

STABLE RESPONSIBLE TIGHT BINDING RELIURE TROP RIGIDE

ARTS! PLIES! received this week Birmingham, etc. The stock is now in the hands of the publisher...

The Christian

The Watchman

G. W. DAY, Printer.

BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—BY LOVE UNFEIGNED.—ST. PAUL.

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

VOL. 1.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

NO. 40

Original Contributions

For the Christian Watchman. Studies for the Sunday School.

MINISTRY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1. His call—Spirit and aim of his preaching—Mode of life—Success. We now come to consider John the Baptist and his relation to Jesus Christ. John had, in accordance with the direction of the angel (Luke 1-16), been brought up as a Nazarene. He grew up to manhood, strong in body and also in mind. When yet a youth he had left his home, to live in the solitude of the unincultivated and thinly settled district called the wilderness of Judea. Thus in solitary meditation, and in the practice of self-denial, he was educated for the work which God had designed for him.—Luke 1-80.

John, the son of Zacharias, began his public ministry in the fifteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberias. Pontius Pilate was at that time Governor of Judea, Herod, tetrarch of Galilee, his brother Philip, tetrarch of Iudaea and the region of Trachonitis, and Tiberias, tetrarch of Abilene; Annas and Caiaphas were the high priests.—Luke 3-1.

But John did not of himself go forth to preach. At the period above mentioned the word of the Lord came to him while in the wilderness, and summoned him to go forth to his appointed work.—Luke 3-2. It was in this way the prophets of old were commissioned to preach or prophecy. Jer. 1-2. This supernatural call marks the beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.—Mark 1-1. Immediately after the reception of this message from God, John departed to the more thickly settled yet uncultivated country in the vicinity of the Jordan.—(Luke 3-3; Mat. 3-1.) Here he commenced his public ministry. He preached "repentance" (Mat. 3-2), and immersion for the remission of sins.—Luke 3-3. He proclaimed, as the reason why his hearers should repent and be immersed, that the kingdom of heaven was on the eve of being set up.—Mat. 3-2. This kingdom had been predicted by the prophets of old,—it was to be a holy kingdom; its king was to rule in righteousness. Hence the necessity that those who were to participate in its blessings should repent of sin, reform their lives, love righteousness, and signify their adhesion to the new order of things about to be established.

The preaching of John was in fulfillment of prophecy. "Behold I send my messenger before thee, who shall prepare a way for thee. Mark 1-2, 3; Mal. 3-1; Isa. 40-3. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.—Mat. 3-3; Luke 3-4; Isa. 40-3. Every precipice shall be filled up, and every mountain and lake shall be levelled, and the rough roads made smooth, and all flesh shall see the salvation of God.—Luke 3-5, 6. It had thus been predicted, especially by Isaiah, that the difficulties in the way of the recognition and reception of the Messiah should be removed, that a voice should be heard in the wilderness which would herald the approach of Christ and prepare the minds and hearts of men to receive him. The prophecy was fulfilled by the ministry of John.

The appearance of John, and the mode of life adopted by him, was in harmony with the nature of his mission and the character of his preaching. His aim was to enforce the claims of the divine law upon the consciousness of transgressors, to awaken contrition and brokenness of spirit, to excite a hatred of sin, and a longing for pardon and holiness. In harmony with such a mission he avoided whatever might have the most remote appearance of tolerating the evil and vices which he so vehemently condemned. He not only avoided society, but his dress and food were a standing rebuke on the pride and sensuality which abounded. The wilderness in which he dwelt supplied all his wants. His clothing consisted of a coarse garment made of camel's hair, with a leathern girdle about his waist. His food was locusts and wild honey,—the produce of the wilderness.

His labors as a preacher were crowned with success. His vehement denunciations of sin, his earnest appeals to his hearers to repentance and reformation, his announcement of the approaching establishment of the heavenly kingdom, produced a strong impression. His fame as a preacher was noised abroad, and multitudes left their homes to listen to his instructions and exhortations. Vast numbers from Jerusalem, and Judea, and especially from the region around the Jordan, flocked together to hear of the kingdom and of the way to obtain admission to its promises. The majority of these visitors were strongly impressed by the stirring appeals of the Baptist. They perceived their sin and folly,—they deeply regretted their transgressions of the divine law, and were willing to submit to the rite enjoined upon them. Such confessing their sins were immersed by him in the river Jordan. Mat. 3-4, 6; Mark 1-5, 6. A. B. C.

For the Christian Watchman. The Land of Nod.

Many curious enquiries and needless observations have been made by skeptical minds with reference to the land of Nod in which it is said in the scriptures that Cain took up his abode after the murder of his brother Abel.

Nod in the Hebrew language signifies simply vagabond. Now nothing more is meant in the scripture declaration than that Cain went into the country Eastward, as a vagabond driven from the peaceful presence of God, where he spent a wandering life, a prey to every corroding fear. Concerning the fate of Cain, by what method he came to his end, we are nowhere informed.

And even had the sacred narrative traced minutely the whole process of his history to the final scene of his horror-stricken death bed, it could in no way have afforded to us any real peace or satisfaction.

He committed the evil deed and we are informed of the fact, and of some of the circumstances of his situation; that all mankind might be warned against acts of similar iniquity. We learn that the fires of hell took hold of his guilty soul filling him with indelible torment and misery, causing him to cry out, "my punishment is greater than I can bear." Like many a guilty sinner he felt a fearful apprehension of what was to follow as a punishment for his sin, though probably entirely destitute of genuine repentance for what had occasioned it.

He felt afraid, and so does every murderer, for by such an act the individual is rightfully cut off from all social union, having no claim to all the reciprocal offices of kindness and humanity. God set a mark upon him, that no one should say, allowing him to die a natural death, but there is no evidence that he ever obtained the divine forgiveness. What this mark was we cannot tell, and all opinions concerning it are purely fanciful and destitute of scriptural authority.

Cain is said to be of that 'wicked one' that is of the devil, and the interposition of the Almighty was only to give him a short respite before the final sentence was executed. The crime of wilful murder is the highest in the scale of human guilt, and in this case it was greatly aggravated by the peculiar circumstances attending it.

He was the elder brother, and should have been the protector not the murderer of the younger members of the family. He had been cautioned from heaven against the indulgence of that envious spirit which is the cause of many evils, yet he calls his brother aside into a lonely place with many apparent manifestations of friendship, for the express purpose of taking away his life, and all this without the least provocation. Very likely he endeavored to conceal the body after the deed was done. He certainly had the shameful audacity to deny it all in the face of the Almighty.

Infallible philosophy endeavours to impeach the whole Mosiac history on this subject, by enquiring "how Cain could fear being killed in a distant country, when there was no one to accomplish it?" But this objection is easily answered for if Adam had no more sons, he doubtless had daughters who were married to Cain and Abel, the latter of whom must have been about one hundred and twenty-five years old at the time he was slain.

Cain therefore had just grounds of alarm that some of the relatives would undertake to avenge the death of their pious and illustrious ancestor. Desperate sinners are usually the greatest cowards in the world, fearing where there is no immediate cause of danger, trembling even at a floating leaf in the wind.

What resting place can that man have who is an exile from God, and cut off from the friendship of society with a never dying conscience like a devouring flame in his breast.

We may in some future number speak of the character of Abel and show in what respect his sacrifices were typical of the great Messiah. SIGMA.

For the Christian Watchman. RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME.

NO. XI. ASSOCIATIONS.—THE PAPACY. O'er the world wide waste of waters above pale desolation sat, See the walls of Rome arising like the sleeps of Ararat.

Thunder peal and flash of lightning, storm of Ocean, earthquake shock, Failed to move her firm foundations rooted in the solid rock.

Hoarse was Freedom's harping. Silent tyranny's long monotone, Gave the crown of old dominion, judgment seat and Despot's throne,

And the toll worn acquisitions, of her sweat and blood and tears, And the lowering arch of Empire, labor of a thousand years.

But the flame of ancient vigor flashes o'er the reluctant sea, Wondrous flame! by mighty founders kindled for eternity.

On the brightness of that rising, lo, the kingdoms gaze afar, In the dawn of modern ages beaming like a morning star.

See the new race of the nations following where she leads the way, Down the slopes of ancient centuries to the plains of later day.

See the towering dome uprearing its stupendous form on high,

Like the Babylonian temple fading in the distant sky.

Then she views with proud ambition, swelling dome and lofty wall, Crying "Here I reign forever, though another deluge fall."

There her voice among the nations with imperial accents rings, Tames the rebel rage of peoples, quells the tyranny of kings.

There the papal Jovr in glory lords it o'er the mind of man, All his fulminating blunders bellowing from the Vatican.

Supplication comes before her, hand in hand with Queenly art, Bending down to yield their sceptres of dominion o'er the heart.

Wondrous Queen, once more around thee stands a reverent world in awe, And the rude brute force of nature, bows to intellectual law.

Tamed by thee the fierce barbarian, leaves the wilds where once he ran, Rising up from degradation to the dignity of man. Led by thee the new born nations turn to a diviner light.

In the grey dawn of the morning faintly flashing o'er the sight, Taught by thee, the hand of Genivs rears the monuments sublime, And the architectural glories of the Medieval time.

Learning comes and leads the spirit to the lofty heights of lore, Pointing out to raptur'd reason all the joy that lies before.

At the brightness of that shining, science rises from the tomb, Purg'd the blind eyes of mortals from the film of olden gloom;

There the poet's soul ascending soars in lofty strains away, Singing like the bird of morning, as it sees the dawn of day.

And the wondrous voice of music o'er the listening nations borne, Like the tones of vocal Memnon hails the coming of the morn.

I behold the lessening shadows going slowly one by one, All the Orient glows in splendor. Lo! a voice cries "It is done."

Comes after the thunder tread of an innumerable host Like the roar of many waters on an ocean beaten coast.

Kindreds, Tribes, and Tongues and Peoples, they have heard the thrilling sound, All the lands that lay in darkness unto Earth's remotest bound.

One by one the beams of morning dashing all the dark aside, One by one the awakened nations swelling the resistless tide.

In the winds a mighty murmur from the People's onward march, And the outstretch'd hands of millions pointing to the coming morn.

Lo the roll call of the Races sounded out in tones sublime, And the grand march of the nations down the avenues of Time!

Ocean heave!—His floods arising clap their infinite hands in glee, And the navies pass triumphant over all the smiling sea.

Earth exults.—The mist of ages lifting from the Ocean's breast, Shows the morning sun illuming all the great world of the West.

O'er the highway of the kingdoms, Nature marches in the van, All her great forces toiling to prepare the way for man.

There the form of Truth in radiant lustre glitters from afar, Guiding all the gazing nations onward like the Magian star.

Far on high the shouts of triumph where the vanguard cleaves the way, All the ancient Powers of Darkness shrinking backward in dismay.

And the vanquished arms of Error broken in the onward course; And the torn and trampled banners of the hoary anarch Force.

After the fall of the imperial city, it seemed as though the world were destined to universal and perpetual barbarism. She who so long had reigned supreme, slept the sleep of death beneath the shadow of the Coliseum, and a thousand rude monarchs and brutal lords hastened to seize the vast domain which she had left. Yet all this ruin and destruction was wisely ordered—for with the old civilization were destroyed its vile literature, its polluted works of art, its nameless abominations—corruptions which had outlived the old religion from which they had originated. Christianity itself, though so mighty, might well avert her face from the pre-

sence of vice, naked, unblushing, and everywhere triumphant, and demand from Providence the punishment of the hateful rival ere she could hope to enlighten and save the nations. To him who has attentively considered these relics which indicate the manners and customs of the Romans in the period of their degeneracy—the invasion of the barbarians, and the subsequent dark ages, will not appear mysterious events in the world's history the traveller who wanders through the streets of Pompeii or views the frescoes now in the Royal Museum of Naples, but which once adorned and polluted the halls, the baths, even the bed chambers of the buried cities will learn to adore the wisdom and goodness of the deity in the utter destruction of the ancient empire with its unutterable abominations. The dark ages saved Europe from the moral degradation and intellectual torpor which are now the curse of India and China.

But behold emerging from the ruins, a new power, another Cesar, I see a priest with a shaven crown, and scarlet gown, receiving the homage and obedience of the barbarian conquerors of Rome, and his influence extends far beyond its halls. His power increases until the Roman priest without arms or treasures, rules Europe with absolute authority—prescribes to the nations what they may think, and exercises supreme control over their consciences.

In those days the Pope did not content himself with abducting Jewish children. He could force kings and emperors to become his vassals. He could fill the plains of France with slaughter, extirpate the Jews and Moors of Spain, and send his spiritual subjects to die by millions in the plains of Palestine. Then issued from the Vatican, no mournful wails, but trumpet peals which thrilled with terror the stoutest hearts. "These wondrous men, what were they who achieved."

A way beyond the greatest conquerors, Setting their feet upon the necks of kings And through the world subduing, chaining down The free immortal spirit. Were they not Mighty magicians? Their's a wondrous spell when together met, Blessings and curses, threats and promises And with the terrors of future life, Mingled what o'er enchants and fascinates. Music and painting, sculpture rhetoric And architectural pomp such as none else, And dazzling light, and dark as night.

What in his day the Syracusan sought, Another world to plant his engines and They had, and leaving it like gods not men Moved this world at their pleasure.

In these numerous and splendid churches we can trace the rise and progress of the papal power.

The sanctuary with its simple ornaments and pictures suggestive of the offices of Christ—an altar movable and so arranged that the officiating priest faced the congregation—the stone pulpits whence the gospels were once chanted, constituted the furniture or ornaments of the order of the sanctuaries. By and by we have the gorgeous ballet with pictures and statues of saints and virgins as objects of worship, with a high altar fixed in the pavement, and glittering with gold and silver. Here are splendid memorials of the period, when Rome having conquered all her foes, having attained a wider and more absolute authority than the imperial city ever knew, reposed after her conquests to enjoy the fruits of her victories.

Though the Protestant will look back with horror to this period, when uncontrolled authority over soul and body was wielded by one man, and when the most frightful atrocities were perpetrated in the name of the holy Jesus, yet we must believe that papal Rome had a mission to fulfil. The vast power wielded by the Popes, prevented Europe from remaining barbarous; by destroying the Northern superstitions, by forming a family of nations out of a thousand barbarous tribes, and by directing the human mind to many important themes. Papal Rome also—by introducing Europe to the more highly civilized nations of the East, and to the comparatively pure remains of ancient literature—prepared the way for the day when, delivered from the horrid superstitions of the North, and from the loathsome impurity of the old civilization, the world might enter on a new and noble career. It was not in vain then that the great ruler of the universe permitted the Popes to become in the eyes of man, the belligerents of Christ. As Pagan Rome prepared the way for the coming of the heavenly kingdom, so papal Rome prepared the way for its ultimate triumph. Thus God maketh the wrath of men to praise him, and the remainder of that wrath he restrains.

But let us take a final glance at medieval Rome. In power, in splendor, and luxury, she has become the equal of the ancient city. Michael, Angelo, and Raphael, and others, with illimitable wealth at command, have reared temples, and adorned them with fountains of beauty and magnificence such as Pagan Rome never saw. Angus, couriers go to and fro bearing messages which influence the world; again, representatives of all nations may be seen in the streets of Rome; again, luxury and vice abound, and the Popes reign and live and sin like the Cesars.

But while the architect and the sculptor and the painter are engaged in the erection or adornment of the most magnificent structures which the world has ever seen, and while St. Peter is rapidly advancing to perfection, at a cost of over £100,000, I see a German monk slow and sadly winding his way through the city. He

has come to Rome expecting to find in its holy atmosphere, relief for a soul laden with the consciousness of sin. He cannot find peace in the society of infidel or licentious priests—in the elegant or imposing temples—before the beautiful or marvellous images—and so he turns as a last resource to the Santa Scala—the holiest of holies—the most sacred of all the Roman shrines. Wearily, and upon his knees, he climbs the holy and marvellous steps, and there and then seems to hear words seldom heard in Rome, "The just shall live by faith."

Then ensues another important and eventful period. Men are determined no longer to submit to the spiritual thraldom which they had borne so long and so patiently. Luther has sent forth the cry, "To your tents O Israel!" Papal Rome now casts off her garlands, arises from the voluptuous couch, or the festive board, and sternly glides herself for the conflict. The gloomy form of the Inquisition rises beyond the Vatican, faggots blaze upon the piazza of Sta Maria Sopra Minerva, and a pope celebrates the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew's day by a solemn procession to the Church of San Luigi. Spain, and France, and Catholic Germany are urged and commanded to exterminate rebels against the authority of the Church, as enemies to God and man, to their cotemporaries and posterity. Blood flows in torrents; millions perished in the dungeon, by the gibbet, or at the stake, or on the battle-field. But all these efforts could not restore to papal Rome the influence which she had lost in Britain, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Holland, and in a large portion of Germany, only a name at which good men still shudder and grow sick at heart.

But years roll on. The persecuted Protestants of France have been avenged. The Gaul is once more in Rome, and the pope—the head of the Roman Catholic Church—is on his way to Paris to crown the emperor Napoleon. Has it come to this, that the vicar of Christ should become the vassal of the mighty Napoleon? Where is Spain, whose Armada once threatened the liberties of Britain? where is Austria, the mighty champion of the Church? can they do nothing to save the poor old men from degradation. How humiliating! but yet another humiliation awaited the papacy. How strange; nations of schismatics and heretics, Russia, Prussia and Britain avenged the insult offered to the pope, and repaired the injury inflicted on the Church. Years roll on, and another pope, whose accession to the papal throne was hailed with acclamation, is hurrying away from Rome towards Albano, in the disguise of a courier. His prime minister has been assassinated almost before his eyes, and now impelled by fear or disgust, he is hurrying away from his people, from the patriarchy of St. Peter, to find a shelter in a foreign State. His return to Rome, preceded by forty thousand French bayonets, is more humiliating than his ignominious departure.

Now how mournful are the complaints which come forth from the Vatican. The anathemas which once terrified the bravest, are now received only with a contemptuous smile. The curse which once was mightier than an armed host, is utterly powerless. Even the pope hesitates to pronounce the sentences of excommunication or interdiction, lest he should be regarded with horror, he should evoke from the world roars of laughter.

Alas! poor Pio Nono, successor of Hilibrand. The fair domain, obtained by so much intrigue, or grasped with the red hand, is passing away, and thou canst rule only a little territory visible from thy chapel window, and for that limited kingdom thou art indebted to Louis Napoleon.

Minutes of the Western N. B. B. Association.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23rd.

The services commenced with singing and reading the Scriptures, by Rev. G. F. Miles; Prayer by Rev. I. E. Bill. Introductory sermon by the Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D.

The letters from the churches were then read from which we give the following STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

CHURCHES.	Members.	Worshippers.	Communicants.	Professors.	Members in Sabbath Schools.
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Chipman,	1	23	1	4	70
1st Kingsclear,	1	15	8	6	30
Manaqueque,	6	15	8	6	30
Germania-st. John,	2	9	3	3	133
Fredericton,	1	6	4	2	188
Portland,	2	6	4	2	65
Prince William,	1	1	1	1	24
Andover,	2	1	4	1	25
Canning,	1	1	1	1	22
Oak Bay,	1	13	1	1	66
Beakquimic,	1	2	2	1	82
Canterbury,	1	1	1	1	16
Simonds,	1	10	2	1	115
Blackville, Bliss,	1	10	2	1	115
ville, Ludlow,	1	11	1	1	97
Bay Side,	1	11	1	1	23
New Zealand,	1	3	1	1	30
St. Patrick,	1	28	1	1	119
1st Keswick,	1	2	13	2	82
M. Bridge, St. John,	1	1	1	1	48
Dunbarton,	1	1	1	1	20
Woodstock,	1	2	1	1	42
Lower Woodstock,	1	2	1	1	36
Newcastle G. Lake,	1	3	1	1	44
Hodgden & Rich'd,	1	3	1	1	115
Upper Gagetown,	1	3	1	1	15
Upper Harbor,	1	3	1	1	60
Carletonville,	1	3	1	1	14
Afo. Ch. Douglas,	1	26	1	1	224
Carleton,	1	1	1	1	74
New Jerusalem,	1	1	1	1	439
Brussels-st. John,	1	1	1	1	38
Nashwan,	1	1	1	1	54
2d Kingsclear,	1	1	1	1	15
Seotch Town,	1	1	1	1	45
Queensbury,	1	1	1	1	24
No. Keswick,	1	1	1	1	31
Maugerville,	1	1	1	1	98
Richmond,	1	1	1	1	32
Jacksonville,	1	1	1	1	45
2d Keswick,	1	1	1	1	35
Southampton,	1	1	1	1	29
Totals	229	670	165	148	3274

Richmond, Jacksonville, 2d Keswick and Southampton, are New Churches, the latter was recognized as a church but was not admitted into the Association.

More than half the churches made no return of the numbers attending their Sabbath Schools. COMMITTEE ON UNION SOCIETY.—Rev. T. Todd, Judson Blakney, W. M. Edwards; brethren P. McLeod, Israel Smith, I. Colwell. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met at 3 P. M.; Prayer by Rev. J. Tozer. On motion of Rev. G. F. Miles, Resolved, That the Introductory Sermon be sent to the Christian Watchman and Baptist and Visitor for publication.

On motion, Resolved, That the Association meet next year with the Church at Newcastle, Grand Lake.

On motion, Resolved, That the next Association Sermon be preached by Rev. T. W. Crawley, A. M., and that Rev. I. E. Bill be his alternate.

On motion, Resolved, That the next circular letter be written by Rev. J. G. Harvey.

In consequence of the removal of brother Goucher there was no circular letter this year, therefore, On motion Resolved, That we appoint an alternate to write the circular letter.

Rev. Stephen March was appointed. On motion, Resolved, That Rev. Messrs. Hurd, Spurdon and Bill, be a committee to print the Minutes, and that 1000 copies be ordered.

On motion, Resolved, That the Association go into committee of the whole on the Christian Visitor.

Rev. S. Robinson was appointed chairman. Resolutions to the following effect were then presented and laid on the table. Moved by Rev. T. Todd,

Whereas the Christian Visitor has been for years the Organ of the Eastern and Western Associations, therefore, Resolved,

That it still be continued as such, and we recommend that it receive the support of the churches of this Association.

Amendment by brother A. W. Masters. Whereas the Christian Visitor has ceased to be the exponent of Baptist views and sentiments, therefore, Resolved,

That it stand on its own merits. Amendment to Amendment by brother J. S. Triton.

Whereas, the discussion of this subject does not tend to the glory of God or the harmony of the churches, therefore, Resolved,

That the matter be dismissed. After considerable discussion, adjourned to meet at 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Preaching in the F. C. Meeting House by Rev. G. R. Campbell.

Committee met and discussion continued till about 10:30, when brother A. W. Masters, the mover of the Amendment took the floor, but had scarcely commenced his remarks when brother Reuben Lant rose and interrupted the speaker by moving the "previous question," which the chairman decided was in order, and brother Masters was refused a hearing. There were others who wished to reply to observations made by previous speakers, but the whole matter was summarily disposed of by the chairman, who proceeded to put the Amendments and the Resolution, which last was carried by about 2 to 1 majority.

Revs. G. F. Miles, S. March, E. B. Demill, J. Chase and others, requested their names recorded in the minority, but this was overruled by a motion that "no names should be recorded." The Moderator then took the chair and put the adoption of the report in favor of the Christian Visitor, which was carried, and the meeting broke up—a strong feeling prevailing that gross injustice had been perpetrated.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Met at 9 A. M. Singing and prayer by Rev. T. W. Saunders.

The Committee on the Churches, Report, That the Association admit the new churches organized at Jacksonville, Richmond, and 2d Keswick.

An address and the right hand of fellowship were given to the representatives by the Moderator.

On motion of Rev. S. Robinson, Resolved, That the report of the Home Missionary Society be inserted in the Minutes.

Association went into committee of the whole on special business. The letter from the new church at Southampton was read, and discussed, but as it appeared there was some difficulty with it and the Canterbury Church, therefore it was resolved.

That we cannot admit the Southampton Church at present, but recommend that a combined council be called from both churches to deliberate on the matter. Adopted.

The Committee on Temperance report, That they still continue to regard the cause of Temperance as one of great importance, deserving the hearty sympathy and earnest support of all the Baptists of this Province. And though we have met with frequent reverses, owing to the deceitfulness of pretended friends, who in the heat of political excitement have sacrificed principle to party purposes, and dis-

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appointed our expectations of a law to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors, still we are not discouraged, and would recommend to all the churches of this Association the importance of persevering, till their hopes and expectations are crowned with the full measure of success. And while we rejoice in all that has been done by moral suasion, yet we are convinced that nothing short of a stringent prohibitory law, can ever rid our country of this direful scourge—Intemperance."

G. F. MILES, Chairman.
The Committee on Sabbath Schools report, "That owing to the imperfect statistics furnished by many of the churches, and in some instances the entire absence of any statistical information whatever, they are enabled to give an accurate report on the state of Sabbath Schools connected with our denomination, but hope that in future churches will be more careful to give a full and complete report, relative to all departments of Sabbath Schools, in order that the denomination may annually know whether these agencies of the church of God are in a healthy condition. Fourteen churches have not given any statistical information relative to their Sabbath Schools; but a few of these have reported Sabbath Schools in connection with their churches, two or three of which are said to be in a prosperous state. The following is a specimen of the information gathered from the reports of Sabbath Schools having 25 Superintendents, 211 Teachers, 1832 Scholars, and 19 Libraries containing 4680 volumes. Only two Sabbath Schools report the distribution of tract literature, one of which has distributed 100 papers, and 4500 pages of tracts; the other has distributed 1900 papers and 5000 pages of tracts. One school also reports as having expended \$418. Your committee feel that churches must be aware of the vast importance of training up the young in the institutions of the Sabbath School, as the most efficient one for accomplishing that purpose. Finally your committee would recommend for the use of our Sabbath Schools, the "Sabbath School Bell" and the "Young Reaper," a monthly Baptist paper, and trust that at the next Session of the Association we may notice a large increase in the number of our Sabbath Schools, and hence a deeper interest in this institution of God."

R. LENT, Chairman.
Moved by Brother F. A. Cosgrove,
"Whereas the majority of the members of the Union Board are also members of the Home Mission Board,
And whereas the duties of both can be more thoroughly carried on, and the great object we have in view be more surely attained by unity of action, therefore
Resolved,—That the business of the Union Society be placed under the control of the Home Mission Board, and that Solomon Harsey Esq., be added to that Board.
Carried Unanimously.
The Committee on Home Missions report, "That the Home Mission operations are in a healthy condition, and that the Society has now 20 labourers in the field, the result of which will not be fully known until the great day of account. And when we remember the author of this Mission, who said "Go," and the bounds appointed even from Jerusalem to all the world, therefore
Resolved, that all who have been benighted by this heaven appointed means be invited and urged to renewed zeal and activity in this God honoring cause, until the Macedonian cry is converted into "Glory to God in the Highest."
B. Jewett, Chairman.
Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. J. G. Harsey, S. March, W. M. Edwards and Brother Hickman, giving interesting accounts of the progress of the missions in Bathurst, St. Andrews, Piskelogan, and Blenheim. Minamitchi.
The Committee on Union Society report, "We find about 80 Union Societies are formed in the Eastern and Western churches of the Associations of New Brunswick, and that they have paid since the adoption of the Union plan about \$1,400, and about \$1000 subscribed not collected. We regard that Bro. Todd has been indefatigable in his labours, and as he proposes tendering now his resignation of the agency, we would leave it with the Association to adopt such means as they may deem advisable for the perpetuity of this most excellent system for collecting funds for the various objects embraced in the Union."
W. J. BLAKENEY, Chairman.
Addresses were delivered by Brethren Todd, Curry, Bill, and Edwards.
Prayer by Rev. G. R. Campbell.
Adjourned.
Afternoon Session.
Met at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment.
On motion Resolved that Rev. A. D. Thomson be added to the Education Committee.
The Committee on Foreign Missions report, "We have always acknowledged the duty of sending the gospel to the heathen, though it is to be regretted that we have so imperfectly discharged that duty.
While "the field is the world," Burma in an especial manner appeals to us for help. No Mission has more frequently attracted our attention than that which has been established in Burma. Here the sons of our own soil have successfully proclaimed the gospel. In no other heathen land we point to souls saved through our instrumentalities. At this time Brother Crawley in view of the growing demands of the Hezhabda Burman Mission, and especially in view of threatened financial embarrassment urges us to help him."
It is gratifying to learn that the funds which have been furnished by the Convention and also by Societies in connection with individual churches, for the support of native preachers under the direction of Brother Arthur Crawley, have not been dispensed in vain—but that the entire preachers thus employed have been successful in their labours.
We earnestly recommend to the churches the claims of this Mission, and hope that the request of Brother A. Crawley will be complied with.
E. B. DEMILL, Chairman.
On motion Resolved,
That the Association meet next year on Thursday instead of Saturday.

On motion Resolved,
That the Association meet on the third Thursday in September.
On motion Resolved,
That article II of the Constitution be altered according to the foregoing arrangements.
The Committee to amend Article I of the Constitution report,
That they have not met, and request to stand over and report at next Association.
The Committee on Education report:
1st. Resolved—That the social, moral and religious progress of the ministry, the churches, and the country at large, is deeply implicated in the exertions of this Association to advance general and ministerial education.
2nd. Resolved—That the advantages hitherto resulting from our Institution at Fredericton, should stimulate us to more vigorous efforts in this good cause.
3rd. Resolved—That while we are grateful for past success, we feel that the time has fully come when the denomination should sympathize and more thoroughly combine its exertions to enlarge and improve its educational operations.
4th. Resolved—That the Committee of Management be so enlarged as to be better qualified to deal with this important matter, and to suggest and carry into effect some efficient plan of Action.
5th. Resolved—That the following gentlemen be added to the present Committee—Asa Coy, Esq., Hon. James Steadman, Richard Phillips, A. D. Yerxa, Esq., Rev. P. O. Rice, John Ferris, Esq., M. P. P., G. W. Hoban, Esq., Hon. W. B. Kinnear, E. Lum, T. McHenry, C. D. Everett, Esq., John Fisher, Esq., N. S. DeMill, Esq., Rev. A. D. Thomson, S. Robinson, L. E. Bill, T. W. Crawley, A. M., E. Cady, E. Clay, M. D., E. B. DeMill, A. M., Hon. A. McL. Seely, A. H. Gilmer, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. W. H. Stevens.
Your Committee is pleased to learn that Acadia College is in a highly flourishing condition, regarding the number of its students, and that its financial prospects are brightening. We would commend it anew to the confidence and support of the people."
L. E. BILL, Chairman.

Interesting remarks were made by Rev. S. Robinson, C. Spurdin, D. D., A. D. Thomson, J. C. Hurd, M. D.
Brother Dow on behalf of the new Southampton Church, presented the Society with the sum of \$2 1/2. sd., unappropriated funds in the hands of Rev. T. Todd, collected for Union purposes.
On motion Resolved—That the Report of the Education Society be inserted in the Minutes.
At the close of the business Brother Joseph Masters, from Virginia, gave some very important statistics of the progress of Baptist principles in that State, and the effect produced on all denominations by the war.
On motion of Rev. J. C. Hurd, unanimously resolved:—
That the hearty thanks of this Association be tendered to the Brethren and friends at Keswick for the whole-hearted manner in which they have entertained the ministers and delegates during the present session.
Prayer and Benediction by Moderator, and the Association adjourned to meet with the church at New Castle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September, 1862.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.
The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a Committee, the names of whose members we give below.
MR. A. COSGROVE, MR. F. A. COSGROVE
MR. L. MANN, MR. G. N. ROBINSON
MR. M. LAWRENCE, MR. J. CHALTON
MR. N. S. DEMILL, MR. J. R. CALHOUN
REV. G. MILES, Moncton, Westmorland Co.
REV. GEO. SHELLEY, Salisbury, Westmorland Co.
REV. D. DUFFY, Hillsborough, Albert Co.
REV. M. KIRKMAN, Sackville, Westmorland Co.
REV. T. CRAWLEY, St. John.
REV. E. WALLACE, Carleton.
REV. J. ROWE, St. Martin, Saint John County.
REV. S. MARCH, St. George, Charlotte Co.
REV. D. BURNETT, Hillsborough, Albert Co.
REV. H. CHARLTON, Newcastle, G. L.
All letters on business to be addressed to Mr. A. Cosgrove, St. John, N. B.
TERMS.
One copy, one year, \$1.50 in advance.
12 copies, to one address, 15.00
25 copies, " " 25.00
AGENTS.
Fredericton, Wilmot Guion.
Upper Gagetown, Amasa Coy.
Little Falls, Victoria Co., B. Stone.
Salisbury, T. T. Fries.
Letting's Falls, G. A. Simpson.
Deer Island, do do, John McNeil.
Carleton, St. John, J. R. Reed.
Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., D. H. Calhoun.
Harvey and neighbourhood, M. Stevens.
St. Andrews, Mark Young, Esq.
St. George, Robert Sparks.
Second Falls, St. George, George Allen.
Penfield, A. J. Bucknam.
Hopewell Cape, Wm. S. Calhoun.
Hammond Vale, Isaac H. Faulkner.
W. Prince, General Agent.
Moncton, Wm. Smart, Pleasant Ridge, Dumbarion, C. Co.
Joseph H. Dykeman, Up'r Kingsclear, York Co.
Wm. Strain, Blsfield, Miramichi.
J. C. Dow, Canterbury, York.
Wilmot Guion, Woodstock.
John Guion, Fredericton.

Notice.
Subscribers to the Christian Watchman, will be notified of the time their subscriptions cease by a printed slip affixed to the head of the paper, the number on which will correspond with that of the paper.
To prevent any difficulty about sending the paper for eight months, on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Our terms are cash in advance.
Christian Watchman.
SAINT JOHN, N. B., GCT. 2. 1861.
The Western Association.
The Association recently held at Keswick will not soon be forgotten. The passage up on the beautiful River Saint John was delightful; the drive in the rain from Fredericton to Keswick disagreeable, the mode of conducting business on some of the disputed points novel and memorable; the return to Fredericton in country wagons so comfortable and pleasant; the trip home intermingled with religious services and pleasant and profitable conversation, a fit conclusion to a religious anniversary.
Dr. Furdin, chairman of the Association presided with dignity and impartiality. We would not be justified, however, in saying as much of the chairman of the committee on the "Christian Vi-

tor." The meeting of this committee was the most important of any that took place at the Association. Charges were brought against the "Christian Visitor" which were met in the usual unsatisfactory way. The friends of the "Visitor" had ample opportunity to defend themselves; but the opponents of that newspaper do not think that they were allowed opportunity to correct misstatements or to refute charges brought against them. In a question such as was before the committee it is not only important but necessary that no check shall be put upon a full and free debate. Our readers will learn with astonishment that while Mr. A. W. Masters was on his feet the previous question was moved. The chairman put the question, and so in this manner a stop was put to the debate. The amendments to the resolution in support of the "Visitor" were lost, and the resolution itself carried.
The remainder of the business of the Association was transacted on Tuesday with unusual dispatch. By six in the evening we were on our way home. We cannot but contrast the concluding scenes of the debates on "periodicals" at the two Associations. The readers of the "Watchman" almost swept over our description of that touching spectacle which was witnessed at St. Martin's. Now we assure our readers that there was nothing at all touching or melting in the spectacle of a debate brought to a sudden close by putting the previous question while a speaker was on his feet. However, as that former affecting spectacle became ridiculous by subsequent events, so we have no doubt that this latter ridiculous scene will yet be regarded as of importance, affording as it does an example of a new method of checking the free utterance of opinions at Baptist Associations.

The Discussion on the "Visitor."
We had hoped that the discussion on newspapers at the Association held at Keswick, would have been so complete as to have rendered unnecessary any subsequent allusion to them. We have been disappointed however; and as we believe the vote on the Visitor was taken under false impressions, we now proceed to correct such impressions without any fear of being silenced by "the previous question." We also feel disinclined to waste notes of a reply which we had intended to make.
The charges brought against the "Visitor" were substantially the following:—
1st. That its Editor had contemptuously refused to insert an advertisement sent by the Marsh Ridge Church.
2nd. That the "Visitor" had become the property of Mr. T. McHenry, although assurances had been given that the paper should be placed only in the hands of one in whom the denomination had confidence.
3rd. That the "Visitor" had become intimately connected with a political party.
4th. That the "Visitor" had unnecessarily plunged into party politics.
These charges were thus met:—
In reference to the first, it was stated that the advertisement alluded to had been sent with money to pay for its insertion; that this was an insult to Mr. T. McHenry, and that on this account the advertisement was "kicked out." To this we would say that the reason alleged at the time for this refusal was one very different and far more natural. We further beg leave to state that at the time when that advertisement was sent, Mr. McHenry's connection with the "Visitor" was regarded by those who sent that notice as merely nominal, and designed to check discontent in certain quarters.
With regard to the second charge, Mr. McHenry maintained that he was an honest man, and for a number of years had been a consistent member of a Baptist Church. These statements, however, if true, did not exactly prove that he enjoyed the confidence of the denomination.
In reply to the third charge, it was stated that the financial condition of the "Visitor" last year was one of peril; that Mr. McHenry, with the aid of funds furnished him, organized the "Colonial Empire," and that the connection between the two papers was necessary for the safety of the former. If we misinterpreted remarks made in this connection we will be happy to correct the mistake. The charge is thus admitted. The excuse will mislead no one.
In reply to the fourth charge we were treated to a lengthened political discussion, in which it was affirmed that the leader of the Government was a "Tory"; that the "Colonial Empire" was a Liberal; and that the Government had vainly made efforts to purchase his (T. McHenry's) support by offering him a number of offices. We failed, however, to perceive in this political speech any justification of the "Visitor's" political career.

The arguments brought forward in support of the claims of the "Visitor" were the following:—
1st. It was urged that since Mr. Bill had purchased the "Visitor" a refusal to regard it as the Organ of the Association would be unjust. To this we would have replied that the purchase money was never paid, and even if it had been, such a purchase would not justify the Association in recognizing the "Visitor" as its Organ after the denomination had ceased to have any control over that paper, directly or indirectly, and after the paper had ceased to be the exponent of the sentiments and opinions of the Baptist people.
2nd. It was also strongly urged that the Association should receive the "Visitor" as its Organ because Mr. Bill was a good man and had preached the Gospel with great power and success. Now, no doubt, Mr. Bill is a good man, and a successful preacher, but this does not place the Association under obligation to recognize as its Organ a paper not under his control, which has formed such singular connections, and during the last six months has pursued so singular a career.
We wish here to correct some misstatements made at the Association:— 1st. That the WATCHMAN was originated by the Government. The Government had nothing whatever to do with the origin of the WATCHMAN, directly or indirectly. 2nd. That the WATCHMAN made use of the old subscription list of the "Visitor" in obtaining circulation. The statement is false. 3rd. That we had intimated that Mr. McHenry was not a member of a Baptist Church. We intimated that Mr. McHenry was not regularly a church member. We had understood from various quarters, that he had been voted into the German Street Church without presenting the usual letter. Had he been a member in good

standing of the Church with which he was originally connected, it is reasonable to suppose that he would have obtained a regular letter of dismission. 4th. So far from appealing for the slanderous intimations in the "Visitor" against those gentlemen who were last winter published as land-jobbers, the slanders were re-affirmed. We beg leave once more to state that not one of the brethren mentioned in that connection ever obtained one such of the land under a misapprehension of the terms of the law. When they became aware of these, they applied to us for withdrawal. We would also remark that Mr. McHenry threw out a broad challenge to any one to bring anything against his character. Had the debate not been brought to an abrupt termination, this challenge would have been replied to, and replied to in such a manner as to prevent any future assertion on the part of Mr. McHenry, that "in defending his character he had no definite charges to answer."

The American Passport System.
The eyes of Europe are fixed wondrously on America. This country once so boastful of her liberty and enlightenment, where every citizen was the equal of a king—whose government was the wisest and best on earth—whose institutions were perfection itself—stands in the day of trouble to change all this and adapt herself to the model of Austria. Here is the assumption of unconstitutional power by the President, the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the adoption of military law in some of the States, the arrest of writers for political offences, the suppression of the freedom of the press, and the right of free speech, the establishment of a secret police and the introduction of a passport system have followed each other in rapid succession. Englishmen see in these acts, though perhaps they were necessary in the extraordinary condition of the country, the failure of the whole democratic system.
The following article from the London "Punch" the organ of Lord Palmerston, will be read with interest. The discourtesy alluded to has I truly called forth an apology from Secretary Seward. This article is particularly important as showing the necessary consequence of the passport system in diverting the flow of emigration from the United States to these Provinces:—
"We are not aware that civil war affords an excuse for international discourtesy. The Cabinet at Washington may have excellent reason for the introduction of a passport system. The occupation of spies on board the Atlantic steamships would be both useless and expensive if the individual who had been favored with the attentions of the federal detective could, upon landing quietly go about his business, just as in those days when New York was the great emporium of European immigration. There is something so odious in the name of spies, that we do Mr. Seward the justice of believing that even he would be unwilling, except in cases of extreme necessity to arrest any individual, whether native American or foreigner, upon such testimony. The absence of a passport will now become a criminal offence. The man who may have talked loudly and fearfully about secession, unless armed with a certificate of loyalty from a United States minister or consul, must either return to the port from which he started or go to some federal fortress as a State prisoner. But according to Mr. Seward's edict, no American is to leave his country without the permission of the Secretary of State. The object, no doubt, is to prevent sympathizers in the North from conveying information or any other assistance to the insurgents. If the Americans are content to endure this system of oppression, Englishmen can only express their astonishment and regret. But Mr. Seward, by a stroke of the pen, has completely destroyed the one source to which the United States owe what remains of their strength and greatness—English, Irish, German and Swedish—have settled in the United States. After a short period of residence they generally become naturalized, and lose every vestige of their original nationality and all allegiance. Mr. Seward cannot end the way of obtaining an alien act, but he adapts the edict and more efficacious mode of declaring that no foreigner shall land in the United States who has not a passport from his own government, countersigned by a United States Minister or Consul." Thus the poor Irishman who has saved money to join his relatives and friends in Illinois or Michigan proceeds to Dublin first to get a passport from "his own government"—with a Lord Carlisle or Sir Robert Peel—and then pay a fee for the counter signature of a United States Consul? Does Mr. Seward intend so far to recognize the "Know Nothing policy" as to place a prohibitory duty in the shape of a passport system on the importation of the very men, many of whom in a probability, would as readily join the federal army as a day's wages at less hazardous and exciting labor? Unless American consuls have the gift of associating by inspiration the political sympathies of an intending emigrant the whole process must prove an absurd and offensive farce. The result, of course, cannot be doubted. That stream of emigration which so unaccountably has proceeded from Great Britain to North America will be directed to Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We shall no longer hear of two hundred thousand British subjects landing in a year at New York and only a few thousands at Quebec. The numbers will be reversed, and the strength, population and prosperity of Canada will receive augmentation in the same proportion. When no sound of war shall be heard either in North or South, it will be impossible for any American government to recall the policy of exclusion which Mr. Seward has inaugurated. Emigration, like many other things, as often depends upon popular caprice as upon any peculiar advantages which one country may be supposed to possess over another. The present condition of affairs in the United States certainly offers no very great temptation to British emigrants. Land may be cheap and productive; but Englishmen should they go there, will find not only heavy taxation, but an utter subversion of ordinary law and personal liberty. The merits of Canada will become better known and better appreciated, and England will remain in her allegiance thousands of subjects who otherwise might have resorted to a foreign and never very

friendly country. The Cabinet at Washington no doubt has a right to say that the time has arrived when some check ought to be put upon immigration. The presence of a large foreign element armed with political power may be inconvenient, especially at a time of civil war, but if this be Mr. Seward's object, the utterance of a passport system, vexatious and harassing to the poor foreigner, is only a proof of that rashness and impudence which Mr. Seward mistakes for decision and vigor. The notice necessarily effects every European State, but yet we learn from Lord Lyon's letter to Earl Russell, published in last night's Gazette, that "this notice has been issued without any previous communication on the part of the Secretary of State with me, or so far as I know, with any of my colleagues, nor has it as yet been officially communicated to me." This is most unbecomingly disrespectful and we infer that it is to be attributed to the extremely hostile views which Mr. Seward has always entertained towards England—views which are not likely to be modified by the freedom of speech which prevails in this country, and which may have some influence even in the Northern States, unless Mr. Seward should follow up his passport system by prohibiting the importation of English newspapers.

The Home Mission Board will meet in the German St. Baptist Chapel on Monday evening 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The management of our Union Societies are now by the vote of the Western Association under the charge of the Missionary Board. We hope to see a full meeting.
DOMESTIC.
SUSSEX EXHIBITION.—The great event of the week is the great Provincial Exhibition opened yesterday at Sussex Vale. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the city and the neighbouring Provinces are expected to attend. Articles which receive a prize for excellence are to be forwarded to the World's Fair at London next year. Our visitors are looking forward with great anxiety to the international shooting match which comes off Friday. The successful competitors at the Nova Scotia contest will be there to test the skill of New Brunswickers. The prize granted by the Government is a silver U. A. valued at \$250.
MONSIEUR GOLD.—The news says: Specimens of the genuine article found in the Parish of Norton, may be seen at the Osceola Station, Hampton. We also learn that gold has been found in several other localities, but as yet we have only seen the Norton article.
POST OFFICE THIEVES.—A correspondent of the Freeman complains of the loss of a letter containing \$106.75 by him to Mr. Scovill from Miramichi. There are not less than six money letters passing on the route between that place and this City since the Spring opened.

INSECT IN AN AMERICAN.—The St. Croix Herald says that Lieut. W. H. Walcott, of the 17th Regiment, United States Infantry, was insulted at Woodstock, on his journey to Houlton by way of St. Andrews Railroad.
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The University Scholarship for Kent County Grammar School, was awarded to Mr. James Douglas Finlay, of Richibucto; and for Westmorland Grammar School to Mr. Ward Chapman Perrigo, of Moncton, without competition.—New.
THE BREAKWATER.—We understand that the contract for extending the Breakwater which has been awarded to Mr. J. P. McKay for £5,628.—N.B.
ROBBERY.—We learn the office attached to the dwelling house of Mr. R. C. Minette, F. I. of Row, was entered on Thursday night last, and robbed of a theodolite, a watch, about \$12 in money, besides some other valuables, and other articles.—N.B.
RAILWAY MATTERS.—A good deal has been said and written of late about Railways, and the propriety of the Province engaging in the work of extension at the present time. In view of the state of the financial system of the country, the question is one that deserves much attention and careful consideration upon the part of our legislators. It is said that at the recent meeting of the Executive Council, the well known Joseph Nelson, on behalf of an English Company, submitted some propositions upon the subject of an Inter-colonial Railway.
A Fredericton contemporary broadly hints that the views of Mr. Nelson were favourably received by our Government, but the Courier says it is satisfied that such a statement has no foundation in fact; a movement, however, is being made in connection with Provincial Railway matters, which we will not be barren of results. The question has been long agitated, and it is high time some definite understanding was arrived at. Within a few days this Province has been visited by several gentlemen deeply interested in Railway works, (financially and otherwise) and their presence among us seems to have again set the ball in motion. Among these were Mr. Giles, well known as being connected at one time with Messrs. Fets, Betts, Brassey & Co.; Mr. Nelson, who once visited this Province in the capacity of Secretary to Lord Bury, Mr. Watkins, Agent of the unfortunate Grand Trunk Railway; and Mr. Barnes, of London. The above named gentlemen, accompanied by R. Jardine, Esq., Hon. S. L. Tilley, and Hon. C. Watters, have proceeded to Canada for the purpose, it is said, of discussing with the Canadian Government the whole Railway system of the North American Provinces, with the view of bringing about the work of connecting them by Railway upon the most economical and beneficial plan.—Globe.
NOVA SCOTIA.—The most favorable accounts continue to reach us of the gold mines in the neighboring Province. An English company have made extensive preparations for working a claim they have purchased some miles west of Halifax. The London Mining Journal gives some interesting accounts of the operations of this company. It says, "It is expected that the whole of the machinery will be in work on the new gold field within six weeks of the present time. Some very experienced Australian gold miners will accompany the machinery and superintend its erection and working, as the promoters of the project are determined that nothing shall be wanted to thoroughly test the commercial value of these most recent gold discoveries."
The Halifax Journal says: "The gold at Wine Harbor, near Sherbrooke, is attracting much attention. Large numbers are hastening to the spot. We learn that Messrs. McLeod, Sibley & Co. are now operating at Tangier, struck gold at the depth of 50 feet, and prospects are considered good."
It is said that gold in small quantities has been obtained in excavating for a drain in Argyle street, Halifax. An exchange says that the Tangier

quartz sent to London for analysis has returned \$550 worth of gold to a ton; an almost unprecedented yield.
Acadia College has opened this term with an unusually large attendance. The total number of students is 37. Of these 33 are regular Undergraduates, and 4 Partial-college men. Several more students are expected.
A piece of quartz about 1 1/2 long, 6/8 wide, and 3/4 in. breadth, one side of which is completely covered with gold has been picked up at Scott's Farm on the old Truro road. It is now on exhibition at Halifax.
A BIG NUGGET.—It appears from all accounts that the Nova Scotia Gold Mines are really rich. We find the following in the Halifax Journal of Monday last:
"We saw on Saturday last a large piece of quartz rock, richly interspersed with gold, which was discovered by Mr. De Wolfe, son of T. A. De Wolfe, Esq., of this City, near Marshall's on the Eastern Road, last Friday. The piece of quartz is about eighteen inches square, and from three to four inches in thickness. It was lying upon the surface of the ground when discovered, and had evidently been detached by some action of nature from a large bed, or vein of quartz. The gold makes its appearance in many places upon the surface of the quartz, and in large pieces. It is considered by those who have seen it to be by far the richest and most valuable nugget yet discovered in the Province. This is truly a golden age for Nova Scotia. There appears to be no limit to the extent of our gold mines, and their productivity may be fairly expected to prove equally remarkable."
The Halifax Chronicle says that Mr. John Patch, who claimed the honor of being the original inventor of the steam screw propeller, died at the Poor House in Yarmouth, N. B., on the 27th ult.

GOLD AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—Dr. Hume to-day discovered gold bearing quartz near the Hospital. We have seen some fine specimens which afford every indication that gold may be found in abundance in that locality. Persons have been engaged prospecting and breaking the quartz. Gold everywhere is now the cry.
The Presbyterial Witness says that Gen. McLeellan is a Nova Scotian, a native of Pictou, and that he has many relatives still living in that vicinity.
WALKING ON GOLD.—Nova Scotia appears to be on a bed of gold. The people cannot dig a cellar, or a sewer, but the yellow stuff presents itself to their notice. The following are the last accounts which we take from the Halifax Recorder:—
"The laborers engaged, during the past week, in excavating for a drain in Argyle street, observed strong indications of the presence of gold in the vicinity, and we learn that a small quantity of the precious metal has actually been obtained. A piece of quartz, about a foot long, 6 in. wide, and 3 in. in breadth, one side of which is completely covered with gold, was picked up yesterday, at Scott's farm on the old Truro road, by a young man belonging to this city. It was on exhibition to-day at the counting-house of T. A. S. Dewolf, Esq.
"The most beautiful specimen of gold-bearing quartz we have yet seen, was from Tangier, and is valued at thirty-two dollars."
P. E. ISLAND.—We learn from the Islander, that steps are being taken by the Government of P. E. Island to secure a representation of the products of that Island at the Great Exhibition at London next year.

The Award of the Commission which lately sat at Rothesay provokes a great deal of discussion in the Island. Neither Tenn's nor Proprietors seem satisfied with the results arrived at.
CANADA.—It is again asserted that additional troops are to be sent to Canada. Military stores are being shipped from England in unusually large quantities. The London Times of Sep. 15th says:—"The hired transport Conway yesterday went alongside Woolwich pier, in preparation to strip guns and lower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich on Wednesday next. The Avonella has also arrived at Woolwich pier to ship war stores for Halifax."
A Street Railway is in process of construction at Montreal.
A very important question to Canada, just now, says the Montreal Advertiser, is, "who shall move the grain crop? There is a large crop arriving in Canada West; there is a large fleet arriving from England seeking freight; but there are no buyers of grain, and the present prospect is that the crop will remain in the hands of the growers, and the shipping will return without cargoes. The large houses in Montreal which have hitherto been the chief buyers and shippers of grain, made enormous losses on their winter and spring purchases, and are either not able or not willing to purchase to arrive, although they would be willing to buy in this market. The farmer has become accustomed to sell at home; American buyers are not in the market, and the price in Europe is too low to leave a margin for Canadian shippers, unless western holders are willing to come into the open market, and submit to a reduction of their present views. From present appearances the Canadian wheat crop will be looked up, bringing disaster upon the business of the country."
BETWIXT COLUMBIA.—From the distant Pacific colonies we have dates to the 27th August.
J. S. Harris and J. J. Majors, of the U. S. Boundary Commission, who have been engaged in running a boundary between Washington Territory and British Columbia have completed their work and have left for Washington to report. The English Commissioners are still at work. The survey is expected to be completed this season.
The Rock Creek and American creek mines are wholly to the North of the boundary line. Settlers are already occupying this district on both sides of the boundary.
Reports from the Gold Mines are most favorable. In Canada County there are men who have a only three or four months mining who have obtained as much as ten thousand dollars in dust. Some claims have paid as high as from \$200 to \$500 per day, and many that at present yield from \$100 to \$200. The news from the country is far more exciting than any that has yet been received, and new discoveries have been made every day.
Accounts from Saikamau are most encouraging. Mr. Marshall, late of the El Dorado Saloon is working a claim that is paying from \$100 to \$200 per day. Several others are reported as doing fully as well.

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