ONLY COPY AVAILABLE
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A thousand torches, turning night to day,
Blazed, and the victor springing from his seat,
Went up, and kneeling as in fervent prayer
Entered the Capitol. But what are they
Who at the foot withdraw a mournful train
In fetters. They are the fallen,
Those who were spared to grace the chariot wheels,
And there they parted where the road divides
One to the festal board and these to die.

By and by these scenes are less frequent, because there are no more worlds to conquer, But other indications of imperial power appear, more silent but not less expressive of power and dominion. For the huge obelisks, antiquities when Rome was modern, were brought all the way from distant and conquered Egypt, and were at once ornaments and trophies. Or notice the infinite variety of costumes and complexions which appear in the streets or forums—or the baths in the amphitheatre. Here are visitors, ambassadors, or hostages from every nation under heaven. Or look abroad on the Compagna, see the couriers approaching to, or hastening from the imperial city, coming from the vassal kingdoms, or returning to them, bringing expressions of obedience, or bearing the stern impartial mandates.

Legions and coherts turms of horse and wings.
Or embassies from regions far remote,
In various habits in the Appian road,
Or in the Emilian, turn from farthest south.
Syene or where the shadow both ways fall,
Meroe Nilotic Isle, and more to west,
The realms of Bacchus, to the Black Moor Sea,
From the Asian kings and Parthians, amongst these,
From India and the golden Chersonese,
And utmost Indian Isle Taprobone,
Dark faces with white silken turbans wreathed.
From Gallia Gadiz and the British west,
Germans and Scythians, and Samothracians north
Beyond Danubian to the Tauric pool,
All nations now to Rome obedience pays. A.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 18, 1861.

The Association.

The annual Session of the Western Association will be convened at Keswick next Saturday afternoon. The season of the year is favourable, and satisfactory arrangements for the conveyance of delegates and visitors have been made, so that we may anticipate a large gathering. The meetings of our Associations are always interesting, and looked forward to with pleasure, and while this body has no ecclesiastical power, yet the influence which it exerts over the churches is scarcely less than if its resolutions were armed with authority. Here are assembled the pastors of the churches, with those church members who are most interested in the welfare of the denomination, and who fairly represent its spirit and aims. We not only meet with many old acquaintances, and make many new friends, but we become acquainted with the churches, and learn to take a special interest in the welfare of each.

In our intercourse with each other mutual regard and respect are increased, and the ties which connect the various churches, are strengthened. Thus to a great extent is maintained a unity of spirit and feeling. It is scarcely possible to attend an Association without growing in love to the brotherhood, and zeal for the cause. The free and manly expressions of opinion given on such occasions never disturb the harmony of the denomination, and can be disagreeable only to the vain, the narrow minded, and the double tongued.

We do not expect to have any very favourable reports presented from the churches. The past year does not seem to have been one of religious progress with us. Our numbers do not seem to have enlarged, and we have not noticed any indication that the internal condition of the churches has materially improved since our last Anniversary. Perhaps the political excitement of last spring may have had a tendency to check advancement. We hope that each church in its letter to the Association, will attend to the recommendation previously given to present not only the statistics of the church, but also of the Sunday School. It is also to be noticed that some churches on previous occasions, have endured an unnecessary degree of mortification from the fact that their epistles have been written with a quality of ink and in a style of penmanship which baffled the skill of the Committee of Examination.

Education and Home Missions ought to be the engrossing subject of consideration, though very probably the time which they deserve, will be taken up in settling some little church difficulties, It is very extraordinary that in this province the the Association should so frequently act as a sort of Supreme Ecclesiastical court. Elsewhere churches settle their own difficulties, or in cases of necessity, councils are called from neighboring churches; but in New Brunswick nearly every difficulty finds its way into the Association.

We hope that no complaints will be received from any churches, unless it can be shown that the evil complained of can be remedied by the association only, and that it concerns that body to apply the remedy.

Home Missions.

Unless we make up our minds to do very much more in support of our home missionary operations than we have yet done, we must retrograde. We have been standing still so long that we cannot reasonably expect to remain stationary much longer. We must advance or recede from the position which we have already taken. There are many districts in which are Baptist families, who if cared for might become nuclei for Baptist churches, but who if neglected will inevitably become absorbed by other religious bodies or altogether lost in the world.

There are weak churches, which if assisted, might rapidly advance to independence and influence, but which if neglected will in all probability lose their visibility. There are numerous churches in the province, capable of doing much towards the advancement of the cause, but who do very little. In a few years covetousness or apathy will so enfeeble their energies, that they will be regarded only as cumberers of the ground. Christian benevolence and even the instincts of self preservation alike demand of us renewed and vigorous effort in support of Home Missions.—The apathy and indifference which we exhibit towards the foreign missionary enterprise would not be so humiliating could it be shown that our energies are absorbed by the work at home, and that we regard New Brunswick as at once domestic and foreign missionary ground.

Our position is favourable to progress, nearly a fifth part of the population of the province is Baptist, and it is to be noticed that this Baptist population is almost entirely of native origin.—We are not rich, yet we are not poor. Though not an educated people, yet we are not deficient in intelligence. Our principles are liberal and need only to be understood to be appreciated.—Our missionaries receive a welcome wherever they go. We have never spent our strength for naught. Wherever we have toiled we have achieved commensurate success. We evidently have it in our power to do much toward moulding the destinies of this young province. The consequences of present neglect can never be remided.

Under such circumstances it is painful to notice that while we do nothing for foreign missions, we do very little for the destitute and weak in our own province. It is time that every Baptist in New Brunswick should earnestly inquire, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?"

For the Christian Watchman.

WOODSTOCK, Sept'r. 1861.

Mr. Editor,—Your correspondent having a few leisure moments, feels inclined to devote them to the interests of your valuable paper, in giving a hasty sketch of the situation, growth, and future prospects of the pleasant and flourishing town of Woodstock.

This village is situated on the westerly bank of the St. John river, nearly mid-way between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, and within about twelve miles of Houlton in the United States. A lovely and never failing stream of water divides the town nearly in its centre, emptying itself into the river at this place, affording the amplest facilities for mills and other kinds of machinery. The town is surrounded by a vast agricultural region of unsurpassed beauty and fertility.

Excellent mines also abound in the vicinity, and iron can be manufactured here to any extent and of good quality. Exhaustless deposits of clay exist which are being extensively worked by improved machinery, furnishing the best materials for building, in great abundance. Massive structures are rapidly succeeding each other of brick and wood, designed for first class hotels and stores, and the whole place is putting on the appearance of a fine inland city. The citizens of Woodstock are generally men of great industry and business activity, are largely intermixed with the American element, and appear more like the people of the United States than perhaps any other part of the Province. Situated so fortunately in its geographical position, and surrounded by such vast natural advantages, this place is doubtless destined by Providence to be the leading inland town of New Brunswick. Already we hear it spoken of as equalling Fredericton in the extent of its sales and purchases.

One thing more needs to be done to open fully its resources, and that is the erection of a good substantial bridge across the St. John River at this point. Such a structure would equalize the value of lands on the eastern side of the river with those on the west, bring millions of wild lands speedily into the market, and the wilderness would thus literally bud and blossom as the rose. We understand that this subject is already engaging the attention of the first men in the place, and will undoubtedly be brought to the attention of the Government.—But we like to learn not only of the material wealth and outward prosperity of a people; the mental and the moral, the religious and the spiritual should more especially engage our attention.

Upon some of these topics we are not very thoroughly posted, and therefore cannot be expected to speak with much assurance. Places of religious worship we believe are in abundance, and are amply sufficient for the wants of the people, but unless we were unfortunate in our observation, they are as a general thing but poorly attended. The Baptist church especially, is in a low and scattered condition, and but few come up to her solemn feasts. The people however, seem to relish highly a well delivered gospel sermon, and though, perhaps some what too fastidious in their tastes, would soon rally in goodly numbers around an able and faithful minister of Jesus Christ. Unassisted, this people cannot support the stated ministry of such a man as would be likely to suit them and build them up; and unless aid can be obtained from the mission board to the extent of about one half of his salary, no hope of the speedy revival of the Baptist cause here can be reasonably anticipated. A feeble and spasmodic effort will seemingly do them no good; they must have strong help and that too for several years continuously, or the church will dwindle and perhaps will utterly go down. Now the question is, can the Baptists of New Brunswick afford to lose so important a field and let other laborers enter into it? Shall an important harvest be lost for want of a little means to sustain the husbandman? But it may be replied that already has something been done and much labour expended with but poor and feeble results. Yet in spiritual things we cannot reason from the past to the future, as in temporal matters; for God is mighty and works like himself. He has his appointed instrumentalities, and his set times to favour Zion, in which more can be accomplished in a few short months, than had before been done for ages. Will not some brother in the ministry, who contemplates changing his place of labour, think prayerfully of this people, and ask the Lord what He would have him do? A missionary in the States once quaintly said to us that he greatly preferred those fields where the least money was to be found, and where the works of the devil were the most numerous, as here an opportunity was afforded, by the grace of God, to triumph over great surrounding difficulties.

SIGMA.

For the Christian Watchman.

Notes on the St. Lawrence.

In agreeable contrast with the general dullness and sameness of Upper Canadian scenery, or rather of that portion of it which lies in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, stands out the beauty and diversity everywhere present to the voyager on the St. Lawrence. We were not sorry to forsake the heat and dust of the cars, for the pleasanter atmosphere of the boat near the head of the Bay of Quinte. We went on board from a place in the neighbourhood of Belleville, which latter town, though pleasant and somewhat prosperous in its external appearance must yet have been indebted for its flattering name to a considerable degree of partiality on the part of its christeners. The sail down the Bay to Kingston, though a pleasant one and agreeably varied by calls at various small towns along the coast, bears no comparison to that which succeeds it on the St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Montreal. Scarcely has the former city with its fine public buildings and conspicuous fortifications faded from view when we come in to view of the "thousand Islands," a region of surpassing beauty. We cannot, of course, vouch for the numerical accuracy implied in the name, and, indeed, should be very unwilling to have assigned us the task of verifying it by actual numeration. But one thing we know, that for many long miles our course consisted of windings amidst beautiful islands and inlets of every variety of shapes, and disposed with the most gratifying irregularity and capriciousness. The stranger suddenly finds himself in the midst of what seems an almost impenitrable forest of trees and shrubbery; he looks back almost in vain to discover the inlet by which the boat had made her entrance; he looks around and sees innumerable narrow avenues opening up in every direction, very few of them apparently of sufficient width to promise admission; and if he possesses sufficient philosophy to allow his attention to be diverted from the beauty and variety of the picturesque scenery around him, by any thoughts of the future he looks ahead in vain bewilderment as to which of the numerous opening channels he is next to enter, unless by closer scruteny he searches out the little light-houses and signals which are thickly planted along the route. Occasionally the boat glides out of the labyrinth by some winding outlet and sweeps along for a few moments on the broad bosom of the noble river, for a short distance destitute of these pleasing obstructions. Then not unfrequently a new group of tree clad islands ahead again bounds the prospect, and the unexperienced eye seeks in vain to discover in the distance any opening channel, and is almost constrained to think the voyage in that direction brought to a terminus.

Soon however we approach the confines of the clustering groves, glide by some unsuspected sweep, down a glassy inlet and find ourselves again at sea in the midst of green meadows and tangled thickets and groves, into the midst of which we could almost fancy we could leap from either side.

In the midst of such scenes, if the mind be not over sensitive to the presence of natural beauties, or the poetic temperament not sufficiently predominant to shudder at the chilling entrance of any philosophical questions of cause and effect, one is very naturally led into an unsatisfactory and almost hopeless range of speculation. One who has a moderately strong conviction of the general if not universal presence of modes and media between the indispensible cause and the innevitable effect, and who yet may not have quite sufficient faith in orthodox, geological assumptions and assertions, to cary him over mountains of inexplicable difficulties and through deeps of incomprehensible transformations, may as well at once admit the hopelessness of any attempts to trace the action of the agencies by which all these strange phenomena were brought about. He may long for a Hugh Miller to accompany him, back, back, back, into the dim regions of the past, to observe the operation of agencies set at work thousands and tens of thousands of years before a human mind existed to witness them, but without the strong wings of a Miller's imagination to bear him onwards he finds his course impeded at every stage by inaccessible steeps of doubt, impenetrable thickets of "whys" and "wherefores."

In a world where unmixed, absolute, truth is so difficult of attainment or of recognition, the sceptical mind is undoubtedly one of the most unhappy of existing minds. And, though the degree of unhappiness is, or ought to be, proportioned to the magnitude of the interests at stake, yet the conviction of our inability to grapple even with such a subject as this, however humbling and salutary, is not always agreeable. Hence we were glad to follow the stream of associations into a pleasanter channel. In reflecting upon the mysterious combinations of natural forces by which this beautiful scene has been brought about, one naturally recalls the myths out of which the awe struck imaginations of elder and darker ages have been accustomed to frame their cosmogonies, and wonders if the vivid imagination of the red man has not in bygone days framed an origin for these scenes from super-human and super natural materials, and interwoven their history with the dark, wild, legends of his race. And even as we gaze, we can almost fancy for ourself a period in the dim past long before the first war-whoop broke the stillness of the vast North American hunting grounds, or the first canoe disturbed the repose of the great inland waters, when, the territories of the great lakes and the great woodlands having just been settled, the mighty struggle for the right of way to the Atlantic commenced between the genii of the land and the waters. We can almost fancy the mighty St. Lawrence going forth at the bidding of the presiding spirit of the lakes to sweep down every obstacle and establish a course for itself, while the forces of the land are marshalled in deadly opposition. We fancy the giant stream marching slowly onward, now gliding along majestically in its consciousness of power, anon broken into numerous fragments and foaming angrily along the narrow passages opened for itself, while the land genius hold here and there these countless positions, against whose jagged foundations wreathed and surmounted with evergreen in token of defiance, the ruffled waters rage and foam in vain.

But we have intruded doubts and fancies upon the patience of the reader till we dare not detain him to speak further of the sail down the stream. Were our pen better at description there is enough of interest and beauty in the passage to fill columns. But as it is we must forbear to speak of the change as we emerge from the forest of islands, of the broad stream flawing more rapidly, of the banks dotted with pleasant cottages and lined by broad acres upon which the thrifty grain is still waving, or the busy labourers transferring the golden sheaves to the wagons of Brockville and Prescott, and the other towns along the shores, the former especially of romantic beauty as viewed from the water. Without even stopping to speak of the exciting passage through the respective "rapids," of the stay over night at the little town of Coteau and the *mirage*, which clad all objects by the morning's sunlight in the garbs of fairy but unreal beauty or even of the fine city of Montreal, with its strange and sudden contrasts of splendid buildings and streets excellently paved and cleanly swept, with low miserable huts crowding into narrow and filthy lanes, we gladly hasten on to the sweet roar of the sea and the shore of our native land.

ALBERTUS.

Religious Intelligence.

THE BURMAN MISION.

The Karens are rapidly advancing in civilization. Ere long they will be a patriotic and civilized Christian nation. Dr. Mason in a recent letter states that they make very good soldiers. A number have been permitted to enlist to protect the people against robber tribes and and they fulfil their duties with spirit and bravery.

"When they were sent to make reparation for an outrage on a Bghai village that had been made by a party of the Gay-kho tribe, the people resisted; but they were defeated, with the loss of three killed, their village burned, and their chiefs taken prisoners and brought to town. When I was in the jungle last dry season, a village of We-wa, beyond the water-shed, who had just obtained a teacher and commenced a school, was attacked by some wild Bghais, living between them and the Red Kareen country. Two persons were carried away captive. I had the matter brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, and he immediately ordered off thirty men of the corps, with orders to obtain the restoration of the captives at all hazards; by mild measures, if possible, but by severe ones, if necessary. The party proceeded to the village of these wild Bghais, who shrunk before them, and at once agreed to the terms proffered them, to restore the persons they had taken captive, though they had carried them away and sold them in the northern part of the Red Karen country. A party of the Bghais started off immediately for Karene, got an order from the San-bua to have the captives restored by the purchasers without delay, sending one of our assistants to see the order executed, and in a few days, the Karen corps obtained the captives and delivered them to their friends, without striking a blow.

Another party of twenty-five of the Karen corps has just returned from a similar expedition to the uncultivated Sgaus, north of the Yuneslin valley, with like success. Under some pretext or another, a band of Sgaus, near the tin mines, had stolen away a woman from a peaceable Christian village; and on this being reported to the Deputy Commissioner, he promptly ordered off twenty-five men to the scene of the depredation; and they soon succeeded in obtaining the woman, and returning her to her family.

The value of such a corps in keeping the peace among the villages of Toungoo, and its borders, that have not yet embraced Christianity, cannot be too highly estimated. And it would be easy to organize a Karen force in the mountains that, in the event of war, would be of inestimable service to the Government against the Buddhist inhabitants of the plains."

We take from the Christian Messenger a letter from Rev. A. Crawley of Henthada to Rev J. Humphrey, pastor of Granville Street Church Halifax. It is particularly interesting as giving a description of the character of one of the native Burmese Missionaries.

"I congratulate the Granville St. Church upon their determination to sustain a native preacher. It will certainly give me great pleasure to give all the aid in my power to the efficient fulfilment of such a good purpose. KO EING is the first fruits of the Henthada mission, the first Burman the first the first converted sinner I ever baptized. About six years ago, alone, with every member of his family opposed to him most bitterly, KO EING, knowing little of the Christian religion then, beyond the truth that Jesus was able to save him; but believing that with all his heart, made a profession of his faith and was baptized in the Irrawaddi—the first Burman Christian in the whole Henthada Province. He is a man of fine abilities, and an unusal aptness for preaching. About a year after his conversion, I employed him to accompany me in my tours among the villages, and ever since then his path has been straight on and up. Afflictions have swept over him, but have brought him nearer to God. First his wife was taken away, but not until his prayers had been answered; and she was ready for the change. Then came the great fire, when all his own little property, as well as that of the different members of his family gathered around him, vanished in an hour. Not one murmur escaped his lips—"Yawba! Yawba! Saya." "Job! Job!" teacher" was the laconic expression which told all he felt, and that Job's God was his too. He has an earnest zeal for souls which has often stirred me up to greater earnestness. Humble, prayerful, heavenly-minded. Such is the man I propose as your minister to the Burmese. His influence is extensive, he is universally respected. I pay him 15r (fifteen rupees) a month, or about $7.00, this is the very least he should have, and it would be well to add another dollar for travelling expenses. He is to all intents and purposes the pastor of the church here. All look to him and regard his opinion with great respect. He is 60 years old, but possesses an active temperament, which his grandchildren might envy. All his desire is to work for Christ until He calls him home. He will probably, when the church here shall have increased somewhat, be ordained to the work for which he seems so expressly fitted. I shall tell him all your message. I know it will have the effect of making him more zealous and more humble, if possible. I heartily unite with you in the hope that this arrangement will have the effect of bringing the cause of missions nearer to the hearts of all who have suggested it, as well as of all who are ready to co-operate in it. I am confident that if every church would adopt the same plan they would find themselves greatly benefitted. I have always been a cordial believer in the "reflex influence" of foreign missions. Such a close and intimate communication with the dark places of the earth keeps alive an interest for the salvation of souls; while the contributor to the support of a missionary who is himself a convert from heathenism, is certainly doing what he can in the most DIRECT possible way towards the evangelization of the heathen."

STATE OF THINGS AT NINGPO.

Rev. E. C. Lord, of the Chinese Baptist Mission, writes THE EXAMINER from Ningpo, June 8, 1861: "The state of things at Ninepo is quiet, though the insurgents are gaining ground rapidly in the province Hang Chow, the capital, is continually threatened. Should it fall, there would be no security for us here, unless protected by foreign forces. It seems to be settled now that Ningpo will be protected, as Shanghae was if it should be attacked. Of course, we shall all be very glad of such protection. But it is not easy to see upon what grounds such protection can be rendered, farther than it is necessary to secure the lives and property of foreigners, which it is now well understood the rebels have no intention to injure. The missionary work, both at Ningpo and the places adjoining, is making encouraging progress. But the unsettled state of the country is a great hinderance, and the want of adequate means is another, so far as concerns some of us. Still, though men, in troublous times and without means, cannot do much, the Lord can, and to him we look, believing that he will overrule all for good."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Some of our readers may be aware that efforts have been making for three or four years past to establish on a liberal basis a college in Liberia, the faculty of which should be well educated colored men, and which should not be inferior in its appliances or course of instruction to our most respectable American colleges. Such an institution was greatly needed in the Republic, for there were a large number of pupils in the high schools, who would gladly pursue a collegiate course, if they could have the opportunity. We are glad to learn that this desirable object is now likely to be speedily attained. Commodious buildings have been erected, and paid for; a good supply of apparatus and the commencement of a valuable library made, and a partial endowment obtained for several professorships.

The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, an incorporated body to whom the Charter of the College confides, at the beginning, the selection of the faculty, met on the 8th of Aug., in Boston, and elected Hon. Joseph J. Roberts late President of the Republic, President and Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law; Rev. Alexander Cromwell, a native of New York, and graduate of Queen's College, Cambridge, Eng., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature; and Rev. Edward W. Blydon, the present Principal of the Alexander High School at Monrovia, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature. These gentlemen are all residents of Liberia, and are connected with the Methodist, the Protestant Episcopal, and the Presbyterian churches. The organization of classes will take place probably in December. This is a movement full of interest and hope for Liberia.—Examiner.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

N. B. UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Campbell, the newly appointed Professor of Classical Literature delivered his Inaugural on Monday the 8th. It is spoken of very highly. The "Reporter" says:—

"Mr. Campbell is well known as a gentleman of no ordinary abilities, and a scholar of high attainments, and all who read his excellent Oration will admit that he has himself been an attentive and persevering student of those branches of Education which he is now called upon to communicate to others."

BAZAAR.—We learn that about $500 was realized from the Wesleyan Bazaar recently held in Woodstock, which sum is to aid in completing the new place of worship in that Town.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The "Elizabeth" from Londonderry, arrived at this port on Tuesday week. She brought 55 passengers the majority of whom are females. Nearly all are Protestants. The "News" adds:—

We also understand that some twenty-five Bohemians arrived from New York by the Boston steamer on Wednesday. They can scarcely speak a word of English, but have given the Emigration Agent to understand that they intend to go "up the country." A few persons of the same nationality arrived here about three weeks ago and went to Sussex Vale where they have friends. These parties will probably take the same direction.

RUMORS.—It was currently reported on the streets on Saturday that a number of Federal detectives arrived here by the "New Brunswick" on Friday who were to be stationed at our City Hotels for the purpose of watching the movements of Southerners visiting the city.—[News.

FIRES.—On Thursday night two small houses at Spurr's Cove owned, by a Mr. Murphy were burnt. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday a house, known as the "Paley Cottage," belonging to the estate of the late Benj. Smith, Esq., situated near the Penitentiary, was burnt to the ground with all the outbuildings, before assistance could be sent from the City. The fire originated among the hay in the barn and thence communicated with the house. The buildings destroyed were worth about $1600 and were insured for at least $1000.—[News.

PRESBYTERIAN PIC-NIC.—The Sabbath School children and friends of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sydney Street, had a very agreeable social gathering on Friday on the ground Mr. John M. Intyre and Mr. John Boyd, at Rothsay. There were between two and three hundred persons, young and old, present; and everything passed off to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.—[News.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PIC-NIC.—The Pic-Nic of the Portland Catholic Sunday School on Tuesday surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those interested in its success. In numbers it was second only to the great Cathedral Pic-Nic. There were on the grounds at one time in the afternoon between four and five thousand, all engaged in innocent healthy amusements. Good order and the spirit of self respect marked the conduct of all, and made the festival as useful in a moral as in a physical point of view.—[Freeman.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.—We are happy to learn that there are indications of the Quebec and Halifax Railway becoming an accomplished fact. The Duke of Newcastle has pledged the Imperial grant of £60,000 sterling per annum, provided the Colonies will renew their promise of land, and an annual grant at same time. So far as our Government is concerned, we may safely say that it will not be backward in advancing this most important undertaking.—[Newbruswicker.

CANADA.—A correspondent of the New York Methodist who has been visiting Canada thus accounts for the recent arrival of troops and the secession feeling evinced by Canadian Journals:—

She (England) cannot tell what may be the upshot of our troubles. The great preponderance of Canadian, as of the home British feeling, is with our Government; yet it cannot be disgusted that at least half of the public journals of Montreal and Quebec manifest a bitterness towards us, a rediness to find fault, which would be both tantalizing and suspicious, did we not suppose it was an effort to ape the "Times"—to mutter back its thunders.

We clip the following interesting item from a late Canadian paper, descriptive of the great progress and improved prospects of Gaspe. A correspondent of the Quebec Canadian says:—

It appears that within the last three months, something over 500 vessels have visited Gaspe Basin, while 43,676 acres of land have been sold in that district since the establishment of the free port. Over 400 Norweigan emigrants have arrived in the course of the season direct from Norway, and have settled in different localities throughout the country. Another vessel is expected to arrive this autumn with two hundred settlers. Several new and extensive wharves are in course of construction at the Basin, while a number of others have been projected. Houses and stores are being erected everywhere, thus giving the most satisfactory and convincing evidences of progress and prosperity. The writer also states that the lead mine in the county has become the property of a number of Norwegians, one of whom was formerly employed in the silver mines of Konsberg. Their researches have been extremely successful; quite a number of rich veins of lead ore have been discovered, and there is every indication of a valuable deposit of the metal. Traces of copper are numerous and seem to indicate that it may be found in considerable quantities. The oil wells are the scene of active operations, and works of considerable magnitude are now progressing with a view to facilitate the working of this great natural wealth.

The statements which lately appeared in some papers about vast gold fields on the Chaudiere are proved to be very greatly exaggerated. The Montreal Herald remarks:—

All the rubbish recently written about gold mining there was ridiculous to any one who knew what pains had been taken by a scientific and persevering man like Dr. Douglas, with no result that encouraged him to expend what was necessary for a system of working that would ensure to the mining proprietor the whole of the trumpery proceeds of the labour employed. The doctor believes that gold mining would have paid him if he had got all that his labourers made in excess of their wages; but he did not believe the surplus sufficient to warrant such an outlay as would have secured him against frauds. We are afraid that with a good deal more of our Lower Canadian mining, it will turn out that for one prize there are hundreds of blanks.

UNITED STATES.

The North is just now rejoicing over a communication from the Emperor of Russia to the U. S. Government, expressive of his sympathy with the Union; at the same time, urging to a reconciliation. On this, the Washington correspondent of the Herald remarks:—

"No adequate idea can be formed, out of Washington, of the tremendous sensation that has been caused here by the publication of the letter of the Czar of Russia. It is not too much to say that it is worth a battle gained to us. The members of the Cabinet and all the foreign ministers understand this completely; and it would do you good to see the sparkle in Mr. Seward's eye, and the annoyed expression that frequently crosses Lord Lyons' face, in spite of his diplomatic caution. The frank and hearty sympathy thus expressed by one of the most powerful monarchs of Europe, for the stability and permanence of our national government, is justly regarded by the administration as an indication of what the course of Russia will be if England and France carry out the intentions that they have already too plainly expressed. There is little doubt in the minds of the members of the administration that England and France will both recognize the Southern Confederacy on the first plausible pretext. But if this course on their part should involve us in a war with them, then we can count upon the aid of Russia. The Czar has a long account to settle with "the Allies," and he would want no better opportunity than that.—Russia has always been friendly to the United States, but England has always really hated us, and would rejoice in our overthrow. The idea that England will follow the lead of Russia in expressing sympathy with our government, is preposterous. It is much more likely to suppose that she will take the opposite course. But with Russia at our back, we can defy both France and England."

The relative positions of the hostile armies have undergone no material change. Several