

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

out count. The columns and architrave of the ancient temple are still quite perfect. We now leave Pozzuoli for Cumae. But few vestiges remain of this ancient and once flourishing city. The gate of Cumae is a massive structure of brick with a very lofty arch. This is all that remains of the walls which once encircled and protected the ancient mistress of Southern Italy. It was probably under this arch that Paul passed when on his way to Rome. After passing over shapless mounds and hillocks, we come to what is once the citadel of Cumae. It is partly hollowed out of the solid rock, and partly built of large stone blocks. Some of the chambers within are almost as well preserved as when first tenanted. An adjacent rock which we climbed, is described as that upon which Daedalus alighted after his flight from Crete.

Near the foot of the rock, is a cavern called the grotto of the Sybil Cumae and Cumna, which were informed communicantes with the grotto of the Cumaean Sybil on the margin of lake Avernus. The Cumaeans seem to have been well skilled in the art of excavating. The grotto of Posilippo the castle in Cumae the grotto of the Sybil are very astonishing works when we consider the age of the world in which these vast excavations were made. Virgil has described this grotto which is in the immediate vicinity of Cumae.

"A spacious cave, within its firmest part Was hewn and fashioned by laborious art, Through the hill's hollow sides, before the place A hundred doors an hundred entries grace." It is very pleasant to visit scenes so attractive in themselves and so intimately connected with the buried ages. In these objects to be visited in Pozzuoli and its vicinity there is material to delight almost to the eye and the soul. We can go back over eighteen hundred years to the period when Nobles and Emperors of the Rome which is no more, sought those shores in search of recreation or pleasure, or with feelings still more powerfully excited we can picture to ourselves the approach to Puteoli of the vessel which carried a greater than Caesar and his fortunes, Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles, or we can go back to a period still more remote and view the rock of Daedalus, the castle of Cumae, the grotto of the Sybil, all antiquities in the days of Paul or Cæsar, objects of study to the antiquarian who sees the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, or the Temple of Augustus, as they came glittering in costly marbles, fresh from the hands of the Architect.

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Christian Watchman. SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 8, 1861.

Denominational Progress. As a denomination the Baptists of this Province seem to be advancing but slowly. When we revert to the present from the past, or when we turn to view our religious condition after having glanced at the progress of religion in other lands, we confess that we can express no exultation. Where are the evidences that of a denomination we are making progress? During the past few years we rejoiced with our fellow Christians in the marvellous spread of evangelical truth in America and in Ireland, more recently we have heard with great satisfaction of the rapidly increasing power of religion in England and Scotland. Just now we can perceive with delight and hope the accounts of the revival in Jamaica, or the reports of progress in the United States of America, where revivals in the blessings of our denomination is largely sharing, are prevalent. The Christian Messenger from week to week reports the happy seasons which many of our churches in Nova Scotia are enjoying. But when we turn away from other lands to listen for glad tidings from our own denomination in this Province, we listen almost in vain.

lous, and self sacrificing. The Burmese have been trying out us through Brother Arthur Crawley, "Come over and help us." Does conscience say that we have responded to the call. Never was there a more inviting field of labor than is offered to us at home. Are we fulfilling our obligations to the inhabitants of the more destitute sections of this Province? We have institutions of learning chiefly designed to assist young men in their efforts to train their minds, and to gain that knowledge which will aid them to understand and to teach the doctrine of the Holy Bible. Have we done our duty by Acadia College. Alas its friends tell us that it is languishing, and in danger of death. But perhaps the churches are doing so much to support ministers of the gospel within their own borders, that they cannot attend to other claims. This cannot be, for their unsettled condition, and the poverty which they suffer prove that in this respect our churches cannot boast. We look around for those who are to fill the gaps which death is making in the ranks of our ministers. Men for the ministry are born of efficient churches in answer to prayer. Six of our young ministers are from Nova Scotia. Must we look to that quarter or to the United States, to supply our pulpits?

If it be a fact, as we have assumed, that we are advancing but slowly, and that with some noble exceptions our people are not inclined to exhibitions of zeal or benevolence, how are we to account for it. Is it owing to the nature of our church organization. This we are persuaded is Scriptural, and in days past in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the various States of the Union, has been tried and not been found wanting. Is it owing to our poverty? Providence in this respect has blessed us. We have enough for subsistence, enough for self-respect, and what is wasted on vanities or superfluities would answer the calls which He as Steward makes upon us.

What we want in our churches is more personal piety, more love for Christ and for souls, greater loyalty to the king, more cheerful submission to the expressions of His will. Without a constant sense of the claims which the Master has upon us, whom he has bought with his own most precious blood, denominational progress if practicable would be of little benefit to the church or the world. Our system of church government permits and invites all church members to spend their time, talents and means, in whatever manner they deem most suitable for the advancement of the cause of truth. The Providence of God has furnished us with a noble missionary field, in which every judicious effort is sure of an important and lasting result. He has also provided us with enough of this world's goods to supply our own wants and to satisfy the calls which he makes upon us.

Poland and Hungary. Affairs in the old world, as in the new, are in a state of fearful confusion, and are indicative of rapidly approaching war and disaster. But while in America we find the Southern Confederacy rebelling against a free and Democratic government, in order to perpetrate the institution of Slavery, in Europe we find the enslaved on the eve of resistance to tyranny. Just now as we contemplate the aspect of Europe, our attention is directed from the petty schemes of ambitious princes, to the aspirations of the down-trodden peoples. They have lost none of their love of liberty since 1848, but, enlightened by past disasters, and schooled by adversity, they have become at once more resolute, and more prudent. The Poles, the Hungarians, and the Italians, have all been suffering from the wrongs of Poland and Hungary are not yet reformed. Recent events, however, seem to indicate that their day is at hand.

DOMESTIC.—We are happy to learn that the good work in Carleton still continues. The Rev. T. Wallace baptized three on Sunday, two in Carleton and one at Grand Bay. The Rev. S. Robbins also baptized two in the city on the same day. At the meeting of the Home Missionary Board on Monday evening at the Vestry of the Brunswick Street Meeting House, reports were read from several missionaries. These reports on the whole indicate an encouraging state of things, though Bro. McGinnis from Dipper Harbor is the only one who reports baptism. He has baptized five during the quarter and one quite recently at Dipper Harbor, where a revival seems to be in progress.

of the Emperor Ferdinand, and father of the present monarch), and the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph. At the end of the Royal message it was said that the Diet was at liberty to hold its sittings in the city of Pesth.

Here Francis Joseph is styled not Emperor of Austria, but King of Hungary. The demands of Hungary for the restoration of its ancient rights and liberties must, we think, be granted or enforced. The Croats and Wallachs cannot now be made the blind tools of the Emperor. Italy would not fail to embrace the opportunity afforded by an insurrection in Hungary to enforce her claims on Venetia; and Russia, not unmindful of the part played by Austria during the Crimean war, and between the disaffected Pole, and the emancipated serf, with enough to occupy her attention at home, will be in no haste to assist a second time in the subjugation of Hungary.

It is to be hoped that Europe will not be disturbed by war—but that these oppressed nations may remain, without bloodshed, some considerable portion of the rights to which they are entitled; yet, this result can scarcely be anticipated. If war should come, we cannot foresee its extent or result, but it does seem as though the right should, this time triumph.

We have received the first number of a series of Illustrated Sketches of New Brunswick, from Mr. E. J. Russell, the author of the work. It contains two beautiful sketches of the "Falls of the Grand Rapids," and the "View of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, Restigouche County." This serial will supply a want, which of late has been felt. We need such an illustrated history of New Brunswick for our own instruction and gratification, as well as to extend information respecting the character and resources of our Province. The mechanical part of the number before us is admirably executed, and equals, if it does not surpass, anything which we have yet seen from the American press. The work will be completed in twenty-four numbers, and will then be an ornament to any library. The terms to subscribers are low, being only twenty-five cents per number. It is published by J. & A. McMillan.

BLISTERS, MICHIGAN, April 28, 1861. MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to ask, through the columns of your paper, how long will gentlemen, who profess to be Editors of Baptist journals, continue to abuse and vilify each other? I have not seen much of the "Visitor," but presume from an article which appeared in the "Visitor," of April 24, headed the "Globe," the "Watchman," and the "Albion," that there is a great wrong somewhere. We in the North, have for some time past doubted whether or no the "Baptist and Visitor" was entitled to our confidence and support, inasmuch as it had in the recent assault upon the government. After sending "Colonial Empire" and "Extras" through the country, enclosed within its pages, when its schemes failed, it falls back as Liberal upon the Editors of New Brunswick. Finally, it is beneath the dignity of a religious journal to send forth to the world an article couched in such language as that referred to above. Example exerts more influence than precept. I would ask what will be the effect of the use of such language upon the readers of the "Visitor"? Does it afford with the spirit of that religion which the "Visitor" professes to take for its guide, and to infuse into its readers? The "Visitor" treats that the good sense of the people will see through the flimsy eye of "Tory Tory, Russell, Bears, Bears, &c." but let me tell you the "Visitor" that the people here, without consulting the "Globe," the "Albion," or the "Watchman," have concluded that unless she alters her course, she will soon be among the breakers. The "Visitor" will not, certainly, contend that the "Colonial Empire" is, or has been friendly to Mr. Tilley or the government. Until this is shown, and so long as we can remember having found the "Colonial Empire" so nicely folded inside the "Baptist and Visitor," we shall be mightily apt to doubt her loyalty to Liberalism. Hoping, my dear Sir, that you may always prove a true Watchman upon the walls of Zion, ever remain yours, &c.

Religious Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.—We are happy to learn that the good work in Carleton still continues. The Rev. T. Wallace baptized three on Sunday, two in Carleton and one at Grand Bay. The Rev. S. Robbins also baptized two in the city on the same day. At the meeting of the Home Missionary Board on Monday evening at the Vestry of the Brunswick Street Meeting House, reports were read from several missionaries. These reports on the whole indicate an encouraging state of things, though Bro. McGinnis from Dipper Harbor is the only one who reports baptism. He has baptized five during the quarter and one quite recently at Dipper Harbor, where a revival seems to be in progress.

ENGLAND.—The Non-conformists of England are making determined opposition to the Church rates. A circular of the special Church rate Committee recently put forth, urged the opposition of the church rates in rural districts to be refused by every means this position, and to refuse payment of all hazards. This circular has produced considerable effect. The Non-conformists state "that in not a few instances when it was suggested for the first time offered, it was signally successful, while in only one case has there been any attempt at renewing the impost when it had previously been abolished."

SCOTLAND.—At the annual meeting of the Union of the Congregational Churches of Scotland which was commenced at Aberdeen April 2nd, Rev. John Murk of Banff gave an account of the revival movement on the shores of the Moray Firth. He stated that from Trophedden fifty miles east of Banff to Inverness more than fifty miles to the west, the number of the decidedly godly had been more than doubled since the movement began. At the present time the movement is more especially traversing the open country further inland, taking the rural villages in its course. The instrumentality by which this great work is going on is chiefly prayer meetings conducted by earnest young men. Mr. Murk spoke very highly of the character of the converts.

France number over 300 members, the church in New York, for the purpose of entering into arrangements with a company that has been formed for the construction of a dock in the harbor.

By the latest news from France we learn that "all religious societies not authorized by the State are to be suppressed." On this the Examiner remarks.—There is a National Protestant Church so authorized, with a State-paid endowment and a State-supervised clergy. It is (with a like obvious necessity) laudatory in doctrine and lax in discipline. But the Emperor will permit no Protestant church that is not a subsidiary body, looking up to him as its patron and earthly head. The Baptist churches that have been waiting for years to get the religious liberty which has been constantly promised—but never realized, the Methodist societies, which have done much for the diffusion of Protestantism, and other independent religious congregations, are now to feel the hand of power still more heavily than heretofore. Whether the non-established Evangelical Protestant Church (Presbyterian) is also reckoned as unauthorized, we do not know. In any event, it would seem that the emancipation of religion in Italy is becoming a greater prospect in France than has been known for a hundred years.

ITALY.—We clip from the Methodist, the following account of a fanatical outrage which recently occurred in Pisa.—The city of Pisa, it appears, the scene of a violent riot on the 14th ult. The fact that the Italian Evangelical community is thus rapidly increasing on the one hand, and the intrigues of the priests, ever since the arrest of Cardinal Corsi (the Archbishop of Pisa) on the other, have contributed to create a state of exasperation among the lower orders of the people, and this has been artfully turned to account by the grand-ducal and papal emissaries. The circumstances which gave rise to the disturbance are thus narrated in the Monitor Toscano:—

"On the morning of last Sunday, March 24, a deplorable act of violence disturbed the public tranquility in the city of Pisa. A certain Lorenzo Poggi, an artisan belonging to the suburb of Porta Mare, was going in a carriage with a male child, born two days previously, to the church of the Evangelical Christians, in order to have the child there baptized according to the rites of the Waldensian worship. No sooner was the carriage on the middle of the bridge of Porta Mare, than it was suddenly surrounded by a number of persons, and whilst some of them seized the reins of the horse shouting 'To the cathedral!' To the cathedral! and addressing menaces to the father and the other persons who were with him, the carriage was violently driven in that direction. The baby was brought into the church of San John, and baptized according to the rites of the Catholic Church."

The mob collected on the square of the cathedral, then took the direction of the Waldensian church, where the Evangelical Christians are wont to assemble on their holy days, and evinced the intention of committing acts of violence. Various persons were assembled at the moment when the crowd burst upon them, and attempted to make their way into the church, which the gate had been already closed and barricaded by those within. Then the church itself was visited by a shower of stones, which broke the windows. The ordinary police force, though always ready and present where the tumult and the danger were at their height, did not suffice to stop these serious excesses. The intervention of the National Guard, therefore, became necessary, and there were no sooner summoned than they hastened in great numbers to the scene of the disorder, displaying a zeal and an enthusiasm highly honorable to them."

We make a few extracts from a letter from Naples to the Record.—The sale of Bibles is going on well. The plan which appears at present most likely to promote Protestant Christianity among the Italians is not to interfere too much with them, either in regard to their form of church government or their plan of evangelization. I feel more confidence in Garibaldi's judgment as well as ability. He continues his controversial lectures twice a week, and preaches twice every Sunday to a crowded congregation, next week times a week, and he and the Marquis of Crespi co-operate most amicably with him, in the opening of a class for the instruction and examination of such priests as may have left the Church."

SPAIN.—Don Manuel Matamoros writes from his prison at Granada, of date March 12, to a friend Mr. William Green. In his letter he states that at midnight on the 6th, four civil guards and a constable entered the house of Alhama, and searched it so thoroughly and so rudely that the wife of Alhama who was sick at the time was seized with epilepsy. The same night fourteen persons were cast into prison. Matamoros goes on to state that his own cell had been searched and his Bible taken away from him. He thinks that all this violence originated in the alarm felt by the Spanish clergy in view of recent events in Italy.

The fourteen persons arrested, on proving that they were not Protestants, were set at liberty.—But two others, who do really belong to the Reformed Spanish church, have been imprisoned. He, however, hopes that they may be also released.

"I fear (he goes on to say) that when our accusations are divided into two and the case comes out at Malaga, there will be arrests there. . . . How can they say that the inquisition has ceased to exist in Spain? Are they not killing us slowly by captivity, by grief and anxiety, and by privations—privations even of what the Christian holds dearest, even the heart-rending loss of the Word of God? Yesterday we received a visit from a gentleman and two ladies, who, in company with Sir A. Buchanan, the English minister at Madrid, are making a tour in the South. They remained with us for an hour, and also had a tea party. Matamoros believes that if a petition were presented to the Queen of Spain by Sir A. Buchanan on the occasion of her approaching confinement, it might be favorably received and their liberation might follow, but expresses very tenderly the hope that Sir Robert Peel's speech in Parliament, and Lord J. Russell's answer in the House of Commons, were favorable.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

N. B. UNIVERSITY.—It is said President Hea has resigned his situation; also, that the Supreme Court have decided that the Visitor of the University alone has the power to dismiss Dr. Jacobs. Colleges in New Brunswick seem to be failures.

CONSECRATION.—The Church Witness says that St. Jude's Church, Carleton, will be consecrated this day, and St. Mary's, Waterloo St., to-morrow. Both these buildings have been erected by the Episcopalians within a few months, and are noble additions to our numerous places of religious worship.

FIRE.—On Friday morning a fire broke out in the brick house No.—Dock Street, the upper part of which was occupied by Mr. McIntosh as a dwelling. Two dwellings were entirely destroyed. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. One, a servant maid, who slept in the attic, with extraordinary presence of mind, descended by means of a rope which she had found and fastened inside her bedroom. Few would have dared the ascent in the daytime from such an elevation.

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.—A fire recently occurred at Woodstock in which three buildings were totally consumed. Mr. R. B. Davis in whose house the fire originated, lost about \$4,800 of which \$2,000 was covered by insurance. Mr. Stumps, who occupied the others as dwelling house and blacksmith's shop, lost, it is said, \$4,000 or \$5,000. The Carleton Sentinel from whom we derive the information says that Mr. Stumps was not insured.

DROWNED.—A man named Davidson, Postmaster in the village of Berwick, Carleton, N. S. was found drowned in the Market Slip on Tuesday week. Mr. Davidson was on his way to the States, and at the time of the accident has a considerable amount of money with him. His remains were conveyed to Berwick in the Emperor the same evening.

MISPECK MILLS.—We learn from the New Brunswick that the E-establishment has made a large shipment of woolen cloth to the United States for the use of the Federal troops. It is also stated that the company are at present engaged in filling orders for Bunting from the same source. We are exceedingly gratified to hear of this addition to our exports, and trust that the company will receive many more orders of the same kind.

VAGABONDS.—The Freeman says that a number of persons of suspicious character have lately come here from the U. S., and that others are likely to follow. Fortunately we have an excellent police. Measures are to be taken to enforce the law requiring all travelers to be closed at 11 o'clock. A pity they could not be closed all the time.

DEVON CATTLE.—Last week a number of cattle of the Devon breed were landed here by the steamer from Portland. They will be a valuable addition to our stock.

ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.—Last Saturday seven of the most notorious characters in the Penitentiary attempted to effect an escape from the Penitentiary. Among them were the murderers young Slavin and Munford, McCarron who attempted to kill and rob Welch a few years ago, and four other scoundrels imprisoned for various offences. Five of them succeeded in getting off all of whom have since been recaptured.

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR. The election took place yesterday. The friends of both candidates appeared to take a warm interest in the affair. The following is a statement of votes polled:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Includes names like THOS. McAVITY, WM. O. SMITH, Kings, 144, 68, Queens, 296, 109, Wellington, 168, 41, Prince, 196, 60, Duke's, 159, 57, Sydney, 128, 47, Guy's, 112, 35, Brook's, 94, 31, Albert, 63, 21.

Majority for McAvity—830. NOVA SCOTIA.—Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the result of the recent census taken of the city of Halifax. The returns show a population of less than 25,000. It is thought that in many houses occupied by several families only one person was counted, and that in a number of houses no schedules were left. The City Council are called upon to investigate the matter and use means to obtain correct returns.

We seek to learn that Dr. Harding died suddenly at Windsor on Monday morning. He was struck with paralysis on Saturday afternoon, while walking in his garden, and survived the stroke about 36 hours. Windsor has lost one of the most valuable members of that community. As a gentleman, a professional man, and a Christian, Dr. Harding was universally respected and beloved.—(Colonist.)

Our Picton and Sydney exchanges speak of a good Spring trade. Several vessels have been launched at Picton, and good freights are obtained at both places for colliers.

At St. John's a Mr. Burgess has arrived from New York, for the purpose of entering into arrangements with a company that has been formed for the construction of a dock in the harbor.

CANADA.—It is reported that numerous volunteers are leaving Montreal and other Canadian cities for enlistment in the United States army. It is also rumored that permission has been asked of the Canadian Government, to transport United States troops from the West to New York, over the Great Western Railway.

Some of the Canadian papers advocate the necessity of this country's preserving an armed neutrality during the Civil War in the neighboring Republic. The Canadian Government are said to have urged the matter upon the attention of the Imperial authorities.

"Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe" says that within the last fifteen days upwards of 300 French Canadians have returned to that city from the United States. THE POPULATION OF CANADA.—We have all been a little fastidious in our calculations. With the sanguine disposition of youth, we have been over-estimating our importance. We thought we were almost a nation, with three millions of people. It turns out, we are sorry to say, that we have only about two millions six hundred thousand. After all, Western politicians thought Upper Canada had half a million more people than the Lower Province, and some of us, in this section, began to think that if there were so great a disproportion between their population and ours, it was almost time to consider whether the relative representation of the two parts of the Province is not in the nature of a gross injustice. But it so happens that the fact does not bear out the theory for Upper Canada has scarcely two hundred thousand more people than Lower Canada.

The whole of the Census Commissioners have not yet seen their complete returns, some ten out of the hundred have not yet forwarded the bare enumeration of their respective counties, others but enough is known to make it tolerably certain that Upper Canada has increased 40 per cent, since the last census, and Lower Canada 50 per cent, bringing the population of the whole country up to about 2,600,000. Perhaps this result, taken into consideration in connection with the extremely able and interesting speech of the Hon. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, which we publish in this issue of the "Chronicle," may cause the agitation of Representation by Population to be delayed for another decade, by which time we shall very likely have developed our commerce with the Lower Colonies, and be ready for a union with them.—(Quebec Chronicle)

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Pony express from San Francisco 20th has arrived. The Legislature has extended the time for completing the Overland Telegraph six months without the forfeiture of the bonus of \$80,000 offered by the State.

The railroad route is being stocked, and stations will be established every twelve or eighteen miles across the continent. The gold excitement at Los Angeles, is based on reports of discoveries of the same in the east of that place. The Assembly passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 91 against 9, the many representing the ultra Secessionists.

Victoria dates are to the 16th, and Oregon to the 17th. There is great excitement in consequence of the richness of the new gold fields in Neguvas county, Oregon. The Indians of that name have agreed to open a portion of their country to miners.

The gold excitement at Los Angeles, is based on reports of discoveries of the same in the east of that place. The Assembly passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 91 against 9, the many representing the ultra Secessionists.

Whereas, in consequence of the late proclamation of the President of the United States, the following part of the Act: "The President is authorized to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus in all parts of the United States, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, and to order the arrest of any persons who may be deemed necessary for the execution of the laws of the United States, and to cause them to be held in custody until they shall have been restored to the enjoyment of their rights." In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

It is stated that the Government has ordered the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in all parts of the United States, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, and to order the arrest of any persons who may be deemed necessary for the execution of the laws of the United States, and to cause them to be held in custody until they shall have been restored to the enjoyment of their rights.

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