CHRISTIAN

Associatile Organ of the Eastern and Western Aew Brunswick Churches. Baptist

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

VOLUME XIV

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1861.

NO. 44

Poetry.

COMING HOME.

O brothers and sisters, growing old,

Do you all remember yet That home, in the shade of the rustling trees Do you know how we used to come from sch

Through the summer's pleasant heat; With the yellow fennel's golden dust On our tired little feet?

And how sometimes in an idle mood We loltered by the way; And stopped in the woods to gather flowers, And in the field to play;

Till warned by the deepening shadows fall,
That tall of the coming night,
We's bedoo the top of the last, long hill,
And saw our home in sight? ad, brothers and sisters, older now

Than she whose life is o'er, Do you think of the mother's loving face, That looked from the open door?

Alas, for the changing things of time; That home in the dust is low; And that loving smile was hid from us, In the darkness, long ago! And we come to life's last hill.

From which our weary eyes Can almost look on that home that shines Eternal in the skies. So. brothers and sisters, as we go,

Always together keeping step, till the march of life is done For that mother, who waited for us here, Wearing a smile so sweet,

Still let us move as one,

Wearing a smile so sweet,

Now waits on the hills of paradise

For her children's coming feet!

Chambers' Journal.

Sermon.

Divine Solicitude.

REV. J. C. HURD, M. D.

"Oh that there were such an heart in them, that they would fear me, and keep all my Commandments always that it might be well with them."-Deuter-

The circumstances under which the Law was given to the people of Israel were peculiarly solemn, and such as were well calculated to produce a profound impression upon their hearts. Overwhelmed with a sense of the Divine Majesty,-their hearts filled with deepest veneration for His perfections and holiness, with full determination to submit to His authority, and with sincere desire to render to Him the sacrifice of a pure devotion, they had said to Moses-" Speak thou unto us all the words that the Lord our God shall speak unto thee, and we will hear it and do it." God heard their avowal and manifested His approval of it; but knowing better than they did the deceitfulness of their hearts, he exclaimed,-" Oh that there were such an heart in them, that they would fear me, and keep all my Commandments always, that it might be well with them." In this He expressed in the most affecting manner His deep solicitude for their welfare. And what God was then, he is now. In Him, there is "no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The love He bore to His people in the "times of old," He bears to them now in this noon of the nineteenth

century. In making these words our own, PEOPLE'S WELFARE. " Oh that there were such an heart," &c. With what indescribable grandeur does the character of God appear in the midst of such stupendous exhibitions of love, -such amazing acts of condescension, -such expressions of deep concern for the happiness of such unworthat glimmers in the heavens; His greatpierces the clouds; and His wisdom, good- commandments always." ness, and benevolence, are seen in every Naturally, we are the reverse of all that shall be sure." for the salvation of His people. Here, He

love could bestow, He has bestowed upon yearns over his fallen creatures. "Oh, us. He has opened His heart, and lavish- that there were such an heart in them that ed upon us the most enduring treasures, for they would fear me, and keep my comall of which He expects and requires an

answerable return. But, if instead of this, He finds us "barren and unfruitful," surely, He has sufficient ground for complaint. We cannot wonder if He discovers an air whole of religion. In one place it is said of disappointment, when He looks upon to be "the beginning of wisdom,"—that the vineyard which he has planted with is, the beginning of a life of devotedness His own hand, and watered with the due of to the worship and service of God, -a full His grace, and instead of grapes, finds surrender of ourselves to Him by whom, thereon only "wild grapes." No marvel if and for whom we were created. Out souls He expresses dissatisfaction on examining were never formed to grovel in the dust. the tree which he has planted "by the Those noble powers with which we are enrivers of water," and instead of abundance dowed were never designed to be expendleaves of an outward profession.

desire. "Oh that there were such an heart in them," &c. As if he had said-"Oh that it were otherwise with them than it is .- They have resisted my will, they have disobeyed my Commandments, they have despised all my counsel, and have turned away from my reproof. I have sent forth my servants to warn and instruct them, but they have not regarded | folly in the highest degree. it. They have given themselves up to work wickedness, to practice deceit, and to follow after vanity. They have grown ercises under the dominant rule of a tyas stupid and insensible as the brutes that rant; but a reverential awe, a filial regard, perish. The Ox knoweth his owner, and such as a dutiful son will cherish towards a the Ass his master's crib; but my people kind and benevolent parent. Such a fear, do not know,-they will not consider .- every Christian will understand and ex-

as a river, and their righteousness as the every action of his life. He will show waves of the sea. How often would I forth this principle in the sunshine as well have grthered them together as a hen ga- as in the storm; in prosperity as well as thereth her brood under her wings; but in adversity; in health as well as in sickthey would not. Oh that there were such ness; in life as well as in death. an heart in them, that they would fear me ON SABBATH, Oct. 13th, 1861. By and keep my commandments, that it might not cheer and animate our souls, as they a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead?

been made known to us in words only; it has been demonstrated by deeds the most appalling and mysterious, and yet the most sublime and benevolent that the world ever saw, or angels ever witnessed-deeds | among foes as well as among friends; in which involved the incarnation, sufferings, and death of the Lord Jesus Christ. And if he spared not his own Son, but freely gave him up for us all, how will he not with

Him, also freely give us all things.

Then think of his forbearance. He does not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men. He does not deal with us according to our sins; but spares us as a father spareth his own son. He resorts to severe measures only when everything else has failed. And "despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and long-suffering, and forbearance, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth to repentance." Take heed, for he will render to every man according to his deeds,-" To them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honour and immortality, eternal life but to them that do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation and

We will now proceed to notice,-

H. THE TERMS ON WHICH OUR WELL-BEING IS ENSURED. "That they would fear is better, they will learn in whatever conme and keep all my commandments always." thy, rebellious, and ungrateful beings as we. Here the whole of religion is seen at a His greatness is seen in everything around, glance. Its seat is the heart, its distinguishing principle, the fear of the Lord, beneath, and above us;—His majesty is guishing principle, the fear of the Lord, seen in every wave that breaks on the and its proper outward expression, obebosom of the sea; His clory in every star dience to all His commandments. "Oh! that there were such an heart in them, many of the luxuries which others enjoy, ness, in every mountain whose summit that they would fear me and keep all my yet they have the promise, that "their bread

object spread out before as in the universe of nature. He is mighty as the Creator, and governor of all things; He is wonderful in the dispensations of His Providence, enmity against God, it tramples upon His state of the state. But their portion is not confined to this world. This is the secret of their happiness and contentment. They have treasured in the text. The heart is deprayed and unholy, the throne of every evil passion, and impure desire. Full of enmity against God, it tramples upon His state of the state. and terrible as the Judge of all the earth. authority; and does despite to the spirit of than gold, yea than much fine gold. Trea-But in nothing does he appear so lovely, his grace. Proud and self-willed in all its snres which the world cannot give or take and yet so full of surpassing greatness, as manifestations, it spurns away the offers of away. Treasures laid up in heaven where in these expressions of earnest solicitude mercy, and exclaims in the arrogance of "neither moth nor rust can corrupt, and its own self-sufficiency, "I will not have where thieves cannot break through nor speaks not with the stern severity of a Le- this man to reign over me." Look at the steal." "Their wealth is spiritual, congislator, or Judge. In His words, there pages of inspired truth, and see what reis no thunder to alarm;—in His hand, no presentations are there given of its deness,"—of an "inheritence that is incorrad of vengeance to dismay. All is mercy pravity and perverseness. "Every imagination and fadeth not away." —compassion—tenderness—love. "Like nation of the thoughts of the heart is inas a father pitieth his children, so the Lord clined to evil continually." "Deceitful taining their crown, but He who hath con-

The fear of the Lord is a most compre-

hensive principle. It is often used for the were never formed to grovel in the dust. of full ripe fruit, finds only the withered ed on the vanities of time and sense. A higher sphere has been marked out for us; But I see in these words the language of and there only we can act freely, -act as we were made to act,-free from every encumbrance which the deceitfulness of riches and the machinations of the enemy can cast in our way. Here only, we can answer the end for which we were created, or secure that happiness which is suited to our higher, or spiritual, natures. To rest short of this, then, is not "wisdom," but

This, however, is not a slavish fear, which the text enjoins, such as a serf ex-Oh that they had hearkened unto my hibit from day to day. He will manifest commandments, then had their peace been it in every emotion of his heart, and in

But it must be further observed, that such a state of heart will be evinced by be well with them." Such is the desire obedience to the commandments of God. expressed, and surely these are the words Keep all my commandments always, is the of a God who cannot lie. And do they requirement of the text. Not such of them only as are most agreeable to us, or such come to us bearing the fragrance of om- as will involve but little sacrifice or selfnipotent love? Do they not inspire us denial but "all my commandments."with hope and confidence; with jsy and gratitude, and with praise and adoration to him who has loved us with an everlasting love? And who has begotten again to not left to ourselves to choose which of them we will keep, and which we will vio-

late. The imperative requirement is obe-But this desire for our salvation has not | dience, strict obedience, and nothing but obedience. "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." But this obedience must be constant,-'always,"-in season and out of season; evil as well as in good report; at all times

> and in every place. This brings as to notice,-

III. THE END REALIZED BY THIS OBEDI-ENCE. "That it may be well with us."-This includes our well being both for time and eternity. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to the fruit of their doings." "Though the wicked do evil one hundred times and his days be prolonged, yet surely I know, that in the 'argument' itself you will see food it shall be well with them that fear God."

It shall be well with them in all their temporal concerns. "The young lions do lack and suffer hunger, but they that trust in the Lordshall not want any good thing.' "Once I was young, and now I am old; but I have never seen the righteous forsa ken, nor his seed begging bread." They may not be rich, or learned, or powerful, but they shall have a competency and what dition they are placed, therewith to be content. And "godliness with contentment is great gain." They may have to toil through many discouragements, but the approving smile of heaven will cheer them on their way. They may be deprived of

shall be given them, and that their water nation of the thoughts of the heart is in- They may encounter many struggles in obpitieth them that fear Him." This is the pity of one who is "too good to be unkind,"—the pity of a Father, who "spared not His own Son, but freely delivered him contains a large to evil continually. "Deceitful taining their crown, but He who hath conquered for them, will bring them off more victorious. They may be troubled; but they shall not be cast down; perplexed, but not destroyed; for He who has prom-

and stronger, and better? Have we been with us in the midst of such impenitency them who are the called according to his tive audience, an old lady met him at the growing into His likeness, and becoming and ungratefulness. Truly, where wrath purpose." He who is for them, is greater foot of the pulpit stairs, and said: "I was nore and more devoted to His cause ? And is deserved, mercy is remembered. "He than all that can be against them. Who present at your birth; I knew your mother are we any more active and useful than we willeth not the death of the wicked, but then, shall seperate them from His love? well, and I do not wonder that you have were years ago? If not, then, He has that the wicked turn from his way and "I am persuaded, that neither death nor risen to be a minister of the Gospel, for it reason to complain of us. All that infinite live." With warm parental solicitude, he life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to seperate them from the love mandments, that it might be well with of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." "Application is the work of Goo." May He apply His truth to all our hearts, that we may hear, and obey, that it may be well with us and our children forever.

> The Bible the Preacher's Study. A writer in the Examiner gives the best advice to young ministers

"Settle it with yourself, first of all, that you will be a faithful, and God helping you, a successful student of the Bible. And when you have formed that purpose, you have set to yourself a Hereulean task; you have undertaken a problem which will occupy the utmost energies of the longest life. Resolve that you will not shrink from any labor which, consistently with your practical duties, may be necessary to attain this end. The labor may be great, but the reward will be rich and glorious, realized every day by yourself, and by those to whom you minister in holy things. If you engage in a systematic and thorough study of the Scriptures, the conviction that they are a fathomless well of purest water, an exhaustless mine of priceless treasure, will grow upon you continually. Your mind will always be fruitful. You will not have to ask yourself, What possible subject can I find to preach upon next?-What theme can I take, in which I shall not be retreadng the ground that I have a hundred times gone over? But rather, What, out of the multitudes of topics which press upon me, shall I next select? At what point, from the deep and generous river of ife that makes glad the city of Goa, shall draw off a rill to water the garden of the church? From which of the great themes that cluster around the central fact of redemption, shall I single out a few of its many branching thoughts, to feed the flock of God, and to lure to the spiritual banquet the starving souls that are typing to appease their hunger with the lisks of earth? To such a mind, are will be be seasous of spiritual parrenness. Ever open, ever full, every flowing, will be those wells of salvation from which it is its delightful privilege to draw. To it the Scripture will never be exhausted. It will feel, as Newton felt, that after all his researches, he was but a little child, picking up a few pebbles on the shore of that vast ocean of truth that rolled unfathomed, enexplored before him. So you, my brother, when you have fairly entered on this course of Scripture study; when you have "broken the ice :" when link after link of the golden chain emerges from its concealment, and you see it gradually extending and binding into a sublime and various harmony history and prophecy, type and antitype, creation, providence and redemption-all the scattered elements of that wonderful Book which contains the record of our come." "Say ye to the righteous, that life-you will rarely complain that you it shall be well with him, for they shall eat have nothing to preach about it. You may, indeed, complain of your incapacity to rise to the height of the great argument, but

for the banquet of eternity." Druidesses and their Functions.

Affiliated to the male Druids was a class of female also, to whom supernatural pow er was imputed, and who passed for sorceresses. The functions ascribed to them were often whimsical, and sometimes licentious. Their worship consisted chiefly in nocturnal rites, in which, with their bodies stained black, their hair dishevelled, and carrying torches in hand, they abandoned themselves to transports of fury. It was celebrated in their favorite retreats-the sland of Sena, and the several nameless islets opposite the mouth of the Loire. One day every year, between sunset and sunrise, they destroyed and rebuilt the roof of their temple: but if any one chanced to let drop a particle of the sacred material she was torn to pieces amid frantic dances. in which the Greeks saw the rites of their own Bacchantes and the orgies of Samothrace renewed. The Gallie mariner, as he skirted by night the wild reefs of the Armorican seas, often fancied that he heard strange cries and chants, weird melodies, mingling with the wail of the winds and the deep moanings of the waves. On the summit of the misty crags he saw red phantoms gliding, with streaming hair and burning torches, whose flames made the lightnings. These were the Druidesses weaving their magic spells, healing mala dies, raising the elements, consulting the dread spirits of fate, or perhaps waiting to receive the souls of the shipwreeked, which the Broton peasant still discerns in the white and fugitive spray, as they hasten to join their loved and lost companions of the earth .- Godmin's History of France.

was her habit to give you to the Lord in prayer before you were born." Blessed mother! unknown to the rich and great of her time, known, perhaps, even to her neighbors only as the blacksmith's wife,' she worked, and lived, and loved, and prayed, in her poor little obscure sphere. until it was her Master's will that she should go up higher; and she went early, because she was early ready; but her works follow after and upward unto heaven, as one by one souls saved by her son's instrumentality, cross over Jordan, and meeting her with other angels bright on the better bank, they join hand to hand and file away upward to the Father's bosom, chanting in glory: Saved by grace through her prayers.'

More than a hundred years ago there lived in London, the wife of a sea-captain. Who were her ancestors, where she was born, or what of her life, no one knows or ever will know on earth. She was early left a widow with a fatherless child; but she feared God, and felt her responsibilities to the child of her love. But in spite of his mother's teachings he went to sea, and became one of the most profligate of young men, but never, in all his wanderings and dissipations, could he rid himself of the remembrance of the sad, pale, and sweet face of his mother, nor her earnest, patient, and loving teachings. She died, but her prayers bound him fast to the throne of God, and John Newton became one of the best of men. His pious conversation was the means of converting Dr. Buchanan, whose work, Star in the East, lead Adoniram Judson to the Saviour, converted Dr. Scott, the commentator; Cowper's piety will continue to do, only the records of and obscure, and unknown, look upon your boy-child and remembering what God hath wrought through such as you, take courage, and pray in faith that the same he can do by you. - Ha ll's Journal.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Chronicle.] Religious Affairs in Europe. I am sure your readers will learn with a very delicate state of health. I expected him to preach for me, and, with Mrs. S., te spend a few days here, but a letter from him informs me that he is so prostrated that it is utterly impossible for him to do it. A visit to Bristol, a few days ago, has contributed to this, At the opening of a new chapel in that city, the crowd was so vast, and clamorous for admission, that windows were broken, and the noise so great, that it completely unnerved him and he was unable to go through the service. Restoratives were used, but the sercrowded places he cannot bear. He feels it now, he tells me, to be a real affliction. journal, gloats over it with the ferocity or a fiend. In a leading article, the writer expresses his unmingled satisfaction at it, and regards it as a judgment of God .-Only one feeling can be excited by this to the States respectively the appointment of

rabid display of ignorance and malignity. Last week a valedictory missionary service was held in the Library of the Mission house. Mr. and Mrs. Page are returning to India, and Mr. Rouse, a young man of extraordinary promise, from the College at Regent's Park, as a linguist, accompanies them. Our brothers from Jamaica, Messrs. Hewett and Kingdom, are also leaving for their field of labour. The meeting was son of the Rev. A. Monod, of Paris, and the probability that he would be accepted

brighter days for that province. His influneva. Everything about the city of Calbeen led to visit it A larger gathering, probably, of Christian men have not been of the Alliance. Many of my brethern have visited the old city with Evangelical. Alliance feeling; there is another motivethe compression of many days proceedings into a few sentences. No doubt from other sources information will reach you.

But I think I see in these words the language of complaint, though it is almost language of complaint, though the is almost language of complaint, though the is almost language of complaint, though the is almost language of complaint, though it is almost language of complaint of the text can be could be a complaint of the complain

their time. They are also addicted to reading and get through the Waverley Novels and Miss Yonge's books before they are ten, so as to be ready for a clear start, and to criticise Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray by eleven. But charmoverpower callous and distant friends by the errible excitement with which they are taught to do everything. If any pleasure is hit on, it is pursued day and night. A dance will not do. There must be a regular children's ball, with roods of crinoline, and bouquets big enough for a Court flunkey. But the talk is the worst of all. The poor little things are allowed and encouraged to discuss their family affairs and the affairs of all their neighbors. They are as indignant with the cook, as alive to the flirtations of the housemaid, as alarmed about the footman's sobriety as their mama can be. They are great hands at settling the amount on which it is safe to marry, and enjoy amazingly the cheap pleasure of voting themselves the handsomest possible establishment and the gayest possible carriage. Even these little reveries of housekeeping and fashion are not, however, the worst of heir talk. The secular are eclipsed by the reliious children. There are hundreds of unfortunates under twelve in England who are equal to writing tracts—real live published tracts, and who have had startling experiences and consola tions, and can criticise sermons, and even detect heresy. A philosopher may endure one of these ntisses in crinoline, and even attain an intimacy which will warrant him in proposing that she shall some day put on an old cotton frock and have a good feast of bread and jam with him. But the religious child is utterly irreclaimable, and must be suffered to grow up in its lost state intil it sinks into the abyss, and becomes one of the leaders or admirers of the tribe of popular | well cared for; a Court House, and other neat preachers .- Saturday Review.

The President of the Confederate States.

Jefferson Davis was born on the 3rd of June,

1808, in that part of Christian County, Kentucky

which now forms Todd County. Soon after his birth his father, Samuel Davis, a planter, who served during the revolutionary war in the mounted force of Georgia, removed with his family to Mississippi, and settled near Woodville, Wilkinson County. Young Davis received an academical education, and was sent at the usual age to Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824 to enter the United States Miliwas deepened. Wilberforce became a tary Academy at West Point, where he graduchanged man, and wrote A Practical View ated in 1828, and was appointed brevet second of Christianity, which converted Leigh lieutenant. He remained in the army 7 years, and served as an infantry and staff officer on the Richmond, who wrote The Dairyman's north-west frontier in the Black Hawk war of the Camanches, Pawnees, and other hostile in- two frigates, two corveties, five transports,dian tribes. He resigned his commission, June 30, 1835, returned to Mississippi, and became a 30, 1835, returned to Mississippi, and became a mud, and, owing to the difficulty of clearing it cotton planter, living in retirement till 1843, away (the mud at the bottom being hard and of when he began to take an active part in politics | the consistency of clay), it takes some months on the Democratic side, and in 1844 was chosen took his seat in December of that year. He bore be so slung that sit on even keels, a conspicious part in the discussion of the Seson the tariff, on the Oregon question, on egret that our friend, Mr. Spurgeon, is in military affairs, and particularly on the preparations for war against Mexico, and on the orthe sarvice of the United States. While in Congress, in July, 1846, the 1st Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, then enrolled for service in Mexico, elected him their colonel. He promptly left his seat in the House, and, overtaking his regiment in New Orleans on its way to the seat of war, led it to reinforce the army of Gen. Taygaged in the attack and storming of Montery, in September 1846, was one of the commissioners for arranging the terms of the capitulation of that city; and highly distinguished himself in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847. Public sympathy has been expressed for complimented for his coolness and gallantry by dard, a Tory and High Church London enlistment, in July, 1847, the Mississippi Regiment was ordered home; and Colonel Davis. while on his return, received at New Orleans a commission from President Polk, as brigadiergeneral of volunteers, which he declined accept ing, on the ground that the constitution reserves the officers of militia, and that consequently the

fill a vacancy; and at the ensuing Session of the State Legislature, January 11, 1849, was unanimously elected to the same office for the residue of the term, which expired March 4, 1851. In 1850 he was re-elected for the ensuing full term. Committee on Military Affairs, and took a prominent part in the debates on the slavery one of greatest interest. I mentioned some tion in defence of the institutions and policy of time ago the baptism of M. Monod, the the slave States, and was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of State rights. In September, 1851. he was nominated candidate for Governor of Mississippi by the Democratic party, in opposias a missionary by our committee, to the tion to Henry S. Foote, the candidate of the Bretons. That is now done. I anticipate Union party. He resigned his seat in the Senate on accepting the romination, and was beaten in the election by a majority of 999 votes,—a marked indication of his personal popularity in his The great event in the religious world at own State; for at the "Convention election," two present is the evangelical Alliance at Ge- months before, the Union party had a majority ed in retirement until after the Presidential convin is attractive and vast numbers have test of 1852, when he took the stump in behalf drawn together by any previous meeting ed by President Pierce Secretary of War, which post he held till the accession of President Buthe grandeur of the Swiss mountains, and and was highly popular with the army. He prothe grandeur of the Swiss mountains, and posed or carried into effect, among other mea-the beauty of her valleys have their attractures, the revision of the army regulations, the tions also. I cannot give you details; my introduction of camels into America, the intropowers of condensation are not equal to duction of the light infautry or rifle system of

the appointment by the Federal Executive is a violation of the rights of the States.

In August, 1847, he was appointed by the Go-

vernor of Mississippi United States senator, to

GOLD AT LUNENBURG. A correspondent of the Halifax Journal writes as follows respecting the gold diggins near Lu-

nenburg, and of the progress of that town :-GOLD .- Lots of Gold are at the Ovens' Gold

Diggings. Thousands of pounds worth have been taken out of the Cunard sand claims, and they still continue as rich as ever. Many other shore claims have proved rich, others scarcely worth the having. Number of persons have been at work about the Ovens' Diggings this season, from all parts of the Province. Next year it will be a perfect bee hive, as no doubt there will be thousands of persons digging there for the hidden treasure. It is now an established fact, that the Ovens is a rich Gold field.

Town of LUNENBURG .- The pretty little Town of Lunenburg is only 4 miles from the Diggings. Every house in it is now taken up. Applica-tions to purchase are made every day, and next summer, lands and houses will be at a high figure; even now, properties are changing hands. The trustees of the common are at work, laying off building lots on both sides of the public roads, running through an extensive common, for the purpose of leasing for 99 years to persons anxiously seeking for building lots. The Town of Scotia. Report says we are to have a Steamer running almost hourly, next season, between the Town and the Ovens. Then, give us an establishment capable of supplying all the wants of our unequalled class of fishing vessels, and we shall go ahead with rapid strides. All strangers coming to us are delighted with our little We have 5 Churches in the Town, all public buildings; a beautiful Harbour, most convenient for carrying on Trade and the Fishing; and the splendid surrounding scenery will speak for itself. To parties possessing any capital, the inducements for settling in the Town or neighborhood of Lunenburg are becoming greater and greater every day, and I undertake to assert, that there is not a more healthy place to reside in, in the Province of Nova Scotia."

Sebastopol.—A correspondent of the Levant Herald writing under date, Sebastopol, Sep. 13th, gives the following interesting information:

"As to the work of clearing the harbour, which Colonel Gowen has been engaged upon since 1857, I am in a position to give you some accurate information. He has succeeded in raising eight large war steamers (including the Vladimir, well known in the Crimean war), also one 50 gun frigate, three corvettes, 12 gunbrigs these have been raised entire and floated. In

"As to the present state of the gravevards. they are much improved compared with what they were two or three years ago. Col. Gowen has repaired a number of the graves and cemeteries at the special request of many of the their credit be it recorded, of many who were whole of the British cemeteries into a thorough

"The town of Sebastopol is rapidly recovering from the ravages of the late war. Building stantial and capacious-than the buildings they replace. Commerce generally is progressing thanks to the increased facilities afforded by steam communication; the aspect of the place is wonderfully changed during the past two years. especially in the last one; and those who only remember Sebastopol in ruins will be surprised to find how well the work of repair has been

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.-The Queen of England may be seen galloping on a highland pony along the banks of the Dee, scarcely noticed by the tenantry on her estates. Every Highlander believes he is born a gentleman. In his conduct in the presence of royalty he fully justifies his pretension Instead of standing and staring in the exercise of a vulgar curiosity as the Queen rides the royal lody, or looks as if he looked not Those neat white cottages that cluster around the royal property have been built by the Queen. That beautiful school-house has the same royal origin. That lady you may see any day paying a visit to the former, and hearing an examination in the latter, is the Queen of England. The exquisite lichens of endless variety that cover the birches and granite rocks are as expressive and elegant proofs of the wisdom and presence of the Deity as the pines and birches that have waved in the hurricanes of a hundred years. Even so, those little acts of personal sympathy on the part the Queen are richer evidence of her worth than the more imposing acts which history recodrs, for in these the woman shines through the Queen and the Christian glorifies both Of all the views of Mar enjoyed by her Majesty, not the least is the grand panorama which she annually witnesses from the summit of dark Locknagar.—London Review.

EXTRAORDINARY Dog.-At Aldershott camp in England, there is a large spaniel, belonging to a sergeant in the Royal Artillery, who has been taught by his master, during tedions days of barvelous. The dog is perfect in his drill, marching slow, quick, and at the double, in obedience to the word of command. After he had been put