ONLY COPY AVAILABLE
SEULE COPIE DISPONIBLE

before the eye on the gentle slopes of these celebrated hills, or in the valley through which the yellow Tiber winds is the most attractive city in the world. We do not wonder that the devoutCatholic whatever may be his political opinions unless indeed he be a liberal Italian, loves to regard this as the holy city,the capital of the church, or that he cannot endure to think of the inevitable hour when a temporal king shall hold his court within these sacred precincts, when the solemn aspect which all things wear shall disappear before the taste and policy of a monarch, or the influences of a tutilitarian age. Even the Protestant or Radical cares not to anticipate the time when these dark and narrow streets will be illuminated with gas or parraffine, when the chimney of the factory shall rival the highest of these domes or towers, and when the steam whistle andthe locomotive shall banish the present silence and stillness. A.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

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

MR. A. MASTERS,	MR. F. A. COSGROVE,
MR. L. McMANN,	MR. G. N. ROBINSON,
MR. M. LAWRENCE,	MR. J. CHALONER,
MR. N. S. DEMILL,	MR. J. R. CALHOUN

REV. G. MILES,—Moncton, Westmorland Co.
REV. GEO. SEELY,—Salisbury, Westmorland Co.
REV D. McKEAN,—Sackville, Westmorland Co,
REV. T. CRAWLEY,—St. John.
REV. I. WALLACE, Carleton.
REV. J. ROWE,—St. Martins, Saint John County,
REV. S. MARCH,—St. George, Charlotte Co.
REV. P. DUFFY,—Hillsborough, Albert Co.
REV. H. CHARLTON, Newcastle, G. L.

☞ All letters on business to be addressed to Mr. F. 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. Trites
Letite, Charlotte Co.,	G. A. Simpson
Deer Island, do. do.	John M'Nichol.
Carleton, St. John,	J. R. Reed.
Hopewell Corner, Albert Co.,	D. H. Calhoun.
Harvey and neighbourhood.	J. 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, Dumbarton, C. Co.	

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 14, 1861.

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

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 yearly amount, ($1.50) subscribers will receive the paper for EIGHT MONTHS, on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Our terms are *cash in advance*.

The infancy of every newspaper is attended with peril. The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN began its course under circumstances which, to those who were unacquainted with all the facts of the case, seemed to be peculiarly hazardous. But it has met and surmounted those difficulties, which, at the first, impeded its progress; prejudices have been dispelled, it has gained the full confidence of its supporters, and its future prosperity is no longer a matter of speculation.

Those who started the WATCHMAN into being were well aware of the difficulties which stood in its way. Nor did they rely upon the personal popularity or the ability of Editor, publisher or proprietors, to bring their enterprise to a successful issue. They confided in the common sense and independent spirit of the Baptists. They believed that our people would not easily be duped, or led like a flock of sheep at the bidding of any. They believed that an independant religious newspaper would receive the patronage of the denomination, and they have not been disappointed.

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is in a position which fits it to gain the confidence of the denomination. It cannot be put into the market and sold to the highest bidder, nor can its Editor misuse his position to gratify ambition or personal spleen. The proprietors of this paper are all deeply interested in the prosperity of the Baptist denomination. They are not politicians, nor have they any selfish ends to serve through the WATCHMAN. If the denomination had the selection of a committee to manage a denominational paper, the present proprietors of the WATCHMAN would, we are persuaded, compose a large proportion of such a committee.

The WATCHMAN will persevere in the course which it has hitherto pursued. While eschewing low sectarianism it will strive to maintain and advance our denominational principles. It will ever endeavour to save the churches from the evils of political partizanship, and also to prevent our people from becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water to others. It will continue to be the earnest advocate of every denominational enterprize, and will especially present the claims of Acadia College. Above all it will aim to maintain in their naked simplicity, those evangelical principles which are fitted to purify the heart, and fit man for heaven.

Our readers will perceive that there has been no falling off in the quantity or quality of the original matter furnished for the WATCHMAN. Of our contributors five, who are alumni of Acadia College, will continue to enrich our columns with their productions. Original articles will of course be read with greater interest and profit than carelessly selected extracts from American religious newspapers.

It is satisfactory to reflect that the position which the WATCHMAN has gained has been without any sacrifice of self-respect on the part of its friends. It has been and is independent of any political party,while necessarily liberal in its political views. It does not depend for its existence upon the success of a hazardous speculation of questionable morality. So far as its Editor is concerned he has never yet found it necessary to unfold a harrowing tale of personal sorrows, or to entreat or implore the people to take the WATCHMAN. Tears and pleas would not only be unnecessary but hypocritical. Our connection with the WATCHMAN has been on the whole a source of pleasure; any little trouble or anxiety experienced has been as nothing compared with the satisfaction derived from the sympathy of new and old friends, and the consciousness that our little strength was not being expended in vain.

We now urge our numerous friends to an extra exertion in behalf of their young friend the CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. We do not talk or think of retrograding in any respect; on the contrary,our aim is to advance; brains and honesty, not new type, nor a large sheet, make a religious newspaper respectable. As our circulation enlarges we will be able to obtain such assistance as will make the contents of the WATCHMAN all that we desire. Enlarged size and new type will follow in good time. Arrangements for the improvement of the secular department of the paper are being made. While the American war lasts the entire news of the week will be given in a condensed form. Other improvements may be expected with our increase of circulation.

We would direct attention to the letter of Mr. Tyson of the American Sunday School Union. The aims of the Union are to gather children and adults who do not attend Church or Sabbath School anywhere into the Sabbath school. Then to supply the school thus formed with libraries just so far as they are willing to purchase them —the Union aiding in the purchase by grants when necessary. The great object of the Union is the establishment of the Sunday School for the destitute, at the same time it is important that as many books and papers as possible should be circulated. Mr. Tyson goes forth on a benevolent mission to our destitute localities, the agent of this Sunday School Union. It is to be hoped that he will receive all required aid and encouragement from our brethren.

A copy of Lovell's General Geography has been laid on our table. We have glanced over this work with much satisfaction. It fills a want which has long been felt in the schools of these Provinces. Most of the geographies which have been in use are works published in the adjoining republic, and containing, of course, much information not only distasteful to us as British subjects, but also absolutely useless, besides furnishing very little information with regard to these Provinces. This want Lovell's General Geography is intended to fill. In appearance it is superior to most of the works now in use, and giving as it does such prominence to these British Provinces as well as so great an amount of general information on other subjects, we predict for it an extensive sale. Its maps and illustrations are all excellent and very numerous. The statistics are the result of the recent Canadian and U. S. censuses, and with regard to other countries as nearly as possible correct. The population of St. John is placed at only 21,000, but this can be easily remedied when our census is completed.

The work is published in Montreal, and is retailed at the low price of one dollar. This little work is one of a series of school books published by Lovell. The books of this series may be seen at J. & A. McMillan's, Prince William Street.

MELODEON.—A good second hand Melodeon can be obtained cheap at Hall's Book Store King Street. The amount obtained to be devoted to a benevolent object.

To Correspondents.

"A seeker after truth" need have found no difficulty in the sentence, "In harmony with the Divine Unity there is a mysterious duality."—The idea is simply that though the Father and the Son are essentially one, yet that a distinction of office, prerogative, and even personality exists between them. "A seeker after truth" seems to doubt the divinity of Christ; he cannot reasonably expect that we would open our pages to a controversy on that point.

The article to which Berean objects was copied from the New York Examiner, and of course we are not responsible for the sentiments advanced. Berean will notice that in Corinthians, 11, 17,-34, the apostle corrects an abuse of the Lord's supper In Cor. 10,18—22,he prohibits disciples from partaking of meats or drinks which had been offered to idols. The cup of the Lord was a memorial of Christ's love, the cup of devils was wine consecrated to a false God. The idea that the wine used by the Corinthians in their desecration of the Lord's supper, 1 Cor. 11, 21, was called the cup of devils, 1 Cor. 10,21, is altogether erroneous.

For the Christian Watchman.

A Sabbath in Shediac.

Out of courtesy to our host we went to church in the forenoon, the ceremony of infant baptism was performed during the service. The sponsor promised faithfully to renounce the pomps and vanities on behalf of the Infant, which was duly declared a member of Christ's fold. Confirmation was announced to take place during the week, and the sermon went to show the necessity for the candidates to be present. In the afternoon we strolled into the Baptist Sabbath school a perfect stranger, but were quickly made to feel at home by the worthy superintendent. The school numbers about one hundred and fifty, the scholars are well cared for, and look tidy, comfortable and happy, the library is by no means empty and the singing would do credit to any S.School. They use No. 2 S.S. Bell.

In the evening we were much edified in hearing Bro. Coleman preach on the mutual love of Christ and his people. The congregation was large, respectable and attentive. A Bazaar and Tea Soiree was noticed to take place during the week in order to procure funds for the support of a missionary.

Shediac is certainly a growing place if we may judge by the number of buildings in course of erection, and its geographical position is such that it must one day attain much eminence.

WATERBOROUGH Q. Co., Aug. 3 1861.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

DEAR BRO:—Since my last letter to you I have been laboring among the Sunday Schools in Queen's County, between the Washademoak and Grand Lakes, where I have established six new schools, and visited and aided four or five others, which had previously existed. I have succeeded beyond my expectations, and I trust that the schools I have organised will be permanent and prosperous.

There are scarcely two settlements to found, wherein the work to be done is of precisely the same character. Each neighborhood has its own peculiar wants, and its own peculiar people to deal with. In some places, poverty is the great hindrance. In others, it is almost impossible to find persons competent to take charge of a Sunday School; and in others again a division of sentiment will often prove the most serious obstruction to the successful prosecution of the work. You will thus perceive that I have a good opportunity, to study the different phases of social life, as they are exhibited in relation to Sunday School Missionary work, and I am sure that the experience I am gaining will prove a source of profit to myself in future life.

In one settlement that I visited there was an unhappy feud existing, which had divided those who should have been united in friendship into contending factions and most bitter enemies. I was told before reaching the place that it would be useless to attempt to unite them in a Sabbath School. But having secured a person for Superintendent against whom no objection found quarter, I appointed the meeting, and succeeded without difficulty in organising a Sabbath school, which may yet eventuate in harmonising the people in bonds of love. In my visits in this neighborhood, I met with numbers of good christian people, who, while they were embittered against each other, yet deplored the state of affairs, and desired earnestly a reconciliation. O, that the Lord would make this Sunday School the means to such an end, and that the parents might learn from their little children to forgive one another, even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven them.

Another settlement that I entered, presented an entirely different feature. Here the people were all united in harmony with each; but they were destitute of every social blessing. Mr. Editor imagine, if you can, a settlement without a church, without a day school, without a Sabbath School; and that in a land where such institutions ought to be abundant. I conversed with a young man in this place, who was about twenty years of age, (an he told me that he was only one of a number) who could neither read nor write. In addition to this moral and religious destitution, the people were exceedingly poor, and not a dollar could be raised for the purchase of books, yet they needed, and were anxious for a Sunday School, and I resolved that I would endeavor to secure them the books. Having made a grant to the full extent of my power from the Sunday School Union, I applied to the little children in a Sabbath School in the city of St. John, to make up the balance for a $5 Library. They responded nobly; and not only collected a sum sufficient for the Library, but enough over to purchase one dozen Testaments and a Bible, for the use of the School. Now that is what I call Missionary work among the children; children working for each other to promote their everlasting good. I should be pleased to tell your readers the name of the School that performed this good work, but as I have not the consent of the parties, I forbear. Enough that the School has been supplied with books, and the hearts of many destitute made glad by the benefaction.

If the whole Province of New Brunswick is in the same condition as the parts that I have visited then there is a wide field for Sunday School Missionary labor here, and one which should not be neglected. The amount of good that could be accomplished by two or three faithful Missionaries, would be incalculable; and the influence of the Sunday School upon the moral and religious condition of any people, should stimulate Christian labor for its improvement throughout the Province.

Yours truly,
IRA C. TYSON
Missionary Am. Sunday School Union.

For the "Christian Watchman."

Obituary.

Died at Hopewell, Albert Co., N. B., of diptheria, on July 20th, Bela A. Lawrence, and on the 2nd inst. George Frederick Lawrence, the only remaining sons of Mr. John R. and Ruth Lawrence. These afflicted parents have lost six of their children within a few years, and have now only one little daughter who has also very narrowly escaped the ravages of diptheria. This fearful disease is making great ravages in our midst. We hope that the Lord will mercifully sanctify these afflictions to the suffering parents and sustain them with his grace amid their great sorrows. Sermons were preached on both these occasions to solemn and weeping congregations, who seemed deeply to sympathize with the mourning parents.—[Com. by Rev. Levi. H. Marshall.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Charlotte County Quarterly Meeting, was held with the Baptist Church, Lower Falls, St. George, commencing on Friday afternoon at two o'clock. Ministers present, Revd's A D. Thomson, James Walker, and S. March There was a goodly representation from the County churches. But no special seasons of revival have been enjoyed since the last meeting. The state of the churches is such as to call for universal prayerfulness on the part of all who love the Redeemer,that they may not be permitted to remain in their present depressed and lifeless condition.

ST. GEORGE.—Church without a pastor, and without meeting for prayer, has a Sabbath School in operation.

PENNFIELD.—Preaching sustained. Sabbath School is kept up and prayer meetings are held from week to week.

2nd ST. GEORGE.—Church without regular preaching,but looking for the arrival of a missionary to labor among them.

2nd FALLS CHURCH.—Preaching sustained one half the time; prayer meetings generally kept up. Sabbath School in operation. Temperance cause in a prosperous condition.

GREENWOOD BETHEL.—This is about 5 miles from St. George on the St. Andrews Road. New house nearly completed; preaching and Sabbath School sustained.

BOCABEC.—Church depressed but Sabbath School exceedingly interesting.

BAYSIDE, ST. ANDREWS.—Preaching and Prayer meeting sustained. Two Sabbath Schools, and 10 added to the Church.

OAK BAY AND ROLLINGDAM.—Each have a Sabbath School, and preaching monthly.

ST. ANDREWS.—Preaching every other Sabbath, and Prayer meetings kept up.

There is great need of a revival in all the churches; let Christians pray that it may be enjoyed.

The next Quarterly meeting will be held with the Baptist Church at the Rollingdam, the second Friday in November, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

S. M.

Acadia College.

The next Term will commence on Monday, Sept. 2. The roll will be called on that day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Candidates for matriculation are requested to attend in the Library for examination on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Persons desirous of joining the Theological classes, or of entering upon partial courses of study, are also expected to be in attendance on Monday, Sept. 2.

J. M. CRAMP.
President.

Aug. 5, 1861.

For the Christian Watchman.

A TRIP TO TORONTO.

No. 3.

THINGS SEEN AND UNSEEN.

We awoke next morning and looked from the lofty window upon the broad smooth Ontario. A long, low island studded with trees lies before us,describing an arc of a circle and thus forming the harbour upon which the city is built. A few fine steamers and some small sailing vessels—small in comparison with the great ships which frequent St. John waters—are to be seen lying at the wharves, or moving about. The prospect is pleasing, nothing more.

The city itself, built on what is nearly a plain, presents nothing very remarkable to the traveller's eye, in its general aspect. The buildings are good and lofty, some of them very fine. One thing which strikes us in the appearance of this and other cities in this part of Canada, is its roominess. Built on a site which offers facilities for an indefinite extension in three directions, its inhabitants seem to have been disposed not to restrict themselves in regard to space. True, the streets many of them are no wider than they ought to be, but many of the finest residences, only a little removed from the business part of the town, have fine grounds attached, gardens, lawns, and groves.

Our limited acquaintance with the city as yet, forbids much notice of its public buildings or places of interest. We shall speak only of two in which we felt specially interested, the Normal School and the University buildings. Our visits even to these were too short to warrant us in attempting any extended description. During our first day in Toronto we set out to find the Normal school, having obtained the necessary information in regard to its locality. Our previous acquaintance with educational institutions of this sort having been somewhat limited and perhaps a little peculiar, we may be pardoned for the unnecessary perplexities into which we fell. We suppose, as our minds are constituted, we cannot ever set out to search for a place, or a building, without having an idea of it more or less perfect and well defined in the mind. If we have never seen it, this picture must of course be formed by the imagination aided by the knowledge derived from description, previous experience &c. Now, having asked for no description of the building in question, our mental picture was probably unduly qualified by previous knowledge, half unconsciously must have taken somewhat of such a form as this. A very small room in an old wooden building, on an obscure street, said room being entered by a small wooden door through a back yard, and when entered, presenting the prospect of an old fire-place, fronted by three or four old wooden desks, curiously carved and variegated by knife and ink and pencil, said desks supplemented by an equal number of benches of the same material,supporting the stalwart frames of some eight or ten diligent students of the occult science of *pedagoguy*. It is true the recollection of vague rumours which comes up in the same connection,of angelic faces growing dark and thoughtful over the mysteries of the same study in another part of the building, somewhat tends to soften the picture, but the existence of this department having been at the time a thing of pure testimony, its effect in modifying the present product of the brain could be but faint. With such an ideal before us how could we be expected to recognize in the imposing building with its elegant stone front and cupola, situated in a beautiful and prominent part of the city, and surrounded by large grounds laid out with great care and taste in lawns and flower plots and shrubberies, the place for which we were seeking? What wonder that we passed and repassed it, and finally with some diffidence ventured to ask a boy if that were the Normal school? We walk up through the pleasant grounds, pass the numerous offices on the first flat, obey the injunction which meets our eyes in various conspicuous places to enter our name in the well filled Visitor's Book, glance into the theatre,guarded at the entrance by statues and surrounded by numerous busts of England's great men, from Alfred and Chaucer downwards, and pass up into the galleries, where we find several spacious rooms filled with statues of the heroes and divinities of Greece and Rome, and others devoted to paintings, all copied from the masterpieces of the Greek and Italian masters. It being the period of summer vacation in the school itself, we had no opportunity of seeing anything of the working of the institution. Judging, however, from the character of one of the prohibitions posted in various places in the halls and public rooms, we should infer that the English language is taught in all its native purity and strength. "*The dirty practice of spitting is not allowed in this building.*" The meaning is certainly unmistakeable and almost every word will be observed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin.

The University Building is a splendid and expensive structure. It is approached through a long avenue of trees and shrubs, terminating in an extensive park, in the remotest part of which the building is situated. The museum contains two principal departments one adapted for the student of natural history, containing a large and life like collection of stuffed quadrupeds, birds, insects, &c, the other consisting of mineralogical and geological specimens. This institution seems to promise a solution of the question of a state university in a free colony, where all denominations are placed upon a footing of equality. Its success in the highest sense of that word, seems already doubtful.

Farmers in Canada West are busily harvesting their crops. The grain is generally good. The wheat is in some places injured by weevil and rust. The weather of late has been very unfavourable, and a good deal of hay is spoilt or badly injured.

All parties are, of course, intently watching the progress of the contest on the opposite side of the lakes. The sympathies of the Canadian people, so far as we have had opportunity for judging, are greatly divided. Many unhesitatingly express their satisfaction at the recent triumph of the South, while others and probably a large majority look anxiously and hopefully for the crushing of the rebellion and the suppression of the aristocratic and despotic traffickers in human flesh. No doubt, the arrogant and threatening tone of the Northern press towards England and her Colonies has done much to alienate the sympathies of lovers of British rule. The compromising tone of the North too, in reference to slavery, and its unfeeling treatment of the black refugees, are not calculated to make the lovers of freedom very sanguine as to the results of a conquest of the South. But we cannot but fear that a more selfish sentiment is creeping into the minds of many, a sentiment originating in a view of the fancied effects of the influx of a large number of free blacks upon the material interests of the labouring white population.

ALBERTUS.

Religious Intelligence.

SCOTLAND.—The "Report on the State of Religion," presented to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, contains some very interesting statements respecting the Revival in that country. Out of 169 Free Church Presbyteries, eighty-six report a decided awakening:—

"The Revival with which God has been pleased to bless us extends over the length and breadth of the land. It seems a blessed characteristic of the Revival in other times that it is wide-spread. We trust that through God's sovereign grace it will yet prevail over the whole of Scotland. The indication in the Reports that I (Rev. Dr. Wood) have are exceedingly cheering; even where no Revival is reported there is much prayer, much earnest listening to the word of God, much earnest expectation and desire for the blessing; and I find that these things in almost every instance have preceded the awakening, and I scarcely know of any instance where the awakening has not been preceded by this spirit of prayer and expectation. Thus the Revival has affected all classes and all denominations. I cannot help observing that one great means of awakening seems to have been the communicating of intelligence of what the Lord had done in other places. I find in almost all the reports that this was done with the most blessed results. The information interested the people, and brought the thing home to them; they felt it was a reality; it excited a desire to partake of the benefit, and led them to use the means God has appointed for obtaining the benefit. The Revival throughout the country began in every variety of way, and through every variety of instrumentality. One time, under the quiet ministrations of the stated pastor; sometimes through the visit of a stranger from a distance, some quiet unknown man, it might be; sometimes one of those men whom the Lord seems to have raised up in our day for doing Him good service in his church; sometimes it was a convert who went and told his simple story of the Lord's goodness to him; sometimes it was a company of fishermen, in the way of their profession, going to a different part of the coast, and carrying to their friends the tidings of what the Lord had done for them. I find in many of the returns mention made of such men as North Grant, Radcliffe, Hammond, Forlong, and Weaver. God seems to have honoured the labours of these men in a marvellous way.

"Awakenings have taken place in the most unlikely places to human appearance,thus giving evidence that it was of the Lord's sovereignty that the work was done. The work was sometimes carried on and spread by a single remark made by one individual to another, by the repetition of a text of Scripture, by a message from one friend to another, or by a letter written from the scene of Revival to friends or relatives. I believe the day only will reveal how much the work has been forwarded by the letters of Christian men and women, written in the warmness of their hearts to friends and relations at a distance; for no sooner is a sinner brought to Christ than his first thought is, 'I will tell my relations and my friends what Christ has done for me.' The convert cannot rest until he has made known to those in whom he is interested the Lord's work upon him. Then I am able to learn,that there has been a great change in the manners and habits of the people. Where the awakening has been anything like general, there has been upon general society an awe and restraint; and I find testimony borne by employers to the effects produced upon their workmen. One will say, 'If you doubt the reality of the Revival, come to my workshop and you will see what it is; if you knew my men before, come and see what they are now, and you will see that something has been at work that has produced a most salutary change.' The police reports, too, are exceedingly favourable. The chief constable of our largest counties, which includes a good many towns, told me that there is diminution of considerably more than one-third upon all that class of crimes, including violence, &c., such as assaults and disorderly conduct.

BURMAH.—The "Macedonian" for August brings cheering intelligence from the missions in Burmah. Mr. Hibbard reports the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Bixby at Rangoon. He writes that Sau Quala "thinks he will be received joyfully by the Shans, and that many will quickly receive the truth." Mr. Haswell, jr, writes, that a few Sabbaths preceding he "had the privilege of seeing seven willing converts baptized by the Burmese pastor." Mr Crawley reports a series of most interesting revivals in connection with the labors of Mrs. Ingalls, at Letpidau. In this "marked outpouring of the Spirit," which commenced in March last, Mr. Crawley baptized three converts at Tainzdaw, where an assistant is stationed. At Letpidau he baptized twelve, March 24, besides three on the preceding day, who belonged in another village. "The whole district seems stirred up to inquire whether these things are so. In a word, revival seems the only word adapted to describe the state of feeling which I witnessed." Within the last three months, in connection with the labors of Mrs. Ingalls, twenty one have been baptized and admitted to the church, besides five in Henthada district. Mr. Stevens writes, April 15, that he had baptized on Sabbath, April 7, six candidates five of whom were natives of India. Their conversion was chiefly owing to the instrumentality of a faithful brother, a member of a sepoy regiment. Mr. Stevens reports the baptism, on the 21st of that month, of four Burmans by the native pastor in Rangoon—one male and three females. The former is a pleader in the courts of Rangoon, and one of the woman is his wife. Dr. Binney, of the Theological School at Rangoon, reports a very interesting meeting of the Karen Association at Bassein, attended by eight or nine hundred Christian Karens.—[Examiner.

TURKEY.—The "Christian World" gives an encouraging account of the success attending the labors of Missionaries of the American Board. The following is an extract from a letter of Rev. Mr, White of Marash:—

"Yesterday was our Communion Sabbath. Forty new members were received into the church making its total membership 225. How I wish you could have been present and shared our joy. One hundred and sixteen came to be examined. The audience yesterday was from 1,300 to 1,400. Our usual audience for the past three months has been from 700 to 1,000. What great cause we have for gratitude to God for His blessings! Since last January at least fifty persons have become new creatures in Christ Jesus." Mr. White may well say that they have good cause for gratitude to God for his blessings vouchsafed to that mission. This gratitude ought to be shared by the entire Church of God.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

SOIREE AT SACKVILLE.—The Borderer says that upwards $194 was raised at the late Soiree given by the Baptists of Sackville to procure funds for the payment of a debt due on the Parsonage. At the same time a further sum of $320 was subscribed—thus reducing the debt to about forty pounds.

BRUSSELS STREET PICNIC.—The Picnic lately given by the Sunday School in connection with Brussels St. Church, was, as this flourishing school's picnic's always are, very numerously attended. Upwards of 1,200 tickets were sold. All expressed themselves highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The News says that something which looks very much like gold has been found in the vicinity of Hammond River. The curious are invited to inspect several specimens on exhibition at that office. We hope it is the genuine stuff.

ABOLITION OF A LOTTERY.—Ald. Boyne gave notice at the last meeting of the Common Council that one month hence he would move a resolution altering the present mode of disposing of the Fishery Lots, and appropriating the proceeds arising from the sale of said Lots to the erection of a City Hall. The *News* remarks:—"Our readers generally will approve of this gentleman's motion (which we hope he will press to division at the next meeting of the Board) for doing away with the Fishery Lottery business—a great piece of public gambling, if not swindling people out of their shillings."

DIGBY WHARF.—Mr. Samuel Mayes of this City has obtained the contract for building the new low water wharf at Digby lately authorized by the Nova Scotia Government. It is expected to cost over $5 000.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—Our mechanics and others are determined that this Province will have something more to show at the great London Exhibition next year than a wooden figure head and a bark canoe. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it seems will alone be there to represent the North American Continent, as Canada feels too poor and the United States are too busy to take any interest in the world's Fair. We understand that a model of the Exhibition Building at Sussex will be sent to London. It is now in course of construction under the superintendence of M. Stead Esq, the architect.

FOR THE "DIGGINS."—The Schooner Julia left this port yesterday for the Lunenburg gold diggins. A number of passengers left in her for this new Eldorado.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Shubenacadie Canal, connecting Halifax with the Basin of Minas, which was begun nearly 40 years ago and has cost millions of dollars, has been at length completed by its present proprietor. A number of barges are to be placed on its waters and a considerable traffic is looked for.

Among the killed at Bull's Run was a Nova Scotian, Mr. E. Hayes of Windsor. Mr. Hayes was a private in the 11th. Massachusetts Regiment.

The new gold discoveries at the "Ovens" near Lunenburg have created considerable excitement both in this Province and in N. S. The "Halifax Chronicle" has some interesting particulars which we subjoin. E. Cunard Esq. of Halifax has taken the deepest interest in these discoveries. The "Chronicle" says that the beach washings yielded remarkably well.

"One man by the crudest machinery, washes