REGORD BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL LEBRARIES,
ARRAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, SABBATH SCHOOL LABRARLES,
SABBATH SCHOOL LARDS,
PAPER AND STATIONERY in every variety,
personally selected and for sale by
T. H. HALL,
Ap. 24. Colonial Book Store.

Ap. 24. Colonial Book Store.

R AISINS AND SPICES.—Ex "Pearl" from Boston—76 bas Raisins and assorted Spices.
may 11

M OLASSES—Landing ex the "Relief" from Halitax:—
73 hhds.
12 tierces.
7 bbls.
For sale low while landing.
may 22

M HAMILTON.

may 22

RASS SEED.—25 bushels choice Grass Seed,
Just received by the New Brunswick from
Portland. For sale by
may 3

J. W. HAMILTON.

RICE AND FLOUR.—Landing ex the Independence and Runsom from New York—
276 bbls. Extra Western Flour, 16 tierces Rice. For
sale by
may 3

LICUSER AND GRASS SEED.

J. W. HAMILTON.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.

ANDING ex "Nonpariel" from Philadelphia, and steamer "Easte?n City" from Fortland, 63 bushels Choice Ganadian Grass Seed, 15 bushels Philadelphia Clover Seed. For sale of ymay 10 J. W. HAMILTON.

10 bushels Philadelphia Clover Seed. For sale by may 10

J. W. HAMILTON.

LOUR AND MEAL.—Landing ex Peru and Ger from New York—300 blbl. Extra Superfine Flour 14 bbls Extra Rye do, 100 bbls Corn Meal.

may 11

J. W. HAMILTON.

LASSWARE ! GLASSWARE !—'THOMAS CLERKE, 42 King Square, has received ex Deihi from Liverpool, 7 packages cut Wines and Tumblers, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at a very low figure.

T. C.

PARRAFINE and Fluid Lamps.—Ex Franklin from Boston, a general assortment of the above, cheap.

ap 127

THOS. CLERKE.

A LARGE assortment of New Sheet MUSIC at

A LARGE assortment of New Sheet MUSIC at COLONIAL BOOK STORE. LARGE assortment of New Sheet MUSIC at Ap. 24. COLONIAL BOOK STORE.

Brick Ruilding East Side Simonds
Street, Portland.

The Subscriber is just receiving per Parkfield from London;
2 tons White Lead,
3 pipes Linseed Oil,
10 Cw. Putty,
With an assortment of Col'd Paints.
10 Gw. Per Frank Bou't from Liverpool;
15 owt carbonate of Soda,
2 casks Washing Soda,
Per Ino from Boston ;
2 tons Buckwheat Flour,
13 Pockets Java Coffee.

46 chests and half chests Tea, with a general assortment of Groceries, all of which are, offered for Sale at Market Rates by
Portland, 10th May, 1861.

TKUNK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has removed his Factory from Germain Street to the Corner of Market and Charlotte Streets, and respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to his establishment. He has now on hand his usual variety.
apl 13
THOMAS SIME, JUNE.

THOMAS SIME, JUNE., THOMAS SERRE, SURVEY, STREET, STREET,

MACRH 20th.

First Spring Importations of FANCY COATINGS, TROUBERINGS, AND VESTINGS.

JUST OPENED!

A. & T. GILMOUR.

A. &T. GILMOUR,

Beer Bottles and Albertine Oil Lamps

USf received a large supply of Beer Bottles
(quartist size) which we are now selling in any
quantity at 90 cents per doz. Also a further supply of Albertine Oil Lamps and Chimnies for do,
Wholesale and Re'ail. Re'ail.

HENRY ROBERTSON,

No. 3 St. Stephen's Building

King Squ

To the hall of the feast came the sinful and fair She heard in the city that Jesus was there; She mark'd not the splender that blazed on their board;
But silently knelt at the feet of her Lord. The hair from her forehead, so sad and so meek. Hung dark o'er the blushes that burn'd on her cheek: And so still and so slowly she bent in her shame,

It seem'd as her spirit had flown from its frame The frown and the murmur went round through

them all, That one so unhallowed should tread in that hall;

And some said the poor would be objects more For the wealth of the perfumes she showr'd at

She mark'd but her Saviour, she spoke but in sighs, She dared not look up to the heaven of his

And the hot tears gush'd forth at each heave of her breast.

As her lips to his sandals she throbbingly On the cloud, after tempests, as shineth the

bow, In the glance of the sunbeam, as melteth the He look'd on that lost one-her sins were for

given: And Mary went forth in the beauty of heaven. -Callanar

The Liveside.

ANDY O'HARA. BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MISIONARY'S SON.

CHAPTER IX. THE FIGHT OF FAITH

Or course so ardent a Christian as Andy O'Hara, who had already done so much towards giving himself up entirely to the service of God as not the one to sit idle in such a field as this, and among such subjects of grace as these friends were. From the first hour of his arrival at this institution he had conceived an earnest desire to be the humble means of their conversion. With this intention he had left no means untried of accomplishing his wish. He had talked to them all under every circumstance and in every way had been instant in season and out of season he had warned, rebuked, and reproved; in shor all that an eager desire for their salvation, joined to a vivid imagination, could suggest to his mind was tried, but all was tried in vain.

"The Invincible Quintette," were proud of their indifference to religion, and all that Andy said or did to further his aim seemed as useless as though he had tried to bind the winds of

Poor Andy! they were not content with open and undisguised indifference toward that religion which to him was the all in all of this life and the next; they carried their feelings beyond in ace, and evinced a regular hostility toward it. Never to Andy, personally, however, did any one of them show anything but the greatest kindness. He was numbered with the considered as their friend. But to Andy's religion they showed scorn and ridicule. Their light and gay dispositions suggested a thousand ways of casting slights upon religion. Andy had to toil not only against hostility, but against the more insidious and powerful opposition of ridicule, contempt, sly laughter, and witty jesting.

ford about his soul, he would be turned off with a joke, his warnings would be made the subject of sport, his entreaties would be made the theme of jest. Alfred would rally him on his solemnity advise him to read a jest-book, and recommend a course of laughter to his attention. Against such opposition as this, especially when it was seconded by the applause of the others, Andy was utterly powerless.

By the time that they had entered college b had given up all ideas of talking to them on this subject, and had taken refuge in the only way left for him to do them good—faithful and cease less prayer. There at least he could feel that he was accomplishing something. Having seen so much of the wondrous dealings of Providence, Andy could, in an eminent degree, walk by

During their first college year they all grew worse. In the first winter there was the usual revival of religion there, and a number were converted. The five, however, so far from being at all affected by the scenes around them, only grew more hardened. Once, during a most solemn prayer-meeting, they assembled together and held a mock meeting by themselves. Affred gave out some absurd verses, which hey sang to a psalm tune, after which he preached them a sermon, which convulsed them all with laughter, This was about the climax of their folly, and was so indecorous that after the excitement was over they were all rather ashamed of their conduct. Still they went on, with but little change in their feelings, and finally bestowed on Andy the sou-briquet of "parson," which clung to him for a long time afterward.

Alfred Coulord was not the worst of these five.
Others were as bad. Edward Vincent especially rivaled him, and in one respect surpassedshim:
he was a terrible swearer. Still retaining a propensity to let all his faults be known, he became a horror to the whole institution, and gave many a bitter pang to Andy, who above all things hated to hear the name of his heavenly Father taken

Andy's life was thus beset with many cares Constantly reflecting on the advantages which his present position gave him to work for his er, he had a most ardent desire to benefit some one. But the longer he stayed there the worse his friends became. Even Fred Vincent, who once had loved to talk on this subject, had long since grown completely indifferent, and in fact had once almost broken Andy's faithful

heart, by telling him impatiently that he hated to read the Bible; it made him sick! It led Andy to examine his own heart constantly, and often to accuse himself of culpable neglect oj their interests. He fancied that some fault lay in him which had caused them to be thus alienated from rdligion, and the bare suspicion of this was sufficient to overwhelm him with misery .-Thus, with so much self-reproach, it was impossible for him to live happily. Yet there were times when he could feel that it was not too late, and that if he still toiled earnestly and prayed fervently for these dear friends, that faithful Redeemer who had so wonderfully brought him from darkness into light, could also change their hatred into love and bring their alienated hearts to himself. This thought resolved itself into an ever present hope, and became the bright goal of his present career, to which his most earnest desires tended

Thus the first year passed on and the second began, finding his friends still unchanged. The nickname of parson still clung to him, and the quintette had a great rejoicing over him be-cause Conford contrived to get into the printingoffice and arrange the types so that when the catalogue came out his name appeared in bold letters as the " Rev. Andrew O'Hara."

But Andy had many other troubles. When we remember the peculiarity of his situation, and the necessity that lay upon him to work for his daily bread while going through college, it will not be difficult to see that he must often have been destitute. During the vacation which preceded the first college year, he had done nothing at all, and consequently had begun the year on nothing. Some benevolent people had raised a small amount for him, and had made him some clothes; but the money was needed to pay for medicines which he had taken during his sickness. Thus he was left in a state of extremt

From day to day he was often in doubt as to what he should get to eat : but from the face that he had never yet famished he gained faith for the future. His friends had a practice of forcing him to dine with them very often, and this was a great consolation to the poor fellow's appetite, though it sometimes sorely touched his oride. Hunger, however, is a wonderful hum

His diet was of the coarsest kind. A box of inferior smoked herrings, bought for a trifle; a OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN bag of coarse, black sailor's bread, mouldy or musty; a raw pumpkin, with an occasional dessert in the summer in the shape of a radish, these formed the diet of Andy O'Hara. This with the Manufacturers of SAEL, would have been all very well if they had been SKIRTS, we beg to subjoin our RETAIL PRICE LIST. these formed the diet of Andy O'Hara. This Ireland when they would have been very welcome to him. But there was the trouble; for the time would come when the herring would be no more, when the bag of mouldy biscuit would have vanished, when the pumpkin would have taken its flight, and the radish be seen no longer in Andy's room. Then, when anything in the shape of food would have been most welcome, then Andy felt distress.

His only refuge was in Providence. That hand which had guided him from the first hour of his existence up to the present time he helieved would not now desert him. In that hand he trusted for support; and he believed that He who feeds the young ravens when they cry would not leave him to famish. Thus Andy went on walking by faith, and experiencing in his daily Mar 13. life a thou remarkable kind. In after years it was his delight to trace the hand of God through this dark portion of his life, and relate how often in his most despairing moments that hand-would be stretched out to save; how kind friends would be unexpectedly raised up and sent to his assistance; how food and clothing would come in by as mysterious avenues as that through phich bread descended to Elijah in the wilderness; and how this whole portion of his life became one con stant series of direct mercies from God, by which he learned to cast himself entirely upon the goodness of him who so cared for him.

Sickness from hard study had broken him down orce; he now began to break down in health from other causes. Bad food, destitution, anxiety of mind, all began to do their work with Andy His mind began to grow inexpressibly weary. Study became unutterably irksome. As he rose each morning to persue his arduous labors, his mind had to be forced by the strongest effort of the will to its unwilling task. As the days passed on the exertion became more severe. At length when the final examination came, and Andy had successfully concluded his first year, the mental energy which he had thus far exerted left him, altogether. The vacation found him completely exhausted.

(To be continued,) NO. 22, WATER STREET. Received ex Steamer "New Brinswick" from Bosto 14 bbls Russet Apples; 3:0 COCOA NUTS. For sale low by may 22 JOSHUA S. TÜRNER.

Milk Pans. Butter Crocks.

OW LANDING ex "John Barbour," fro
Liverpool:

- Gou dozen Milk Pans, white inside.

100 "Cream Crocks, do.,

31 "Jugs, assorted sizes,

100 "Gurd Crocks,

100 "Flower Pots. Will be sold low
Wholesale and Retail.

The CLEMENTSON,

may 4 29 Dock-street.

BONNETS AND HATS.
ditional supply of New BONNETS and BONNETS AND HATS.

A radditional supply of New BONNETS and HATS
Ladies' and Grirs' Black and Brown Hats, Ladies' Fancy Mixed Braid Bonnets, Ladies' Writze Braid and Rustie Bonnets, Ladies' White Braid and Rustie Bonnets, Ladies' White Brrid and Crinoline Bonnets, Ladies' White Brrid and Tuscan Bonnets, Ladies' Nonstable and Tuscan Bonnets, Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets, Boys' Straw Caps and Turbans, All kinds of Straw Hats in the several fashions, Curtellian, Clandiue, Bestriee, Violet and Register ed Selling from 25 cents and uppards, may 4

50 BARRELS CORN MEAL, Landing Ex may 22 Young Doichester." For sa'e by JACOB D. UNDERHILL. A NEW CLOVER SEED !!

ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER. ALSYRE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.

THE Subscriber has for sale a quantity of the Albard Swedish Clover Seed, which has been highly recommended for sowing in this Province, being well adapted to the climate, very productive, and much superior to the Red and white for the purpose of raising Bees.

P. R. INCHES, Druggitt,

80 Prince Wm. st.

TO WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS OF DRY GOODS! CLOTHING! AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 KING STREET,

THE CHRISTIAN

GENTS-FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPERIAL BUILDING'S, 2 KING STREET,
MAY, 1861.

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

&C., &C., consisting of :—Dress Materials of every describion; newest Styles Mantles. Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers Borders, Muslins, Blands, Laces, Eagings, and the Control Shittings, Limens, Beddick, Gingland, Mans, Holland, Batting, Vadding, &C. CAPPETING & HEARTH RUGS very Cheap, Hosery, Gloves. Parasols, Veils, Sewed and Stamped Maint Collars. C. Black and Coloured Silks and Veivets, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Flannels, Blankets etc., 200 Skeleton Skirts, in all sizes, and Newton Control of the Covers, Control of the Covers, Flannels, Blankets etc., 200 Skeleton Skirts, in all sizes, and Coloured Silks and Veivets, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Flannels, Blankets etc., 200 Skeleton Skirts, in all sizes, and Tennishing Goods of all ktuds. Tankerchiefs, tries Braces, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Vallies and Furnishing Goods of all ktuds. Tailors trimmings and Small Wares in great variety:

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

An imm nes Stock of Made Clothing, in Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes and qualities for Men and Boys, made up in the most Fashionable Style, and will be rold at Extraordinary Low Prices.

CLUTHING OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

ORDER.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find this Establishment one of the Cheapest in the Province for wery description of Dry Goods, Clothing etc.

Theses Call and examine the Stock, then dge for yourselves.
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 King Street, St. MANCHE TER HOUSE, Queen Street, Predericton., LONDON HOUSE, Canning, N. S. John, N. B. .

NOTIUE. FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having entered into partners hip for the purpose of Manufacturing Charra, Bedsteeds, Wash Hand, Toilet, and fall leaf Talules, beg to state that they are prepared o receive orders in the above line of Business at cheaper rates than they can be had in any other Establishment in the Province. Persons wishing to purchase, with a view of retailing can have those articles at a liberal Discount, Delivered at Rothasy Station, or at any Ware Room, or Wharf in St John, or any place in the Province. The Proprietors beg also to state that orders can be left at Rothasy Station with one of the Firm or some person in connection who can be always seen the Ticket Office. Purchasers can leave St. John twice a day and make their our chase and be back to St. John in 1 hour and 38 minutes, as the Factory is only five minutes walk from the Station

They therefore selleit a share of public patronage as a remuneration for their outlay in fitting up Machinery with a view of preventing money going out of the Country for articles that can be manufactured Chapter and much Better, by the Jahabitants of this Province.

TAYLOR & McINTOSH.

Rothsay, April 19: 1969. FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

TAYLOR & McINTOSH. SKELETON SKIRTS!

223 Dozen Just Received. ENNIS & GARDNER.
arrangements for 1861 being now complete
the the Manufacturers of SKELETON

8 Spring 1 7½ 9 '' 1 10½ 10 '' 2 1½ 11 '' 2 4½ 12 '' 2 8½ 8 Spring 1 3 9 44 1 6 15 Spring 3 Spring 12 Spring WITH OR S. d. 8 Spring 2 7 18 Spring 6 0

A Lib Int to the Trade. sand special providences of the most Ladies' Bonnets and Hats. London and New York Styles for 1861.

Just received and opening this day at No. 25, King Street:

A Large assument of Fashionable Bonnets and Black and Brown Hats,
Fancy Braid Bonnets,

Braid and Crinoline Bonnets.
Description of the Crinoline Bonnets.

Annerican Styles Bonnets.
Also.—A choice assortment of Ribbons Vlowers.
Feathers. Borders, Mantles, Head Dreases, which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

NO. 25 KING STREET.
Opposite Cross Street,
MLy 1

ROBERT MOORE.

Timothy Clover Seed.
The subscriber has received from the Country a quantity of Timothy Seed, equal to the best Harvey Grass Seed,
Also from the United States—A supply of Norhern Red Clover Seed.
P. R. INCHES.
Druspist.

a era Red Clover Sced. P. R. INCHES.

api 20 P. R. INCHES.

ANDING Ex. "S. L. Tilley" and "Christina," from New York, 300 Barrels Extra State Flour, "Napier" and "Ontario" brands for sale by.

JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

May 15.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

WHOLESALE buyers may now select from a Stock of 10, 0 Skirts at less than Bovton prices. Children beginning at 44d cacn. Ladies 8 spring at a QUARTER DOLLAR with 10 pre cent discount for Cash.

ENNIS & CARDNER Skirt Dopt, King-st.

CARPET REMNANTS.

A BOUT 3:0 Yards of Remnant Carpeting in Alengths suitable for Halls and Bed-sooms will be sold at Cost Price.

ENNIS & GARDNEIL.

Prince Wm, street.

SOILED SKIRTS.

A BAIRGAIN.

A BOUT 5 Dozen Ladies Skirts a little soiled wil be sold at Half Price,

ENNIS G IRDNER.

Skirt Depot, Kug-st.

Fancy Prints, Alpaccas. &c.

LOCKHART & CO.

LOCKHART & CO.

THE Subscribers have opened by steamer North
Briton a fine selection of Manchester Goods,
which they are selling under value
177 pieces Fancy and State Prints,
69 "Long Cloth and Medium Shirtinga,
140 "best Grey Cottons,
70 "best Grey Cottons,
71 "best Grey Cottons,
72 "best Grey Cottons,
73 "Black Lustres and toburgs,
63 "Black Lustres and toburgs,
64 "Plain and Fancy Sitesia,
8 lack Velve Plain and Fancy Sitesia,
8 lack Velve Muslims,
Fedding, Jean, Sultren, Muslims,
Fedding, Jean, Sultren, Muslims,
Customers for those Good clip Pieces give us a
call.
120 Prince Wm.-street.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

PLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

BARRELS Extra State Flour, Manager Name of Control of Miles; 100 bris Corn Meal, to arrive per 'Christiana' and 'S. L. Tilley, 'from New York. For sale by may 2 JACOB D. UNDERUILL. MOLASSES AND SUGAR, -50 bbis

25 hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by may 22 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

AS. STEADMAN Parimas WILLAM, STAVES, ON WHERADD, EA, America HOS ANDERS, SA, America HOS ANDERS, SA, America HOS ANDERS, SA, D., STRITES, ES, D., DMILL, SER, D., LNIO REV. WILLIAM N. SLAN KEV. GEO. F. MILES, S. J. E. PRICE, M. D., The. STOCK Beq., Att'y by Permi .00

SAIT NJOHN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED CAPITAL 250,000.

This Company offers the advantages of a Residen Management. Lowest Rates of Premium consister with security, and conducts a Fire Business only. INSURANCE upon Dwellings, Stores, Goods Ships Buildings and in Harbour, Manufactories, Pub-lic Buildings, and every description of Insurable Property.

PRESIEDENT.—Hon. A. McL. Skelv. DIRECTORS. JAMES REED. CHARLES W. WELDON, THOMAS F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWIAN.
OFFICE. No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building Princess St, jan 30 O. D. WETMORK, Secretary

Imperial Buildings.

MAY 2nd. 1861.

Per 'Lampedo," 'Bohemian' &c;—
NoW Opening—A rich and beautiful assortment
of 1ry Goods, in every variety of this Spring's
style, consisting in part of—
Silzs, Shawls, Velveis Bonnets, Hats;
French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Feathers;
Chenille Nots, Silk Nots,
French Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
French Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
French Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
All kinds of Family Goods.
A great variety of other things too numerous to
mention. Wholesale and Retail.
may 3

A GENCY

**A GENCY*

AGENCY OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

4. JUDGE RITCHIE'S BUILDING.
St. John, New Bramswick
With Sub-Agencies in the Principal Towns.

ne advantages of "THE STAR" are unsurproved any other institution; and all the modern improvements are made available.

MEDICAL EXAMINER—DAVID MILLER, M.D., &c. jan 30
O. D. WETMORE.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF
Erthonware, Cnima & Glass.
HE Subscriber has just received per ship - John
Barbour," from Liverpool, the following

Goods:—
CRATES Common Barthenware.
10 CRATES White Granite,
10 cretes Luster and Enammeled Ware, containing Dinner, Tea a d Toilet Setts, Breakfast Setts, &c., &c., of new shapes and patterns;

10 casks Plain and Pres ed Tumblers. Wholesale and Retail.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
29 Dock-street

Buropean and North American

Summer Arrangement.

N and after let May next Trains will run tween Saint John and Shediac as follows:

St. John. Sussex. Shediac (Down).

8 A. M. (Down).

8 A. M. 23 P. M. 23 P. M.

2 P. M.

6.3) P. M.

The two first Trains from St. John ran through, the third to Sussex only.

The Morning 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.

R. JARDINE,

Chairman. Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, 12th April, 1861.

St. John, 12th April, 1861.

TEA AND TOBACCO.

ANDING ex the New Brunswickfrom Boston and Independence from New York—75 half chests Souchong Tea, 10 boxes fobacce Erale by J. W. HAMILTON.

May 3 4 South Wharf.

GELEBRATED PATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE SKIRTS.

By the use of Joints in the hoops of a Skirt. a heavier and better quality of Steel can be used, giving to, and retxining in the Ekirt, a more graceful and elegant form; while the flexibidity of the Joints prevent the bending and breasing of the Joints prevent the bending and breasing of the Joints prevent the bending and breasing of the Joints prevent the bending are breasing of the Joints prevent the bending and breasing of the Joints prevent the Joints of the Joint the Skirt to assume at easy present the skirt to assume at easy present of the quality of braid and the peculiar construction or the Skirt, adding so greatly to its durability, particularly commend it to the favor of those who desire to unite in their purchase Elegance, Convenience and Economy.

P. A. COSGRUYE,

NEW LONDON GOODS.

10 PACKAGES ex ships "Lam
and "John Barbour," just opened, of ning — 350 dos Brushes, viz. : Hair, Cloth, Velvet, Tooth, Shaving, Dusting, &c., ; 48 doz. Pocket Books, Purses, Waltets Portmonies, 9 doz. Ladies Work Bags and Boxes, in variou

48 dos. Pocket Books, Purses, Waltels Fortmones, styles;
9 dos. Ladies Work Bags and Boxes, in various styles;
60 dos Walking Stickt—of Oak, Thorn, Malacca, Whalebone, etc.,
24 dos Chamois Skins, assorted size;
130 dos Cleaver's Celebrated Pomades, Hair Oil, Per.umery, etc.,
76 dos Cleaver's Celebrated Cake Soap, in bores and boxes,
5 gross Cleaver's Celebrated Cake Soap, in Honey, Musk, Brown Windsor, Meshmellow, etc.,
5 dos Hanney's and Riggie's Perfumery, Soaps, etc.,
Also—A very large assortment of Druggiet's Sundries and Faney Goods.
Landing ex Ship Parkfield from London:
3 cases best E. I. Castor Oil, 2 cases Arrow Root, I cask London Glue,
1 chest Cassis Bark, 2 bage Pimento,
1 case Carb of Magnesis, 12 casks Epsom Salts,
1 case Spanish Liquoriee, 0 casks Washing Sodn,
20 kegs Bl Carb. of Soda, 24 casks Lump Alum,
1 cask rofined Borax, 10 casks Blue Vitrol,
8 casks Green Copperee, 1 cask Salfdetre,
1 cask Sulpher, 1 case Sporm Candles,
2 casks Pickles and Sauces.
12 cases Coleman's No. 1 Starch, 8 kegs Coleman's
Mustard, 2 cases do, Satin Starch,
2 chests Madras Indigo. 1 case Batten Blue.
1 crae Coleman's No. 1 Starch, 8 kegs Coleman's
Mustard, 2 cases and Sauces.
12 cases Florence Oil, 1 jar Oilve Oil,
1 case Servant's Friend, 2 bales Senna Leaves,
10 cases Florence Oil, 1 jar Oilve Oil,
1 case Lubin's Perfumery, 1 cask Red Chalk,
5 casks and cases Drugs, Medicale, Chemicals,
10 cases Florence Oil, 1 jar Oilve Oil,
1 casks Dry Paints, 10 casks Paris and English
Whiting, 3 tins London Copal Varnish,
10 casks Lamp Bluck, assoried papers.
The Subscriber has London Copal Varnish,
10 casks Lamp Bluck, assoried papers.
The Subscriber has London Copal Varnish,
10 casks Lamp Bluck, assoried papers.
The Subscriber has London Copal Varnish,
10 casks Lamp Bluck, assoried papers.
The Subscriber having personally selected the most of the above Goods and purchased them for Cash, feels confident that he can give eatifaction to his customers, both in quality and prices.

Wholesale and Retail, by
T.B. BARKER,
The Mark

may 16

BECETYED.

By Mail Steamers, and by Ships "Lampedo," and "John 1 Barbour," and by Yessels from the United States:

DALES and Cases Woollen Cioths, in Scotch Tweeds and Pancy Trouserings.

2 cases Corduroys and Moulskins,
2 "Summer Cloths, in Pancy Coatings, Russel Cords and other Trouserings,
5 cases Tailors Trimmings, in Buttons, Braids, Linings, Linens, Casbans, Galloous, Canvass, &c., &c.

1 case Black and Fancy Satin Vestings, Black and Colored Velvets and Farcy Silk Vestings. The whole comprising a superbatock of Merchant Tailor's Goods.

—ALSO—

Tailor's Goods.

—ALSO—
Lhe largest, best and Cheapest Stock of Ready Made Clothing in the City, both imported and Domestic Manufacture.

20 cases Wool and Silk Hats.
21 "English and American Boots and Shoes, 1 cask Sheffield Cutlery,
1 "and 2 cases Birmingham Small Wares,
10 bales and cases Dry Goods, in Cottons, Frints,
Dress Goods, &c.
The whole Stock being well selected for Country Dealers, and will be sold on liberal terms.

THOS. L. JONES,
may 10 6, Dock Street.

NEW SHAWLS.
In Pa, ley and French Textures Victoria House, Prince Wm. Street.

Of these Goods we have a superb Stock just et to hand at tempting prices.—Black Color and fancy Silks in great variety, and at our reputers not the superborners. cheap prices.

New designs and Textures of Ludies' dresses.

Bonnets and Hats in the Novelties of the season.

To Clothiers we are in a position to furnish such Goods as they may require in Tweesle, Fancy Dockins, Caseimeres and Broad Cloths on very advantageous terms.

skins, Caseimeres and Brown
lagrous terms.
Wh. Itsale dealers will find our Stock we'l worth
inspection being selected from the best manufactures
in England on the very best terms.
FRASER & RAY. NEW GOODS.

APRIL, 1861.

EDWIN FROST.

H ASjust received per Canadian Mail Steamers from Creat Britain, and Steamer New Bruns wick from the United States, a large portion of his Spring supply of OSTS AND SHOES,

Comprising Ladies, and Misses Spring Walking BOOTS, in the various new styles—Baimoral, Elastic Side, Mil. heets, single and duble soils, in Kid, Serge, Cashmere, Gost and Ranmel.

Ladies and Misses Strong Boots and Shoes in great wariety. terns;
10 hids Chiva, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Tea Setts, Breakfast Script, Breakfast Script

may 15

Ist Way, 1861.

TO THE LADIES wishing rich Neapolitan Hata and Bonnets should make an eary selection. Sakutat
Baows's, 31 King Street, where there will find a
choise ascriment of the following new Goods:
Feathers, Flowers, Borders;
New Drees Goods of all kinds;
Roys' Garibaldi and Rife Caps t.
Mantles, Shawls and Cloaks;
Elibbons, Roses and Trimmings.
The above Goods are just exceived per Canadian,
Kedar, North Briton, and Arabia. The stock will
be kept up by each succeeding steamer, and will be
found to compute with any House in the trade, in
style, quantity and Prices. An early call solicited,
may!

NFW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS. THE Subscribers have Littly received—
Vol, 5 History of England by Lord Maccanley
The Four Georges, by W. M. Thackerary;
The Queen of Hearts, by Wilkie Collins;
Hue's Travels in the Chinese Empire. 2 vols;
History of the United Netherlands, by J. L. Motley,

the Skirt to assume an easy position when the wearer is seated.

The quality of braid and the peculiar construction of the Skirt, adding so greatly to its durability, particularly commend it to the favor of these who desire to unite in their purchase Elegance, Convenience and Economy.

F. A. COSGRUE, Agent for New Brusswick, 75 Prince Wm.st.

STILL THEY COME.

S. STAPLES has just received another lot of Re. New Goods per steamer North Briton. Call and unspect.

A splendid lot of New Pyints, A choice lot of Delaines, very cheap, H air Nets, Hose, Gloves, Muslins, &c., After lot of low priced Carpets, and numerous other Goods.

SKILLING cheap at R. S. STAPLES, 83 King Street.

A few of these Rubber H te left. Call and get one at R. S. STAPLES, 83 King street.

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, Landing ex "Sea Bird" from New York. For sale by JACOB D, UNDERHILL.

may 24.

The Queem of Hearts, by Wilkie Collins: History of the Chinase Empire. 2 vols; History of the Chinase Empire. 2 vols; History of the Chinase Empire. 2 vols; History of the Gentral Africa, by B. F. Borton; South Africa, by B.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1 AVING determined on CLEARING OFF our
Stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING
GOODS by the 1st anuary, 1881, we ofter our Goods
as Cost Prices. The entire Stock being of this
Year's importation comprises many Novelties, and the great care taken in selection and manufacture, we can confidently state that no other House Record in portation combined fear's importation combined for the great care taken in selection and manufactors the great care taken in selection and manufactors, which is trade can offer equal inducements to purchasers. Dec 6. WHITTEKIR & PURINYON.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—Landing ex.

Rozbury from Philadelphia.—200 bris Corn. Meal; 30 bris Extra Rye Flour.

DeFOREST & PERKINS.

11. South Whart.

THE STATE

TIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, (with which is united the Times Assurance Company) Capital Half-a-Million Sterling. Insural Ideoriptions of Property at very low rates.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCIK.

HPAD OFFICE—79. Prince William Street, St. John. This Company offices the following inducements to the lastreed—Low Rates of Premium—Prompt payment of particular and a Capital altogether devoted to the Fire Insurance and Capital altogether devoted to the Fire Insurance Business.

HENRY W. FRITH.
R PENNISTON STARR.

Butter, Pork, Lard and Hams,

Landing this day, from Sackville:

40 FIRK INS Prime Butter;
37 bbls, Mess PORK;
100 Smoked Hame,
9 firkine Lard.

To arrive per "Minnehaha," from Amherst:
S0 bbls Mess Pork;
309 Extra Smoked Hams. For sale low from the vessel by

A.W. MASTERS,
apl 24
27 South Market Wharf.

BAZAAB.

A Bazaar will be held in the New Baptist
A seeting House at Amherst on the 10th day of
July next in the aid of funds to procure an organ
and to purchase Bell and furniture for said New
House. Donations wi'l be thankfully received at any time

ny either of the Coumitte, MRS E. EMBREB.
MRS. W. W. BENT,
MRS. C. BLACK.
MRS. R. McCULLY.
Amherst, March 27 1861. Amherst March 27 1861. Committee

1861. CABBAGE SEEDS. 1861

181. THE Subscibers have just received from London
1 the following varieties of Cabbage Seedt, viz—
Barly York, Large York, Flat Dutch, Early Drunhead, Large Drumhead, Brunswick Drumhead, Masson's Drumhead, Barly Batterses, Blood Red. Sugar
Lose , Kiug of the Cabbages, Champion of America,
The dashed Headed, Green Curled Savoy, Drumhead
Sa oy, Green (Ilobe Savoy and Tumip Ce bbages.

GEORGE F EVERETT & CO.

apl 17 Druggiats, 9 (6001) King-street.

apl 17 apl 17

Druggiata, 9 (1001) King-atreet.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DER LAMPEDO.—71 varieties of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, etc., etc., will be opened immediately. The following are included, vis:—Red Chalk. Prapared Carvass, Lácorice Lozeuger; Safren Pink Jujubes, Cochineal, Tudbear, Musk Powder and Essence: Morphine, Finest Olive Oil, Carbonate Soda, Paris White, Venetian, Red. Marking Ink, Glycyrine, Otto Rose, Rondeletia, etc., etc., etc., will be a supported by the company of th

First Spring Cloths North American Clothing Store, NORTH SIDE KING STREET. Per Steamship "Bohemian," via Portland :—
A LARGE lot of Broad CLOTHS, Sattara, and
Milton Clotha, Fauey Coatings, Cassimers,
Docskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.
Gents' desirous of getting their garments made to
order are respectfully invited to call and select the
material (aprò) R. HUNTER.

Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. JPags, Medicines and reriumery.

THE subscriber has just eceived by the hip "Hannah Pownes." from London, a fresh a voly of Drugs, Medicines, Pertumery, Pints, Oils, Picales and Sauces, Hair, Cloth. Tooth and Nail Brushes.

Also, a variety of Goods to numerous to mention, all of which are warranted of superior quality, and for sale at reasonable rates, by

THOMAS M. REED, Head of North what

THOMAGE SEEDS.—Early and Late York

CABBAGE SEEDS.—Early and Late York
Battersen, Savoy, Sugar Loaf, Flat Dutch,
Shepherds Early Marrow, Large Drumheads, Red
Dutch and Red Drumhead, London Market and
King of the Cabbage.

J.CHALONER. J.CHALONER.

Serge, Cashmere, Goast and Enamel.
Ladies and Misses Strong Boots and Shoes in great
Gentlemen's walking and dress Boots and Shoes, of
Children's strong and faney Boots and Shoes, of
Children's strong and faney Boots and Shoes, of
Gentlemen's walking and dress Boots and Shoes,
Children's strong and faney Boots and Shoes, of
Gentlemen's arm of Noth's Congress, Salmora I and
Oxford Garden.

Together with a large assortment of other genoral
kinds, which will be sold at an unusually low price.

Together with a large assortment of other genoral
kinds, which will be sold at an unusually low price.

Together with a large assortment of other genoral
kinds, which will be sold at an unusually low price.

Together with a large assortment of other genoral
kinds, which will be sold at an unusually low price.

To The Eubard Manufactory of Victors
JAY & Co., London a full assortment of their New
Spring Style Genet' Satin Hats These goods are
new in store, and for sale at the usual prices.

D. H. H.ALL,
May 16

SUMMER HATS.

THE Subscriber has received from England and
the United States, a large tock of Spring and
Summer Hats, Satin, Molesia, Twreed, Fett, Panema, Leghorn, Tucasa, Canton, *o., in all the Nocet Styles for Gents, Boys and Youth, and will dispose of the Eab Police of the Same Wholesale or Retail,
England and the Salim May 1864.

To The Eubard Street.

The Condition of the Cobbage.

J. CHALONER.

J. CHALONER.

J. CHALONER.

Apl 27

cor. King and Germain-sleFRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received from London,
Aratic har true to their kinds. For sale at the
twenther has true to their kinds. For sale at the
twenther has true to their kinds. For sale at the
twenther has true to their kinds. For sale at the
twenther of Notes The Aratic has been seen to the land
the lowest rate by
THE Subscriber has just received from England and
the lowest rate by

The Subscriber has just received from London,
Adams 'Hardware Stor warranted fresh and true to their kinds. For saw the lowest rates by

THOMAS M. REED,

Adams' Sisard ware Store,

DOCK STREET CORNER, 21st May, 1880.

If the Subscriber has received by recent arrivals

from England:—4 cases Hoole Server, 2 cases

Butcher's Milk Files, 1 do Vickers' or Martin's do,

GARO SAMS, 4 case do. Choss, 2 Cut. Slows, 2 cases

Butcher's Milk Files, 1 do Vickers' or Martin's do,

Scases CAST STEEL, 1 cask Barar 16 pairs Blackmith's Brillows, 62 Blacksmith's ANVILS, 22

Vices, 124 Plow Moulds, 85 ba68 Griffin's Scythes

Nails, 24 do Mrs Tinsley's do, 93 dox. Griffin's Scythes

Goi ingots Black Tin, 1 cask Bar Tin, 6 Kegs Emery,
1 cask Glue, 50 bags Wrought Spikes, 150 bags

Wrought Rose, Clasp, Countersunk, Boat and Slate

NAILS, 3 casks Sad Irons, 12 bdls. Wire Riddles,
24 bales Iron Wire. 13 tone Pots, Camp Oveas, Grid
dles. Pans, &c. 10 dox Long Handle Frying Pans, 2

casks Gimblet point Wood Screws, 2 do Ox Chains.
3 do Troces, 7 do short linked CHAIN, 1 case Riding
Saddles, 2 bales Salmon Twine, 2 packages Shoe and
Scythe Sand Stones, 41 do containing a very general

assortment of IRONMONGERY & BRASS GOODS

Also, per Parkfield:—30 casks Raw and Boiled

PAINT OHL, 40 1 cwt casks Brandram's WHITE

LEAD, 5 2 cwt do, do, do.

W. H. ADAMS.

NEW SEEDS.

1861.

THE Subscribers have received from London per ateamer via Portland, their usual large supply of FRESH GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Bricoli, Best. Gaubago. Casilflower, Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Kail, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsulp, Paraley, Potherb, Pumpkins, Barly, Dwarf and Late Peag, Peppergrass, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Salsky, Tomato, and Turnip Seeds—among which will be found many new and improved varieties that have not been imported into this Province before.

Also, Over 200 varieties of choice Flower Seeds. Catalogues will be forwarded on poat paid application to any part of the Province.

G. F. EVERETT § CO.,

apl 17

Druggists 9 (foot) King Street. W. H. ADAMS.

mp. 17

M. LAWRENCE & CO.,

NO. 26 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

'OMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in

One of the constantly on hand a good assortment, and will sell fow for cash, or country produce. Consignments of policited. Lately received—100 own CODF18H, 30 de Pollock, 30 firkins Prime Cumberland and Westmorland Butter, 47 barrels Country Pork, 60 barrels Gibbed Herrings, 10 do Quoddy River, do. Tea. To bacco, Oatmeal, Smoked Herrings, &c., &c.

FLOUR, TEA, MOLASSES, &c., E.

FLOUR, TEA, MOLASSES, &c.,

JUST received—50 by: Fisur,

10 pura Molasses,

10 poxes Rateins, 20 dos Brooms,

5 bris Dried Apples,

16 dos Pails, with other Goods for sale at lowest market prices by

G. M STEVES,

may 16

ZOFrince Wm.-strect.

NIOTE Drags.

Per last atcamer from Boston:—

W ILBOR'S Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Radway's Ready Relief; Ayer's Sarsaparills

Bro wa's Troches, Capilania Hair Drs. Catnip and
Tansy Herbs, White Bonnet Glue, Oil Cinnamon,
Rus is Salve, Hollowsy's Pills, etc.

J. CHALONER,

G. W. 3

VOL Origin:

LETTERS DEAR YOUNG In my last l discharge the a preacher of you some more out what seen ties of a gospe As a genera pansion of bu several points

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