cured by violent remedies, as in the case of David and Hezekiah. But can we choose this—the disgrace to the Church, if not to ourselves—when now, by a vehement effort, the evil could be removed?

But take no narcotics to your conscience, so as to indulge in this besetting sin! For the stupor they produce may be that of death.

6. Seeking popularity. We yield, until at last the whole fast-land goes.

7. Shortening prayers. Declension first knocks at the closet door. It is the only gate by which it can effect an entrance. But when in, it possesses the whole house.

8. Laxity after a revival. There are always ebbs and flows in the human heart, but beware, lest you increase the reaction. Satan, like the wreckers, watches for an ebb tide to seize the vessels that may be temporarily stranded.

9. Putting too much stress on frames of mind. Our feelings do not save us. The drowning man may feel as vividly as he chooses about the plank that floats by him, but if he do not catch it, he will be lost. Then, again, it is a law of human nature that frames of mind should be variable. If we rely on them, we may the next day be left without hope. And again, they lead to a sham religion. "He who relies on experience," says John Newton, "will soon be creating experiences on which to rely."

10. Prosperity. Uninterrupted ease often foretokens a fall.—[Epis. Recorder.

Terms and Notices.

The Terms of this paper are

1 Copy one year,.....$1.50

To Clubs.

5 Copies to one Office, one year,..... 7.00
10 do.....do.....13.00
15 do.....do.....18.00
20 do.....do.....22.00
25 do.....do.....25.00

PAYMENT ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

☞ Orders for the paper, and letters on business only, to be addressed to the Editor, St. John.

☞ Correspondence and communications for insertion to be addressed to the Editor Fredericton.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for sentiments advanced by correspondents.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer" is Removed to the Store of M. McLeod, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 26 Brick Building, Charlotte Street.

AGENT.—Mr. A. D. FOSTER, formerly of Clementsport, is now Travelling Agent for the "Religious Intelligencer" in Nova Scotia.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 16, 1861.

Tea Meeting in Fredericton.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held in the New Free Baptist Meeting House, in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 4th of September next, the proceeds of which is to aid in the erection of the House. Every effort will be made to make the Meeting agreeable to those who may attend. A number of Ministers and other gentlemen will give addresses on appropriate subjects; a choir of Singers, aided by a Melodeon will also contribute to the interest of the occasion. Price of Tickets, HALF A DOLLAR each, to be had at all the the Drug and Book Stores in Fredericton.

STEAMERS FROM ST. JOHN.

Arrangements have been made with the Union Line of Steamers, to convey passengers from St. John, who procure tickets for the Tea Meeting, on Tuesday the 3d of September, both morning and evening, and to return any time during the week at one fare—$1.50, both ways. This will afford parties in St. John an opportunity for a pleasant Steamboat excursion at a small cost. Fare and Tea being only $2.00.

Tickets for Steamers and Tea also, will be left in a few days at the Drug Store of M. McLeod, Charlotte St Saint John.

E. McLEOD Pastor of the Church.

Fredricton August 15, 1861.

Premium for Subscribers.

Any person who will forward us the names and address of three NEW subscribers for the "Intelligencer," for one year, with payment, $4.50 enclosed; we will forward to such person, "Muller's Life of Trust," a large and handsome volume of about 500 pages, price $1.25. It is one of the most interesting and excellent books on sale, and cannot be carefully read without profit. Enclose to E. McLeod, Fredericton.

Lay Christian Effort.

It is gratifying to learn that the value of lay-christian labour is beginning to be felt and appreciated among those venerable and conservative religious bodies, whose views and teachings moved to a great extent the whole christian sentiment of the country. Leading Episcopalians and Presbyterians in England and Scotland are urging the matter upon the attention of their respective bodies, and pointing to the results of lay labour in different places in carrying forward God's work, as argument in favor of their liberal views. It must be remembered that a large portion of the Christian army has remained in barracks and hospitals, and have been wholly unemployed in the great work of caring for souls. As soldiers in time of peace while doing barrack duty only, are much more likely to become effeminate and unfitted by idleness for the sterner duties of their profession, than in times of active service; so christians, by being merely confined to private duties, and not taking a personal and active part in promoting the cause of Christ, not only lose their interest in that cause but are much more likely to become an easy prey to the adversary of their souls.

One of the leading features of the religious body to which we belong, has been "the exercise of the gifts." This was perhaps one of the principle causes of our early existence as a seperate denomination; for this the body has continued to contend. It should be gratifying to us now to know that the value and want of personal LAY EFFORT in the work of God is beginning to be felt and appreciated by older and larger bodies. It is important however, that we understand in what scriptural and effectual lay labor should consist. Whether it be in "word and tongue only," confined within the walls of a meeting house, or in "deed and truth," in highways and hedges; in workshops and counting houses; in parties and in parlors; and wherever else a door may be opened for "the testimony of Jesus."—Lay agency in the cause of Christ should consist in daily efforts to promote the Redeemer's kingdom; by conversation; by acts of benevolence and kindness; by alleviating the distresses of the poor and wretched in the spirit of christian liberality, by exhortation and preaching in the congregation, by whose gifts qualify them for this duty; and especially by an active and hearty co-operation with their overseers in every good undertaking. Reserving further remarks for some future occasion, we subjoin the following excellent article on the subject from the N. Y. Observer, a Presbyterian paper:—

Let us suppose each church member actuated by the spirit and exhibiting the devotion of a Haldane or a Harlan Page—each one asking with the earnest sincerity of a Paul, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do,"—each measuring himself, not with others, by the only true standard of his master's devotion, and we should soon see realized before us the grand theory of christian influence, set forth in the parable of the meal and the leaven; we should unquestionably regard with admiration and surprise the result which would flow from such exhibitions of lay activity as would be sure to follow.

It is gratifying to see that this subject is already eliciting attention in various quarters—among the Baptist denominations in this land, in the Free Church of Scotland, and among leading members of the English Establishments. From this last source especially, one would have looked only for the most guarded admissions in regard to the position to be occupied by laymen in church work, and yet the Bishop of Ripon—his christian sensibility no doubt unusually excited by the late exposure in the "London Quarterly" of religious destitution in England—dwelt with great emphasis and eloquence, at the late Anniversary of the City Mission, upon the "duty" as well as "admissibility of the employment of lay agency." He is reported to have said:

"I am quite content that the whole question should rest upon the practice of christians from the earliest times, and upon the precepts contained in God's Word. What was the practice of christians in the earliest times? Do we forget that when the infant Church of Christ was scattered, upon the persecution that arose after the death of Stephen—that they who were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the gospel? Who were they? Not the Apostles, for it is distinctly said the Apostles tarried behind at Jerusalem. They who went abroad were the disciples, the converts to the faith of Christ,—the converts who had fought for the noble principle that it is the duty of every man who has received the light within his own breast, to let that light shine for the glory of God and the salvation of others. I should like to know who were the Aquillas and the Priscillas, and the Tryphenas? Were they ordained ministers, or were they lay helpers—helpers in the great work of evangelizing the nations, of carrying abroad the knowledge of Christ's gospel wherever they went?"

The Bishop did not fail moreover to cite in favor of his position "a precept, the force of which," he thought, "no human argument or sophistry could possibly evade." "Let him that heareth say come. Let him who has received the message, him who has been brought to Christ as his Lord, his atonement, his righteousness, his sanctification, his redemption,—let him say come."

This is certainly language as welcome as it is unexpected from such a quarter. There is no jealously here of lay influence or of lay "preaching," but rather an unequivocal advocacy of the policy of employing and encouraging lay agency, wherever it can safely and wisely be made available. The "News of the Churches," speaking of the laborers in the scenes of revival in the north of Scotland eighty or a hundred years ago, scenes not unlike those which have recently occurred, remarks:

"The number of christian laymen, or, as for want of a corresponding Gaelic term, they were often called, 'men,' who during the above-mentioned period, not only edified inquirers and commanded the respect of the world by their consistent holy walk, but aided the ministers by the exercise of their gifts in prayer meetings, in ordinary congregational fellowship meetings, and in special public meetings for self-examination before communion, was truly remarkable, and great and blessed were the fruits.

Assuredly the history of the spread of the gospel abounds in instances which illustrate the powerful influence of lay-agency, if properly aroused and directed. Not a few of our churches number among their members men of education, judgment, large christian experience and devoted piety, who yet seem, by the force of precedent or old association, reduced to a state of religious inactivity in which their peculiar gifts are for the most part lost to the cause of aggressive evangelistic effort. Something may perhaps need to be done by way of ecclesiastical sanction to encourage them in a course alien to old habits, but meanwhile it becomes them to inquire seriously and earnestly how they may best improve their already admitted opportunities, and most efficiently co-operate with the pulpit, and the ordinary means of grace in extending more and more widely the controlling and reforming power of the gospel.

The Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Hutton principle of the School for educating the Deaf and Dumb, in Halifax, is now on a visit to this Province, accompanied by four of his pupils. Many persons in New Brunswick may not be aware that an Institution, for the benefit of this class of unfortunates has been in existence in Halifax for the last five or six years. It commenced with but two or three pupils, but last year about forty received instruction in it.—We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Hutton in Fredericton on Thursday evening; a respectable audience was present, to whom Mr. H. was introduced by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, with a few appropriate remarks. After an interesting history of the origin and progress of the benevolent efforts to benefit the deaf and dumb, with reference to some of the causes of muteness, Mr. H. gave an account of the the School in Halifax. About sixty pupils have been taught in it since its commencement. The institution cost last year about £1100; of this the N. S. Government gave £500, the N. B. Government £50, and the balance was received for tuition, and by contributions from benevolent persons. If we remember right Mr. Hutton estimated the number of mutes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island at 600, about 200 of whom he supposed to be in this Province. Five from N. B., were taught in the School last year, one of whom with three others from N. S., were present with Mr. H. on the platform. After the lecture these pupils gave interesting exercises, in their mode of education. Examples in composition and penmanship, and illustrations of their system of conversation were amusing and gratifying. Their readiness to understand and answer many questions, some of which were put by persons in the audience, evinced that much care was being taken in their training. Of course all questions asked or communications made to him was by signs, or in writing.

Mr. Hutton is visiting this Province to bring the knowledge of the Institution, of which he is Principal before the people, with a view we learn of obtaining pupils, and also to solicit contributions from the humane and benevolent in aid of the good work in which he is engaged. A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening to further Mr. H's. object. We heartily commend the object of Mr. Hutton's visit to our Province to the friends of the unfortunate, and rejoice that an Institution of this kind, so accessible as this in Halifax is available for the Deaf and Dumb of New Brunswick.

Demoralizing Exhibitions.

St. John and Fredericton have been favored the present season with an unusual amount of the scum of New York, Boston, and other places in the States, in the shape of singing women, stage-players, and various other low professions whom the troublous times there have compelled to seek a livelihood somewhere else. And to add to the demoralizing influence already felt from the visits of these more than doubtful characters, we have this week the CIRCUS, with all its accompaniments of drunkenness profane swearing, theft, and every other species of vice practiced in great cities. And then, as we learn, another is to follow shortly, which, including the Theatre, has been in nightly operation in St. John for some time past, will surely afford young New Brunswick, as well as some of their papas and mamas, an ample supply of amusement of a PROFESSIONAL nature for one Season.

We have annually for several years recorded our opposition to, and protest against these demoralizing entertainments and exhibitions. We are satisfied that they have a pernicious effect upon the morals of the young, vitiating their tastes for rational and sober enjoyment, and often sowing in them the seeds of future viciousness and crime. We do not speak from mere conjecture—we have been a close observer of the progress of a number of persons—male and female—whose ways have been far from commendable, and we believe that we can point to some whose ruin may be traced to saloons, ball-alleys, theatres, and kindred associations. And we are not quite certain but some of the entertainments which have been allowed in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of this city, have been the intiatory steps to the paths of ruin in which some are now treading.

We believe the press is responsible for a vast amount of the evil which is produced by visiting immoral exhibitions. The most extravagant recommendations of these exhibitions, are often paraded in the columns of respectable papers, and read by younger members of families, they awake a desire to witness them, which in many instances cannot be restrained. Or at least the danger from restraint is sometimes nearly as great as from indulgence.

But one of the most humiliating features brought out by these entertainments and exhibitions, is the lack of true religious principle possessed by many church members, and some ministers, who are found among the foremost to commend and patronize them. These things ought not so to be. No man of correct christian feelings can countenance them in any way, much less visit them or lend his influence to promote them. We would to God, our country was rid of them.

"God's Work must be done."

In an address delivered by the Rev. E. Davis, a recently returned Missionary from Africa on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of a new Baptist Chapel in London, he related the following touching and remarkable case which had come under his own observation.—"The place of worship in Sherboo, Africa, being in need of repairs, a poor negro, who was a member of the Church, brought his handsome and self-sacrificing contribution to the officers, saying:—"There is for me; there for my wife; and there for my pickaninny," laying down THREE SOVEREIGNS. On being remonstrated with as to his great self sacrifice, the noble and generous hearted negro replied,—'Oh, God's WORK must be done, and we shall soon be dead.' "Shall we,"—continued the Missionary who gave this narrative,—"Shall we forget that God's work must be done, and that we shall soon be dead. It shall be done," said he, "whether we are agreed to do it or not. If we will not do it, God will raise up others to do it."

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBURG, August 6th, 1861.

INTELLIGENCER readers have seen, and many, of them have noted down for future use, the public avowal that the Battle of Bull's Run owes much of its disaster and disgrace to the *drunkenness* of an officer. Be that as it may, the evils of intemperance are not confined to the camp and field of battle. Below a text from the London *Free Press* is appended, and a few remarks will follow:—

"HORRIBLE DEATH ON A RAILWAY.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Chas. Scott, deputy reeve of Missouri, under the following painful circumstances. The night train of the Grand Trunk Railway was nearing London on Tuesday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when the Engineer perceived an object on the track, which he thought was a dog. It being impossible to stop the train, the engine proceeded, and on approaching, the object was discovered to be a man lying on the track. The engine caught the deceased, Mr. Scott, dragging him along for a hundred yards. His body was frightfully mutilated; the head was severed from the trunk, the intestines and brains scattered about, the flesh stripped, and his legs cut in two. Of course death must have been instantaneous. An inquest was held before Dr. Moore, Coroner, when it was shown that the unfortunate deceased had been drinking with his friends but a short time before the accident; and had left them to go home. It is not supposed, however, that he was "in liquor" at the time. The sum of $305 was found on his person. Deceased was much respected by his friends and neighbours. He was about 45 years of age, and had only been married three weeks. A verdict of accidental death was returned."

1. Observe the age of the deceased.—"About forty five years." He was old enough therefore to be responsible for his actions; old enough to know the folly of drinking usages, and their danger. A man at forty-five must have observed much; and it may be assumed, has reached settled conclusions upon many points. He has lived long enough to see many persons victimized by drinking. At that age, in the country, there is no excuse for believing, or acting as if it were believed that strong dring is harmless.

2. Note the SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL STANDING of the deceased. A considerable sum of money, probably his own, was on his person. He was deputy reeve of the Township. He did not belong to the class of the penniless. He was not a despised outcast. He could not plead that he drank to forget his poverty. Poor as that excuse is,—and it is a very poor one—he could not use it with any fairness.

3. Mark the DOMESTIC condition.—"Had been married only three weeks." How much agony is compassed into that brief record! Perhaps his companions drank to his happiness in the new relation, at his expense. It is often done in like circumstances. Accustomed to drink he could not refuse. It was not a late hour—between eight and nine—when he left for home. Perhaps his wife had requested him to come home early. Perhaps she had desired him to decline the cup of intoxication; wives often do. But he never returned! What hope died out forever when tidings came that the husband was no more! What anguish rushed in, to take the place of banished expectations!

4. Contemplate a LAST ACT OF FRIENDSHIP!—"they had been drinking with his FRIENDS but a short time before the accident." What a misapplication of a very important word! It is no friendship to give countenance to an act which will lessen one's ability to take care himself, which will put him into a condition to lie down upon a railroad on his way homeward. We are responsible for the countenance we give to the action of others.

5. WHAT A DEATH!—In a moment, with little or no warning, ushered into the presence of God! The heart trembles at the thought! It is not the MUTILATION! "They stoned Stephen," and death by such means mutilates the poor body sadly. It is not the SUDDENNESS. Two ministers known to the writer within two months have gone almost as suddenly. What it is, let the reader think.—"Let me die the death of the RIGHTEOUS"

It may not be worth the trouble of type-setting required,—but this is true of a great deal of what is printed under the head of news,—yet as we generally wish to know the END of a story, a letter to Dr. Hellmuth, from the young Frenchman consigned to his care, whose disappearance and reappearance and strange conduct were referred to in a former communication is given below. Let it be remembered that the following is a translation:—

"*My Dear Doctor*—Although I am as yet unknown to you, permit me, sir, to write you these few hurried lines.

"I am bearer of two letters, one of which is from Mr. Thomas, and the other from Dr. Schmettad. These letters bear your address, and both are desired to recommend me to you. On my arrival in Quebec, I ought to have presented myself to you; unfortunately an incredible fatality has followed me. Having quitted the Church of Rome from conscientious motives, I also left my family and my country, as every day I was in danger of being killed. In consequence of this I went to Bale (the Mission House); then again I had to suffer great persecution on the part of my friends, and several bishops. The Reverends the Pastors of Bale, and among others Mr. Gosenhaus, inspectors of the Mission House of Bale, and ——, seeing then that I was in danger, determined to send me to Stuttgard, (Wurtemburg) to live with a pastor. There again the Jesuits made war upon me, and principally ——, who came from Rome to Stuttguard, with the object of persecuting me, (my brother is a bishop at Rome.) I was again obliged to take flight. I was then sent to London, and recommended to B. Thomas, Mr. ——, and several other respectable persons, who all took care of me. When these dear gentlemen had decided to send me to you to Quebec, they resolved to send me immediately. I left, accordingly with my letters for Liverpool, and from thence the Rev. Mr. King directed me to embark on board the steamship "Jura," by which conveyance I arrived at Quebec. The first day after my departure from Liverpool, I made the acquaintance of a respectable looking gentleman. Never dreaming that he was a Jesuit, I opened my heart to him, so much the more, as he told me, he had himself abandoned the faith of Rome, and that he was in search of a brother. I exposed my heart to him, and my history, telling him that I was going to Quebec to Rev. Dr. Hellmuth. "Oh! that is well," he said, "I know him, he is a friend of mine. In that case," he says to me, "come with me as far as Montreal, where my family is living, and then I will take charge of you; your history is so interesting to me, that it would afford me pleasure to be useful to you." He then said, "with regard to the letter you have for Dr. Hellmuth, you can send it to him afterwards." I went with this man, and I was very happy. Arrived at Montreal, I had some doubts, but they were very feeble. In short, notwithstanding this, I continued my course. Having entered a large building, from whence I write to you, I was not long in perceiving that I had been deceived. As soon as he had given me a chair, he said, "Well now, dear friend, are you fatigued?" "No sir.' "Where do you think you are now?" "In Montreal." "Yes, in Montreal; but with whom?" Then I understood all. He said again to me, "Oh, dear child, thank the Lord that he has allowed me to meet with you, to pull you from the precipice from whence you were about to throw yourself. I knew your brother, who is a pious bishop, and who is distinguished by his preaching to the heathen. How can it be that you wish to dishonor him, and perhaps lose your soul? No, my dear child, you shall not do this; and for the rest, my conscience obliges me to place obstcles in the way of its accomplishment. —You will remain here to repose yourself, and in a short time you will repair to France with one of our missionaries who is returning to Europe. If I had time, I would tell you something else; but I am obliged to be short in order not to be seen." You will understand sir, how I have been deceived by this infernal man. I am, nevertheless, at peace with my blessed Saviour, and I am content to remain imprisoned until it please God to deliver me from this satanic abode. Should you receive letters from the London Mission, be pleased to inform them of what happened to me during my voyage. And you, dear sir, do not be troubled about me; a moment will arrive when I can take flight and reach Quebec. For this moment I have but to request you with all my soul to pray to the Lord Jesus to deliver me, for the good of my soul, from this state of anguish and suffering. Be pleased also to tell my friends in Christ to pray for me; that it is all the help I ask. I would also say to you that I cannot send the letters which I have for you, as I fear lest the young man who puts this letter into the post should be a deceiver. I would like to have a few lines in your handwriting in order to be strengthened in the love of God our father, but as your letter would be confiscated, it would be useless to write to me. I have also letters for Father Chiniquy. I am satisfied that those gentlemen in London will not be surprised at this misfortune, as I have been pursued up to the present time. I have confidence, although you are not acquainted with me, that you will take it to heart, to recommend me to our kind Saviour.

"Accept, till I have the privilege of seeing you, the homage of my most profound respects,

"Your devoted brother in Christ,

(Signed,) ANDRE PERRET.

"I have written so hurriedly, perhaps you will not be able to decipher this letter. I pray you pardon me."

This young man's conduct seems to be accounted for most satisfactorily on the supposition that he is partially deranged. He refused to make good his escape on two occasions when he was in the presence of Protestants who assured him that he was safe.

A. B.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

ELECTION IN YORK.—At the time we go to press we do not know the result of the election in York. Mr. McPherson who was not present at Nomination day, was nevertheless nominated by his friends, and is contesting the County with Mr. Hatheway. Before this paper reaches its subscribers, they will probably have learned by telegraph the issue of the contest.

POTATOES.—We regret to learn that up the River St. John the Potatoe rust has made its appearance, and in some places is doing serious damage to the potatoe crop.

THE WOOD TRADE.—The Morning News of Monday has an excellent article on the Wood trade of St. John, from which we make some extracts:—

"Many persons who are not specially interested in the Wood Trade, on account of the cry of "hard times," suppose there is very little doing in that branch of business this season.—These persons do not take the trouble to inform themselves upon this subject, but accept the current statements for facts. It appears, however, from returns in our possession that the quantity of Deals exported from this port alone to Great Britain during the present year, is greatly in excess of the amount shipped last year. Thus from the 1st of January to the 6th of August, 1861, there were exported from St. John 98.000,-000 superficiel feet of Deals against 72,000,000 in the same period last year. In the same time we have also exported 16,059 tons of Pine Timber against 16,662 last year—nearly an equal quantity—and 6,802 tons of Birch, against 4,-467 last season. The number of ships so far cleared is 230 with a tonnage of 127,926, against 173 vessels, 107,234 tons in the same period last year.

To give an idea of the shipments within the last few weeks we give an abstract of the clearances from this Port, say from 23rd July to the 6th August—just 2 weeks:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Tons Birch.	Tons Pine.	Sp. feet Deals.
Liverpool,	7,	6824	535	2261	4,461,000
Clyde,	24,	747	30	427	113,000
Brist lChannel,	3,	1231			1,068,000
Ireland,	19,	4149	178	30	3,611,000
	31	12,651	743	2718	9,253,000

This is a tolerably large fleet for St. John to send out these hard times, but, in addition to these there were in port on Wednesday last, the 6th of August, a fleet of 31 ships of 28,506 tons loading or waiting for loads.

From some cause or other, the price of logs advanced a few days ago, and holders are endeavouring to dispose of as large quantities as possible while there is a chance of getting anything like a fair price.

The advices by the English mail which arrived here on Friday afternoon, were of about the same character as by previous arrivals. So far there is no demand for ships in Britain, and it seems a lucky matter that a good proportion of the vessels launched from the yards in this city and vicinity, were built by contract. If more of our vessels were so built and less left to speculation it would be better.

GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The News says that something which looks very much like gold has been found in the vicinity of Hammond River. The curious are invited to inspect several specimens on exhibition at that office. We hope it is the genuine stuff.

GLASVILLE.—The Editor of the Carleton Sentinel recently visited Glassville in Carleton County. He says that the Scottish Emigrants who have located, seem perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made by Mr. Glass, and have every confidence in that gentleman.

ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY.—The St. Andrew's "Standard" of Wednesday says:—

"We can state upon good authority, that the grading of the Line between Canterbury and Woodstock is rapidly progressing towards completition; the contractors, Messrs. Walker, Johnson & Co., are already laying the rail forward from Canterbury, and we expect to see the greater portion of the Line open for traffic early this autumn."

EMIGRATION.—The Government Emigration Officer received by English mail, last week, a communication from F. St. Clare Williams, Esq., Ex-Commissioner at Lucknow, Oudh, East India, asking for information relative to a tract of Crown Land of about five thousand acres, on which he proposes to settle a number of families. As his inquiries relate to lands near Fredericton and Bathurst, it is evident that he must have some knowledge of the country.

GOLD.—The Gold fever is raging in Nova Scotia. It would appear from the various accounts that Gold has been found in some localities, in considerable quantities. The last number of the Halifax *Reporter* contains the following regarding the "Ovens" diggings:—

The most favorable accounts are being daily received from the Diggings at the "Ovens" in the County of Lunenburg, to which we referred in our last issue. A gentleman who arrived from that locality this morning informs us that gold is being obtained in large quantities, especially amid the sands of the beach. One man, for instance, took up an ounce and a quarter after an hour's careful washing. As another instance of the great richness of these diggings, we are told that four men took out of Campbell's claim in one day, the large quantity of one pound and a half of the finest quality of the precious metal; a very productive day's work, indeed. Upwards of two hundred persons were present at the diggings. Mr. Cunard was making all his preparations for vigorous operations. Under all the circumstances most persons are beginning to think that Nova Scotia will be found eventually to be one of the finest gold producing countries on this continent.

American Affairs.

American affairs possess a more general interest at present than any other subject. But little fighting has been reported since our last issue, but preparations are evidently progressing on both sides for a fierce encounter. The state of the country both North and South is reported to be fast sinking into a deplorable condition. Great poverty and distress are represented as existing in the large cities, especially in New York. What ever may be the result of the conflict so far as the success of either party may be concerned, one thing is certain the prosperity and growth of the country are thrown back beyond all calculation. From American and Canada exchange papers we make interesting extracts relative to the probable results of the war on the future of the nations; and also on various other matters of interest, all of which we trust will be acceptable to our readers.

The Direct and Income Tax.

The act of Congress, raising $20,000,000 by a direct tax, will bring the war home to the people themselves in a manner quite new to the present generation. The act was materially amended by the Conference Committee, who struck out the proposed tax on gold and silver watches and pleasure carriages, and abandoned the idea of excise upon domestic liquors. The levy of $20,-000,000 is upon real property and incomes. Every resident is entitled to exemption in the property upon which he resides as far as $500; and on incomes of less than $800 per year no tax is levied. All incomes over $800 per annum are to be taxed 3 per cent. on the surplus over $800; when such income is derived from interest on treasury notes, the tax will be 1½ per cent. The tax goes into effect January 1, 1862. Neglect or refusal to pay this tax renders the offender liable to imprisonment until the tax is paid. Attemps to evade the act or commit fraud will be punished. In the event of a refusal to pay the taxes, the collectors shall collect it by distraint and sale of the goods, chattles or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, at public auction. This distraint does not include tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, household furniture and necessary apparel. Should any of the people be in actual rebellion at the time the act goes into the effect, the President shall cause its provisions to be executed within such limits, whenever the Government authority is reestablished.

The President will divide the country into collection districts and appoint collectors, and after the second Tuesday in February the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations to govern the assessment and collection.

The income tax will personally affect all who receive regular wages or salaries, all companies, whether corporate or not who have gains or profits derived from sources not otherwise taxed by the act, and all who have incomes derived "from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States.—[New York Observer.

Will Secession succeed?—Consequences of the War.

The question is often asked, "Can the North conquer the South? and if so, Can it continue to hold an unwilling people?" The answer to both these questions is usually given in the negative, and then the further question arises, "Why this war at all?—Why not let the South separate as it wishes to do, and each section of the Union go on its own way?" These views are substantially held by most Europeans, and especially by all Englishmen of the Times' school; and they are held by all Southern Americans, and by all Northern Americans of the Buchanan school. Nay, it is believed that a strong party in the present Administration, composed of Seward, Bates and Cameron, favor them. It may be, also, that they are the most correct views; but the majority of the Cabinet, the great majority of both Houses of the Legislature, (composed at present nearly wholly of representatives of the Free States,) the great majority of the people, and the preponderating influence of the press in the Northern States, is in favor of bringing back the seceded States to their allegiance, whatever may be the cost or consequen-