

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

be sung again not only with hope but in triumph
phant exultation over an accomplished fact.
Let the mountains exult around
On her seven hills throne renowned,
Once more old Rome is crowned.

Sing, out, O vale and wave,
Look up from each levelled grave
Bright dust of the deathless brave.

JUBILATE.

Pale vision, what art thou? lo,
Like a wind when the tempests blow,
From time's dark deeps,
Like a wind it sweeps;
A shadowy form—a giant ghost,
It stands in the midst of the armed host;
The dead man's blood in its awful limbs,
And the gloom of its presence the daylight dims,
And the trembling world looks on aghast.
All hail to the soul of the mighty past,
Hail! All hail!

As we speak, as we hallow—it moves—it breathes
From its clouded crest, but the laurel wreaths
As a sun that leaps up, from the arms of night,
The shadows take shape, and the gloom takes
light,
Hail! All hail!

The soul of the past again,
To its ancient home
Hath come to resume its reign.

Fame with a prophet's voice
Bid the end of the earth rejoice,
Wherever the proud are strong
And the right is oppressed by wrong—
Wherever the day dim shines,
Through the cell where the captive pines—
Go forth with a trumpet's sound
And tell the nations round,
On the hill where the heroes trod,
In the shrines of the saints of God,
In the Caesars' halls, and the martyrs' prison,
That the sun is broken, and the sleeper
arisen,
That the reign of the Goth and the Vandal is
over,
And earth feels the tread of the Roman once
more.

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

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

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

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 9, 1861.

Acadia College.

The encouraging prospects of Acadia College,
and the large increase in the number of its students,
has already produced the best possible effect and
done much in this Province to enforce its claims
upon our people. Acadia College with nearly forty
students stands in a very different position from
what it did a few years since. So strong a proof
of health and efficiency cannot be disregarded, it
will be capable of effecting a large increase.
And in this case it will be found that "he that
bath, to him shall be given."

The filling of the chair of Metaphysics by one so
well known as Dr. Pryor, will also have the best
effect in this Province, since it will show to all
that the College Professors are worthy of our
confidence. This year will also witness an equally
important advance, in the proposed elevation of the
standard of admission. Already it is respectable,
after this year it will be equal to that of the best
New England College.

The studies consist of four years in Classics, three
in Mathematics, with courses in Intellectual and
Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Political Economy,
the English Literature, History, and some other
branches. There are also incessant exercises in
Greek and Latin Composition and English Essays.
We hope soon to receive the new catalogue which
we understand is in course of preparation. A large
edition should be published and distributed in
every quarter.

Acadia College has received already all the proof
of attachment on the part of New Brunswick
Baptists that public expression so strongly uttered
and often expressed could give. But in this Province,
we need even more than this. The loyalty
and enthusiastic attachment which is felt for the
College in Nova Scotia, anything less than this
would be an sin unworthy of our intelligence
and public spirit.

That our people in this Province do not possess
this strong feeling is a fact which may be readily
acknowledged and as readily accounted for. Acadia
College has not been presented before us here as
it has been before our Nova Scotia brethren. There
for an entire generation, its cause has been main-
tained by the best and wisest men in the Denomi-

nation. It has been advocated both by people and
press; it has been forced into a political question
it has been associated with the sanctities of domestic
life. All the force of religion, all the zeal of po-
litical partisanship, and all the strength of personal
feeling have been enlisted in its behalf, and have
conspired to give the College its present position in
Nova Scotia.

If we would see it attain to the same position here
we must make use of the same means as far as pos-
sible. To urge its claims in every honorable way,
to advocate its cause in season and out of season,
to present it as a prominent object of support to
every Baptist in the country, this is plainly
our first duty. Its present position already seems
to us half of our desire. Its ability and efficacy are
too plain to require proof. Confidence it already
has, it now needs affection also.

Let us exalt the question of Education to the
highest point, and spread through all our people a
desire to secure its advantages. Let us show by
all that our College has done what claims it has to
their gratitude, and by all that it yet shall do how
well it deserves our support. There is no lack to
our people either of intelligence, a good feeling, in
material wealth. Once put Acadia College before
them in its true light, and at once all these new
elements of support will assuredly be opened unto it.

The New York Herald.

Northerners visiting these Provinces complain
of what they regard as a general absence of sym-
pathy in the people. They think that all should
wish for the overthrow of the Southern Revolution
as a matter of right, that British Americans
especially should sympathize with a people with
whom in various ways they are so intimately
connected, and with whom it would be very much
for their interest to keep on friendly terms.

Before the establishment of the Reciprocity
Treaty there had always been among us a feeling
of dislike to Americans. The population was
largely composed of descendants of the Loyalists
who cherished much of their father's hatred to
the "Red-birds" of 1776, and of emigrants from
Great Britain whose opinion of the Yankee was
derived from the experience gained in bargaining
with an occasional pedlar. But greater facilities
of intercourse gradually bringing about a different
state of feeling. The operation of the Treaty
developed an immense trade and we became
rather inclined to admire what before we dis-
liked. Many will recollect at the time of the
Presidential election in 1856 the great interest
taken in the Republican party and the general
feeling of disappointment when Fremont was
rejected and the South secured another partisan.
So at the election last November our sympathies
were wholly with what we regarded as the
North-in party. We felt glad when Lincoln was
installed at Washington. When revolution dis-
played itself, we felt almost as if we did the
Northerners to hear of the dismemberment of
the Great Republic. We were shocked when we
heard of the fall of Sumpter. We admired
the patriotism and devotion to the Union dis-
played by the North. We prayed for the suc-
cess of their arms. Sympathy with the North
was universal in these Provinces.

What a change had taken place when Bull
Run was heard of. To say the least little sor-
row was manifested by any one. Our admiration
of the North was quenched. We cared
little for the success of either party. Since
then, though we have heard of many defeats
suffered by the North we really do not care.
Hutteras is taken by them and we do not rejoice
at all.

An idea entertained by some commercial men
that the independence of the South would be
beneficial to our trade, the belief of others in
their right to secede from the Union may have
produced among us some leaning to the Southern
side of the question; but the diminution of our
sympathy with the North may be found in the
hostile and insulting tone adopted by the
Northern Press towards England and her Ameri-
can Provinces.

At the breaking out of the war, England nobly
resolved to preserve a strict neutrality. In a
contest between two peoples of her own stock,
speaking the same tongue, bearing the same
traditions, to whom she had given the freest
institutions and the noblest literature on earth she
could express no feelings but those of sorrow
and dismay, she could favor neither at the
expense of the other. The reward she received
from the North for such disinterestedness was a
torrent of such abuse as she had never before
experienced. Insults the most intolerable were
poured upon her. American ambassadors at
Paris talked of a glorious alliance with France
and the blotting out of the memory of Waterloo.
These insults, this bluster and annoyance were
reached on this side of the Atlantic from a
thousand presses. Few Northern papers did
not express a wish for the humiliation of Eng-
land, to be gained, of course when the rebellion
was subdued, by the conquest of three unfor-
tunate Provinces. Even the religious journals
from whom one would expect different language
were as violent as the rest. The "Independent"
did surpass most of the secular papers, in
violence. Dr. McClelland of the "Methodist",
resident in Paris, wrote with the utmost
bitterness.

But the paper which distinguished itself the
most for utter absence of common sense and
recklessness of language was the New York
Herald. No epithet was too coarse to be applied
to the English statesmen, no opinion was too
silly to be refused utterance. England "rotten
old monarchy" as she was, should beware, or
she would be driven from her possessions in
America and hurled in the dust. This paper
was also prominent in still keeping up this style
of writing, after most of the other papers have
become ashamed of it.

Such a course of procedure could but create a
great deal of ill feeling. We wished to sym-
pathize with the North but they repelled us with
violence and insult. When we wanted to see
them conquer the South, they talked of conquering
us because we happened to be subjects of
England.

We have been led to make the above remarks
by a statement lately published in the New York
Herald showing the vast increase which has taken
place in circulation since the commencement of
the war. It is a fact that the circulation of the
Herald has increased more than tenfold since
the war began. It is a fact that the circulation
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tionally abusive of England, boasts of a
daily circulation of 100,000 greater than that of
all the other U.S. dailies, including morning
and evening editions, put together, and doubt-
less of the London "Times," and comes to us
every morning with from four to five pages of
advertisements—this latter fact a sure indication
of its prosperity.

Now when it is said, as it frequently is, that
the Editor of the paper is a man of no character,
an ignorant liar, &c., &c., and that the opinions
of the Herald are not at all regarded by educated
Americans, is it reasonable to suppose that a
paper which depends for its prosperity entirely
upon its sale, and is an utterly unscrupulous
man, should publish sentiments disagreeable to the
majority of its readers? Educated Ameri-
cans, no doubt, do not think as the "Herald"
thinks, but we believe "uneducated" Americans,
the "ignoble vulgar," "the mob," do; and in the
United States the "mob" is the power.

In conclusion we give two extracts from this
paper to illustrate the animus of its editorials.
The first is short and sweet.

"AFTER THE WAR.—At the conclusion of this
war we shall have in the field over three hun-
dred thousand veteran soldiers; and our army
will comprise over five hundred ships of war,
and we shall have a naval brigade of about fifty
thousand men. Let European governments be
careful, then, how they treat us during the con-
tinuance of this war, for we have secured our
domestic troubles the slightest word of insult or
provocation may let loose upon Canada and
China this terrible force, and sweep the last vestige
of monarchical rule from this continent."

The second takes an extraordinary number of
things for granted. "Most of the Foreign Powers
will fail to consider what the attitude of the United
States must necessarily be at the close of this
civil war. On land, we shall have a thoroughly
drilled and disciplined army of one hundred
thousand men; and on the water, we shall have
the mightiest fleet of the world. The exigencies
of the blockade will compel us to build up a
navy, whose armaments, for practical
purposes, will fully equal those of either
England or France. Louis Napoleon's sagacity
and his righted enough to cultivate a wide
and creditable spirit of moderation; but it is
to be feared that both Great Britain and the
government of her Catholic Majesty will not ac-
quiesce, and that goaded by aristocratic jealousy
and hereditary hatred of democratic institutions,
they will engender fatal animosities
against themselves, upon this continent. The
inevitable consequence of such a policy will be
that, so-called as rebellion is not down a dry
presumption that would seek to take capital out
of every trace of their rule on this side of the
Atlantic."

The "st" that is now raging in the United States
will have given place to internal dissension, and
the restoration of the republic to its pristine con-
cord and prosperity under the constitution, here-
fore the lapse of another year. The warlike
spirit that has been created by it will not be so
easily lulled. Legions, flushed with victory and
accustomed to the din of arms and the excite-
ment of successful conflict, will thirst for a new
arena in which to achieve glory and distinction.
No fields of action will appear to them more
suitable than Canada. Moderate and magnanimous
as the administration may desire to be, and anxious
to avoid unnecessary and painful complications,
it will be unable to stay the tide of popular wrath
which will have arisen from the war. Moderate
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THE SUSSEX EXHIBITION.
The Sussex Exhibition may on the whole be re-
garded as a success. Although much fault has
been found with the locality chosen, we doubt
whether any other could have been selected, ex-
cept of course this City, so attractive to visitors,
and so easy of access from all parts of the Province.
In one respect it was a better site than even St.
John, for many who visited Sussex last week went
not merely to see the Exhibition, but for the sake
of the ride in the cars.

It is a pity that better arrangements should not
have been made for the sale of tickets to the build-
ing and grounds, and that they could not have been
sold a little earlier in the morning—above all
that the sale of intoxicating liquors in the neigh-
bourhood was not absolutely prohibited. The evils
which arose from neglect of this are much to be
lamented.

The number of visitors was immense. At one
time 10,000 persons are said to have been on the
grounds. The receipts at the Railway Office must
have delighted the hearts of the officials.

We were pleasantly surprised by the great pro-
gress made within a few years in the manufac-
ture and agricultural skill evinced by the articles
exhibited. Some of them could do honour to any
country, and next year at London, will prove that
New Brunswick is not all a forest of trees and
habitant savages. And we would suggest that in
the department set apart for our Province, side
by side with the articles now sent, may be placed
the figure of the Indian, and the bark canoe we saw
at the World's Fair in 1851, and over each division
in clear characters "New Brunswick as represented
in 1851," and "1862." Should this be done we
could not fail to be accounted the most "go-ahead"
people of the earth.

The building designed by Mr. "stead of this City,"
pleasantly situated on the beautiful grounds of
Col. Evanson—is a parallelogram of 175 ft. by 75,
and 45 ft. high. A gallery 18 ft. wide and 14 ft.
from the ground runs completely round the interior.
That over the entrance is fitted with seats
where visitors can comfortably enjoy the music,
and survey the gay crowd beneath and around them.
The opposite gallery is set apart as an Orchestra,
and behind this is the picture gallery. On either
side the galleries are filled with a variety of articles
from the most celebrated artists. Below the
galleries are scattered about with little arrange-
ment and less taste, although this is to be ac-
counted for in a great measure by the late hour at
which the building was completed.

The Exhibition was opened by his Excellency
the Lord Governor, who, with his suite, arrived
about 1 P. M., and was conducted by the
Board of Agriculture to the place prepared for
him. The Hon. A. E. Botsford, President of the
Board, then read the following address:

To His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Man-
ning, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.
My Sir:—I have your Excellency's
honor to inform you that the Provincial Board of Agriculture
having decided that an Exhibition should be held this
year at Sussex, and having delegated to us,
as its Executive Committee, the authority to
superintend and manage it, we beg to announce
that it is now ready for the inspection of the
public, and we respectfully request that Your
Excellency will be pleased to open the same.

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al; and that this Exhibition will be attended by
such results as will justify the encouragement
given by the Legislature, and satisfy the expec-
tations of the country.

As that admits the holding of Exhibitions in
every three years, we have made arrangements
for a large attendance of Exhibitors and specta-
tors, and have felt ourselves justified in incurring
considerable expense in endeavouring to make
the Building and grounds as commodious and
attractive as time would permit.

As your Excellency has always taken a deep
interest in the operations of the Board it efforts
as its representatives, great satisfaction to
have the advantage of your presence at the in-
auguration of the first Provincial Exhibition held
under its auspices; and that you should have
had so favorable an opportunity before leaving
the Province, of examining the various resources
and productions, and we trust that the evi-
dence of the progress made by the Colony under your
Excellency's administration may not be the least
pleasing feature of your sojourn amongst a loyal
and industrious people.

On behalf of the Board of Agriculture, we take
advantage of this, in all probability the last, oc-
casion that may offer to thank your Excellency for
the valuable advice and assistance, which indi-
vidually and as a Board we have invariably re-
ceived from you in the performance of our duties.
(Signed) A. E. BOTSFORD,
Chairman, &c.

To which His Excellency made the following
reply:—
My Chairman and Gentlemen, Members of the
Executive Committee of the Provincial Agricul-
tural Board,
You have been called upon by the Legislature
and the Provincial Board of Agriculture, of which
you are, on this occasion, the representatives, to
collect and prepare for the purpose of exhibit-
ing to the people of New Brunswick, and to all
who may come here to examine them, samples
and specimens of all articles, the growth, pro-
ducer, or manufacture of the Province. These
are numerous and important duties, and I can
assure you that I have had the greatest satisfac-
tion in giving to you every assistance in my power.

It is my firm belief that it is of the greatest
benefit to New Brunswick that it should be
in a position next year to assume and main-
tain at the General Exhibition in London, the
position to which her industrial progress and
natural resources entitle her. And if this Pro-
vincial Exhibition be regarded as the prepara-
tory step to entering into competition with
the world next year, not only the competitors,
but every inhabitant of New Brunswick, whether
he be rich or poor, and in whatever part of
the Province he may reside, will, I think, recognize
the fact, he has a personal interest in its success.

I hope that this Exhibition may be the suc-
cessful predecessor of other Exhibitions increas-
ingly successful; and I can assure you with
heartily sincerity, that although absent, I shall
always continue to feel the deepest and warmest
interest in the prosperity and progress of the
Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of
New Brunswick.

My Chairman and Gentlemen—in accordance
with your invitation I declare the Exhibition to
be now open.

The number of articles entered for exhibition
amounted to nearly three thousand. Among them
we notice
MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.
There were two steam engines complete and
in working order, from Messrs. Flemming &
Humbert's. One with oscillating cylinder, the
other stationary, and high pressure. The Fire
engine of No. 1 Company, manufactured by W.
H. Hayward & Co., occupied a good position in
the centre of the building. They also own the
fine assortment of Bells, whose tone so many
are anxious to test by giving the wheel of each a
turn.

Mr. James Harris made a fine display of
STOVES AND FURNACES.
Two sizes of cooking stoves, from the Saint
John Foundry, (Everett's) attracted attention,
the outside one a monster, fitted up with pots,
kettles, ovens, boilers, &c., &c., suitable for a
large institution; the other a dandy resting on
the top of the water's pipe, and seeming a mere
toy for little girls to imitate by early practice
at the culinary art. The parlor register
stoves also are first rate.

MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.
There was a pretty fair show of Agricultural
implements, including Hay and Root cutters,
Seed Sowers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Rakes,
Mowers, a Reaper and Fan, which can be
obtained at little cost by every farmer. There
was also a Loom and some spinning wheels.
Messrs. T. G. & H. Allen exhibited a Sump
Pump, which is said to be "just the thing."
They also show six different styles of Ploughs.

A model of the steamer *Emmeret*, elicited
remark from all "that's good," and many eyes
looked up in admiration to a racing ship suspended
from the gallery. Mr. John Hunter had some
excellent models of the Suspension Bridge, the
wooden bridge over Hammond River, and the
iron railway bridges over Salmon and Hammond
Rivers. A set of rail cars—models of those in
use on our railway—were complete even in their
interior fittings. A Mr. King from Miramichi
also showed a working model of a Fog bell to
be placed on the top of lighthouses. It is in-
tended to be worked by the wind, a set of per-
pendicular bars being attached, but when there
is not sufficient air to drive them, somewhat
complicated mechanism comes into immediate
play and the bell continues its peals. The model
is about as near a representation of perpetual
motion as has yet been arrived at.

Messrs. J. Sanders, of Portland, and W. Hay-
ward & Co., have each new models for steering
apparatus, which should receive the careful at-
tention of shipbuilders.

CARRIAGES, &c.
Price & Shaw, of Portland, sent some splendidly
built carriages, wagons, and sleighs. Mr. Sam-
uel Crothers exhibited a splendid double carriage.
There were also a carriage and express wagon
made by Mr. McLean, of Brussels Street, which
merit attention.

SAWS, EDGE TOOLS, &c.
Mr. Richardson made quite a display of saws
of all kinds, arranged on the wall of the picture
gallery, over the orchestra. Mr. Blackin, of
Milltown, St. Stephens, sent from his manufac-
tory, a fine lot of mill saws, viz., gang, circular,
edgers, trimmers, shingle, elapard, cross-cut,
and buck. Mr. B. also manufactures large quan-
tities of mowing, cutting, planing, and other
machines, as well as knives of all descriptions.

Mr. Spiller made a good display of highly
finished edge tools. His edgers were of superior
make and finish, as was also his razors. There
were also all kinds of axes, hammers, chisels,
&c., &c., &c. Mr. B. also manufactures large quan-
tities of mowing, cutting, planing, and other
machines, as well as knives of all descriptions.

hay forks, hoes, &c., to good advantage, and the
material and finish evidence a knowledge of their
business.

Mr. O. Pearce displayed a number of brass
stop cocks, taps, and water-closet apparatus, of a
superior description. His gas-fittings were of
splendid design and make.

Mr. A. Rowan had a fine both and strings
with a shower apparatus affixed.

Mr. R. Finlay showed some of his new copper-
fastened hose-pipe, which was said by good
judges, to be of a far better character than that
in ordinary use.

Some fine Captains and Windlass gear at-
tracted considerable attention; we did not learn
the names of the exhibitors.

Mr. James Scrymgeour had a good assortment
of Horse Shoes, of various makes, as also had
an exhibitor from Kingston, K. C.

Mr. W. R. Adams displayed some first rate
Wagon and Rail Car Springs, and Messrs.
Anderson and McCarthy of Moncton, a large
assortment of Spades, Hoes, &c., &c.

Mr. W. H. Scott showed iron from the ore
through all its processes. Mr. G. R. Sanction
some finely made cut nails.

A fire-proof safe from Mr. James Nichols,
shows that in this branch, too, domestic manufac-
ture can compete with foreign.

Some finely turned Axe Handles &c., deserve
more attention and notice than we can give at
present. They were manufactured by Messrs.
Burpee and Stewart of Sheffield, who have up-
to the mark for turning irregular forms. The machine
itself would have been exhibited had it been
heavy and had there been a sure method of con-
veyance.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.
The number of articles exhibited was small,
but excellent. There were fine samples of
wheat, some of which was stated to weigh 65 lb.
to the bushel, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat,
and the four grain from each, Peas, Beans,
and grasses. There were potatoes of such a
size that we may shortly expect to be helped at
dinner to a "small slice," and find it simply
sufficient; Turnips, Cabbage, Carrots, Beets,
Onions, and Parsnips, that looked as though
nature designed them to be the food of giants.

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