

church, and every individual member, to pursue a regular, consistent, and scriptural line of conduct relative to this matter. "Brethren, may the Lord preserve you and us from giving occasion for the exercise of discipline. If any cases occur in our churches, in which it is necessary, may he enable and influence us to perform that duty with humility, tenderness, zeal, and faithfulness, so that we may 'cut off occasion from them that desire occasion,' and 'shew forth the praises of Him who called us out of darkness, into His marvellous light.'"

The statistics of the churches were not very encouraging, the whole number added being but ninety-seven, which, deducting forty-four, reported by Cornwallis, left only fifty-three for the other nineteen churches.

But little business was transacted. One item, however, was important; the Association requested the brethren in New Brunswick to unite with them in the publication of "a Religious Periodical Magazine," and the brethren Munro, Tupper, and McCully were appointed a committee of correspondence on the subject.

Another Minute deserves transcription:—"Read a letter from the Rev. Thomas Macculloch, Principal of the Academy at Pictou stating his intention to visit Great Britain, in order to obtain assistance in aid of the Seminary under his care, and requesting a recommendation from the Nova Scotia Baptist Association." The request was cheerfully granted. Dr. Macculloch and Mr. Manning frequently corresponded with each other.

It is stated that "the Association closed with a discourse delivered by Elder Robert Davis, from Psalm cxvi. 3." It was "three hours long, or nearly," but the people, Mr. Manning says, were "much pleased with it."

Yours truly,

May 21, 1861.

MENNO.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 29, 1861.

The War.

PERHAPS a more sad spectacle has seldom been exhibited in the history of nations than that now seen in the neighbouring republic. It will be found by reference to our news columns that the hosts marshalled in and around the capital, have come into deadly collision, and the calamity of Civil War has at last fallen upon our neighbours in real earnest. The proverbial fierceness of contention between those of the same nationality is no less true now than in former times, "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." What are to be the issues of this conflict of passion and power, it is not easy to foretell, whether it shall produce any diminution of the boasting so prevalent in that really great country, and more charity towards other countries where less of power is in the hands of the people—where constitutional monarchy exercises its checks to hasty legislation, remain yet to be proved. Both North and South, we believe, feel that they have wronged other forms of government by supposing that republicanism is in advance of all others, to secure freedom for the subject. The ambition to combine under one flag, the vast American Continent is being severely rebuked, and we know not at present within what limits the wings of the great eagle will, in future be confined.

The probabilities of one party or another coming off victorious, and the consequences of such victory, will not, we believe, decide the question of secession. No portion of a republic can long remain contented as a conquered people and held in subordination to its victors. Nothing less than equal rights can be thought of by either party. The possibility of the Southerners making advances on North and obtaining possession of the Capitol, would be a subversion of all order and union, and will render the Northerners desperate in their encounters with the enemy.

The expression of opinion, in either section, in favor of the other is now most effectually suppressed. In the North it is dangerous for one to be known to have the least sympathy for the South, although they may be members of the same family. Instances have come before us of parties desiring to remain in a position of neutrality, and have made remarks to that effect before their neighbours; these remarks have been published, the parties have been compelled publicly to recall them and make large contributions to the army funds, and put out a Union flag; they have then been cast off as semi-traitors, having but little claim on the Union for protection, and barely endured in possession of their own homes. In the South of course a similar feeling exists towards those having Northern tendencies and supposed to cherish the smallest sympathy for the Union.

Debts between parties living in the two

sections are repudiated, and of course no commercial intercourse permitted. This may all be necessary in carrying on war, but it is a fearful necessity, and one which will not harmonize with the notion of the States being the freest country in all creation.

Great distress exists in many of the towns and cities, especially in New York and Boston. Hundreds of men are out of employment, and there is danger of rebellion arising amongst the unemployed, simply from this circumstance. The demands made on capital, are an effectual barrier to enterprise. All trade, except that connected with supplies for the army, is almost entirely at a standstill. The assembling of Congress may put some new face on matters. No other prospect at present, however, appears, either before or after fighting, but a peace, patched up for the purpose of allowing a Secession of Southern States; or else we must look forward and expect a continuation of the war for an indefinite period, so as to exhaust the resources, or exterminate the people on one side or the other.

Both parties make out their cause to be a holy one, on which they may safely invoke the Divine aid, and imagine that the God of battles will direct their operations, and make their enemies fall before them. The progress of these affairs will continue to be watched with intense interest by the world at large.

Romanism in Canada.

We have been somewhat surprised to find in the Canada papers, a revival of the old form of *Indulgence*. How strange that such superstition should be still encouraged by the pious hood of the Roman Catholic Church in this enlightened age and country. We laugh at the credulity of the ignorant in the dark ages of the past, but to find men, now-a-days, trying to delude their followers with the idea that permission is necessary, before they may *indulge* in anything disallowed to others, is most lamentable.

The Bishop of Toronto, it appears, has obtained from the Pope the following decree:—

PIUS P. P. IX.

"FOR A PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE.

"Our Venerable Brother, John Joseph Lynch, the present Bishop of Toronto, has set forth to Us, that it is his wish to establish a Sacred Pilgrimage at the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Peace, situated near the Falls of Niagara in that diocese. Wherefore, he earnestly besought Us graciously to open the heavenly treasures of Indulgences, by establishing for the faithful the above named Holy Pilgrimage. We, to increase the piety of the faithful, and to save souls by the heavenly treasures of the Church, favoring the prayers addressed to Us, grant through the Divine mercy, to all the faithful of both sexes, who are truly penitent, and have confessed their sins and received Holy Communion, a plenary indulgence and remission of all their sins, on whatever day in any year they may choose to perform the Holy Pilgrimage at that Church, and there pray piously to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the concord of Christian Princes, the peace and triumph of Our Holy Mother the Church, the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of sinners. On whatsoever day the faithful shall perform the pilgrimage to the aforesaid Church, with contrite heart, and shall pray as above prescribed, we grant an indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days, from canonical or otherwise enjoining penance, in the usual ecclesiastical form; all of which indulgences, absolutions of sin, and remissions of canonical penance, we make applicable to assist the souls who have departed this life in friendship with God. Notwithstanding all past acts to the contrary, this is to avail for all future time.

"Given at St. Peter's, Rome, sealed with the Fisherman's Ring, March 1st, 1861; in the 15th year of Our Pontificate.

J. CARD. ANTONELLI.

"PIUS IX, POST MAX."

The design of this piece of jugglery must be transparent to every person of discernment. There will doubtless be a large influx of visitors to Niagara from the Eastern parts of Canada. Even the pleasure excursions of "the faithful" must be made use of to contribute to "the Church."

Arrival of Prince Alfred.

THE anxiety felt for the arrival of His ROYAL HIGHNESS was gratified on Wednesday evening last, by the ST. GEORGE passing up our harbour about half past nine o'clock. The night was beautifully clear and moonlight, and afforded our citizens, assembled on the wharves, quite a treat to see this splendid ship steam up to the dockyard, where she came to an anchor.

On the following day a *Royal Gazette* extra was issued with the following official notice:—

"The Lieutenant Governor desires to intimate that His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, landed at Halifax this day, and that he will, during his stay in Nova Scotia, dispense alto-

gether with any recognition of his rank as a member of the Royal Family."

We learn that the Prince will leave the City to-day for Windsor, and proceed by the *Emperor* to St. John, N. B.

THE Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness* says the decision of the Presbytery and Synod "are the voice of a part of the Church," and, in his own peculiar style, pronounces Barnes, "wrong in his exegesis," on the power of the keys. Wonder if the Free Church General Assembly were right or wrong, in abandoning the plea of having acted according to their own constitution, in the case of Mr. McMillan?

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—Friday last was high holiday all through the British dominions. Wherever the flag of "the Empire on which the sun never sets" is hoisted, there was the voice of rejoicing, the booming of cannon, and the National Anthem—God save the Queen—heard. There, too, and among our republican neighbors and many other nations—called foreign—there, from many hearts, was echoed "God save Queen Victoria!"

In Halifax we had some additional zest given to the celebration of the day by the presence of a son of Her Majesty—Prince Alfred. In the forenoon the display of bunting in the city was second only to that at the reception of his elder brother—the Prince of Wales. The Volunteer Forces, with their Brass Band, mustered and marched to the Common to stand beside the Regular Troops, for review by His Excellency and His Royal Highness.

The usual *fus de joie* was joined in by both forces, and all alike marched around before Earl Mulgrave and Staff and the assembled thousands. The Prince sat in the Lieutenant Governor's carriage with the Countess. He wore the simple uniform of an ordinary midshipman. He was warmly cheered by the Volunteers and citizens on leaving the ground. His unassuming manners and perfect self-possession, were the subject of general remark, and seem characteristic of the Royal Family, as they are of the Queen.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday morning as the R. M. Steamer *Merlin* was coming into the harbor, when a short distance above George's Island, a cannon on board was, according to custom, loaded and fired to signal the vessel's arrival. Unfortunately on this occasion the gun burst, and flew into almost innumerable pieces. A man named Sutton was frightfully mangled by the exploding cannon, his skull being fractured and parts of it, we believe, quite blown away.

On the same day in the afternoon, a rigger named Forden fell from the topsail yard to the deck of the Brigantine *Acadian*, lying at De Wolfe's wharf. He died instantaneously. We understand his neck was broken by the fall.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.—The nomination of Candidates took place yesterday at Kentville. The election will come off on Tuesday next. We hope to hear a good account of the men of Kings—that they will not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, but will, like honest men, judge for themselves, and give their votes fearlessly; and so shew that they are worthy of having the interests of their country committed to them.

GOLD.—The yellow fever is rising. During the past week there have been numerous visitors to the "diggings." Some two or three in a hundred may have made pretty good wages for their labor, but all the rest have returned home poorer but wiser men, or remain at work, rejoicing in hope of something turning up. A great many who go, will doubtless wish they had stopped at home. The *Recorder* of Saturday last gives the following description of the locality and its prospects:

"The place where the miners are at work is about three quarters of a mile from the shore at the head of Tangier harbor. The surface of the country here consists of low hills with miry bogs between, the whole being covered for the most part by a small growth of spruce and fir. Where the solid slate rock does not present itself at the surface, that surface is covered with boulders of slate, granite, and gneiss, partially concealed by a growth of kalmia, and other wild shrubs and thick moss. Of soil there is little to be found. Here, over an area of some acres, the shanties building and completed, the numerous canvas tents scattered through the woods, the pits and trenches, the camp fires, the parties of men earnestly delving and the curious looks of bustling spectators, present a scene which is novel indeed in such an ungenerous looking region. The quartz veins which have here been opened run nearly East and West. Three—we are not sure but more—of these seams have been opened. They run parallel with each other and at distances of about 50 or 60 feet apart. They are imbedded in solid slate rock. These seams vary from 2 to 6 or 8 inches in thickness; and for the most part so far as the writer particularly observed, they widened, rather than narrowed, as they descended. In places, they crop out at the surface; whilst they dip, with the strata of the slate, nearly vertically. These quartz seams have been traced for miles; but we are sorry to have to say that the gold has not been traced to any extent. In fact, there are only three or four claims which have been paying well. In about as many more "the colour" has been found. These few favored claims lie conti-

gnous to each other, on a slight elevation. Eastward from this spot, the quartz seams have been "prospected" for over a mile; and Westward as far as Tangier river, 1-2 miles distant; but without discovering any gold in quartz. Neither, we believe, do the *paying* sections of the quartz seams improve as they descend; but rather the reverse. The finest specimens yet obtained have been found near the surface of the ground."

There must now be about 300 mining and searching for gold in this vicinity. From what has just been said, it will be inferred that, considering the number of men engaged in them, the Tangier mines, as a whole, are not paying very well; and they certainly are not. Present appearances there are not encouraging. Still it does not follow from what has yet been discovered that rich and extensive gold deposits do not exist in that vicinity. By extending the explorations, or sinking deep shafts, wider and richer veins of goldbearing quartz may be struck. It is possible too that, as in other mining countries, much of the quartz which seems to be worthless may under more skillful tests than it has been subjected to, prove to contain fine gold in paying quantities.

Newfoundland.

The Steamship *Delta* arrived here on Saturday from Newfoundland with news the 20th inst.

The alarming reports previously received by telegraph are partially confirmed. The Legislature was opened on the 13th Inst. by Sir Alex. Bannerman amidst great excitement. About 1,500 or 2,000 people assembled outside the Colonial Building and hooted His Excellency as he came and left the Parliamentary Building. The military were called out and on being assailed with stones were ordered to fire. The *Express* states that "stones were repeatedly thrown at E. W. Carter, J. P., the Senior Stipendiary; at Colonel Grant and his men; and latterly the mob pressed in upon the men, some of foremost we heard, actually grasping their rifles, with the evident intention of disarming them. Colonel Grant being mounted, was a mark for the rowdies, and stones were repeatedly thrown at him. It was under these circumstances he ordered the men to fire."

Seven or eight persons were more or less wounded, one of whom had since died.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 14th contains the following account of the rioting on the previous day:—"With deep regret we have to state that from the occurrence of serious disturbances in town in the afternoon and evening of yesterday, involving the destruction of property belonging to several individuals by excited crowds of people, the troops, under Col. Grant, were marched into Water Street, and the riot act having been read, and unceasing but ineffectual efforts made to restore order, both by priests of the Roman Catholic Church and Civil and Military Officers, the troops at length fired, when two men, respectively named Fitzpatrick and Clifford, were killed on the spot and several wounded, among whom was the Rev. J. O'Donnel, who, we learn, was unfortunately struck by a ball in the ankle while endeavouring to induce the people to retire. Several rounds having been fired the bells of the Catholic Cathedral were rung, which had the effect of calling a great portion of the crowd to the Church, where the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock addressed them and besought them in God's name to retire peaceably to their homes. The people then retired, and, order having been restored, the troops returned to garrison."

Reports had been received from several places in the country that houses had been fired.

The *Eastern Chronicle* says:—"That order had been restored at St. John's, but rioting continued at Harbor Maine, where the buildings and property of Mr. Strapp, the returning officer at that place, who made himself obnoxious to the mob, had been destroyed. The tug-steamers "Blue Jacket" was despatched on Sunday morning to the scene of destruction, carrying a detachment of troops. They succeeded in capturing five of the ring leaders, and bringing them to St. John's. The telegraph lines near St. John's have been cut every day for the past three weeks, and the officers of the company have found great difficulty in effecting even temporary repairs and that a vessel had arrived at Brigus from St. John's bringing intelligence that Martial law had been proclaimed in that city.

On the 13th, the stables in connection with bishop Field's Cottage near St. John's were set on fire and saved with difficulty. The same evening Judge Robinson's stables with all their contents, were burned. On the following night the country seat of Atty. General Hoyles, with the outbuilding, was set on fire and totally destroyed.

New Brunswick.

THE COMING ELECTION.—The following are the names of some of the more prominent Candidates for seats in the Legislature:

On behalf of the Government,—
For St. John City.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley, and the Hon. Charles Waters.

For St. John County.—John W. Cudlip, John Jordan, Charles N. Skinner, and W. A. Robertson.

On behalf of the Opposition,—
For the City.—W. H. Scovill, and Joseph W. Lawrence.

For the County.—R. D. Wilmot, J. H. Gray, D. J. McLaughlin, and Abraham Magee.

Besides these, Mr. Anglin, of the *Freeman* and Mr. John E. Godard, are in the field as candidates for the County.

Smith, the recently discharged prisoner from the Penitentiary, who is suspected of having aided several convicts in their recent attempt to escape has been arrested.—*Watchman*