Hew Brunswick Baytist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861

THE JEWISH PASSOVER. No. 1.

As the Jewish Festivals are highly typical of spiritual things under the New Covenant of grace, or, Gospel dispensation; we have concluded to present the readers of the Baptist and VISITOR, with an account of the Jewish Passover, abridged from Brown, Frey, Strauss, and other writers on Jewish Antiquities.

THE PREPARATION OF THE PASSOVER. In the account of our Saviour's trial before Pilate, John xix, 14, it is said that it was the preparation of the Passover. As no particular day of the year was designated as the day to lem is builded as a city compact tegether. Whicommence the Passover, it was necessary the Sanhedrin, or Grand Jewish Ecclesiastical Council, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks should each year exertain and publish to the whole nation the time of its commencement; which was regulated by the appearance of the new moon. On the night of the new moon, persons proceeded to the top of Mount Olivet, and kindled fires, waving torches as a signal to the people; when other fires were lighted on the other distant hills; and these again were answered by other persons, in the same manner, till every part of the land of Judea were notified to prepare for this great festival of the Passover. ies these signals, messengers were sent into every part of the country, to give the neces-

All the males of Israel were enjoined to atobtained their freedom; the deaf; the dumb; the old; the insane; the lame; the uncircumcised; the sick; and infants.

The fifteen days from the time the notice was given until the day of the Passover, were employed in preparation. This consisted of teaching and impressing on the minds of the people. performance of the rites of purification necessary for preparing them for the feast. It was also employed in repairing the roads, bridges, pools; in painting the sepulchres, and dispatching all public business that all might be at liberty

The Passover was instituted the day before Israel left Egypt. It was to commemorate their deliverance; especially the angels passing over them, when the first born of Egypt were destreyed. The he-lamb, which was offered on that occasion, was eaten with unleavened bread, because they were in such haste to begin, that they had no time for further preparation. So afterwards, before the day of the feast, they searched through the house for leaven, and destroved it; and eat none for seven days. Next, each family was to provide a he lamb, without blemish, of not less than eight days, nor more than a year old. But, if the family was small, two families might join together. As the Passover was observed on the fifteenth day of the the kid or lamb from the flock on the tenth day, and keep it up till the fourteenth, when it was

in worshipping demons, did. The meat was not to be sodden in water, or boiled, but to be roasted with fire, and eaten entirely by the company The company to each lamb was from ten to twenty; and we may see by this that a multitude of animals were offered on these occasions and more especially what a vast multitude asmbled on these occasions at Jerusalem. We are told in II Chron. xxxv: 7, 9, that, at the Passover observed in Josiah's time, thirty-seven sand six hundred lambs and kids were used, which, at ten to a company, would make three hundred and seventy-six thousand persons attending the feast. What then, must the number have been before the revolt of the ten tribes. But, Josephus informs us that by a computation in the reign of Nero, two hundred and fifty-six sand five hundred animals were offered which at ten persons to a lamb, amounted to two million five hundred and sixty-five thousand; all assembling in the holy city to worship God. But, the same historian tells us that in the time of Cestius, there were assembled at the Passover, three million seventy-eight thousand!

During the killing of the Passover, the silver trumpets were sounded; besides those given at the evening sacrifice. In addition to this, they read the Psalms, and sung the Hallel several times. The Hallel, is the same as the Hallelujah in our Bible. The Levites were the musicians and singers. They commenced thus: 'Hallelujah,' which are the first words in the 118th Psalm, and translated in our Bibles, "Praise ye the Lord." And the people answered, "Halle-lujah." The leader of the choir added, "Praise, O ye servants of the Lord," to which the people said, Hallelujah. The leader then aid. "Praise ye the name of the Lord," to which led Hallelujah. Then he said, ess ye the name of the Lord, from this time forth, and for evermore;" and all the people answered, Hallelujah. And thus they went on through six psalms, till they had repeated Hallelujah one hundred and twenty-three times, volve. It is in a great measure for you to say, equal to the age of Aaron. Such was the manner of singing this extraordinary national the members of our Churches, and many others,

From the most distant parts of the land, and even from Egypt, and more distant lands, the gest to our collectors the propriety of going to Israelites and proselytes from the Gentiles, were hese festivals. In each city and district, where company, called a caravan; and so went to Jer- Queen's, King's, Westmorland, and Albert, be usalem in large bodies. When a company had formed, and were ready to set out on this pilgrimage, after washing or bathing, and refreshing themselves united in prayer; and then sung

went out of the gate of the city, loaded with their clothes, provisions, and camp equi What a beautiful sight! Sometimes these

ts in regular order, forming a hollow-square, as Israel did in the wilderness; their beasts and chandize secured in the middle. They now lit their camp-fires and prepared the evening meal, which was placed on mats on the grass where the guests all reclined.

After the multitudes had refreshed themsel ves, they usually collected around their fires, or in their tents, and engaged in conversation; principally on the subject of their journey; or in talking of the holy city, which was, with its magnificent temple, the glory of their nation. Religious services were not neglected, prayer and praise were a prominent part; and the echo of hundreds of voices reverberated through the wilderness and mountains, and over the valleys and lakes, on every side. We may imagine, with most delightful sensations, this vast multitude ringing this beautiful and appropriate hymn, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem. Jerusaunto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord. For there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the house of David. Fray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and my companions' sake, I will now say, peace be within thee. Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek thy good," Psalm 122.

Thus, these devout Jews proceeded from their distant homes to the great metropolis of the nation, who claimed Jehovah as their king and their God. As they advanced towards the city of their destination, how would their hearts throb with delight; and their eyes turn with eager tend, excepting the men servants who had not expectation in the direction of the city of the Great King! But at length the joyful shout is heard from the front of the procession, Jerusalem! Jerusalem! And the Valley of Rephaim would resound with the general shout, Jerusalem! Jerusalem! There the white walls of the city, the palaces of Mount Zion, and the smoke of the offerings ascending from Moriah, would greet the solemnity and object of the festival, and the their eager gaze, and gladden the hearts of these thousands of weary pilgrims.

But, who can describe the scene from the Mount of Olives, or the ramparts of the temple; where tens of thousands; yea, millions of worshippers were encamped in the valleys and on the mountains round about Jerusalem! All the streets and roads, the fields and woods were covered with tents. How it would remind the Jew of the life of the Patriachs, and journey of the Israelites in the wilderness, from Egypt to the Promised Land,

JUVENILE CONCERT.-The Germain Street Baptist Sabbath School gave a Concert on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. Vincent, who has been very successful as a Teacher of Juveniles in Vocal Music.

The children sang many pieces with much taste and affect,-the audience frequently testifying their appreciation of the performances by loud encores.

We understand this Concert is shortly to be repeated at the Institute, where, we have no doubt, a large audience may be expected.

GENERAL NOTICE .- Persons posting letters addiessed to any place in the Province should remember that such letters are required by law to be post-paid.

HOME MISSIONARY REPORTS.—The several Missionaries who have been employed in the Home Field during the past missionary year, will oblige greatly by sending in condensed reports of the services rendered by them as soon as possble. They are required for the annual report. Do not fail to forward imme-

REVIVAL AT ST. ANDREWS .- We rejoice to know that our esteemed Brother Thomson, has had much encouragement in his pastoral labors of late. A recent note from him says :-

"God is still favouring us with droppings from his holy mountain. I met nine enquiries last evening, in different stages of progress, some ready to obey, others praying for more faith, others willing if they only could feel worthy they are all young men and youth. I consider them a very hopeful class and trust I shall see them all put on Christ ere long."

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

I wish to say a word about "Union" matters. ality of the Churches composing that body, it gestures evinced the greatest exultation at will be requisite for the Secretary, Treasurers and collectors of the Union Societies formed in those Churches to exert all their influence in raising funds for the objects embraced in the Union. Upon you, dear Brethren and Sisters, as the officers, does this responsible work dewhat shall be the character of said Report. If are called upon, they will certainly give, in order to be uniform in this matter. I would sugwork at once, or say the second week in June. This would further the agency very much. In deed this will be requisite, for as I purpose pass-ing through the Counties of York, Sunbury, fore the Association in July, I will have little more than time to call upon the Treasurers of each Society; we want to be as economical as possible in gathering these funds, and by the the time of the general Agent, and therefore year without an agency, It will be remembered that the Anniversary of the N. B. Baptist Home ionary Society will be held with the Eastern

For the Baptist and Visitor.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, ? May 27th, 1861.

DEAR BRO. BILL,-I have just returned rom a week's visit to Bathurst. My foot had scarcely kissed its gravelly streets, when a note was placed in my hand, inviting me to a seat in an old friend's pew, should I wish to attend a religious meeting, held in the Western Chapel. I attended the meeting; it was impressive and solemn. The part assigned me was to lead in bearing to the Throne of Grace, the petition of a parent present, for the conversion of a wayward wandering son, who is exposed to the dangers of the seas, and the temptations of unguarded youth.

Many in Bathurst, Salmon Beach, New Bandon and especially Tatagouche, are more than usually impressed with the importance of

In these places there have been some striking manifestations of Divine power and grace. n Bathurst there was a case nearly approach ing to "striking down." In Tatagouche a man who shunned religious meetings and lived for half a century without prayer, and conse quently without "God and without hope in the world" was mercifully arrested while chopping in the woods. He felt as if a voice had said to him, "kneel and pray." He laid aside his axe and tried to pray, but could find no rest. When he resumed his work the voice still seemed to say, "kneel and pray." Alarmed and distressed he attended a religious meeting, and sought the prayers of believers.— When he returned home he collected his family around him, and continued all night wrestling with God in prayer, and as the day dawned, the light and joy of salvation shone in upon his soul. He is now "rejoicing in hope of the glory o

At New Bandon, on Lord's day morning, I ddressed a large and solemn congregation. In the evening I was expected to preach in the Wesleyan Chapel at Bathurst, but from exposure to Friday's rain, I was so unwell that I ad to forego that privilege,

In New Bandon, there is a meeting house in course of erection, which will be open to your missionaries, but in Bathurst there is no such place, and in consequence of which we have no stated preaching in that town. The missionary passes through it, but his voice is not heard in it. To this fact, I would direct the prayerful attention of those interested in

During my absence, the friends in New Castle, influenced by a spirit of benevolence and zeal, set to work to build a Mission House, and now a frame 22x30 stands close to the chapel, already covered in.

There is nothing very special here, in a re igious point of view, yet our march is onward Yours in the Gospel, EDWARD HICKSON.

For the Baptist and Visiter.

Union Agency Appointments, DEAR EDITORS, -- I purpose, D. V., preach ng at the following places, viz:
On the second Sabbath in June, at half-past

six o'clock, in the evening, at Lower Wood On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., at operation, he with Baptist Chapel, Prince William, 7½ o'clock, from his work."

Thursday evening, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, p. m., in Rushagornish.

At Maugerville, on Friday evening, the 14th, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.
Third Sabbath in June, Jemseg, in the

p. m., the same day. A collection for Home Missions will be taken at the close of each preaching service on the THOMAS TODD.

Financial Agent. Woodstock, 4th June, 1861.

OBITUARY.

GRAND LAKE, June 3d, 1861. Died, at Canning, Grand Lake, on the 29th of May, after a most painful and tedious illness, James Butler, in the 63rd year of his age, a native of Halifax Nova Scotia, but for upwards of forty years a

resident of the above place. The deceased was a member of the Bap tist Communion at the Grand Lake, for near ly forty years, and at the time of his death filled the office of Clerk and Deacon, in the Newcastle Church, where his place will not be easily filled. Throughout his illness he manifested an entire willingness, and sometimes an anxiety, to depart and be at rest, and often would exclaim "Come Lord Jesus" and repeat the verse commencing "Jesus. my God, I know his

A month or two before his death, he expressed to his son, his belief that he should not recover, and said he was born to die, and felt willing to leave a world of sorrow, trusting that notwithstanding his many failings and short-comings, he had a friend on high.

On the Sabbath before his decease some of his brethren of the church met and prayed with him, and at his request sang The meeting of the Eastern Association is rapid. the hymn commencing "There is a land ly approaching, to be held in St. Martins, and as of pure delight," in which he earnestly we wish to publish an annual report of the liber- joined with his feeble voice, and by his the near prospect of that land "where everlasting spring abides." Often when musing on the dark valley through which he must pass, he would exclaim, "Judah's lion guards the way." His sorrowing children and friends

not mourn as those that have no hope, but firmly trust that their loss is his everlasting gain. His funeral was attended by the Rev. David Crandal who preached from Job, 23, 10, after which, followed by a large concourse of people, his loved remains were solemnly laid in the grave, beside the wife of his youth.

Died at Harvey Bank, A. C., on the 22d inst. Miss Emmaline R., the sixth daughter of William and Ruxby West, in the 17th year of her age—(her disease was congestion of the brain.) Her sufferings was very great while her consciousness remained. She was visited by the writer, and other Ministers, during her illness; she seemed very anxious about her soul's salvation, but the diseases anade such rapid progress that she laid in a stupor for the last three days before her death. But she has gone to a Righteous Judge, and there we have to leave her. This is the second daughter, brother and sister West have lost by the same disease; their trials are very great, especially as sister West's own health is very feeble at present. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the

ELDER LEVI H. MARSHALL,

flammation, aged 15 months. This bud of promise lived just long enough to engage the est affection of both parents and others, and by death, was called away to find a brighter blin heaven. Truly,—

"Thou hast all seasons for thine owa, O death!"
Emily History

Emily Hicks, eldest daughter of Ezra and Margaret J. Hicks, departed this life March the 25th aged 6 years, 10 months, and 9 days.

Religious Intelligence.

Colleges .- Says the Tennessee Baptist Richmond College has suspended for the resent session. We have before announced the suspension of Georgetown College, Kentucky, and Union University, Tenn., and the University of Virginia. All male colleges of the South are as good as suspended.

Suspended .- That excellent Baptist paer, the North Western Baptist, also the Virginia Baptist, have both yielded to the pressure and suspended. These make six Baptist papers that have been discontinued the past six months. The South Western Baptist, at Montgomery, declares that unless its subscribers pay up pretty generally, it will be compelled to go down. The Western Recorder comes to us in halt sheet, with the statement, that unless its patrons pay up, it will be forced to suspend. The Religious Herald, of Virginia, informs its patrons that its receipts have fallen far pelow its outlays, and appeals earnestly for aid. The Baptist Correspondent also makes an earnest appeal,

From these facts our friends can see that unless there is a coming up on the part of the subscribers to their religious papers. there is a strong probability that all the Baptist papers in the South, will be forced go down .- Tennessee Baptist.

The Missouri Baptist is compelled to issue a number only once a fortnight,

The Methodist Protestant, of this city, is obliged to retrench severely. The editor says: "Hereafter, our paper will be printed on a smaller sheet. The expenses must be cut down to the state of the finances. The Editor, the Clerk, the incidentals, the office rent, must all be put upon a restricted basis. The effort will be made to hold up our banner with the motto 'METHODIST PRO-TESTANT,' throughout this severe conflict.

SUSPENSION OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTE-RIAN .- Savs the North Carolina Presby-"We regret to learn from a paragraph

in the last number of this paper, that there is danger of its discontinuance. The editor announces that the patronage is insufficient to meet the expenses, and unless the Presbyterians give him a more cordial cooperation, he will be compelled to retire

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mission Funns - The contributions to the funds of the Southern Baptist Convention for the past two years, amount to tucky. \$176,430.98; namely, for foreign missions. Board, \$10,000. An average, says the Christian Index, of 30 cts, for the 600,000 Baptists of all ages, and of both sexes and homes. A ten inch howitzer, an eight and colors in the South. The funds sent up to the session of the Georgia Baptist Convention, held at Athens, April 26, amounted to \$3,484.99 ets.; that is, \$546.94 ets. for Indians, \$893.73 cts. for Domestic, and \$1,311.82 cts. for Foreign Missions,

THE BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY .- The operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society are on a magnificent scale. During the past year its total issues amounted to 1,789,398 copies, of which 1,139,552 were from the depots at home; 647,846 from depots abroad. The number issued during its whole existence, a period of over fifty-seven years, reach the enormous total of 39,315,226. The receipts of the year ending March 30th, 1861, had exceeded those of any preceding yearthey were \$539,000—about \$25,000 more than last year. The expenditures of the year amounted to about \$527,000-which is about \$65,000 less than the expenditures of the preceding year.

Secular Department.

War News.

The Christian Era of the 31st ult., thus enorts :-

The week past has been one of very great excitement, occasioned by the taking of Alexandria, and a reported battle there on Saturday in which 85 Government and 300 to 400 secession troops were slain — The report was generally credited Saturday night and Sunday, and occasioned in-describable solicitude on the part of those who have relatives in the army in Virginia. But as the rumor was contradicted on Monday morning, the public mind was greatly relieved. We give below a carefully prepared summary of what has transpired in war matters during the week.

On Thursday of last week orders were ssued for several Regiments to proceed to and take Alexandria, Va. The troops which did not repair to Alexandria and Arlington were required to guard important intermediate points between Washington and Alexandria. The Distrect militia did not return to Washington until the next morning. From 6000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia Friday.— Firing was heard, occasioned by the driving

in of Virginia pickets.

At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, the captain of the Pawnee demanded the surrender of Alexandria. A major in command of the Virginia troops refused. The captain of the Pawnee then said the consequence would be terrifle to the village and all its inhabitants, and prolonged the time to 8 o'clock. At 6 o'clock Ellsworth's Zouaves crossed the river by boats from their encampment, and took position on the

The Times gives the following particulars of their subsequent movement:

As the steamer bearing the Zouaves approached the rebel sentinels, they fired in the air and retreated to the main body, reported to be about 500 strong. Simultaneously with the last of the strong of the stron Bridge, and proceeded direct to the rail-road depot, of which they took possession, capturing a troop of rebel cavalry, with their horses and equipments.

and with the aid of Col. Wisner and a file of men started to cut the telegraph wires

They had proceeded about three blocks when the attention of Col. Ellsworth was attracted by a large secession flag flying from the Marshall House. He entered the hotel, and meeting a man in the hall, ask ed him who put the flag up? The man answered that he did not know—he was a boarder in the house. Col. Ellsworth Lieut. Wisner, the Chaplain of the regiment, Mr. House, a volunteer aid and four privates went to the roof, when Col. Ellsworth cut down the flag. The party were returning down stairs, preceded by private Brownell

As they left the attic, the man who said he was a boarder, but who proved to be the landlord, Jackson, was met in the hall. having a double barreled gun which he leveled at Brownell. The latter struck up he gun with his musket, when Jackson oulled both triggers, the contents lodging n the body of Col. Ellsworth. Brownell with the quickness of lightning, leveled his nusket at Jackson and fired. The ball struck him on the bridge of the nose and crushed through the skull, killing him instantly. As he fell, Brownell thrust him through with his bayonet. Col. Ellsworth's companions held guard some ten minutes. until reinforced by Company A. The company made a litter of muskets, and placing the body upon it returned to the boat, leaving a detachment to guard the hotel and make prisoners of all its occu-

The Colonel fell on his face, only exclaimng "My God!" The blood gushed from his wound in such profusion as to drench the entire passage. A few seconds afterwards he uttered a low moan, but his eves were instanty fixed, and he ceased to breathe. He was laid upon a bed in a room near at hand, and with the rebel flag stained with his blood, and a trophy to his glory, about his feet. The excitement which his death caused was intense. both among his soldiers and at Washington, where his body was embalmed for conveyance to his friends, and his funeral attended on

A dispatch from Washington on Friday, say that the steamers Pocahontas and Mount Ver non have sailed for a week's trip down the Chesapeake, and will go almost direct to Fortress Monroe, in order to support the forces there in case of a movement on Gosport Navy Yard, also that the 7th, 12th, and 69th New York Regiments, the Firemen Zouaves and Sherman's battery, were to occupy Arlington leights and Alexandria.

Col. Allen's regiment of volunteers left New ork on Friday in the steamer El Dorado for ortress Monroe. Col. Bendix's regiment were to start for the same destination in the Empire City.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman in

Kentucky says that the Unionists have an immense numerical majority, and will fight to maintain their connection which the Union .-They would delight to see Major Anderson posted at Louisville, under some satisfactory pretext, with 20,000 men under him, every man of whom would be volunteered in Ken-

numbering about 4,000, were ordered to missions, \$92,998.29 cts.; for the Bible disband last Thursday, by Gen. Price. At would quietly disperse and return to their a half inch mortar, three hundred rounds of cartridges, ball, shell, canister and shot were shipped from the arsenal the same day for Cairo.

A dispatch from Chambersburg, Pa. says, that ninety-five hundred rebel troops are now posted between Point Rocks and Williamsport, on the Potomac; 7,000 are Virginians, the rest being Alabamians, Mississippians, Carolinians and Georgians; also 300 Cherokee Indians, armed with the tomahawk, scalping knife and rifle, from North Carolina and Georgia. The Virginians are well armed, but short of provisions. Between Point Rocks and Williamsport there are 35 pieces of cannon at various points. Great apprehension prevails in Cumberland Valley of an invasion from Virginia, Ten thousand head of cattle and five thousand horses could be seized by a sudden irruption. A forward movement from Virginia may be expected at any moment. Campbell's flying artillery has been ordered here, but two additional regiments and a battalion of cavalry is needed here to prevent a devastation of the whole valley.

We think the presence of Butler and his command in Virginia, the taking of Alexandria, and the evident purpose to retake Gospert Navy Yard at Norfolk, will deter the Virginians from any aggressive movement upon other States.

Government is in possesion of information from Baltimore, leaving no doubt that the pre-tended Union sentiment in that city, so far as certain prominent men are concerned, is hypocritical, and that the presence of United States troops alone has kept in check the enemies of the government. Positive information has been received of new conspiracies against the Federal authorities, in which many of the eading citizens of Baltimore are involved .-Men, who, in the presence of United States troops, have loudly professed a devotion to the Union, are known to be secretly plotting to turn Maryland over to the rebels. The Administration has the names of the leaders of these conspiracies, and when the time comes to strike the blow, government will not hesitate to strike, and the plots of the conspirators will be surely foiled.

The World says that reports have reach Washington that a United States steamer h had an engagement with a battery at Aquia Creek, completely demolishing it. The men from the steamer went on shore afterwards and raised the American flag. This is the only battery between Washington and Fort

Gov. Sprague arrived in Rhode Island on riday morning. On the boat which brought the Governor, the Plymouth Rock, were thirty-two horses, which have been purchased by Gov. Sprague's brother in New York, within the two last days. They are to be used in a second battery forming by the Governor under the auspices of the State. Like the first battery this will be furnished with James' ifled cannon, and it is unnecessary to say that it will be a formidable body for the enemy to

This bud of much directed the Adjutant to form the regiment, on Monday had on board forty tons of cannon for Fort Delaware, Penn. On and after the first day of June, all contracts for carrying the mails in the seceding

States are to be annulled and the mails stop-On Saturday and Sunday, 3000 Virginia with some light artillery and howitzers, were distributed along the country road north of Harper's Ferry, leading to Sharpsburg and Boonsborough, and on the Northern approaches to the Maryland Heights, where the country is rather open. None are posted over a mile from the heights, except the picket guar s which are much further forward. Twenty-two additional cannon arrived from Winchester on Saturday. Loaded coal cars have been switched off at Harper's Ferry and arranged to form barricades. There are 500 Virginia troops at Grafton. A gentleman from Richmond on Friday, via Fredericksburg, says there are 10,-000 troops at Richmond, under General Lee, and 12,000 at Fredericksburg, under General

A dispatch to the "World" says that George W. Down, a well known resident of Washington, has arrived from Memphis, and reports the supplies almost cut off from Western Tennessee, and the fear of starvation prevails. There were about three thousand troops at Memphis. furnished with altered flint lock muskets from the Baton Rouge Arsenal. Many of the troops are Northern men, impressed into service; half the soldiers there refuse to leave the city, and the Governor has issued a proclamation ordering all companies to disband who did not enter into the service of the South unconditionally. Ammunition was very scarce, and business entirely prostrated. Two companies in Memphis are composed of chain-gang convicts.

Private advices confirm the report of large arrivals of arms at the South from abroad which were shipped from Europe, early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of gunpowder, per-cussion caps, and machinery for making the latter.

Feeling in England.

The Watchman and Reflector says :-A clergyman in Somersetshire, England. writing to Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of this city, under date of May 10th, alluding to our present struggle, says :

"No event has happened in my memory which has caused so deep and intense a feeling in this country. United as we are by the ties of blood, language, religion and commerce, your griefs are ours, and intelligence is looked for by every mail with the utmost anxiety. The universal feeling of England is with you most strongly and decidedly. If anything were needed to strengthen the feeling of indignation against the south, it would be found in the treachery and bad faith displayed by them in recent transactions. Surely, such violation of righteous law must recoil upon their own heads.

Many are fearful as to the course which our government will take. Europe is now in a state of armed peace; that is to say, all the nations of Europe are filled with a spirit of distrust and mutual suspicion. Armaments on the most costly scale are raised. Nominally at peace, we are incurring expenses in military and naval affairs Under these circumatances, the finances of the country are a matter of intense anxiety first they refused, but it was believed they to the government; indeed, just now financial considerations swallow up every other, and we gravely fear lest our rulers, to secure a supply of cotton without inter-ruption, should make concession to the south, which, however expedient, would be unjust. Against this the religious portions of the community steadfastly and earnestly protest."

The writer then gives an account of measures that will speedily be adopted to bring out immediately an expression of the religious sentiment of the nation.

The American Conflict.

The last English mail brings us the Queen's proclamation relative to the blockade of Southern ports, and the subject of privateering. The proclamation was issued on the 15th May, and the following extracts give its general features :-

VICTORIA R .- Whereas we are happily at peace

with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contend parties. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our Royal Proclamation and of contempt of this our Royal Proclamation, and of our high displeasure, te do any acts in deroga-tion of their duty as subjects of a neutral So-vereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of, or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters-of-marque of, or from, either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going, to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions, at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break, a blockade lawfully and actually established by, or on behalf of, either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officontravention of the law of nations, as for examthe said contending parties; or by carrying of cers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stor or materials, or any article, or articles, considers and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending, will incur an be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law anations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare, that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, when may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences; but will, on the contrary, incur out high displeasure by such misconduct.

The London Times, and other leading E ish journals, view this proclamation as locument of very great public importance, and one that should be carefully considered. The

federate States of "America." The words appear to be well chosen. The Government of the United States we have long recognized, and there is nothing in recent misfortunes to make us abate anything from the title by which it is known in diplomacy. There is still a Government of the United States, though the United States themselves are no longer t be found. We have not recognized the Confederated States, and may never recognize them, and cannot, therefore, officially give them the title they claim, without qualifying it in a manner to show, that we use the name for distinction's sake only, without any intention of formal recognition. The Proclamation goes on to enjoin upon all HER MAJESTY's subjects a strict neutrality—that is, that they shall abstain from violating the law of the land, and the law of nations; and the Proclamation then proceeds to set forth what the law of the land is.

"But the really important part of the pro-clamation is contained in the last two paragraphs, by which the subjects of the QUEEN are cautioned not to enter into the military, or marine service, of either of the contending parties, nor to go on board or fit out any ship to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, or to carry troops contraband of war. In this paragraph, it will be observed that the word "privateer" is distinctly intro-duced; so that the Government of this country is doing all in its power to enforce the agreement of the Paris Conference, which, but for the interference of America herself, would have blotted out privateering from among the expedients of civilized warfare. Hitherto, the Proclamation has only reminded the subjects of the QUEEN of the penalties which the law of this country denounces against an infraction of neutrality, and points out the penalities with which such offences may be visited, by the law of the land, or by the law of nations. But in the last paragraph the Proclamation seems to go beyond this, and to make an announcement of the policy which will be adopted, in cases which are provided for neither by the law of the land, nor by the law of nations, but which arise out of the peculiar conditions of the present unhappy conflict.

Local Institutions.

At the annual general meeting of the Saint John Fire Insurance Company, held yesterday, the Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Stockholders, and accompanying documents, and much satisfaction was expressed at the improved position of its affairs.

The accounts laid before the meeting, embraced an abstract of the Income and Expenditure for the past year, and an abstract of the paid up capital of the Company. The investments have been increased during that period; and the Income from Pemiums shows an advance on the preceding year. The risks are principally within the City of St. John, and are generally of an excellent character. The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors.

HON, A. McL. SEELY, JAMES REED, C. W. WELDON, G. V. NOWLIN, and T. F. RAYMOND, Esquires.

The following Resolution was, on motion of Rev. Wm. Scovil, seconded by Wm. Davidson, Esq., unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the Report as audited, sented to the meeting be adopted, and that the thanks of the Stockholders are due to the Directors, for their services for the past year; and that it is gratifying to the stockholders to know that the affairs of the Company are in a more favorable condition than at the last annual

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the Hon. A. McL. SEELY was unanimously reelected President.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockolders of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company was held Yesterday. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:-

William Jack, Esq.; Alexander Jardine, Esq.; LeBaron Botsford, Esq.; William Smith, Esq.; John H. Harding, Esq.; Edward Allison, Esq.; Chas. A. Everitt, Esq.

The Directors meet at 10 o'clock this morning, to choose a President, and transact other

THE SESSIONS met Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Very little business was transacted, as the attendance was quite small. An order passed authorising the assessing of £300 upon the City and County for the fitting up of the Court House for the visit of the Prince of Wales. Some regulations submitted by the Gaol Committee relating to the dieting of prisoners confined in Gaol were ordered to stand over until Saturday. Mr. Justice Nowlin gave notice that on Saturday he would move for a Committee to report such amendments as they may think necessary to the Water and Sewerage Act. The Court adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"NEW ARITHMETIC."-Mr. S. R. Miller, Fredericton, has issued a handy little Elementary book on Arithmetic, adapted to the decimal currency of ecounting, now partially in use in this Province It is published at a low rate, and is worthy of the attention of Teachers and others interested in the education of youth, in the common schools of this

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May; and NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May; New York, L. Scott & Co; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

Messrs. A. Williams & Co., the Boston Agent have sent us both the above. Blackwood's is an excellent number. Its leading article, "The Ministry and the Budget," is very severe upon Mr Gladstone, whom "Mage" seems to delight in teasing; "Motley's History of the Netherlands," is the subject of a paper, in which Mr. Motley's faultard of a true historian, and wherein he falls below it.
"Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt," by Earl Stanhope, is a sort of commentary on, and an abridgment of the first portion of the work now being published by Earl Stanhope. It is very entertaining, so far as it goes. There are, besides the above, two Tales, a humorous peom, entitled "The Origin of Species," and a paper on "The Ottoman

The North British Review for May is one of the est numbers of this standard organ of the Free Church that has been issued in a long time. A saper on the "Present Movement in the Church of England," will be read with great interest; "Rail-United Netherlands; Berkley's Idealism; Dr. John Brown's Hora Subsective; The Educational Question in Scotland; The Christian Architecture of Europe; The American Secession.

If For sale at Mesers, McMillan's, Prince Wm. Street.

The Halifax Sun says there is a move-ment on foot in that city, for raising a comcital in which they delight. But this loss is more than compensated, by greater fulness in other parts of more importance. The belligerent parties are described as the Government of the United States of America, and certain States styling themselves, "the Concepts would make the concepts would