NEW BRUNSWICK BAITIST AND, CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Rew Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. ANNIVERSARIES AT WOLFVILLE.

The Anniversary of Horton Academy, took place on Thursday, the 10th inst., at the

Academy Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. The two departments of the Institution, male and female, were brought together, and the examination was conducted by the Princi-- pals Rev. ---- Higgins, of the Male Department, Miss Alice Shaw of the Female, and their assistants. The whole day was taken up, with the exception of a short recess for dinner. and classes were examined in the following branches. Two or three had to be omitted for want of time :

MORNING SESSION.

Music .- " The Mountain Bugle."- Chorus. Praver.

Greek Classes; Junior Arithmetic; Latin Reader (F.) MUSIC. - " Market Chorus :" Duet by

Misses Doe and Beckwith. Geometry ; Virgil (F.) ; MUSIC.—" Somerville March," Miss Neary.

French Classes (F.); Algebra (Female Class.)

Chorus.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Arithmetic, (Advanced Class); Geography, Drawing Outline Maps; Mental Arithmetic, (Junior Class). MUSIC.—" March from Moise."—Duet-

Miss Rand and Miss S. Shaw.

Rhetoric, (Female Class); Reading and Derivation of Words.

MUSIC.—" Love, Pleasure and Mirth,"— Galop—Miss L. DeWolf. Trigonometry and Surveying. MUSIC.—" Land of our Fathers."—Chorus.

Latin, (Female Class); Algebra, (Male Class).

MUSIC .- " Delhi Galop."-Miss Wickwire. Natural Philosophy (F.); DIALOGUE.—"Gustavus Vasa,"--Mr. Archi-

bald and Mr. Weathers. MUSIC .- " The Greek March."- Miss B.

Shaw. ORIGINAL ESSAY .- " Painting."- Miss A.

D. Shaw. "The Captive's Return."

do. do. -Miss J. Elder. MUSIC .- " Polka Nationale." - Miss M.

DIALOGUE .- " The Town Meeting at Grab Town."-Wheelock, G. B. Freeman, Dimock,

Webber, Myers, L. Shafner, Davison, Wallace. do. "Discretion the Better Part of Valor."-P. Freeman, J. Murray, G. Wallace, N. Shafner.

MUSIC .- " Sultan Polka."-Duet- Misses L. Lawrence and L. Chipman.

Addresses by Dr. Pryor, Rev. Mr. Cadey, Rev. J. Armstrong, Rev. S. Robinson, Rev.

which was of a highly satisfactory character, short and pithy speeches were made on the folowing subjects :---"The Founders and Defenders of the College," C. Tupper, Esq., M. D. Responded to by Dr. Cramp. "The Supporters of the College,"—Rev. S. T. Rand. Responded to by J. W. Barss, Esq. "College Associations,"—Rev. T. A. Higgins, Responded to by Rev. I. E. Bill. "The Support of the College" "—Rev. S. Robinson. home.

"Influence of the College,"—Rev. S. Robinson. Responded to by J. DeMill, Esq. "The Future of the College,"—Rev. A. H. Munro. Responded to by Rev. George Arm-

strong. About 70 gentlemen, clerical and lay, participated in this material and intellectual treat, all

of whom appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly. It was indeed a rich time. A PUBLIC OBATION

was delivered in the evening in the Baptist Chapel, Wolfville, before the associated Alumni and their friends, by Rev. Dr. Pryor, who had been invited on from Boston to discharge this pleasing duty. Exceedingly pleasing it was to him, as the former President of the College, to meet his former pupils, and it was equally pleasing to them to see and hear their old

teacher and pastor. Rev. A. H. Munro offered prayer, the choir discoursed sweet music, a short and appropriate address by the President of the Association, J. M. Johnston, Esqr., Jr., and then the orator proceeded to deliver his address. His theme was the importance of connecting religious training with mental culture. The oration occupied an hour in delivery, and was listened to through-

out with the most marked attention, and with frequent indications of approval. He took very strong ground in favor of denominational colleges, and against state Universities. As the esteemed orator proceeded, reminiscences of the past crowded in upon him with almost overwhelming power. No wonder that such should be the case when he saw before him so many to whom he had imparted mental culture, and who, by the blessing of God he had been instrumental in leading to Christ.

At the close of the oration, Rev. D. W. Dimoch moved a vote of thanks to its author, and in words of touching power referred to his former connection with the Institution. The motion was ably seconded by Dr. Tupper, and passed unanimously. This being done, the choir struck up the national anthem, in which the congrega-

tion joined with hearty good will. We must close abruptly here, and leave fur ther remarks for a future time, for the mail will very soon close. We will only add that the anniversaries of both Academy and College have always been full of interest to us, but with none have we been better pleased than those which

have just ended. Acadia must live and flourish in despite of all discouragements.

Meeting of the Central Association.

The Anniversary of this body commenced ts session in the Baptist Chapel. Wolfville. on Saturday (to-day,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. We have only time to say before the mail

Republic is fifteen thousand. True, it was a' stripes." Inde the different churches, the insmall number, but it was a beginning. He had been there eight years, and during that time great progress had been made. The trials, hardships, discouragements, had been The severe, but these have passed away, and now there is a feeling of permanency. It is their

Agriculture has made rapid advance. The coffee culture has commenced, and the trees are well cared for. The same is true in regard to sugar. In 1853 not a single pound of

sugar was raised ; now extensive plantations of sugar cane are cultivated. Some farmers have sixty acres. One farmer raised last year 55,000 pounds.

Cotton is indigenous. The natives in the interior manufacture cloths amounting to fifty or a hundred thonsand cloths such as are worn by natives, equivalent to nearly a million pounds sf cotton per annum. The English manufacturers are endeavouring to open a trade in cotton. The Liberian merchants own about thirty small vessels, which have been built there. Larger vessels are purchased in England and America. The imports last year were about \$300,000 ; exports about \$400.

Many tribes pay taxes to the Liberian Go vernment-the Government protecting them from outrage in return. The flag of Liberia protects every fugitive slave! The soil of Laberia is sacred to liberty. No slave can be

taken from the soil. Civilization is gradually extending inland and along the coast. Civilized habits are found in the interior a distance of two hundred miles. The English language is working its way faster than anything else, crowd-ing out the native language. The poetry of Longfellow, Bryant, Dana-the Living Age, the Eclectic, North British, and all the current literature of the day is found there. The four thousand Congoes landed a year or two since from captured slave ships, speak the English language. It spoken by individuals hundreds of miles inland. This has been done through trade and by missionaries. The natives copy the habits of civilization. The chiefs along

the coast, down as far as the Bight of Benin, send their children to England to obtain an education. But the College, now almost ready to go into operation, will be patronized by the native chiefs. There need be no anxiety relative to the disposition of the recaptured slaves now there He was acquainted with twenty-five landed from the Echo. They are in the Sunday-schools ; they contribute regularly to the monthly collection. They are employed by farmers. They have not vestige of heathenism-no devil worship. He called attention to one important fact

that the African race had a wonderful vitality The South Sea Islanders, the Aztecs, the Indians, melt away before the breath of civilzation ; but the African takes on new vitality There were great things in store for the African. But few addresses have been of greate

interest. The audience gave expression to their pleasure by applause mingled with tears.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION

n their effort to break up the gigant

The African Civilization Society has for its object the elevation and redemption of the African race in all lands wherever dispersed. It is in harmonious co-operation with the friends of freedom in Great Britain

signia of t schools were conspicuously arranged ov the speakers' platforms, but prominent ave them all the "flag of our Union" everyhere hung its beautiful folds over and arold the pulpits and chancels. It was a day lonto be remembered, let us hope to be proudly eviewed when these children

shall become le statesmen and patriots of another generion.

Religns Intelligence.

THE NESTRIAN CHRISTIANS IN PERSIA.

An America missionary, the Rev. Dr. Perkins, saysif the Nestorians, that they number at he present day, 150,000. They are scattred amongst several millions of Mohamedans in Turkey and Persia. Socially hey were much depressed, and they were ill more depressed in their

morals, when assionaries first visited the country. A fer copies of the Scriptures in the old Syiad language were yet pre served amonst them, and were regarded with respect mounting almost to veneration, although hey knew little of the pre cepts contained therein, and obeyed them ess. The Netorians welcomed the missionaries almo as angels from heaven. Schools were explished both for boys and girls. From the primary schools, between 3,000 and 4,00 Scripture readers had

been raised up. From their training school or college. they hd already sent forth sixty able and faithfulministers; and from the school for female, they had sent out over 100 pious, welleducated young women. The Bible had been translated into the spoken language and 80,000 volumes, including the editons of the Scriptures, had

been issued from the press.

AMERICAN BIBE SOCIETY .--- The American Bible Society meton Thursday morning 16th nst. Few change were made in the existing board of officers. The Society has received during the past yar \$389,551 52, of which \$321,742 33 werefor books sold. There have been printed at the Bible house 829,000 books. making 15,000,759 since the formation of the Society forty-five pars ago. The gratuitous ssues have amounted to \$41.967 91. Of life directors 62, an of life members 1,302 have been made during he year. The new books are, the Book of Poverbs, in minion, 48mo square ; the Gospel of John, same size ; and the Book of Psalmi small pica, 18mo. Plates of several sizes have been prepared in place of others which were forn out. The Society had

38 agents in the hone field during the whole or part of the year, and two in foreign countries, one of which is in the East and the other in Mexico.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION ON THE WAR. At the Convention of the American Baptist Union, held in Brooklyn the last week, Rev. Dr. Williams, of New York, chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a statement and resolutions concerning the

thereto. The report and resolutions were

the seas and the internal waters. We can block-A NEW ENTERPRISE.-The Wesleyan ade them by sea, and invade them by land, and ade them by sea, and invade them by fand, and close up the rebellion in a single year, if we are "let alone!" For the population of the slave States is divided perhaps equally for and against the Union, the loyal citizens being for the time overawed by the organized conspiracy of the traitors, while the North is united to a man—the. Methodists of London have set on foot a proposal for " the erection of commodious hapels in suitable situations in and immediately around the metropolis." The Rev. Mr. Aiken, the projector, asks for £20,000 certain to begin with, and £9,757 15s. has ate allies of the South, the Democratic party, being now more earnest for the subjugation of the rebels than the Republicans. been already given or promised. The minimum aimed at is one new chapel in each

3. "But can you govern a 'subjugated' peop and reconstruct the Union?" We do not propos to "subjugate" the revolted States-we propos to put down simply the *rebel* citizens. We go to the rescue of the loyal Unionists of all the States. ing table presents a comparative statement of the receipts of this and last year by the princi-We carry safety, and peace, and liberty to the Union-loving people of the South, who will of themseives (the tyranny overthrown) send back their representatives to Congress, and the Unior will be "reconstructed" without a change of a letter in the Constitution of the United States. Did England subjugate Ireland and Scotland? Are the United Kingdoms less homogeneous than of old, before the wars against rebellion? So will the United States rise from the smoke of battle with renewed stability and power. In turn, now,

let us ask the British public some questions. 1. Where should British honor place her in this contest? We overthrow that political element in America which has all through our history been the studied denouncer and real hater of th British nation, while we have been always from the begining the friends of England. Because, though under different forms of government we had common sympathies and a common cause and we had therefore a common interest. Eng-land was the conservator of liberty in Europe-the old world; we in the new. If the Confederate States are right, then is England wrong. If slavery must be extended in America, then must England restore it in the West Indies, blot out the most glorious page of history, and call back her freed men into chains. Let her say to the martyrs of freedom from all the nations who have sought refuge, and a magnani-mous defence on her shores, return to your scaffolds and your prison houses: England is no more England! Let the *Times* cease to appeal longer to the enlightened opinio

of the world; nay, let the statues of the great dead, through which I passed in reverence yesterday to the Houses of her political intelligence be thrown from their pedestals, when England shall forget the utterances of her Chathams, her Wilbeforces, and her Broughams-that natural justice is the only safe diplomacy and lasting foundation of the independence of nations. 2. What is the interest of England now? If we may descend to such inferior appeals, it is clearly the interest of England to stand by the Union of the States. We are her best consumer; no tariff will materially affect that fact. We are the best customer of England, not because we are cotton-gowers or cottonspinners, agriculturists, or manufacturers, but because we are producers and manufacturers, and have money to spend. It is not the South, as is urged, but the North who are the best consumers of English commerce. The free white laborer and capitalist does now, and always will, consume more than the white master and the slave. The Union and the expansion of the States and Republican policy make us the

best market for England and Europe. What has the world to gain-England, France, or any of the powers to gain by reducing the United States to a Mexican civilization ?

3. Can England afford to offend the great na tion which will still be "The United States of America," even should we lose part of the South? Twenty millions of people to-day, with or without the Slave States, in twenty years will be forty millions. In another half century we will be one hundred millions. We will rest upon the Potomac, and on the west banks of the Mie sippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. Out s will run 4000 miles upon a single para

to secede from that beneficent Government of the United Kingdom, which now lightens their taxa-tion and gives them security and respect at home and abroad, shall we enter into a piratical

Your obedient servant.

St. Petersburg. Morley's, London, May 17.

st the other?

ts which in no way co

nt with our own laws and liber eking to impose them upon othe eace and insure it, and to leave the the sword to fall by the sword.

Mr. Clay must really allow us to give version of the honor and interest of Engla

or and interest is to stand a

not.

THE PROBABLE BATTLE FIELD. TOPOGRAPHY OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

"The region of country lying between the Potomac river and the Manassas Gap Railroad Junction, or what is usually called Manassas Junction, is a very interesting locality at present, and promises to be so for some weeks to come.— It is unquestionably destined to become the theatre of stirring events, and a few facts respecting its topography will not be without inte-rest. At the request of General Mansfield, however, all correspondents refrain from indicating exactly the position of our troops, lest the enemy might profit by such statements, for though the mails are cut off, yet there is a direct commu-nication with the South via Harper's Ferry. All

the northern news goes daily to Harper's Ferry. All the northern news goes daily to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Richmond and the entire South. "From the Chain Bridge, which is three miles above Georgetown, to Alexandria—a distance of about ten miles—there is a continuous chain of bills helf a miles. hills half a mile to a mile and a half back from the Potomac. Entrenchments are thrown up quite a distance north of Georgetown—across the river—and so at different points below to Alexandria. The Chain Bridge, the Aqueduct, and especially the Long Bridge, are very strong ly guarded, and every prominent hill is, or wil soon be extended.

" Arlington Heights are right opposite George-Bridge, a little off from the road to Fairfax Court House. Arlington House is about five miles north of northwest of Alexandria. Fall's Church is a little northern village six miles Straight west of Georgetown. Bailey's Cross Roads is five miles due west of the Long Bridge, and the road from the Bridge which leads direct ly past Bailey's, is the road to Fairfax Court House. The last named place is eighteen miles from Washington and fourteen from Alexandria. This was the scene of Lieutenant Tompkins's exploit last Friday morning; and he was then about thirteen miles distant from the main body of the rebel force at Manassas Junction, and only eight from Centreville, where two or three rebel regiments are stationed.

"From the Potomac to the heights west the ascent is somewhat abrupt ; but from the heights westward the slope is very gradual. At least ten miles of the London and Hampshire Railroad is within our lines, but the Orange and Alexandria road is none of it in our possession. Our troops tore up the track to Springfield station, distant from Alexandria nine miles. Beyond this point the road is in good condition, and it is reported that the trains occasionally even run from th Junction as far as Springfield station.

The main body of the enemy is at Manassar Junction, fifteen to twenty miles from our outposts but two or three thousand of the rebels are stationed a few miles this side. From reliable info tioned a few miles this side. From reliable infor-mation it is judged that the enemy numbers about eight thousand at the Junction, mak-ing their entire force in that region ten thou-sand. Should an advance be made by the rebel troops it would undoubtedly be upon Alexandria, by the way of the Orange Railroad. An attempt would be made to turn the right flank of the United States troops; but as Alexandria is commanded by the Pawnee vessel-of-war, the rebels even if they the Pawnee vessel-of-war, the rebels, even if the

the rawnee vessel of war, the redels, even if they succeeded in entering the town, could not stay. But no shrewd military man is of the opinion the rebel troops will advance a step toward Alex-andria and Washington, except to strengthen their position at Manassas Junction by outposts. They position at Manassas Junction of outposts. They await an attack by the federal troops. Skirmishes may be looked for daily, as the scouring parties of both armies frequently meet. The whole region from Falls Church to Centreville is debatable ground. Our mounted pickets and scouring par-ties run down nearly twenty miles, and theirs frequently come within five or six miles of our camp. Senator Wilson is urging upon the War Depart-ment the acceptance of companies of sharp shoot-ers as fast as they offer themselves. The southern army has many very accurate shots, and as there is to be a good deal of guerilla fighting, a regi-

war and the duty of Christians in relation Impressive funeral services, in reference to heartily adopted, and the President of the United States immediately apprised of the fact, Hall, on Sabbath afternoon last. A sermon the death of Col. Ellsworth, were held at Bryan was delivered by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; others foreign ambition as to venture, now in our need, to plant the seeds of revenge in all our future? of the city ministers participating in the ex-If Ireland, or Scotland, or Wales shall attempt

Am. Home Mis. Society, American Bible Society, 380,551 52 435,958 \$1.039.08161 \$1,184,48662 Says the N. Y. Chronicle : " There seems scarcely a doubt that the Edwin Forest, in

pal U. S. benevolent societies :--

RECEIPTS OF U.S. SOCIETIES .- The follow

1861

1860.

London circuit.

which several missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board sailed for China, is lost with all on board. Among those families were Rev. Mr. Roher and wife and a number of others whose names have not reached us. This is a painful visitation, and we tender our sympathy to our Southern brethren, and to the relatives of those missionaries under so painful a providence.

N. Y. S. S. UNION .- On the 14th inst., the forty-fifth anniversary of the New York Sunday-school Union was celebrated. It is said that about 69,000 children took part in the exercises. As usual, six or more Sunday-schools marched with banners to one appointed church, and there they listened to addresses; and sang their anniversary songs.

Several Boston clergymen have imitated the example of the teachers of the city schools. and offered one-tenth of their salaries for war purposes.

There are thirty Protestant places o worship in Paris-the Baptists suffer in not having an eligible and convenient place. How easily might the Baptists in this councry supply this necessity.

It is reported that 16,000 Christians including women and children, lost their lives in the Syrian massacre : 3000 women and young girls were carried off and sold to the Turks; and 70,000 Christians of all sorts were reduced to service.

Baptist sentiments are making rapid progress in Sweden, where there are 120 churches; and upwards of 5000 persons have been added to them within the last six years.

The London Board of Baptist Ministers has invited Christians of all denominations to set apart Monday the 3rd day of June, on which to pray unitedly for the abolition of slavery in America.

MUSIC.—National Anthem. Benediction by Dr. Cramp.

For the most part the pupils acquitted them selves admirably, the lady pupils, as a matter of course excelling. The services were interspersed with occasional music, and at the close several dialogues uttered in a captivating style, afforded no small degree of innecent amusement for the large assemblage, who had listen-

protracted exercises of the day.

The Male Department, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Higgins, is in a healthy state and is giving great satisfaction to the people and the Female Department, superintended by Miss A. Shaw, is in a highly flourishing condition. Miss Shaw is gaining many laurels, for the ability and energy which she brings to bear upon the progress of her classes. She has about 50 pupils under her care, and the success of the past awakens cheering hopes in relation to the future. Miss Shaw is aided in the work of instruction by her sister, and valuable aid is given also in some of the branches by Mr. Higgins.

So far as we had opportunity of judging, our impression is that a pow-rful impetus has been given to the Institution by opening it to lady pupils. True, the schools are in separate buildings, but they come together to recite, and why not? they were made to live together, and will live together, school prohibitory laws notwithstanding.

Mr. Higgins is assisted by Messrs. Jones Archibald and Creed, all of whom seem wellqualified for their important work.

The Anniversary of the College took place pursuant to appointment in the Baptist Chapel. commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m. . The Governors held a meeting in the morning, and decided to confer the first B. A. upon Mr. W. H. Porter, the only graduate of the term, and the second degree A. M. upon Messrs. R. L Weatherbe, C. H. Corey, and J. Moser, and the degree of D. D., upon Rev. C. Spurden, A. M., the worthy Principal of our Institution at Fredericton. All felt that the literary and theological attainments of Mr. Spurden, his protracted services in the cause of Education n New Brunswick, combined with the high esteem in which he is held by our churche justly entitle him to this mark of respect from dia College.

At the close of the meeting of the Governors of the College the officers and Alumni proceeded a due form to the spacious Chapel, which was filled with expectant spectators. The service

were opened by prayer, by the writer, and music air, and then the following order was

Under-Graduate-" The Preachin he Work and its Issue,-William F

ORATIONS BY GRADUATES. cy."-John Moser, A. B.

"Chameleon."-Charles H. Co "Chameleon."-Robert L. Weather The Advantages of Education Minister."-Ber, Isaiah Walls

rse, by James DeMill, Esq

that the meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Cramp, the Moderator of last year. Prayer by Rev. S. S. Hunt. A ballot was then taken, which resulted in the choice of Rev. J. Parker as Moderator for the present session. Rev. S. DeBlois was appointed Secretary, and Rev. A. H. Munro his assistant. J. W. Barss was chosen Treasurer. There is a full delegation from the churches

opens under most favorable circumstances. We are expecting a precious season. More

FOR NEW ZEALAND .- Attention is directed to in advertisement elsewhere, of a vessel to sail for Australia and New Zealand, at an early day. Of course we cannot recommend persons to leave this country and emigrate to another, but parties desirous of leaving, and who propose going to either of the above places, will rarely meet with a more desirable opportunity of doing so than is afforded by the scheme advertised.

> For the Baptist and Visitor. UNION AGENCY.

DEAR EDITORS,-On the fourth Sabbath une. I purpose preaching in the Baptist Chapel t the Narrows, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

In the McDonald Meeting House at 3 o'clock . M., and in Lower Cambridge at 61 o'clock in he evening. Coflections will be taken at the close of each Service for Home Missions. The churches in the following places will be visited

The Treasurers and Collectors will please The Treasurers and Contectory Agency. all in their power to facilitate my Agency. T. Topp.

As it is cheering to the lovers of the cause of God to hear that God is building up his Zion. sit down to write you a few words. Darkness shrouded the people here, until, in the Providence of God, Brother Abel Washburn comnenced laboring with us, and became our Pastor On the 22nd of April last we received a visit from our dear Brother Solomon Smith, who has laboured in conjunction with our esteemed Pastor, with great success. The church has increas ed greatly since his arrival. Seven have been baptized; five added by letter; seven restored making in all nineteen. Many more appear to be anxiously seeking the Saviour, and we hope may find Him precious ; and that more will soo come, and tell us what great things God has done for them, in saving them. Brethren, pray

for us, that God will carry forward his work of left unsaved.

May the great Head of the Church go with our

Massachusetts Colonization Society. to Liberis the past year was 306. Abou 3,600 captives from slave ships were received in the Colony in six weeks, and the colonist

system of American Slavery, and the vet unsuppressed African Slave Trade, by the promotion of lawful commerce and trade in Africa, the cultivation of cotton, sugar. coffee, rice, and other products requiring a like soil and climate. In order to elevate this people, they must be allowed to exist as a nation, and enjoy national privileges and rights ; or as the historian would say, ization. African character has long been

judged of by the degraded standard of civilization on the low coast of Africa. where slavers visit with their cargoes of rum and fire-arms, and where under these blighting influences, petty kings are induced to make war for plunder and traffic in human flesh. But it is now known through the explorations of Barth, Livingstone, Bowen, and the Commissioners of this Society to the valley of the Niger, and

others, that the interior tribes dread and shun this barbarism, and wish to be saved from its fearful ravages.

The work of this Society in the foreign field, is to select coloured persons in the United States and Canada, of approved character, and qualified to be useful as missionaries, teachers, physicians, mechanics, and some who have a practical knowledge of the cotton and sugar culture. The Society sent out a company on the 1st o November, 1860, armed with the sword of the Spirit, the Word of God; one good cotton gin, with farming and mechanical implements. Some seventy more are ready to go, and only wait for the means to send

The Egba and Yoruba country, in the valley of the Niger, is the chief field of present labour. From the city of Abbeocuta and vicinity, the natives sent to England, in 1859, nearly 6,000 bales of cotton. weighing 20,000 pounds, which is of equal value with New Orleans cotton, and worth four cents more than the East India product. More than 600 cotton gins are now owned by the natives, with a number of presses. This is not properly an emigra-tion society, and should have no tendency to alarm or unsettle the coloured people of this country, whose interests we are bound to promote in every laudable way. It is May, 1860, the Hon. Lord Alfred S Churchill, member of the British Parliament, in the chair. The Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. with other eminent men, and members of the British Parliament, and H. B. M. Consul at Mozambique, South Africa, were present, with many other eminent philantrophists of Great Britain and the United States, also, a missionary who has been 11

years in Africa, who approved in the high-est terms of the whole movement, and especially of sending coloured men into that R. DUNLOP.

New York Sunday-School Union.

On Tuesday, May 7, the 216 schools connected with the New York Sunday-Scho Union celebrated their forty-fifth anniversar The exercises were held in eighteen or nineen different places, mostly in proughout the city, and consisted of

that, if the Southern Baptists had forsaken him in the hour of trial, the Baptists of the North -a body extending its branches throughout New England, New York, New Jersey, Penn- ercises of the occasion. sylvania, and the great West, embracing in its communion vast wealth and influence, as well as great moral and Christian strength-will stand by him until the rebellion has been rooted out."

The annual meeting of this Society was held lately at Exeter Hall, in the lower room. Major Campbell presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Barringer, Wiberg, Webster, Wyard, Hosken, Norton, Betts, Isaac Parker, Pells, O. Woollacott, Wassell, Woodward, &c. The report stated that since the commencement of the Society in 1841 the number of tracts issued had amounted to 2,990,000. The income for the year had been £190 15s. 9d.; the expenditure was given at £152 19s. 2d. ; and the balance left in the treasurer's hand was £37 17s. 1d.

NAPLES .- They write from Naples that Gavazzi is showing himself more and more zealous and indefatigable in the work of evangelization. He preaches every week two conversational sermons, directed against the Roman Church, and six sermons of instruction and edification. He meddles less and less, with politics in his discourses, and it is remarked with low that these are becoming more and mere purely evangelical. There are always crowds at isme. Marco 20th.

Sunday evening before last the scholars of the Strong Place Baptist Church East Mission School, in Brooklyn, held a very interesting meeting. Addresses were made by several reverend gentlemen, when the musical director, C. Hatch Smith, commenced playing the "Star Spangled Banner" on the organ. Just then one of the old scholars, who has joined the Zouaves, was observed to be present in his uniform. The sexton seized a flag and waved it over him, the whole audience rising in enthusiasm, and joining in the chorus.

ENVELOPE TRACTS .- The American Tract Society, Boston, is doing a good work in pub-lishing books for Soldiers and Seamen, and for all classes of readers. They furnish ento promote in every laudable way. It is patronized by the long-tried friends of the African race, and so far as we are able to learn, is in special favour with all African missionaries. This Society and its pur-poses were most heartily endorsed, and commended by a meeting held in England, velope Tracts of the size of a common envel Tract Distributor.

> Letters have been received from Dr. Livingstone, dated on the 8th of February. The expedition had safely penetrated into the interior of Africa; and intercourse had been freely had with the natives. After remaining for some time prosecuting their search, they returned to the coast, and at the last date, had arrived at the mouth of the Kongone, where their steamer from England met them. All were well.

Dr. Eddy, of Boston, who is on a tour to Palestine, in company with several bre-thren, writes to the *Era*, that they arrived in Egypt in less than twenty-four days from the time that they left Boston. The distance is not less than 4000 miles. They will stay in Palestine as long as the weather will permit, and hope to visit Damascus before they return. He says, "Ever ep we take we see the go

Secular Department.

war with our race and ally, and capture and sel AMERICAN APPAIRS IN ENGLAND. The American Minister to Russia, the Honourof peaceable citizens of the British Empire all over the world? I enter not into the disc able Cassius M. Clay, has addressed the followng letter to the London Times, which has caused much comment in England, and will be read with interest :--

To the Editors of the London Times.

SIR: Allow me your journal to make a few remarks upon the complications of the United States of America, which I am surprised to find, are so little understood this side of the Atlantic. 1. "What are we fighting for ?" "We, the peo-ple of the United States of America," (to use the language of our Constitution, are fighting to maintain our *nationality*, and the *principles of li-*berty upon which it was founded; that nation-ality which Great Britain has pledged herself, both by past comity and the sacred obligations of treaty, to respect ; those great principles of liberty, that all power is derived from the consent of the governed ; trial by jury, freedom of speech and the press ; that "without *law* there is no li-berty"—which we inherited from Great Britain herself, and which, having been found to lie at the base of all progress and civilization, we desire to perpetuate for ourselves and the future of all the nations. The so called " Confederate States of America" rebel against us-against our nationality, and against all the principles of its structure. Citizens of the United States—of the one government, (not of Confederated States, as they would have the world believe, but of "us his prediction.—Archives dur Christian-the people")—they propose, not by common le-gal consent, but by arms, to sever our nation into

separate independencies. Claiming to be "let alone," they conspire against us ; seize by force our forts, stores and arms; appropriate to them-selves our mints, moneys, and vessels at sea; capture our armies, and threaten even the capita

states? Of course we can, says Mr. Clay. So on that point there is no more to be said. 'Can you reconstruct the Union when one 'half of it has conquered the other?' 'Nothing easier,' says Mr. Clay. The victim of to-day will be-come the confederate of to-morrow; the traitors will be cast out, and the Union firmer than ever at Washington ! The word "secession" is used to cover up trea-son and delude the nations. They stand to us in the relation of one "people ;" the idea of State sovereignty" is utterly delusive. We gave up the old "Confederation" to avoid just such comwill be cast out, and the Union firmer than ever —witness the happy results of the conquest of Ireland by England, repeated over and over again, and always repeated in vain. "Having answered the questions which he supposes to be addressed to him by England, Mr. Clay becomes the qestioner, and asks us where our honor would place us in this contest. Chearly by the side of the Union, because, he says, if slavery be extended in America, it must be restored in the West Indies. If any one doubt a the force of this demonstration we are plications as have now occurred. The States are, by our Constitution, deprived of all the rights of by our Constitution, deprived of all the rights of independent sovereigns. and the National Go-vernmeut acts not through State organizations, but directly upon the citizens of the States them-selves—to that highest of power, the right of *life* and *death*. The States cannot keep an army or navy, or even repel invasion, except when neces-sity will not allow time for national action ; can make no treaty, nor coin money, nor exercise any of the first great essential powers of "sovereign-ty." In a word, they can no more "secede" from the Union than Scotland or Ireland can secede from England. be restored in the west indies. If any one doubts the force of this demonstration, we are sorry for it, for Mr. Clay has no other to offer. Our examiner next asks us to consider our in-terest. Clearly, he says, it is to stand to the

from England. The professional friends of the independence of nations, and popular rights, they have not only overthrown the Constitution of the United States but the Constitution of the "Confederate States but the Constitution of the "Confederate States" themselves, refusing in every case to refer their new usurpations to the votes of the people, thus making themselves doubly traitors to both the States and the nation. The despotic rulers over 4,000,000 of enslaved Africans, they presume to extend over us, the white races of all nations, the same despotism, by ignoring the political rights of all but their own class, by restrictions "Lastly comes the momentous question, 'Car ngland afford to offend the United States? 'Certainly not,' says Mr. Clay, 'for in half a cen-tury they will amount to a hundred millions of people, and will have railways four thousand cople, and will have railways four thousand iles long.' But is Mr. Clay quite sure that, yen if we should offend him now, the people of merica, will bear malice for half a century and, if they do, is he quite certain that his hun ired minimum will all be members of one confedera upon the popular franchise, by the suppression the freedom of speech and of the press, by terrorism of "Lynch law," or tyrannical ense mentments, backed by standing armies, to cr out the independence of thought, the ineradi y, and that we may not then, as we might now, source either half the Union as our ally in a war instincts of our world-wide trocious dogms that negro

real conservatism and and that the true solut me between labor and ca uld own the labourer. of all time ess of such de

tide of barbarism not only over the millions the New World and the isles of the Weste but roll it back over England and eman Europe, and blot out from history this

binding our empire, which must master the At- ment of sharps our army .-- [N. Y. Evening Post. lantic and the Pacific oceans! Is England so secure in the future against home revolt or

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The New York Times of last Thursday, proposes the following plan as a mode of disosing of the living chattels, which the Federal Government has declared to be articles. " conraband of war" :---

"The Havtian Emigrant Agent in this country has proposed to the War Department that stations be established by the Government of details. England, then, is our natural ally Will she ignore our aspirations? If she is just where human contraband can be received and she ought not. If she is honorable and mag cared for until freed by confiscation, or othernanimous, she cannot. If she is wise, she wil wise disposed of. In this event, he offers in behalf of the authorities of Hayti, if they be C. M. CLAY. United States Minister Plenipotentiary, &c forwarded as emigrants to that republic, to provide them with free farms on their arrival This suggestion assumes additional impor-tance in view of the arbitrary act of Spain in tance in view of the arbitrary act of Spain in seizing upon and annexing to herself the ter-ritory of the Dominician Republic. By this act Spain has probably given to the United States a cause of war—though our Govern-ment has very substantial reasons for post-poining a conflict with that Power, at least for article on American affairs, says :--"Turning from these speculations, we call at-tention to the letter of Mr. Clay, minister from the United States to St. Petersburg. This lively letter writer proposes six questions-three relat-ing to his own country, three relating to Eng-land. The first question he is more success-ful in asking than answering: 'What are we fighting for?' 'We are fighting,' says Mr. Clay, 'for nationality and liberty.' We can un-derstand a fight for nationality between differ-ent races, but a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality, is to us, we candid-ly confess it, an inexplicable enigma; nor can we better understand how a people, fighting to put down rebellion, to force their fellow citizens to remain in a confederacy which they detest, and the present." Of the 920,000 inhabitants of the Island of San Domingo, 800,000 are em-braced within the limits of the Haytian Republic, though Dominica has a quarter part of the soil. If Dominica with her sparse popula lation, be a desirable acquisition to Spain, cer tainly Hayti, with its greater numbers, and fertile soil, so valuable for cotton and other products, is more so. And President Gef-frard of Hayti, alarmed at the possibility of down rebellion, to force their fellow citizens to remain in a confederacy which they detest, and to submit to institutions which they repudiate, can be called the champions of liberty. If the South seriously threatened to conquer the North, to put down trial by jury, freeden of the press, and representative government, the conyet further aggressions and annexations on the part of Spaniards, is about to commence a war for their expulsion from the Island. The United States cannot do otherwise than press, and representative government, the con-test might be for liberty ; but, as this is not so, the introduction of such topics is mere rhetorical amplification. 'Can you subdue the revolted strongly sympathize with a movement designed to save these two young Republics; and as our troops are all needed at home, it may be worth consideration whether, if the negroes States?' 'Of course we can,' says Mr. Clay.' So be set at liberty, we may not aid the Haytians by sending the negroes who escape to our lines from the seceding States, to them, to swell the army of the Haytian Republic."

Carlyle as a Prophet.

Some years since, that extraordinary writer CARLYLE, caused much sensation by the publication of an essay on "The Present Time." In this essay, Carlyle spoke of the United States after a fashion which gave great offence to the citizens of the Great Republic, but which would now seem to be almost prophetic. One passage is as follows :---

"Cease to brag to moof America, and its model nstitutions and constitutions. To men in their fleep there is nothing granted in this world nothing, or as good as nothing, to men that sat nion, because they are our best customers, and ecause, though they have done all they can, incce the South gave them the power, to ruin heir trade with us, they will, in spite of their wn hostile tariff, remain our best customers. sleep there is nothing granteds in this world; nothing, or as good as nothing, to men that sat idly caucassing, and ballot-boxing, on the graves of their heroic ancestors, saying, 'It is well, it is well!' Corn and bacon are granted; not a very sublime boon, on such conditions; a boon more-over which, on such conditions, cannot last ! No; America, too, will have to strain its energies, in quite other fashion than this; to crack its sinews, and all but break its heart, as the rest of us have to do, in thousandfold wrestles with the Pythons and mud-demons, before it can become habitation for the gods. America's battle is et to fight; and we sorrowful, though nothin oubting, will wish her strength for it. Ner piritual Pythons, plenty of them; enormous legatherions, as ugly as were ever born of much

grace in our midst, till there shall not be one Yours in Christian love. WILLIAM FRANCIS. Loch Lomond, June 11th, 1861. Brother S. Smith, as he is going to leave us, may he prosper where ere he may go, and be instruduty calls, and we must submit. He may rest

mental in bringing many souls to Christ. We all eel sorry that we have to part with him, but assured that he has our prayers. The Lord bless him. Amen.

At the business meeting of this Society. At the business meeting of this Society Rev. Dr. Tracy presented the annual report The receipts of the past year have been \$13, 377.35. The College at Liberia will be ready to receive a portion of its furniture at the close of the year. The number of emigrants sent

For the Baptist and Visitor.

Woodstock, June 10th, 1861. them.

