

THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED.  
As we are upon the eve of the opening of the next Anniversary of our Western Association, it seems an appropriate time for us to call special attention to the several denominational objects claiming consideration and support. In doing so we begin with

HOME MISSIONS.  
Time should be taken during the Session to calmly survey the Home field. The four Northern Counties, viz: Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westmorland, demand much more than ordinary thought and arrangement. Through the labours of the N. B. B. Home Missionary Board for the last seven years, a powerful impression has been made in all these Northern sections, and an earnest desire has been awakened for Baptist preaching. The few churches that were there seven years ago had nearly lost their visibility, but through the exertions of the Board, attended with the divine approval, these churches have been greatly revived and strengthened, and new churches are springing up at important points, which promise much fruit. All these require the fostering care of the denomination. Let this be given, and their influence will extend to the regions beyond.

But in attempts to cultivate new fields we must not be unmindful of the fifty or sixty small churches in the Province without pastoral oversight. Probably half the churches in the Western Association are in this condition. Now it appears to us that the assembled brotherhood should take the state of all these churches into serious and prayerful consideration, and not separate until they have made provision to give a partial supply at least to every destitute church upon its Minutes. These churches are the spiritual children of the body, and as such should be watched over and cared for by us. The only thing that could be done probably is to place three or four, more or less, as the case may demand, of these churches under the care of one minister, who shall be responsible to them and to the denomination for the faithful discharge of his duty to them. Let no one say that this will be an interference with the independence of Baptist polity. For as affiliated churches we have a mutual dependence one upon the other, and as such should seek each other's welfare. Unless we do this of what advantage is it to belong to an Association? For the want of this care, churches established by our ministers have died out or passed under the influence of designing men into other hands. Let us see to it, before that in this matter we faithfully discharge our duty.

Then in addition there are places of growing importance, which should be provided for without further delay.

But we must not confine our missionary sympathies within the limits of our own Province, for the denomination stands pledged to

FOREIGN MISSIONS.  
In the days of Burpee we had our independent Foreign Mission, enlisting the warmest sympathies of our Churches, and calling out their liberal contributions. But Burpee died, and with him the independent Mission died; and some of our good brethren thought it was best to annex ourselves, so far as the foreign field was concerned, to our American brethren. We protested against it at the time, but that opinion prevailed, and the fruits must have convinced the advocates of annexation that the plan was unwise and impolitic. It has so thoroughly checked the current of contributions to the Foreign fund, that while our churches have been multiplying in numbers and in wealth, there have not been for the last six years as many dollars contributed by them to send the gospel to the heathen as there were pounds in the days of our independence.

We were rejoiced to see our Convention at Sackville coming back to first principles, and strongly recommending independent action. We hope our Association will speak out plainly and untrilled in the same direction, and give to this movement its warmest sanction. Surely the 20,000 Baptist communicants in these lower Provinces are abundantly able to select some little spot out of the vast empire of idolatry, and cultivate it for the glory of the Redeemer and for their own spiritual good.

EDUCATION, GENERAL AND MINISTERIAL, also has large demands upon us Baptists. Acadia College is the adopted child of the Baptists of New Brunswick; and although we sometimes think our brethren on the other side of the Bay a little too anxious to manage our adopted child for us without properly consulting our wishes or our feelings, yet we have no disposition to turn our back upon our own on that account. When they do wrong let us, in the spirit of brotherly love, admonish them, but nourish the child of our early love. The financial agent will be here and tell us all about its growth and necessities.

But while we think of Acadia let us not be unmindful of the elder and proper child of the New Brunswick churches, our beloved Seminary at Fredericton. Some say the debt should be paid off. So we say, and if our more wealthy brethren understood their duty sufficiently, they would put their hands in their pockets and pay it. Others say it should be expanded in its professional staff. Then why not go to work in right earnest and make the needed provision to do this? The denomination has the means to accomplish this so soon as it has the will.

While at Sackville the other day, through the courtesy of Dr. Pickard, we were made acquainted with the progressive character of the Methodist institutions established there. We rejoice to be informed that both the male and female departments are in a highly flourishing state. The male section opened the present term with some 95 pupils. This is gratifying to all true friends of education, and should act as a powerful stimulus to Baptists, not to depreciate Sackville, but to enlarge Fredericton. Our present worthy teachers are doing exceedingly well all things considered, but they need more wholehearted encouragement from the denomination. Let the funds be increased; but above all multiply the students. Time should be taken during our approaching Anniversary for the consideration of this important matter.

It will be the duty of the Convention especially to consider education in its relation to our rising ministry. What can be done to awaken in our young men looking to the ministry a more ardent desire for the attainment of knowledge? What are the wisest and best modes for gratifying this desire where it exists? How shall we know who are the ministerial candidates, that should be aided in pursuing a course of study? These are grave questions demanding the calm consideration of the assembled delegates.

THE EXTENSION OF SABBATH SCHOOLS calls for prayerful deliberation. Every church connected with the association should have its Sabbath School in healthful progress. At the annual Session in Fredericton last year the organization of a Sabbath School convention at our approaching anniversary was strongly recommended. An agency of this sort thoroughly worked would constitute a powerful agency to promote this good cause; but it must be so organized and managed as to secure the sympathy and support of the denomination or it will be utterly useless. Well concerted and united action in this as in all other matters is indispensable to success.

PROVISION FOR INFIRM MINISTERS has become a pressing denominational necessity. One of our ministers is now in the Lunatic Asylum without any means of his own to aid in his support. And although the Baptists in common with others contribute their full share to the funds of the Institution, and might therefore plead in point of justice that our unfortunate Brother should have a home there without additional expense to the body, yet it does appear to us, that the self respect of our ministry and churches, and the obligations of Christian charity, alike forbid that one of our recognized ministers, under any circumstances, should be treated as a common pauper. The churches are bound by every principle that is sacred not only to provide for their ministers when in active and useful service, but when through the infirmities of age or other causes they become physically or mentally disqualified for their work.

We mention this one case as illustrative of what may occur in relation to others. We cannot tell who next may call for sympathy in this direction. Let us therefore see that we are prepared for any and every emergency.

Last but not least we call attention to the

UNION MOVEMENT.  
The Union plan was cordially adopted by our last associational meeting, and an active agency called into existence to thoroughly indoctrinate the churches in the Union arrangement. So far success has crowned this effort, but though well begun it is far from being completed, and although the plan is admirable it will not work itself. Organize must still be our watchword and action the motto inscribed upon our banners or the whole thing will result in a tremendous failure.

Be it remembered that this Union movement is the grand propelling power that is to keep our denominational machinery in motion. If that cease its operations, every thing dependent upon it is brought to a stand still. It is the lubricating oil, the water power, or the steam engine. The wheels refuse to move without it, therefore we must give the more earnest heed to its sustenance and progress. On this matter especially the denomination should be a UNIT.

Now dear Brethren in view of all these important interests claiming the consideration and action of our contemplated association, let us with one heart encompass the throne of mercy, and implore wisdom from above to guide, love to unite, and grace to help in the time of need.

#### OUR SHIPPING INTEREST.

We call the attention of our Shipping and mercantile interest to the following sensible suggestion of the *New York Albion*. If we would avoid another Ashburton treaty, by which we lost the Aroostook territory, let us see to it that a Lindsay treaty does not, for want of proper information, sacrifice our Colonial Shipping interest.

#### THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

When the system of proscribing foreign shipping, which began in England, we are told, as early as the reign of Richard II., was destroyed by the repeal of our Navigation Laws a few years since, it was thought that the United States at least, which boasted a mercantile marine superior in some respects to our own, would return to us in America the advantages which we had conceded to the commercial world of entering our ports and harbours, at home and in our colonies, on the same footing as ourselves. There has not yet been any sign of such reciprocity on the part of the United States. The British Government now proposes to call the attention of its Government of the United States to what we conceive would be the advantage to trade and commerce generally, of conceding to us in America the privileges which American vessels enjoy in Great Britain and the Colonies.

The case of the Colonies is one of peculiar hardship in this respect, and should be specially represented. Mr. Lindsay, M.P. for Tynemouth, is to be the agent of the Imperial Government at Washington. Mr. Lindsay, an eminent ship owner, an active man of business, and in every way exceedingly well qualified for the duty which he undertakes. At the same time it is not impossible that Mr. Lindsay may not be so well informed on the working of the system of free navigation in the colonies, as he is in regard to its influence on the imperial commerce. Would it not be profitable therefore for the maritime Provinces to depute some single competent person to represent their interests in the matter to the Imperial Agent?

DYPHTHERIA.—This fearful disease is making terrific havoc in some sections of this Province. Through Upham and the Millstream it is said to be raging with desolating power at the present time. We were told yesterday that out of a family of seven children six have recently been swept off by this disease, and another family had lost four of its members. We regret to say that the family of our esteemed Brother, G. Burn, has fallen a prey to this sad calamity. The death of two of his children was noted in our last issue. His elder son, a young man of much promise is said to be past recovery, and his only surviving child, a lovely little daughter, is attacked by the disease. May the Lord mercifully sustain in this trying hour.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, died at his residence, Lachine, near Montreal, on Friday last.

#### THE WAY THE PEOPLE ARE TAXED.

The following reply from Richard Cobden—the great free-trade politician, in reply to attacks upon him in the English papers—reveals something of the dishonest and unscrupulous character of party politicians—which, altho' referring to the mother country, applies with equal force to our own. Custom House restrictions, high tariffs, enlarged Army and Naval establishments—all under pretence of fear of France—are kept up for no other purpose than to serve party ends, just as in our own Province large sums of money are squandered, restrictions upon trade are continued and the development of the country retarded for the sole purpose of keeping a few party politicians and their partizan supporters in office.

The Post publishes the following letter from Mr. Cobden in reference to his labours in connection with the treaty:—

"I have still no reason to doubt that matters will be brought to a satisfactory result here. Up to the present moment I have experienced nothing but candour and straightforwardness in my dealings with the French Government, while all the misrepresentations, falsehood, and difficulties, which I have had to encounter have come from the English side of the Channel. Nothing disgusts me more than the cowardice and want of honest principle in our own politicians.

Anything for a momentary cry which may give a triumph over a political opponent seems to be the motto of our party men. You will see that in less than a couple of years all our politicians will be eager enough to claim the merit of having always been friendly to the French treaty. The paragraph you enclosed, giving a conversation of mine, is one of those rascally acts of eaves-dropping for which American newspaper writers are so notorious. There is a good deal of that paragraph which agrees with what I have thought; but whether I expressed it in private conversation is more than I could swear to, as no one expects to be made responsible for private gossip.

There ought to be the punishment of the pillory or the stocks revived for those who publish in newspapers the unguarded remarks which fall from a man in private conversation, when he frequently speaks more to provoke a reply, and keep people from going to sleep over too serious an interchange of views. No; I did not help the Emperor to prepare his pamphlet about the English and French armies and navies. Take my word for it, however, that there is a vast deal of systematic lying in England about the French armaments.

You remember that charming old lady, Madame Wolley's landlady, whom we visited, who remarked, 'Fautre John Bull, quand on veut enlever son argent, on lui fait peur de nous!' I am quite ashamed of the child-like simplicity with which Englishmen allow themselves to be imposed upon respecting anything French. You will see a great and sudden reaction in the public mind soon. Common sense, aided by the publication of the new French tariff, will put an end to the panic."

#### Correspondence.

GERMAN TOWN, Sept. 3, 1860.  
DEAR VISITOR.—The agent of Acadia College finds the friends generally prepared to help forward the good cause. For the last few days he has been feasting his eyes on the rich and beautiful scenery of Albert County, and yesterday, Sunday, my labors were divided between Reshe and German Town. The former place is destitute of a minister, but they keep up their Sabbath School. On my arrival before meeting time, Sunday morning, I found the Sabbath School assembled, under the superintendence of Bro. Bartlett Oliver. The classes were carried through their reading lesson, and for a few moments drilled by the teachers. The whole school was then catechized by the Superintendent, when time was given for all the pupils to propose questions. The books were distributed and the services closed by singing. The arrangement struck me as a good one for places in similar circumstances. I would advise all such places to start a school immediately, and such a plan as this would maintain the interest.

I had stopped the previous night at Bro. Daniel Tingley's, a whole-hearted Baptist, living near Cape Enrage. Driving toward Reshe in the morning I missed my way and found myself on the beach, where I travelled for about two miles. The tide was low, and as I rode over the trackless sands in the stillness of that Sabbath morning my mind was filled with awe, not mingled with fear lest the tide might rise and overwhelm me like the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, or I might be plunged in the quicksands. Those stupendous piles of sand covered with drift-wood indicate the power that has been exerted. And yet those feeble sands are an effectual barrier to preserve the valuable marshes on the opposite side from the sea. Here though I am a valuable lesson for feeble man whose strength lies in his humility. Those frowning cliffs all around have been broken by the violence of the sea, while their powdered remains by lying humbly along the shore accomplish the mandate of the Almighty. "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here let thy proud waves be stayed?" Those rugged rocks which project in all their stubbornness against the tempest are broken and ground to atoms, while the yielding sands remain apparently unharmed. Does not this illustrate the experience of man? The prospects of the cause in Albert County as a whole are promising. Education too, is about to take a start, as a high school is soon to be commenced in Harvey by the Chases.

But my chief object in now writing you is to propose a popular measure for the support of Acadia College. It has been cordially recommended at the three associations in Nova Scotia, to take quarterly collections in all the churches and congregations to pay the salary of the professor who occupies the theological chair. This measure was crowded out of the convention by the pressure of business. And yet it is a very important one. Since it would enable the churches by their united contributions to afford material aid without being the least burthened thereby. Suppose for instance the churches would raise a pound a piece annually, in this way how easily might the salary in question be realized. If quarterly collections cannot be secured in all the congregations, let half yearly or annual collections be taken, and in a short time we should hear but little more about the College being in danger. The execution of this plan or a modification of it depends upon the ministers. Let them take it in hand judiciously, and give the

friends of the College in all their churches and congregations the opportunity of contributing their mite, and the work is accomplished. Dear Brethren, no appeal to you on this subject is needed, as you all feel a deep interest in the thorough religious training of the rising generation and the rising ministry. Let the first collection be taken in September, the second in December, the third in March, and the fourth in June. Or in case of another plan let the most seasonable times be chosen. It would probably be as well to transmit directly to the college Treas. in N. S., James R. Fitch, M. D. Wolfville. This would save Bro. Seely unnecessary trouble. Either pound or dollar bills will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

Yours, &c.,  
D. FREEMAN.

For the Christian Visitor.  
Saint John, Sept. 11th 1860.

Messrs Editors,  
Will you allow me to say, that, in compliance with the request of a large number of Brethren, I have summoned a GENERAL MEETING of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, to be held in the Division Hall, on MONDAY evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. As important matters connected with the Annual Session of the Grand Division, and the future welfare of the Order, will be submitted for consideration, I hope for a large and punctual attendance.

Very fraternally Yours,  
WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,  
Grand Worthy Patriarch.  
(Intelligencer and Presbyterian please copy.)

#### TORNADO AT GRAND LAKE.

MESSRS EDITORS:—On Thursday last about four o'clock P. M., one of the most fearful tornadoes, accompanied with thunder and lightning, rain and hail, ever witnessed by "the oldest inhabitants," passed over this locality. It came from the North West, passed over Marquet Lake Douglas Harbour, and Grand Lake, about five miles in width, and extending Eastward,—leveling to the ground fences, driving hail and window glass through the rooms of many buildings, destroying fruit and trees, oats and buckwheat. Some large fields of the latter look as though it had passed through a threshing-machine,—not a bushel of grain left. Happily the excellent crops of wheat and grain were gathered in. Mr. D. Hansel says, he has sustained a loss of £20 on his farm. In some places the hail fell to the depth of three inches, and some of it as large as common sized hens eggs. After the storm abated Dr. Peters and Abner Balmain, driving through the settlement, the Dr. saw the hail so large he alighted from his carriage, and gathered up three large as above. An eye with a microscope that at nine o'clock that night, where the water had carried the hail together in heaps, he could gather in one place the full of a bushel as large as potato balls. Most of the hail was flat on one side, and in the center a ball of snow, resembling the eye of a fish, cased in clear ice, as hard as can be found in the month of January.

A NATIVE.  
Douglas Harbour, G. L., Sept. 8th, 1860.

#### News Department.

From the Baptist Canadian.  
PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A SUNDAY IN OTTAWA.—DEPARTURE FROM OTTAWA.—RECEPTION AT BROCKVILLE.—THE PRINCE IN A TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.—FIREWORKS, ILLUMINATIONS, &c.—EMBARKS ON THE "KINGSTON."

OTTAWA, Sunday, September 2.  
The Prince attended Divine Service this morning in the Church of England, a small plain stone edifice. Mr. Bannaby, from Montreal, played the organ, and the following was the selection of music:—Introductory voluntary; Coronation anthem, "Venite," M. Russell; "Te Deum," Jackson; "Jubilate," Humphreys; Psalms 119, Messiah, anthem, "I'll wash my hands in innocence." The Rev gentlemen who officiated were the incumbent, Mr. Landor, who preached from the first epistle of Peter, second chapter and ninth verse, "Ye are a chosen people," &c. Also Rev. Mr. Adamson, Rev. Mr. Lockhart, and Rev. Mr. Loucks. There was no allusion in the sermon to his Royal Highness's presence.

In the afternoon the Prince took a quiet drive round the city, passing through the beautiful grounds of Rideau Hall, the residence of—McKay, Esq.

MONDAY, September 3.  
His Royal Highness left Ottawa this morning at eight o'clock, a large concourse being gathered to witness his departure.

On the road to Aylmer there were several arches and the village itself there were five or six with appropriate inscriptions.

BROCKVILLE, Monday, Sept. 3.  
The Prince arrived here at eight o'clock this evening. He had been expected for several hours, a message having been received to the effect that he had left Ottawa at five o'clock a. m.

The Mayor and Corporation, the Warden and County Council, as also other functionaries, a number of fire companies with the engines, and a crowd of some ten thousand people out of doors, besides those in the houses, had consequently been waiting, and with most exemplary patience. In front of the station a platform covered with a tapestry carpet had been built and roofed in with canopies in alternate stripes of pink and blue. The sides of the pavilion thus formed were ornamented with rosettes and with crimson, and with white lace curtains. There were six triumphal arches, chiefly of green spruce trees, in various parts of the town. The first being just below the platform, the last just above the steamboat wharf.

It was fortunate that preparations had also been made for an illumination, for it was dark when the train which bore the Prince came into the station. Lanterns and locomotive lights were placed all around the tent. The firemen set fire to their torches, of which there were at least three hundred. The inhabitants of the town lit up their windows, and night was thus almost turned into day.

On the arrival of the Prince the Mayor and Corporation of the town presented their address, as also the County Council.

#### PRINCE OF WALES AT KINGSTON.

HE REFUSES TO LAND AND REMAINS ON THE BAY ALL NIGHT.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.  
The Prince of Wales left Brockville in the Kingston at nine o'clock this morning. He was attended for some distance up the river by a fleet of small yachts, and arrived off this city shortly after three o'clock.

Five or six river and lake steamers with crowds of passengers and bands of music, had gone off to meet and come back with him.

The Volunteer Rifles were drawn up in line to receive him, also a battery of Volunteer Artillery. A number of gentlemen and ladies having paid their half-dollars, were gathered together on the market battery platform, where the ornamental cupola was erected, under which the city address was to be presented.

As the "Kingston" came into the harbour the batteries saluted, and the Prince disappointed those who expected to see him, for he has not landed yet, although it is difficult to narrate the exact facts which have led to this untoward event without making some errors.

The following information is given with a desire to be scrupulously exact. Some time since when it became known that the Orange Society intended turning out here on the arrival of the Prince, a number of Roman Catholics met together in the College Building and passed a series of resolutions containing remonstrances against the proposed course of the Orangemen, which they forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle. Letters were received in reply from the Governor General and from the Duke. The latter stated that the Prince would not land in any place where there were party demonstrations.

This morning the Mayor of Kingston, Mr. Strange, went down the river several miles to meet the Royal party, and further confer with them upon the subject. He had of course to tell them the facts, which are that two Orange arches, erected on Princess-street, the chief thoroughfare of Kingston, the principal of which is covered with Orange calico bearing the inscriptions "Our God, our Country and our Queen," "1860," "The Glorious Revolution of 1688," "Walker, Murray, Mitchell, Burns and Baker." On the reverse are medallions of Garibaldi and the Prince of Wales; the former having the inscription, "Garibaldi, 1849," the latter, "The Faith of my Forefathers and Mine." Above the arch are two flags, one with "1688," "No Surrender—1690." The other with a burning bush upon it and the words "Ever burning but never consumed." The whole is surmounted with the Ark, a Cherubim, a Crown, a Bible, &c.

In addition to this his Worship had to say that a procession of Orangemen, half a mile long, with robes or badges, was awaiting his Royal Highness at the landing place.

The Duke of Newcastle hereupon told the Mayor that his Royal Highness could not land at present, but that he would give the people until nine o'clock to-morrow morning to know whether their partizan display could be done away with. He also informed his Worship that if the Corporation should feel disposed to present their address on board the boat, the Prince would be happy to receive it.

#### MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor came ashore at 4 o'clock, and at once proceeded to the Council Chamber where he laid before the Corporation the sentiments expressed by the Duke.

A debate at once arose. While the City Council were debating the matter the "Kingston" steamer was cruising up and down the beautiful bay, and afterwards, the wind, increasing so that the motion of the waves was decidedly uncomfortable, he dropped down under the lee of one of the islands and lay there sheltered.

Another steamer was chartered and proceeding to Alvington House and Morton Wood, took on board the dinners which had been prepared and carried everything on board the Kingston. What will be done by the Orangemen is not yet known. Some say they have gained the victory to day, whatever that may be worth, and may waive a point to-morrow. Others tell that they are determined to hold out. The Mayor says that the country lodges have gone home, and the Kingston lodges will meet again to-morrow. Whether they will walk or not he is not aware. The illumination to-night has been but partial.

Vague threats about smashing windows have been assigned as a reason for this disappointment, and there is a hope that no further difficulties may arise to-morrow.

#### BROCKVILLE, Tuesday September, 4.

The Prince was so much pleased with his reception in Brockville that he has withdrawn the short and merely formal reply returned last evening, and through the Duke of Newcastle, replaced it with the following, the Duke stating that the short reply was insufficient to express his Royal Highness's satisfaction at the reception accorded him by the people of Brockville.

GENTLEMEN.—I am deeply touched by the cordiality and warmth of feeling which I have been welcomed to this town. For your address I thank you and heartily appreciate the sentiments of attachment to your sovereign and her empire which you have expressed. The name of your town recalls the memory of a brave man and of brave deeds in times now happily past; may such men never be wanting to you but may their services long remain uncalled for. I never doubted that the well known loyalty of this people would ensure to me a kind reception amongst you, but day after day convinces me that I have not fully estimated the strength and ardour of Canadian patriotism. Be assured I shall not soon forget the scene of this evening.

#### KINGSTON, Sept. 4th 10 P. M.

The city is but partially illuminated. Many people held back, hoping that to-morrow the Prince would land; others illuminated as a sort of demonstration against the Orangemen. In the principal streets at least half the private stores were illuminated. The public buildings, the Custom-house and Post-office, City Hall, &c. are in total darkness. The Gas Company have not lighted the lamps in the streets, but that is said to be in accordance with their contract, gas not being required of them when the moon is near the full. From the fort a large quantity of very beautiful rockets have been discharged. Large bonfires are blazing in fort Henry and the Market battery. The Ordinance cottages are also brilliantly illuminated.

Opinions are much divided. A great many of the public speak harshly of the Duke of Newcastle for insulting the loyal Orangemen, and attribute it to personal spite. Others think the Governor General has had a hand in it.

There is not much excitement. No apprehensions of a row are entertained. Some think the Duke of Newcastle will give way, but there is no probability of that.

The provisions provided for the use of the Prince and suite on shore have been taken aboard the boat by Mr. Sanderson, the purveyor. What the Orangemen will do is uncertain.

Mr. J. H. Cameron has ordered them not to give way, and they declare they will not. The Belleville lodge left for that town with the express intention of walking if the Prince landed. Thousands of people are walking the streets; and a lot of masqueraders, splendidly dressed, mounted on horseback, are in procession.

KINGSTON, 5th, 9, 30 A. M.  
The Orangemen are meeting up town, and have resolved to have a procession.

The City Council have just passed the following

resolution, with which the Mayor is proceeding to the "Kingston":—

Resolved.—That his Worship the Mayor be requested to convey to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the extreme regret of this Council that any circumstance should have taken place to prevent the landing of His Royal Highness in this city, or his arrival here, and this Council requests that His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to land at the place appointed, and receive the address of this city.

KINGSTON, 11 A. M.  
The Mayor has just left the "Kingston." The interview lasted nearly an hour.

The Duke of Newcastle refuses to land while an Orange banner is shown, or a sign worn. Half-past eleven is appointed to receive any addresses on board, of which copies have been sent, and approved of.

All churches are expected to send deputations except the Presbyterian, and as there are but few of them, the whole will be admitted. The people were quiet, and very much disgusted.

The Orangemen are much condemned. Messages have been sent to Toronto entreating the Lodges to hold out.

The "Kingston" is getting up steam, and will go to Belleville, but the Prince will nowhere land where Orangemen make a demonstration.

#### THE ORANGE QUESTION.

The following letters of the Duke of Newcastle and Sir E. Head, are important:

MONTREAL, Aug. 30, 1860.  
MY DEAR SIR EDMUND.—I am informed that it is the intention of the Orangemen of Toronto, to erect an arch on the line of route which it is desired by the citizens that the Prince shall take on Friday next, and to decorate it with the insignia of their association. I am also told that they mean to appear in the procession similarly decorated with party badges.

It is obvious that a display of this nature on such an occasion is likely to lead to religious feud and breach of the peace, and as it is my duty to prevent, as far as I am able, the exposure of the Prince to supposed participation in a scene so much to be deprecated and so alien to the spirit in which he visits Canada.

I trust you may be able to persuade those who are concerned in these preparations to abandon their intentions, but that there may be no mistake, I hope you will inform them, that in the event of any such arch being erected, I shall advise the Prince to refuse to pass under it, and enter the town by another street; and further if any Orange demonstration, or any other demonstration of a party character is persisted in, I shall advise the Prince to abandon his visit to the town altogether.

I have heard but with less certainty, that a similar demonstration is contemplated at Kingston. I need not say that my remarks apply equally to that or any other town.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.  
To the Right Hon. Sir E. W. Head.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now in attendance on His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

In explanation of this letter I desire to call your attention to the fact that, according to an advertisement which has appeared in the Toronto paper, it is the intention of the Orange body in that city, to display in the procession which is to take place on the reception of His Royal Highness, and in the streets through which he is to pass, certain emblems and decorations belonging specially to their own society.

I may state in the most explicit terms, that any such display, or any attempt to connect with His Royal Highness's reception, the public and open recognition of the Orangemen or any party association, would be viewed with extreme dissatisfaction.

You will bear in mind, Sir, that His Royal Highness visits this colony on the special invitation of the whole people, as conveyed by both branches of the Legislature, without distinction of creed or party, and it would be inconsistent with the spirit and object of such an invitation, and such a visit, to thrust on him the exhibition of banners or other badges of distinction which are known to be offensive to any portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I feel satisfied that His Grace's reasons for expressing these views will, on consideration, be deemed satisfactory; and I have to request that you, as Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto, will take care that no such cause of complaint may exist, either in the procession itself, or in the decoration of the streets through which His Royal Highness will pass.

I have further to request that you will, by letter addressed to me at Kingston, inform me explicitly whether any doubt exists as to compliance with the wishes expressed by the Duke of Newcastle in this matter, as the course likely to be pursued at Toronto may materially affect the route to be taken by His Royal Highness in his further progress through the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.  
His Worship the Mayor, Toronto.

#### THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION AT TORONTO.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.—MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]  
TORONTO, Sept. 7.—10 P. M. The Orangemen have been parading the streets all day with banners, bands and robes, but just before the arrival of the Prince they took of their gowns as had been pre-arranged, as they passed under their arch and emerged on the other side of it as a body of private citizens. The only mark even upon their arch which could be taken as a party emblem was the likeness of the Prince of Wales, over its centre in the traditional costume of King William the Third, at the crossing of the Boyne.

The landing of His Royal Highness here occurred just half an hour before dark. It was a spectacle which for magnificence, has probably never been equalled in the modern world. Just as the Montreal ball was the finest thing ever seen under a roof, so the display here was by far the finest thing ever seen out of doors. A semi-circular platform, whose radius was at least—feet, had been erected, and tier upon tier of seats were arranged around, each behind—above the other. This was ornamented with shields, banners, &c. Ten thousand people were in position upon it. In the open space was a troop of cavalry. In the centre was a great level platform, with a dais throne under a gorgeous canopy, where the Prince and his suite, the members of the corporation, judges, many members of parliament, the press, and a brilliant array of officers of the militia and regulars stood.

When the Prince landed from the Kingston he stood for several minutes, silently contemplating the scene. The noblemen in his train, too, were ardently impressed with a sense of the absolute sublimity of the scene. After a brief pause, during which a thousand children sang the national anthem in capital tune and true, the people following it up with deafening cheers, the Corporation presented their address, and then the procession—the equal of which the writer has never seen—began to pour in on each side at the great gates, which had been made for that purpose, six abreast. The militia, fire companies, national societies, and associations of every imaginable kind, marched past in endless succession, dropping their banners, and cheering as