

state that this was done by way of calling up the feelings of gratitude to Almighty God, each should be mingled with their rejoicings, for blessings enjoyed by the present generation so much beyond those of their ancestors.

Although the celebration was not strictly a religious affair, yet the religious men engaged in it sought to turn it to good account, and prevent the evils which frequently attend such large gatherings. An early morning prayer-meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and probably in some others, until the booming of cannon commenced.

One thing in connection with this we deem highly commendable and worthy of imitation, a number of respectable gentlemen, a day or two previously, went round to the rum-sellers and entreated them to suspend the sale of intoxicating drinks on that day. To their credit be it spoken, they consented to this, and put themselves under a voluntary Prohibitory Law for the day, and so saved their town from disturbance, and doubtless many of their fellow citizens from disgrace and sorrow, and themselves from shame. May they by this be enabled to see the benefits which would follow a general prohibition of the traffic, and the abolition of drunkenness from our land.—Ed. C. M.

For the Christian Messenger.

Hantsport Seminary.

The quarterly exhibition and examination of Hantsport Seminary took place on the 14th.

It was of a very interesting character, the examination of a number of the classes as to the branches they had studied, during the last quarter, commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, when a large number of the friends of the institution from the neighbouring localities with a considerable number of the residents of the village, had already assembled.

The audience seemed highly interested, while the pupils acquitted themselves in such a manner as exhibited no ordinary degree of thoroughness in their training, especially when we consider the short time since this school has been commenced. The exercises were occasionally varied by pieces being spoken by the younger members of the school.

During the afternoon the village was well-nigh thronged with strangers, to attend the Exhibition which took place at seven o'clock in the evening. Long before the time the people began to gather in crowds, and at the time for commencement the hall was not only filled but very uncomfortably crowded up stairs and down, wherever the audience could stand or sit. The young ladies, in white dresses and wreaths of flowers, presented a very fine appearance.

The exercises were of a most entertaining character. They consisted of Music, Reading original essays, speaking of dialogues and various other pieces—to the credit of the pupils, and the satisfaction of their teachers. Many of the original essays displayed extraordinary talent and taste.

ONE PRESENT.

Hantsport, June 20, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

Pray for the College.

DEAR EDITORS,

Numerous and touching have been the late appeals presented through our paper to the friends of Acadia College for pecuniary aid in behalf of that institution. The arguments brought to bear were good, they had the broad basis of truth, and when we consider the want as well as the claims of that worthy and beloved Institution, in order that its blessed results may be as fully realized as they shall be when duly patronized, we cannot think those appeals embued with too sanguine a spirit. Yet while asking for money, without which it cannot succeed, is there not something else of infinitely more importance, which we may and should most earnestly ask of them,—their prayers,—their sincere and earnest prayers. Brethren and friends of Acadia College pray for her. Let her have a prominent place, in the catalogue of objects, which you who sincerely pray, so often and earnestly petition for, like Jacob of old, as if you could not be denied.

She has need of your prayers, not because she is more wicked than others, but because of the peculiarly important position which she holds.—(We do not mean the College alone, but the Horton Institutions of learning generally.) They hold a peculiarly important position. There is a large number of the most talented youth of our Provinces being trained and equipped for the great battle-field of life. How much therefore the future welfare of our Provinces as well as many other parts of the world, will depend upon the characters of those persons, which characters are being moulded at these institutions. How important that the regenerating and renewing power of the Holy Ghost should

mightily prevail amongst them, that those who are converted, and some of them looking forward to the christian ministry, may be sanctified and made holy, and that those unregenerated may be truly converted to God.

Especially are we called upon to pray for the converting power of the Holy Ghost, when we learn that there are many of the most talented persons attending those institutions, who are strangers to God's saving grace; and more especially are we encouraged to pray when we remember what God has wrought in the past in our beloved institutions. These we could not begin to enumerate. Many of you are acquainted, both by experience and through the columns of our paper, of the many refreshing showers of God's grace which have fallen on that part of His heritage. We have only to remember the past year for our encouragement. In consequence of the revival at Wolfville, mostly in connection with these institutions, many, some even beyond our Provinces, have gone home during this last vacation, like the man rid of the Legion, to tell what great things God has done for them.

Pray that these may be kept through faith unto salvation, and that next vacation many more may carry home the same good tidings. When we think how our institutions have been founded by the prayers and tears of our "Fathers," long since in their graves, shall we not resolve that as it has been planted with theirs it shall be nourished and supported with ours. Then would radiate from that spot through our Provinces and the world, very many of the heralds of the cross,—of the messengers of salvation, filled with the power of the Holy Ghost, and thus you will be obeying the Saviour's injunction, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his vineyard," &c.

J. H. L.

Hantsport, June 19, 1861.

Religious Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

DR. HURD.—The Rev J. C. Hurd having completed his course at the University in Burlington, Vermont, and passed a satisfactory examination, the Faculty have conferred upon him the degree of M. D. The Doctor returned here on Saturday last, and resumed his labors as Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fredericton.—*Head Quarters.*

BAPTIST SEMINARY.—The Examination at the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, took place on Friday last in the presence of Dr. Brooke, George M. Campbell, Esq., who is at present discharging the duties of Dr. Jacob at the University, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, and a large number of visitors.

The classes were examined in Reading, English Grammar, and Parsing, Dictation, Mangna's Questions, Geography, Chronology, Arithmetic, Latin, Greek, French and Geometry.

The next Term will open on Monday, 22d of July.—*Ch. Watchman.*

BAPTISTS IN EUROPE.—Mr. Oncken, of Hamburg, the leading spirit among the German Baptists, has urged the speedy sending of colporters to Russia. There is but little doubt that their success will be great. The progress of the Baptists in Northern Europe during the past thirty years is a glorious chapter, not only of their own history, but of the church history of Europe in general. They have triumphed in Sweden over the most intolerant laws which have obstructed religious liberty in the nineteenth century, and have become instrumental in one of the most general and thorough revivals of religion which christian countries have, of late experienced. Their steady progress in Germany where the popular prejudice, which confounded them with the fanatical Anabaptists of the sixteenth century, seemed to lay insurmountable obstacles in their way, is no less astonishing.—In Russia, they are as yet prohibited, like all other non-Greek churches, from preaching to the members of the state church; but they are building up congregations, full of burning zeal, among both Roman Catholics and Protestants, both Germans and Poles.—*Era.*

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

New Brunswick Government 6 per cent stock is quoted at 9 per cent premium in the London money market.

The Empire that a young man named states William Bannister, an employee on the Railroad, killed while attempting to jump on was the train after it had started from the Salisbury station.

The News says deceased was coupling cars on a siding when the accident occurred.

The "Prince of Wales Cup," to be fired for by the Volunteer Companies, has arrived, and is now at Government House.—*Id.*

Twenty-four buildings were destroyed by fire at Campbellton, N. B., on Tuesday week. Among the number was the Telegraph and Post Office.

THE ELECTIONS as far they have been held, appear to have resulted largely in favor of the present government.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the names returned. Those with an asterisk (*) were members of the former legislature.

Government.

* Perley,
Hatheway,
Dow,
Watters,
Tilley,
Cudlip,
Jordan,
Skinner,
Lyndsay,
Johnson,
Crocker,
McLellan,
Smith,
Steadman,
Landry,
Gilbert,

Opposition.

* Glaisher,
* McPhelim,
* Desbrisay,
* Fisher,
* Allan,
* Anglin,
* Munro,
* Kerr,
* Williston,
* Styles,
* Young,
* Meehan,

In addition to the above the County of Victoria has returned Messrs. Raymond, and Costigan; Kings, Messrs. Ryan, Vail, Scovil and Earle; Queen's, Messrs. Ferries and Gilbert; and Charlotte, Messrs. Gilmour, Grimmer, Boyd, and Thompson. We have not learned which party has its prospects improved by these names.

We are informed that the "New York," a splendid steamer of 1000 tons register, formerly employed on the Canadian Lakes, has been purchased by a St. John Company, and will in a few days be placed on the route from St. John to Boston. On the route downward she ran 180 miles in 9 hours. She is said to be in every respect a magnificent vessel.—*Fmn.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CANADIAN NEAR BELLEISLE.—We regret to record the total loss of the steamship Canadian, belonging to the Montreal and Liverpool line. She struck on sunken ice near the island of Belleisle on the 4th inst., and sunk in about 35 minutes. All the boats were lowered and sent away full of people, but unfortunately one of them was upset, and all in her perished. Five minutes after the lowering of the boats, the ship went down bow first with a heavy plunge, in about forty fathoms water, and drew down all that were on board except six who were picked up, one of whom died. At the time the ship went down, there was a fearful explosion aft. The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when she went down, and it was nearly swamped. Mr. Davis, second officer, went down with the ship; also, Mr. Pantou, the mail officer, who was endeavouring to save the mails. Only seven mail bags were saved. The Cabin passengers known to be lost are as follows:—Rev. Mr. Blount, lady, and two children; Mr. Mayhew, of Wisconsin, and Captain Wyckman. Not less than twenty of the steerage passengers six of the cabin, and ten of the crew were lost.—*Church Witness.*

Canada.

Dr. Lewis, of Brookville, Canada, has been elected first Bishop of the Kingston diocese.

A Hippopotamus is on exhibition at Montreal. An enormous tank has been constructed for his reception at Gibault's garden.

The Canadian Legislature has been dissolved. The writs for the new election are returnable on the 15th July. The Canada Gazette also contains a proclamation, *pro forma*, calling the new house together on the same day—July 15.

PRINCE ALFRED.—Prince Alfred arrived at Montreal on Wednesday last. The citizens were quite unprepared. He landed almost unobserved, and drove to the residence of General Williams. On the 18th the Prince visited the Victoria Bridge and various places of interest, and on the 19th left for Ottawa.

CENSUS OF CANADA.—The returns of the population of Canada are as follows:—

Upper Canada.....1,394,018

Lower Canada.....1,062,519

Surplus of Upper Canada over Lower Canada.....301,494

Total population of Canada.....2,456,532

The principal cities of Upper Canada are given:—

Hamilton.....19,072

Kingston.....13,873

London.....11,550

Ottawa.....14,669

Toronto.....46,156

And of Lower Canada:

Montreal.....91,006

Quebec.....51,117

COMMERCE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE STATES.—The American Consul General, Hon. Mr. Giddings, has succeeded in having the consular fees abolished on produce shipped from Canada to the States. This is an excellent beginning to the hon. gentleman's career, as the impost was very annoying, and tended to prevent that effective working of the Reciprocity Treaty, which its framers desired. *Quebec Chronicle.*

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Quebec Chronicle, of last Monday, states, that H. M. 47th Regiment is now on its way to Canada.

Latest from the States!

The approaching extra session of the United States Senate is looked forward to with unusual interest. It is probable that there will be twenty-two vacant seats. There should be sixty-eight Senators. If the full complement were in attendance there would be a majority of four or

five against the Government. It is supposed that there will now be thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Opposition.

Harper's Ferry is evacuated. A few rebels are yet stationed on the outskirts. All the Government buildings were destroyed before the rebels left.

Fortress Monroe is invested by the rebels, and the only communication with it now is by sea.—The Camp near Hampton is confined to narrower space. An exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, but the rebels failed to respond on the 14th.

The advance column of General Patterson's division, about 10,000 men, arrived at Hagers town on the 15th, bound South.

The destruction of Railroad bridge property by rebels is very extensive.

The elections in Maryland have resulted in a Union victory.

Winter Davis was defeated, and one Union voter was assassinated.

Ten regiments more are ordered from Massachusetts.

The Steamer Alliance captured 11 vessels on the Potomac supplying the enemy. She burnt two, sunk four, and took the remainder to Washington.

The ship "Nightingale" arrived at New York last week, having been captured on the coast of Africa with 800 slaves on board.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken at Washington, in anticipation of a march by the rebels on Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Parties from Richmond who have reached Baltimore give accounts of the most gigantic preparations on the part of the enemy. Richmond is being fortified at all points, and thirty thousand rebel troops are congregated there.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier reports that Jeff. Davis and Wigfall will take the field this week.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not be repaired until the Government obtains full possession of the line. Seven thousand feet of bridges have been burnt by the rebels.

BOSTON, June 21.—Three thousand rebels advanced on Piedmont near Grafton, Virginia.

Forty Maryland Union soldiers with cannon defended the bridge. Only two of the forty heroes escaped. The rebel loss is stated to have been very heavy.

There has been a sharp encounter at Edwards Ferry, near Fairfax, between a battalion of the Federal army and one of the rebels. The rebels were defeated.

The total defeat of the rebel army at Boonsville, Missouri (in which 300 of them were killed), is confirmed.

BOSTON, June 22.—James E. Vinton, Esq., of Wisconsin, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Halifax.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.—A Bostonian hung in Arkansas.—The Chicago Tribune has the following despatch from Cairo:—

CAIRO, June 8.

"Mr. Blanchard, native of Maine, but for the last three years a clerk in the City Hotel at New Orleans, while coming through Union City today, was recognized by the Secession soldiers as having a Yankee hat on. A proposition was made to shoot him, and a squad of soldiers went into the cars and brought him out for that purpose, when he was recognized by a gentleman belonging to Union City, and by his intercession his life was spared.

A young man named Lambert, son of Benjamin Lambert, of the firm of Lambert & McKenzie, merchants of Alexandria, was hung as a spy at Memphis, Tenn., 6th inst. He had been to Harper's Ferry, and on his person were found drawings of the fortifications, &c.

A man named Johnson, belonging in Boston Mass., where he has a family, was hung in Crittenden county, Ark., yesterday. He had been employed on the steamer Wm. Morrison, now laid up at Mound City. A number of merchants of Memphis, who knew him, tried to save his life, but without avail. His crime was voting for Lincoln.

A. A. Jones was also hung yesterday in Obion county, Tenn., opposite New Madrid. His crime was having been opposed to slavery.

Advices from Fort Pickens to the 4th inst., via New Orleans, state that 2800 rebel troops left there the night and day previous, for Virginia. The Santa Rosa Beauregards had got up a mutiny and been disbanded. Seven hundred United States troops were landed at Santa Rosa Island on the 3rd, from a large sidewheel steamer.

The American Brig Hope, owned at New Orleans, the British brig Venus, and the American schooner Union, from Tampico, were captured by the blockading squadron on Saturday last.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS.—The developments that are likely to follow the seizure of dispatches filed in the telegraph office will astound the country. They will show a system of treachery extending to all grades of official business and social circles. Almost everybody appears to have been engaged in giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and to have furnished means and information for securing a triumph of the rebellion. Members of Congress from Free States figure frequently among these flashes of intelligence.—*N. Y. Times.*

RUSSIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The plan for establishing a telegraphic line connecting Europe, through Siberia, with the Pacific ocean has been undertaken by the Russian Ministry of Marine. It is expected that the entire line from St. Petersburg to the Pacific will be completed in five years.