

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

Religious Intelligence.

altars, and the niches for the images still remain as when used by the different worshippers of old. Here also under the pavement in the place where the priest concealed himself while pronouncing the oracles which the multitudes believed came from the lips of the goddess. Now let us return to the Forum. In these places the ancient Pompeians passed much of their time these were to them what our exchanges city halls, and meeting houses are to us. Here business was transacted, national festivals held, and religious ceremonies celebrated. The Forum Nundinarium is of an oblong shape, and bordered by a portico. Behind the row of pillars that support the portico are numerous apartments of moderate dimensions, probably used by dealers in fancy goods. Our paper will not permit us to notice more of the monuments or curiosities of this strange city, nor to indulge in those reflections which a visit naturally suggests. Though almost everything of a portable nature has been removed to the Museum at Naples, we yet are lost in wonder at what remains behind. Nothing seems to indicate the mournful destiny of this city, but its roofless houses, and the profound silence which reigns throughout its extent. We can wonder at the singular destiny which befel this city and its inhabitants, we can feel some sadness at the thought of the fearful destruction which overwhelmed them, but in visiting Pompeii, in learning from still existing relics the state of its morals, we can only feel that its doom was just, and understand more clearly, that God is known by the judgment he executes.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

- THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a committee, the names of whose members we give below.
- MR. A. W. M. STERS, MR. F. A. COGROVE, MR. L. MCANN, MR. G. N. ROBINSON, MR. M. LAWRENCE, MR. J. CHALONER, MR. N. S. DEMILL, MR. J. R. LAHOUN, REV. G. M. BURN, Moncton, Westmorland Co., REV. GEO. SEELY, Salisbury, Westmorland Co., REV. D. MCKEAN, Sackville, Westmorland Co., REV. T. CRAVIER, St. John, REV. I. WALLACE, Charlton, REV. J. ROWE, St. Martins, Saint John County, REV. S. MARCH, St. George, Charlotte Co., REV. P. DUFFY, Hillsborough, Albion Co., REV. H. CHARLTON, Newcastle, G. L.

LET All letters on business be addressed to Mr. F. A. Cogrove, 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 Guilin, Upper Gasquetown, Amasa Coy., Little Falls, Victoria Co., B. Stone, Salisbury, T. T. Trites, Lettice, Charlotte Co., C. A. Simpson, New Brunswick, do., Wm. Young, Esq., Carleton, St. John, J. R. Reed, Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., D. H. Calhoun, Harvey and neighbourhood, J. M. Stevens, St. Andrews, Wm. Young, Esq., St. George, Robert Sparks, Second Falls, St. George, George Allan, Penfield, A. J. Bucknam, Hopewell Cape, Wm. S. Calhoun, Hammond Vale, Isaac H. Faulkner, W. Prince, General Agent, Moncton.

Christian Watchman. SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 22, 1861.

The Wants of the Home Field. When we consider the number and importance of the claims made upon the Baptists of this Province, and the inadequate resources at hand to meet these demands, we feel that there is ground for anxiety. Besides a College to be supported, and a foreign field which deserves attention, we have in our Province many weak and perishing churches—and all around, districts which require Missionary labor. We need more ministers; yet, we have already more than are supported. The slender pittance which many of them receive is altogether inadequate to supply their wants, and compels them to turn to some secular avocation, or to draw from private resources. Yet, if the number of our ministers were at once to be doubled, and the sums raised for their support quadrupled—we would still have some weak churches unprovided with pastors, and some important districts destitute of the preached word. What are we to do? As our Missionary operations are at present conducted, how long will it take us to respond to the claims made upon us? Shall we advance as a denomination, or are we content to remain in our present condition?

How were Missionary operations conducted in that age, in which the progress of religion seemed to be miraculous? By what means did the church at Jerusalem, poor and insignificant in the estimation of the Jews, succeed in propagating the truth, in Judea, Samaria, Galilee, in the chief cities of Asia Minor, Greece and Italy, in less than one generation. With modern views as to the best means to be employed in the evangelization of a country, how long would it have taken to have produced such glorious results? The members of the primitive church had not much money, nor many ordained ministers, but they had faith in Christ, and zeal for his cause. Hence, when scattered by persecution, they went everywhere preaching the word. Their Missionaries could implicitly obey every call of duty without fear of consequences, feeling that the Lord would sustain them. There is yet, a Holy Spirit, and all direct efforts put forth in faith and love, can be as fruitful of results as in the days of the Apostles.

The progress of the Baptist cause in Germany reminds us of Apostolic times. These people were few, poor, illiterate, obnoxious to the government, and despised by the people; yet, through them the truth has advanced with wonderful rapidity. In Germany—say, in Denmark, Sweden, and even in Russia many souls have been converted to Christ—and many churches have been established, which in spite of opposition and persecution are exerting a powerful influence. These results have followed the exertions of personal zeal, Society, and even ministers, have only aided in the good work; the faith and activity of church members, who felt themselves under obligation to labor for the Master, have been rewarded with this great success.

So also with the progress of the gospel among the Karens. The foreign missionary has done but a small portion of the labor which has been expended in the evangelization of these wild tribes. The converts felt themselves impelled by love for Christ, and for souls, to convey to his ignorant fellow-countrymen the glad tidings of pardon, through

the Crucified. The results have been without parallel since the days of the Apostles. Now, it would sound strangely if we were to urge the Baptists of New Brunswick to imitate the example of the converted Karens, the German Baptist, or the primitive Christian,—and like them to consecrate to the service of Christ, and for the advancement of his cause, not only their money, but their time and talents also. Yet, does not Christ demand such entire consecration to his service? Is he satisfied with the meagre offerings we present to Him, or the feeble and fitful efforts we put forth for the propagation of the truth? It is not enough that we should pay a minister, and attend punctually on his ministrations; nor is it enough for us to contribute occasionally, when solicited by the agent, to the funds of the Home Missionary Board. Beside all this, we must put forth personal effort, we must strive to win souls to Christ, we may use all our influence in his behalf. In this way we can receive those blessings which have been dispensed to others.

We need all the ministers we can obtain, and all the money that can be collected; but we need still more the personal exertions of every professed believer. We also greatly need lay preachers, who can support themselves, and yet preach the gospel to the churches, or supply the pulpits while the pastor is proclaiming the word in some more destitute locality. It is a matter of deep regret that so few are to be found willing to assume an office so honorable, and yet so useful.

The monthly concert of the Marsh Bridge Sabbath School, will be held at 2 o'clock, P. M. All the friends not engaged at that hour are invited to attend. Their presence will not only cheer and encourage the children, but will strengthen the hands of the teachers. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds.

Review.

We have received from Mr. Hall of the Colonial Bookstore, "The Missing Link." This book is as interesting as any romance. It portrays in simple but forcible language the condition of the many thousands who compose the lowest classes of the population of London. We discover in the city, which is the centre of commerce and civilization—a people, as ignorant, as degraded, and as wretched as any of the inhabitants of those countries yet unbled by civilization or religion. This most interesting volume describes the means successfully employed by the Christians of London for the elevation of this mass of degradation. Female colporteurs, were selected from the lower classes, to visit the families of the poor and degraded to sell them Bibles to be paid for by instalments, to loan what articles were absolutely necessary, to provide for them beds and articles of clothing, also to be paid for by small instalments, and to teach them how to spend their money and to help themselves.—Every philanthropist must be encouraged by the success of these agencies thus employed, and every Christian may learn that none are so ignorant and degraded as to be accessible to judicious effort, put forth in harmony with the spirit and principles of Christianity. We recommend this book, to the perusal of all.

To Correspondents.

J. E. W., Jr.—We do not know how the mistake originated. It will be rectified, and the numbers omitted sent. Is your address Durhamville, Resignville? Please send it once more. We are exceedingly obliged for your favors.

Rev. H. Charlton, through J. C. Received.—We handed the name in, cannot account for the omission. Is there a Mr. Stevens who takes the paper? If not, papers have been sent to his address by mistake.

Letter from Woodstock received. Will consider the matter. At what time must your request be complied with. Could not leave St. John just now.

"The Colonial Empire."

The most unprincipled, arrogant, and insolent paper, which has ever been published in British America, is the "Colonial Empire." It has unblushingly violated its early professions of independence, and is now, manifestly, the mere organ of a political party; it affects a profound detestation of personalities, yet is convicted of forging a telegram to injure the reputation of a public man, who could be affected only by falsehood and slander. The mere property of a clique of party politicians, it charges with reality the greater portion of the Provincial press. While it affects a great degree of respectability and refinement, it uses vulgar and insulting expressions, far more frequently even than the "Freeman," or treats with judicious contempt charges to which it cannot conveniently reply. The following is a specimen of its style and spirit in dealing with those of its contemporaries who do not meekly submit to its control.

"The 'Colonial Empire' has heretofore called attention to the degraded position of a large portion of the press of this Province—to the general scurrility, gross personalities, slang phrases, bad grammar and worse English, which form their general basis. 'Instead of contending for principles, and arguing public questions on their merits, this portion of the press resorts to vulgar abuse, and singling out some individual, whether the right person or the wrong one, pours out on him a torrent of bile and invective.'"

"That journal in New Brunswick which has descended to the lowest depth in this species of warfare, is the 'Westmorland Times'; it has attained a 'bad eminence' which can scarcely be surpassed. Yet the 'New Brunswicker' has determined to struggle with it for the superiority in abuse and personality; and judging from the beginning it has already made it may in time eclipse the 'Westmorland Times.' At present, they are a worthy pair."

"The 'Courier' of Saturday evening, copies from the 'New Brunswicker' a specimen of its scurrility and approves it. The 'Colonial Empire' simply observes, that if the 'Courier' chooses to 'roll in the gutter' with the 'Westmorland Times' and the 'New Brunswicker,' there can be no possible objection—they will all be valued alike."

We believe the 'New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor,' the 'Temperance Telegraph and Reformer,' and perhaps the 'Freeman,' are the only newspapers in the city which are honored by the confidence of the 'Colonial Empire.'"

For the Christian Watchman.

No. 2. Mr. Editor.—The next subject discussed was the propriety of dispensing with the afternoon service, to allow more time to the Sabbath School, the system here being to hold afternoon services, commencing at 3 o'clock, giving but an hour to the school; but the remarks on this subject will not be interesting to your readers, as they have not, as a general rule, that difficulty to contend with,

will, therefore, pass to the next question discussed. The necessary qualifications of the Superintendent. These officers are given to understand what is required of them; they are elected annually, and must come up to the mark, or leave the track, if not they soon break them off, put another in their place, and move on. If they prove efficient, however, they are generally re-elected. The first speaker, Rev. A. H. Quint, thought that the first qualification of a Superintendent of a Society was, that he should be respectful to his Minister. He would have him to understand that the pastor was the head of the Sabbath School, and the other officers subalternates.

Mr. F. A. Benson remarked that as teachers and superintendents they loved their Ministers, and would like nothing better than the encouragement afforded by their presence, example, and aid; but he desired to know what they were to do when the pastor would not assume the headship of the school. Suppose the Minister will not come into the school without a written invitation—he had known such cases. Many a Minister will not discharge his duty to the Sunday School, and, therefore, cannot properly be considered as its head. The main qualification of a Superintendent, in the view of the speaker, was that he be a man of prayer.

Rev. E. H. Nevins thought it the first duty of the Superintendent to respect not so much the Minister as Christ. He must look to Christ for his acceptance and help in the great work; he must feel the deepest interest in the scholars, and regard them as committed to his care and responsibility. And lastly, he must really love the children.

Rev. Geo. Teak, of the Anti-Tobacco Tract Society, desired a qualification of a Superintendent to be a large heart; he should be a man who loves God, who loves children, black and white, rich and poor, and has a heart large enough to go into the streets and beg them to come into the Sunday School. He should also be a man of discriminating action; he should be able to see what a bearing the use of ascetic stimulants had upon the welfare of the children, and directly upon the prosperity of the school; he should not be afraid to oppose the use of tobacco by children.

Rev. E. Mason briefly stated his views of the qualification of a Superintendent to be—first, a love for Christ, and then a love for the souls of the children, and having these, he would then be inclined to the other duty of descending to the lowest places to save a soul. Mr. W. Lithgow remarked that in two things Superintendents were often greatly in fault, sometimes they did not talk enough, and sometimes they talked too much. It depended upon their gift of speech. Some were slow of speech made no attempt at improvement; and others abused the privilege. Then, again, some Superintendents did not visit and converse with their classes. This he regarded as an essential duty.

Deacon W. J. King believed no man was fit to superintend a Sabbath school who had not the confidence of the community, who in his business relations was in the least regarded as a dishonest man. He should be irreproachable in this respect with "mad on his coat." Then, too, he should possess the confidence of his Minister. Again, he could not succeed without the confidence of the teachers. And lastly, the love and confidence of the scholars was desirable, and requisite to his comfort and success in his arduous and responsible office.

Rev. E. Cutler thought the Superintendent should be a good teacher. He should have a versatility of talent that would enable him to teach any kind of class under his charge, that he might thus, with discrimination, make the necessary changes; he must be a judge also of the qualifications of his teachers.

Rev. Mr. Tower contended for order. It did not require the qualifications of a military officer, but the ability to maintain well regulated discipline, at least, that the exercise may be comfortably conducted, and be made profitable to the great end; this was essential.

Mr. Chickering thought the ability to adapt one's self to circumstances, a very essential requisite in a good Superintendent. He should have the faculty of devising new means and new measures to interest his school.

Quarterly Meeting.

DEAR EDITOR.—The Charlotte County Quarterly Meeting has just been held with the Baptist Church at Bay-side, St. Andrew's. The services commenced on Friday the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and extended until Sabbath evening. Ministers present—the Revs. A. D. Thomson, Pastor, J. Walker, R. F. Philp, and S. March. A spirit of genuine devotion characterized the proceedings. The exhortations and prayers of the Brethren and Sisters were pungent and stirring, vincing strong desire for the glory of Christ. Great interest was expressed on behalf of the young men of the neighborhood, and earnest supplications made for their conversion to God. Many of them were moved upon by the Holy Spirit to devote themselves to His service. The sermons delivered were well adapted to produce deep and lasting impressions for good upon the hearts of all who were present.

At the Quarterly Conference on Saturday afternoon reports were received from the following churches and locations: St. George, 2nd Falls, St. Andrew's (town), Bay-side, Beaubien, Rolling-dam, and Oak Bay. There is at the present time a very interesting state of things at the Bay-side. Bro. Thomson has been greatly cheered by seeing seven young converts brought into the fold of the Redeemer, all of whom he has baptized by immersion into the likeness of His death and one of these was his own daughter, a circumstance which tended to fill his heart with deep gratitude, and rendered additional interest to the occasion.—The letter was baptized on Sabbath before the commencement of the afternoon service. May the church over which he presides be abundantly blessed with the smiles of the divine countenance, and may many more be converted as the result of these series of meetings, so that a halloed influence may go out into all the churches around and there be a great gathering of souls to Christ.

Yours in Christ Jesus, STEPHEN MARCH, St. George, May 14th 1861.

Such he recently discharged prisoner from the Penitentiary who is suspected of having aided several convicts in their recent attempt to escape has been arrested.

Religious Intelligence.

A private letter from Rev. Geo. Neely informs us that he has recently baptised four in Salisbury, and that others are expected as candidates for baptism. We hope many will be added to the church of which he is pastor.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Christian Messenger contains the following items of religious intelligence from this Province:—

Baptismal services have been held in the city recently. On Lord's-day, the 6th, in Granville Street Church, and on the 12th in the North Baptist Church.

WINDSOR.—Welcome, by a letter dated 11th inst., to a friend in Halifax, that quite a revival is being enjoyed in the Baptist Church. Seven were baptised on Sunday, the 5th, and it was expected that a similar service would be held on last Lord's-day.

CHESTER.—Rev. J. J. Skinner writes, May 6th, 1861:—Last Lord's day was one of unusual interest in Chester. At ten o'clock we visited the water side, when, in the presence of a host of people, nine hopefully converted persons followed their Lord in baptism. At eleven the morning service was filled to overflowing, to attend the morning service, after which, about one hundred and ten church members sat down to the Lord's Supper. It was indeed a solemn and deeply affecting scene.

Our Meetings are continued this week at the Basin. We hope the good work will not stop. Our help is in God. The work and the power are His and to Him be the glory."

We are happy to perceive by a letter from Mr. J. W. Bares to the Messenger that a lady in Amherst has been the first to respond to the appeal made for Acadia College. We hope that some lady in this Province will imitate her example. Mr. Bares writes:—Will you please let your readers know that the first response to my appeal for £100-contributors to the Endowment Fund for Acadia College, has come from a Lady from Amherst, from one largely engaged in doing work for God's cause in her own locality, but who feels deeply for that which concerns the community generally. I feel encouraged by this timely reply, and judge that when the ladies take the matter in hand the matter will be accomplished.

UNITED STATES.—Though we continue to hear of revivals, the secession movement is operating very injuriously upon the religious interests of the country. Steps are being taken to effect a complete separation between the denominations North and South. The churches everywhere seem to be sharing in the prevailing political excitement. In the north several colleges and Theological institutions are closed for the present. Professors, ministers and theological students have exchanged their books for the rifle.—Respecting the enthusiasm of the religious men of the South the Southern Presbyterian says:—

Minist'ers of all our principal evangelical denominations are found among the volunteers. Fathers and sons of families who occupy the highest social and civil positions are emulous for a place in the army, and often are numbered among the "privates." Some of our companies contain a majority of Christians. A professor in the Theological Seminary in this city is also a member of a company ready to enter the field as soon as they are needed. Two other professors in the Seminary are now in the service. Several students of the Seminary are chaplains of companies in the field, and ready to fight to the death for the Union.

The Watchman and Reflector give an account of a revival on board the Niagara. From the United States Frigate Niagara, Boston harbor, Rev. J. Q. Adams writes to Mr. Phineas Stone, and narrates the following account of a revival which has been enjoyed on board that noble vessel:—

You may be surprised to receive a letter from the Niagara, and especially from one that has just returned from the "washing of regeneration," and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; we are not strangers. You, of course, will know the object for which this ship was fitted out for the cruise from which she has just returned—to carry to their country, to the ends of the earth, the Japanese embassy—and the circumstances connected with the visit of that embassy to our country; the prayers of God's people that their visit might be productive of good, and result in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the empire of Japan, has led all Christians to pray fervently for them and those engaged in carrying them to their distant homes, that God's Spirit would follow them across the great waste of waters. They were close observers of our form of worship about four months, and we humbly trust it will be as water upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up. But in regard to the ship's crew, the prayers of God's people have been heard and answered in a most signally manner. He has poured out His Holy Spirit; about fifty of the crew of the ocean have been converted, and a number of backsliders reclaimed. God has blessed us abundantly, for which we give Him all the glory. We have had nightly prayer-meetings on board ever since we left New York, and under God, they have resulted in great good. We trust the broad which has thus been cast upon the waters, if we do not see any more of the immediate results, will be found in God's own good time. The last four weeks has been a time of interest; not only has his good work been going on among the men on board, but his light has been cast into the world, and many have been converted. In behalf of the brethren of Niagara, I have written this letter to inform you of the good work.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Public Instruction has forbidden the use of the almanac called the *Rosier de Marie*, in all the schools. The Congregation of the Redemptorists, at Duesi, has been dissolved, and all foreign clerics belonging to the Redemptorists at Lille have been ordered to leave France. The same measure has been enforced against the Capuchins, in several parts of the country. Similar proceedings, it is said, will be carried out against all self-constituted and unauthorized religious associations. These are bold and strong measures in France, and astonishingly new to the Ultramontane. No wonder they rage.

This ecclesiastical quarrel has caused a split between the Orleanists and Legitimists, who, on purely political questions, have long been coquetting with one another for a closer alliance. But the Orleanists cannot be made to fight the battle of the Pope under the Ultramontane flag.—[Methodist.]

BELOM.—A letter from Brussels, says:—Towards the end of last year, I made reference to a case of abduction of a Protestant girl, Anabella Korch, for which an Antwerp priest, a Jesuit, the lady superior of a convent at Eecloe, a dressmaker, a farmer, and a person of the name of Callaghan, of Irish extraction, were brought to trial at Ghent, and acquitted, because it was not proved that in making a proselyte they had exceeded the limits which the law prescribed. This judgment of the court did not satisfy the law officers of the Crown, and they accordingly lodged an appeal against it, which has just been heard; and the superior tribunal which they have acquitted the farmer and Mr. Callaghan, have reversed the sentence so far as the others are concerned; and have adjudged the priest, the Jesuit, the lady superior of the convent, and the dressmaker to be imprisoned for eight days, and to pay the whole costs of both trials, which is a large sum; and if they fail to do so within a certain time, a further imprisonment of thirty days has been awarded against them. The question has from first to last been the cause of much excitement, and the punishment would have been greater if the conduct of the girl had not been such as to give those engaged in her abduction a certain degree of encouragement. This, and other clerical offences which have lately been committed, have attracted the attention of the authorities to the necessity of placing convents and similar establishments under more strict surveillance than has hitherto been the case, and a movement has already been made at Charleroi, where propositions have been submitted to the Council, by whom it is understood they are likely to be adopted, and which provide that the heads of all religious communities in the district shall be bound to furnish the local powers, as often as they may require it with an exact list containing the real names of all persons who though they do not habitually live there, are yet occasional residents in the building. These regulations will tend to prevent the continuance of abuses, of which many complaints have long been made, and which have enabled several criminals to escape from justice, on account of the protection such institutions afforded to them.—[Methodist.]

SPAIN.—In the British House of Parliament Sir Robert Peel has again presented the case of Miss Moore and others who have been imprisoned for their religious opinions. He said:—"It was very well for the noble lord to have that clever answer put into his mouth, but he should ask the Spanish Government why they did not try those men. Why were they treated worse than thieves or murderers, and debarr'd from all communication with their families? He (Sir R. Peel) had received letters respecting the conduct of the Spanish Government towards these unfortunate men which would bring tears into the eyes of any human gentleman who should read them. The men were positively dying in a cold damp prison, and yet the government would not bring them into a court of justice to be tried. The prosecution, too, was extending. At Seville twenty or thirty men were arrested for assembling together in a room, but it being found afterwards that they only went to discuss newspapers and pamphlets, they were discharged. Such persecution was an insult to the 19th century. Even Austria, which was until lately the most arbitrary government in respect of religious matters, had just given complete liberty to professors of Protestantism throughout her dominions. Surely it was time that the noble lords the members for London and Tirerion should have courage to tell the Spanish Government what they thought upon the question. Spain continued a course of persecution, although the noble lord pretended that the victims were in prison for being connected with a secret society."

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—Last week two companies of the 63d Regt., which had been stationed at Fredericton, passed through this city en route for Halifax. This sudden removal is owing to the fears entertained by the authorities of the intended desertion of a number of the men. It is said that some of them had been tampered with by American recruiting agents.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—Another home made locomotive was placed on the Shediac Railway the other day. It is from the works of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert and bears the name of "Prince Alfred."

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PROCLAMATION.—A Royal Gazette Extra contains the proclamation of His Excellency dissolving the General Assembly which stood prorogued to the 2d Tuesday in May. Writing for summoning a new General Assembly are ordered to be issued, returnable on the 28th June.

ELECTIONS.—The Sheriff of the City and County of St. John has appointed the 1st of June for nomination day and the 5th and 6th for the elections. The voting will be by ballot.

CANDIDATES.—The government candidates for this City are Hon. S. L. Tilley and Hon. Chas. Waters; and for the County, Messrs. John W. Cudlip, John Jordan, C. N. Skinner, and W. A. Robertson, Esqs. The opposition candidates are, for the County, Messrs. J. H. Gray, R. D. Wilmot, D. J. McLaughlin, and A. Magee. For the City—W. H. Scott; J. W. Lawrence. Messrs. T. W. Anglin and John F. Godard and S. R. Thompson, are conservative candidates for the County, not nominated by the Committee.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Lt. Governor has appointed, and the Mayor of St. John has recommended, Friday the 24th inst. to be kept as a public holiday. It will be celebrated here by a procession of Firemen, Volunteers, &c.

LOUISI'ES DAY.—Last Saturday, the 78th anniversary of the founding of this City by the American Loyalists, was duly commemorated by the firing of salutes on both sides of the harbour, and a goodly display of bunting.

SERVICES.—Seven Norwegian barkes, and a brig, arrived at the same time at Shediac, direct from Norway. They are all consigned to the Messrs. Scott.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The "Colonist" says it at the large Hotel in Halifax lately occupied an Officer's Quarters will be opened shortly by Mr. Haselien.

Small pox is decreasing in Halifax. On Saturday week there were but sixteen cases in the hospital.

The Halifax "Sun" says of the Tangier gold diggers:—"Public interest in the Tangier gold mine is extensively on the increase. Two gentlemen of this city returned from the diggings on Monday evening, one of whom showed us a leather bag-pouch nearly full of gold, not mixed with a particle of quartz, which he purchased of Tangier. Several parties of excursionists, we understand, are preparing to make a descent upon the diggings, by land and water."

The Journal says:—

Favorable reports continue to reach us from the Tangier Gold Mines. At present but 150 miners were on the ground, but this number will soon be enlarged to 200. A schooner called yesterday from the port, with a number of passengers for the gold region. A gentleman recently from there brought some £30 worth of pure gold, as it was taken from the quartz rock, which he procured from the mines.

The Anniversary of Acadia College will be held at Wolfville on Wednesday the sixth day of June.

At the request of the Newfoundland Government two companies of troops have been sent to St. John's by Halifax.

P. E. ISLAND.—In 304 hours from the time trains leave St. John, N. B. the rails and passenger cars are along the W. M. S. coast.

On Thursday night last a man named Barney Sheehan or Shanahan, walked off Ferry Wharf, at Charlottetown, and was drowned.

A man announcing himself as an ex-protector of the Southern States, and exhibiting a copy of his commission under Jefferson Davis, lately put up at the Osborne House. Perhaps it is a case for U. S. officials to look after. No doubt the bogus Confederacy will send emissaries in all directions; but as far as this community is concerned, very little sympathy will be found for them of their little employments.—[New's Weekly.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The elections have terminated, and the consequent excitement is subsiding.

The result of the elections is said to be favorable to the Hoyle Administration.

At Harbor Grace the tumbrel and riot prevented any poll being opened, and consequently no returns have been made.

At Harbor Main one man was shot dead, and several others were wounded.

The Express says that since it has been discovered that the Government have a majority in the House, that threats of violence have been held out so as to prevent the business of the country being transacted by the Legislature, which was to meet on the 13th. The house of Mr. McLean, one of the candidates for St. John's West, was attacked, and an attempt made to pull down his colours, which attempt was resisted by his two sons, assisted by Mr. Smith, formerly of the Bank of N. America in this city. It is said that the latter gentlemen shot a man in the arm, and to escape the vengeance of the mob, made his escape in a vessel bound to the West Indies. The troops were called out to suppress the riot, but fortunately the mob dispersed with out doing any further damage.

One of the papers says:—

A Government Commission, supported by a detachment of troops, has, we understand, proceeded to Harbor Main, to investigate all the circumstances connected with the late election, and to the despoliation of life with which it has been marked."

CANADA.—The New Orleans "True Delta" is very complimentary to Canadians. In a recent issue it says:—

"Better, a thousand times better, to come under the domination of free negroes or gipsies, than of Yankees, low Germans or Canadians. Gipsies and free negroes have many redeemable and noble and generous traits; Yankees, sour-creamed Germans and Canadians, none. Senator Wade says, and I would say, that the North will absorb Canada. They are half true. The vile, cruel, animal brutal, infidel, superstitious democracy of Canada, and the Yankees will obliterate. But when Canada and the whole beastly, puritanic, sour-kraut, free-negro, infidel, superstitious, ill-tempered, democratic population of the North become the masters, what then? To which the Montreal Gazette replies:—

"We will teach you manners Mr. True Delta." A correspondent of a Western Canadian paper writing about the discovery of new oil springs says:—

The excitement seems to be started afresh, or at least increasing, as an already blazing fire would with a fresh supply of fuel; not only with the Yankees, as heretofore, but also the Canadians. They begin to see that there is a vast amount of wealth lying in the bowels of the earth in the western vicinity—a hidden treasure that far exceeds that produced by the husbandman.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PROCLAMATION.—A Royal Gazette Extra contains the proclamation of His Excellency dissolving the General Assembly which stood prorogued to the 2d Tuesday in May. Writing for summoning a new General Assembly are ordered to be issued, returnable on the 28th June.

ELECTIONS.—The Sheriff of the City and County of St. John has appointed the 1st of June for nomination day and the 5th and 6th for the elections. The voting will be by ballot.

CANDIDATES.—The government candidates for this City are Hon. S. L. Tilley and Hon. Chas. Waters; and for the County, Messrs. John W. Cudlip, John Jordan, C. N. Skinner, and W. A. Robertson, Esqs. The opposition candidates are, for the County, Messrs. J. H. Gray, R. D. Wilmot, D. J. McLaughlin, and A. Magee. For the City—W. H. Scott; J. W. Lawrence. Messrs. T. W. Anglin and John F. Godard and S. R. Thompson, are conservative candidates for the County, not nominated by the Committee.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Lt. Governor has appointed, and the Mayor of St. John has recommended, Friday the 24th inst. to be kept as a public holiday. It will be celebrated here by a procession of Firemen, Volunteers, &c.

LOUISI'ES DAY.—Last Saturday, the 78th anniversary of the founding of this City by the American Loyalists, was duly commemorated by the firing of salutes on both sides of the harbour, and a goodly display of bunting.

SERVICES.—Seven Norwegian barkes, and a brig, arrived at the same time at Shediac, direct from Norway. They are all consigned to the Messrs. Scott.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The "Colonist" says it at the large Hotel in Halifax lately occupied an Officer's Quarters will be opened shortly by Mr. Haselien.

Small pox is decreasing in Halifax. On Saturday week there were but sixteen cases in the hospital.

The Halifax "Sun" says of the Tangier gold diggers:—"Public interest in the Tangier gold mine is extensively on the increase. Two gentlemen of this city returned from the diggings on Monday evening, one of whom showed us a leather bag-pouch nearly full of gold, not mixed with a particle of quartz, which he purchased of Tangier. Several parties of excursionists, we understand, are preparing to make a descent upon the diggings, by land and water."

The Journal says:—

Favorable reports continue to reach us from the Tangier Gold Mines. At present but 150 miners were on the ground, but this number will soon be enlarged to 200. A schooner called yesterday from the port, with a number of passengers for the gold region. A gentleman recently from there brought some £30 worth of pure gold, as it was taken from the quartz rock, which he procured from the mines.

The Anniversary of Acadia College will be held at Wolfville on Wednesday the sixth day of June.

At the request of the Newfoundland Government two companies of troops have been sent to St. John's by Halifax.

P. E. ISLAND.—In 304 hours from the time trains leave St. John, N. B. the rails and passenger cars are along the W. M. S. coast.

On Thursday night last a man named Barney Sheehan or Shanahan, walked off Ferry Wharf, at Charlottetown, and was drowned.