SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1861.

NO 47

Poetry.

Oh! the dram, it calls so loud!
At the hearthstone—in the seat,
Where I used to love to greet!
Pale she sits and cries with woe,
"Must thou—wilt thou from me go?
"Sweet, to thee my heart has vowed—But the drum,
Oh! the drum it calls so loud!
From my comrade in the fight
Comes to me a last good night!
And I know death's greeting well,
Bursting from the fiery shell,
While in dust my ear is bowed,
Though the drum,

Than the dram on battle ground, And its voice is honor's breath. Though it calls to blood and death And a soldier's gory shroud!

[CONTINUED.]

THE MODEL CONTROVERSIALIST.

7, 1858. BY REV. S. T. RAND.

of the Son of Man he used to be present to

For the drum, Oh! the drum it calls so loud.

The Drum that Calls aloud.

Nor a backward glance allowed—For the drum,
For the drum,
For the drum it called so loud!
Tears have dimmed my mother's eye
And my father vailely sighs:
"Father, mother, cease to plead—
But one sound my cars now heed,
And 1 burn to join the crowd,
With the drum,
With the drum that calls so loud!"
Oh! the drum, it calls so loud!

highest authority testified, who had him King and his Empire would be concerned;

of obtaining any: no authentic Report of the speeches on either side having as yet reached us. And sound Philosophy, Reason, and Religion, all teach us to limit our lighten, and thunder. And these too, are researches, and to bound our curiosity at the very subjects concerning which angels the point where the will of God is clearly and demons—the chief of angels and the

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT TEMPERANCE HALL, HALIFAX, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. while he lived. And when he was dead, We can enquire into particulars, and ask puted? and was it at the time of his burial ? Perhaps it was. Did the devil wish to help bury him? Was he ordered off by the Archangel? and did ne growland grumble, and refuse to go, and dispute the point, that it was neither fair nor courteous, no. just, te refuse him a ticket. Did he wish to assist in digging the grave? to be one of the pull bearers? —to throw in the first handful of earth, or at least to be present as a spectator? To all these questions, and to a thousand and one more which may be started, we can very safely reply, " Per haps so." It would be just like him. He always likes to have a "inger in the pie," whatever is going on. There is nothing so high or so low, so sacred or so profane. so important or so trifling, but he likes to medule with it. Especially does he strive to be present where good men and angels congregate. There will be work for him. there, depend upon it. When the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, he came among them. In the days

" assist, among the crowds who pressed to hear. He likes to a d in all our plans, ar rangements, and works, social civil, and religious; to assist at births, marriages and funerals, to aid in planning, building and consecrating our Unapels and "Churches in choosing and supporting our pastors. professors, and school reachers : in regulating our Colleges, Academies and common

Schools, and all our Benevolent Institutions and Societies; to "fil the Editorial char, and to beengaged as "for a Special Correspondent," to all our papers, secular and religious, and to control the Press as far as possible on each s.d. of all questions Political and Religious, important and uniquportant. To have the training of our chil dren, young men and maiden's, and to as

sist in the preparation of all ages for the hour of death and the day of jugement. He can assist the minister in his preparations for the pulpit, and in the delivery of his sermons and lectures—he loves to suggest the tones of voice-the construction of the sentences—the rounding of the periods, the most suitable gesticulation—as well as the doctrine, and the spirit of our

discourses. There can be no question that Satan would have been desirous to be present at the funeral of Moses. And if the Archangel Michael had charge of that event -and if he did undertake to keep him away-no doubt he would get up a discus

sion, and endeavor to show cabee why he should be present. And if one thing we may be confident. He would be unwilling that Jehovah should himself bury the illused. So of the dispute about the "body of Moses." That body, living or dead, that body from the earliest to the latest period of its existence—from the time when he trious dead, and that no men should know of his sepulchre. As this was the known was born and was exceeding fair,—"fair to God"—as the word is—till it shall come forth, or has already come forth—incorruptible, and fashioned like unto the glorious

and the attempt is made to live and have it by the "voice of the Archangel" for this purpose, and that Sa'an disputed about the propriety of this, insisting that he should also purpose, and that Sa'an disputed about the bullrushes, and how readily holy angels would keep ward and watch around him better and then, and always after wards, through the reading the country all his dangers, trials, and labors, until from there and then, and always after wards, through the state of the sta

of them that slept, which implies that his was the first dead body raised to immortable. If the shadow of doubt could attach to the expression it is removed by Acts, 26:23: where Paul expressly declares that it was the teaching of the Prophets, that Christ should suffer and that he should be "the first" that should rise from the dead. In relating the history of the crucificant, the Evangelists are particular to tell us that the saints that rose," came out of their graves after the resurrection of Christ.

then.

But how could Moses appear without his body? Just as easily, I reply, as any other spirit could appear, "not having flesh and bones as ye see me have," as one of the

perhaps these things were so. And then and powers of argument, are those which again perhaps they were not. For on these | touch our interests, temporal or eternalpoints we have no information, and no means the things of this world or the things of

seen to be : / " Hitherto shalt thou come, chief of demons-Michael the Archangel; and not tarther."

Then from all such vain speculations about what might, or what might not have been, let us examine how much there redeeply read in theological lore great in relimains that we do know. And we do know gious polemicks-a mighty champion in But, secondly. What was the subject of that they "disputed about the body of religious controversy—in orthodoxy or hater-dispute? Why we are told in the plainest Moses;" for an inspired Apostle, has to'd terms—it was "the body of Moses." No us so. But where did June obtain his interms could be more intelligible, and we formation? This question has been argued and knows how to defend it. Whatever allegorize, or explain them away. Nothing may ask it, and answer it, in the spirit of Moses on that occasion, it was unquestion. can be clearer than that Moses had a body. candor and truth. Did he learn it from ably a religious discussion. And as it must the Bible? Does the statement occur in have had reference to the Law of God, to and his body buried, and no man knew of the history of Moscs? or was it a mere the great principles of government and orhis sepulchre, that body was "the body of tra ition among the Jews? or neither? I der, it may with equal truth be affirmed Moses' still. And so it will be forever. reply, He did not quote it from any part that it was a political debate. of the Sacred Canon as we now have it.

But we know one thing more about it.

But we know one thing more about it.

We know who had the right side of the it. Was it about his dead body they dis- grant the inspera ion of the Apostle Jude, question. Michael, the Archangel, and all difficulty ceases. The Holy Spirit unquestionably right. And he was wholly knows all things. He was present when right. Not right in intention and wrong Moses died and was buried. He was pre- in fact, as we too often are. Not right in sent when Michael the Archangel conten- the man and then wrong in many or all of ded with the devil over that body, when, the details, as often happens among the and insist he had a right to be present, and ever, and wherever that event occurred. wisest aud best of human disputants. He He knows all that has ever happened to had " the truth, the whole truth, and nothe body of Moses. Had the story been thing but the truth," on his side. detailed in all its minute particulars, in the | And, once more, we know that Michael last chapter of Deuteronomy, or in any the Archangel argued fairly, soundly, logiother chapter of any other book in the Bi- cally, calmly. There was no evasion, no ble, it must have been in the first place de- sauffling, no sophistry, no misrepresentarived from Revelation. No nn-inspired tion. All was fair, open and honest. He mortal could have witnessed and recorded didnt get angry; he didnt try to browthe event. And if Jude learned it from beat his opponent. And he did nt " rail' radition, that tradition must have been at him. But this brings me to the third confirmed by R velation, and it must have point. been primarily obtained on precisely such authority as toat which confirms it to us, v.z.: the testimony of Divine Inspirationthe strongest possible testimony. We do know than that they disputed about the body of Mos s. But this is not all. We know more still. We know that the dispute was one of grave importance-other-

wise Michael the archangel would never have engaged in it. Angels, we may rest assured, are too well employed, and have too much to do, to waste their time or their words on matters of no moment. A Lispute in which the Archangel would ergage, especially with such an opponent. could not be otherwise than important ten may wrangle about "tailes light as They may pro e dfrom mard names at first, and angry words, which are but holsy break"-till they grow, with Satan

to stir the fire, to " clubs and naked swords. to stirtine are, to "embs and naked swords, to marder and to d ath." But the wise pure, and holy spirits, who bow in the presence of God Most High, do not, we are consident, ever contend, unless it be about a subject worthy of the r exalted natures. When, for instance, we read in the book the general term elders. They are of of Daniel, than an angel said to that pro- course responsible to the church -are all phet, "but the prince of the kingdom of the choice of the church.

Persia withstood me one and twenty days : out lo! Michael, one of the Chief Princes. came to help me, and I remained there with the kings of Persia. Now am I come to thee.".- We feel that there is thrown around the statement all the mystery, and awe which characterize the passage under

ment that the straggles in which these with demons, whatever their precise nature may have been, were worthy of them. The wet are of k ngdoms, and nations, of the Church and of the world, would be involved ent and no rule system in them.

[To be concluded.]

Rulers in the Cnurch.

Rev. J. D. Cole, in the Christian Times has an essay discus ing the important ques tion as to those designated in the Scripture "rulers." He ands them in the "eld ers," consisting probably of the pastor and deacons. He makes some remarks on the subject well worthy of serious consideration. He says of this board of elders. "At proper times, so lar as need be, thi

board should report their dongs to the church for its consideration and approval. Perhaps in a regularly held annual meeting. In all this there is no departure from strict Congregation lism.

"I have now drawnout imperfectly what I concevie to be the teachings of the Scrip ures on this subject of government and rul a the church. It brings in the two serioappoint, when appointed they come under

These officers should meet sufficiently often in consultation to have a prompt care over all the interests of the body. should divide up the labors among them selves so that every matter would be carried forward promptly and efficiently. The spiritual condition of the church should recuive the closestatiention-should be carefully watched over and zealously prompted But how sad is the actual condition of many of our churches, with almost no discipline

ent and no rule system in them.

"Then the temporal and financial interests of the body should be managed with economy and efficiency. To this end system should be adopted and then promptly executed, so that the necessities of the

with what success others must judge, but selling liquor to a soldier and getting drunk for myself, I am persuaded that the main should be at once a state prison offence, if views here presented have been sustained it did not cause the man who did it to be by the teachings of the New Testament. shot. The deserter is shot under the influself risen from the dead. (See Luke 24: and in which the personal interests of the parties would, consequently be involved. If the outline of church rule here given be in accordance with the Scriptures, then it should be understood, and every Christian should be understood, and every Christian should be understood, and every Christian Success of Missions.—Had If the outline of church rule here given be ence of the liquor; why should the vender the occasion of the dispute referred to by no pratical bearing, and no relation to their church should carefully organize its class interests. But usually even among us the of rulers. And when, by the act of the But then, as has been already remarked, questions which call forth our carnestness body, the administration of its affairs has been put into the hands of these executive stowed upon the Foreign Missionary work men, every member should give them his worldly men would have deemed it a most

hearty and prayerful co-operation. "It cann't be well doubted that a scrip- of human energy and foresight. Surely tural administration of government would | Christians have cause to rejoice in what has give to many of our churches much greater spiritual health and efficiency. By the views given, we have something officially for deacons to do. As it is now with us, we have nominally the office, without any terence held in Liverpool, some months definite idea of the peculiar work to be since, Rev. J. B. Whiting, a secretary of performed by those who hold it. And they the Church Missionary Society, remarked too would act more efficiently because more that it had been his duty to acquire som undeastandingly, and under a stronger information as to the amount of success sense of personal responsibilities. It is with which God has blessed missionary efcertainly becoming us to study carefully fort. He found that the Bible had been the Scriptures, to get a full idea of a pro- translated during the last sixty years, into perly constructed church, and adopt every upward of one hundred languages. There feature clearly taught in the Scriptures. were 100,000 professing Christians in New Zealand; 100,000 in Burmah and Pegu: turally organized church, because it must 112,000 Protestant Christians in India; be efficient in its action."

The World's Confessions.

tell religion's great true may sometimes stance, Louis XIV. and Goethe Track possessed great talent, which was used in each case to build up an artificial great man on the world's pattern. Each inherited much—the first, a royalty of state; the second, a royalty of temper and manuer that raised his talents above the talents of other men. Each lived long and lived successfully, and yet each confessed fully how wretched their glory was. The confessions of Louis XIV. were convulsive and world less-they were the inarticulate shudderings and writhings with which he turned from death to superstition, until superstition led him b indicided to death .- Those of Goethe equally splendid, though inanother field, and equally a tincial are incidentally referred to by Eckermann, one have now before us in the German lan.

guage: When I look back," said Goethe speaking in his seventy-fifth year. " on mi early and middle life, and see how few re main of those who were young when I was young, I am reminded of a summer res. dence in a watering place. When we arrive, we form acquimitances with those who came before us, but who will soon be leav-

ng. The loss is painful, but then comes the second generation, with which we live for a while on terms the most intimate. But then this passes away, and leaves us lone with the third, which arrives soon before our d parture, and which we have but little to da.

"I have often been praised as an especi-al favorite of tortune; and I will not myself complain. But at the bottom there has been nothing but trouble and labor; and I can well say that in my whole five and seventy years I have not had four weeks of real pleasure. It was the eternal rollng of a stone, that had always to be lifted up again for a new start."

So spoke the great voluptuary post-ido of Germany, and such is the world's esti mate of glory and pleasure from the world's

What is it but the echo of the words the Master, "Whosoever drinketh of this water shalt thirst ayain." Blessed be his name that he added, "But whosoever drink eth of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlusting life."-- (John, iv: 13-14. - The Family Treasury.

The Liquor Curse.

It is everywhere. It spares no age, rank nor sex. It has no regards to the interests when God's spirit is poured out and souls are converted, it creeps in to corrupt and destroy. And in the country's greatest peril, when the nation's life is threatened, when high-handed rebellion stalls. But when high-handed rebellion stalks forth at mber of noon-day, when men are willing to sacrifice their life, their all for their country's good, to lie on the field of battle and shed their

their graves after the resurrection of Christ. Mal. 27: 52, 53. Moses may have risen then—a mere conjecture—certainly not before. "Perhaps the contention occurred them." The being shall be permitted to injure it or prevent its resurrection to eternal life.

churches without futer and precious in the eyes of Heaven. Squad-rous of holy angels shall guard the precious resting place of your babe, till the resurtections of the spirit trade never to be forgot those who rule that they 'do it with dilition to the spirit trade never to be forgot gence." This is need up prosperity of the contention give us prohibition by the united voice of all good citizens?—

by the united voice of church, the said of many and the said by the united voice of an good civizens.

The task assumed is about completed, We repeat what we have said before, that

> Success of Missions .- Had the same measure of success been accorded to any merely secular enterprise that has been be remarkable occurrence,-a great triumph been done by missionaries, and they ought, with increased courage, to urge forward a work that has already accomplished such glorious results. At the Missionary Con-Zealand; 100,000 in Burmah and Pegu 5,000 or 6,000 in Mes opotamia ; 250,000 in Africa: 40,000 in America; and 250,000 in the Islands of the Pacific. There were Christians in China, Madagascar, Mauritius, and many other parts of the world. under the care of Christian pastors in the West Indies. There are more than a million and a quarter of Christians who, but for the labor of the missionaries, would all have remained idolaters.

THE ARREST on BOARD the "TRENT. The New York "Albion of last Saturday discusses this grave affair with its usual exact ness and ability. It contends that the Trent," being a neutral ship bound from on. neutral port to another, and never having been on the enemy's coast at 'all, should a once have been exempted from search, and the consequences thereof, so soon as visitation had established her character, and how she waengaged. The " frent" is not a mere letter earrier between three or four ports, but the mission is one of great importance to the wnol of his idolaters, whose reminiscences we world of commerce, France, Spain, Denmark, Holland, or the powers among which the West Ludia Islands are distributed Mexico Central America, and the several States and Cenfederacies on the Pacific, are all aggrieved by this outrege upon the de Frent.

But the Albion throws further light on this

affair, by the following information:
"On the 15th of December, 1848, ther was signed in London by Mr. Bancroft as U S. Minister, and Lord Palmerston as Forcia secretary, a certain Postal Convention, where of Article XX was expressed in these words In case of war between the two nations, the

nul-) rekets of the two offices shall condone their navigation with ut impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification snall have been made on the part of either o. the two Governments, and delivered to the ther, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to reurn freely, and and under special protection, to their respective ports. Nearly all the American writers, who have favoured the public with their opinion

during the past week, having adopted what may be termed the a factioni view of the case. we commend the above extract to their calnconsideration, and beg them to apply it after that fashion. For it is war time it is desirable that no let o his ease should be thrown in he way of these quasi-public messengers—ir possible enemies, that is bound themselves in the interest of the commercial world at large o sacrifice the commonest hostile rightswhat might be, what ought to be exp cted in tanding mutually in the position of allies though as regards third parties one was belli gerent and the other a neutral? Singula ains seem to have been taken, in the above clause, to hedge round mail steamers with peculiar jealousy. Up to the moment of their compulsory return to port, they were still to be under "special protection." What constitutes we would ask, special protection, and freedom from impediment or molestation? A least these priviledges were desied to the British Royal Mail Steamer Trent-her com ings and goings being regulated moreover, by Lieutenant in her Mojesty's Navy, whos true; but the principle remains, and we will not readily believe that the American nation is willing to sink itself to a level with Washing ton politicians, and of Editors, their friends and culogists by limiting the application at agree-

bold stroke for it, and run the risk of being cashiered if his Government did not choose to

We have said enough, we think, to justify serious breach of international comity. Whether he has also violated international law, jurists must de ide. The case is untouched by precedent. We believe ourselves that the frent is to all intents and purposes a public vessel; but Attornies-General, we say, and Judges must decide. Let us glance briefly at Captain Wilkes's proceedings, after he had broken down the barriers that should have estrained him. He forcibly took off two pasengers, on the plea that they were Ambassa- Gwyne, and no difficulty was anticipated. dors from an enemy, or that they carried despatches, or both; fr the case of their Secretaries may be adjourned. Now we deny oint-blank that Messrs. Slidell and Mason and any ambassadorial character whatever, A Confederacy, that has no recognized nationpresentative, whose very status presupposes recognition. To the Captain of the Trent these persons could have been no more than ordinary passengers, whatever he may have heard of their errand by common report—for thank Heaven we have not retrograded to a passport system!—and they were therefore entitled to such protection as his neutral flag ould afford, and to such an asylum on board nis ship as her special character shoul! have secured. They themselves, we repeat, had no official position. They were not Ambassadors, they certainly were not soldiers; they could not be legally seized on board a neutral ship t sea without some justifiable pretext shore to consign whom he pleases to a military prison for an alleged civil offence. "Oh, but they were hearers of despatches," say the volunteer legists, arguing again on their

a fortiori principle. "It the carrying of despatches, according to all authorities, subject a essel to forfeiture, of course the bearers must e liable to seizure." The argument is weak : aw and practice run the other way. Breakers of blockade and carriers of contraband incur risks-but no personal risks, save the aconvenience of temporary imprisonment. But were these gentlemen bearers of desships to search passengers' persons or baggage on embarkation, or to pry into the conson had no controul whatever. Observe, we do not pretend that Messrs. Slidell and Mason were not enemies and most flagrant enemies of their captors; but we do pretend that inafter this fashion of individuals not the seizure by public law ;and further that no single word the Queen's oft quoted Proclamation prohiited the Captain of the Trent from taking these individuals on board, all rumour as to their mission or commission, to the contrary

Passports from Canada.

The Consul General of the United States for Canada and these Provinces, is Joshua R Giddings, the noted and half insane abolitionst of Ohio. As was anticipated, difficulties have already occurred with regard to the passports to Canadians who wish to proceed to Europe either by Portland, Boston, or New York. Even Mr. Davidson, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, who went to New York on business, has been detained at New York some two or three days, waiting for a passport from Washington, which would enable him to return safely to Canada!

With reference to the conduct of the Ameican Cousul General, we find the following in the Montreal Commercial Advertizer:-

"Colonel Dawson, an English gentleman of wealth and position, now staying in this city, recently applied to Mr. Giddings, the United States Consul, for a passport to pass through the United States en route for Halifax, to visit ais daughter, marri d to an officer of one of the regiments in garrison there. Mr. Giddings not content with refusing a passport, did so in he most offensive manner, telling Col. Dawson, that British subjects had no right to expast favors from the government of the United States, when they gave aid and sympathy to the rebels, and, firally, getting into a furious passion, the Consul declared if England wanted to fight, that she might come on, the United

States was ready for her. "It is quite evident that Mr. Giddings is insane; the excitement of recent events has been too much for his mind, and his friends should remove him to an asylum, before he does himself some mi chief."

The Federal Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Terri Pisani, one of the Aides-de-Camp of Prince Napoleon, who accompanied the Prince in his late tour in North America, has addressed a letter describing the Federal Army to the Chief of the Staff to the Prince. After setting forth the manner in which the Federal army is got together and managed, the Colonel concludes, rather sar-

"It is evident from these facts that the United States have found it necessary to form or to attempt to form, an army of the same strength as the French army, of an anal gous composition, and to compose all the elements, material as well as moral, in the space of a w weeks. In order to take into account the neguitude of such an effort, and not to prejudge the results, we must recollect that to ecomplish such a work we have had 70 years. Our present military organization, the envy and admiration of Europe, was the produce of an uninterrupted tradition, of immense expense, of habits ingrafted on our manners, laws, and Government—in fact, of a series of experiments which date, at least, from the

What it has taken the French nation 70 pected to perform in as many days.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The press of matter last week, compelled us to defer any editorial notice of our fyles of us in holding Captain Wilkes guilty of a very papers from Newfoundland, with which we were fully supplied.

> The "Merlin," one of the steamers from Halifax to Bermuda, took down the last mail to St. John's, and left there on the 20th, while the election at Harbour Grace was going on. H. M. steamer "Hydra" had conveyed to Harbour Grace a detatchment of the 62nd Regiment, under the command of Captain

The Right. Rev. Dr. Mullock, Catholic Bishop, has addressed a pastoral to his flock, in which he begins by stating, that as they have now returned from the dangers of the fishery, and are about to enter on the Holy Season of Advent, to prepare for the great feast of the Nativity of Our Lord, he takes the opportunity of addressing them. The Bishop then proceeds to expatiate on the blessings of

peace, and says :-"By violating the laws, by breaches of the peace, you not only injure your own soulsfor no man should resist the higher powersbut you ruin yourselves and your families, and you only do the work of your enemies .-The man who commits an outrage against person and property is the greatest enemy of his faith and of the principles it inculcates; while he is pining in a prison, and his family is in want, he not only suffers himself, but his punishment is made a cause of reproach to his

The pastoral concludes as follows: "Shun drunkeness, the root of all evil in

this country. The drunkard, as sometimes seen in our streets, no matter to what class he may belong, is a disgrace to human nature itself. We call on parents to use every endeanor to oblige their children to return to their nomes at an early hour; the practice of youths, by hausting corners and sometimes annoying the passers-by, cannot be too strongly repro-bated; it has led to a great deal of mischief. patches? We know not, and certainly the it may lead to worse. Prepare yourselves, Captain of the Trent had no means of know- especially you who have been ergaged in the Labrador or Outharbor Fishery, to receive worthily the Sacrament of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, your Christmas duty. Let us latter are concerned, Messrs. Slidell and Masouls the spirit of charity, that on the approaching great Festival we may be able with pure lips and hearts to join in the hymn of Argels Glory to God on high and peace to men of

> mil pasters of Stra John's concurs in praising and acted upon, in such a manner as will ensure peace and good order in the community.

The Newfoundlander, (Catholic paper,) says that if the civil power at Harbour Grace, or anywhere else, is found insufficient for the maintenance of order, then the aid of the military becomes right and proper, and in such case, their presence is justly felt to be a security for peace. The same paper says :-

"What we most ardently desire to impress apon all concerned is the absolute, imperative necessity of peace, for the sake of the dearest interests of the community. In any possible contingency let there be no resort to riot or violence. It any unfair proceeding be attempted, there is the remedy of the law, and no electior return can hold good against which such act is substantiated. Again, let it be borne in mind that no election, no triumph is worth the spilling of one drop of blood. Victory must be achieved by legal and peaceful mans, or not at all. No good cause has ever yet thriven by the aid of physical violence, while to many such it has been a death blow. The thing is not only a crime, involving bitter penalties in the disgrace and perhaps the ruin of a people; but in a political sense it is an ignorant and crazy blunder, as gainful to the opponents as it is disastrous to the friends of the interest for which it is committed.

"We do, then, in all sincerity, trust that the people of Harbor Grace will weigh well these considerations, and will act as best beseems men and Christians, at the important

The Express says:

" Harbor Grace must not be left without Military protection for years to come, and the members now to be returned must be prepared to concur in voting the necessary expenditure from Colonial funds, should Imperial Government persist in demanding that the Colony should pay for any increase in the military expenditure on that account."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Public attention has been roused in Newfoundland to the necessity of efforts for having that Colony well represented at the International Exhibition in London next May, The Post says :-

"As the period fixed for specimens to be sent to the Commissioners for transmission to the General Exhibition of next Spring, is so rapidly drawing toward a close, we would urge upon all who intend contributing, to lose as little time as possible a doing so that Newfoundland may be favorably represented on that unportant and interesting occasion.

"In various department there are articles that can be sent from this country which would, we doubt not, meet with a favorable reception. In addition to samples of the staple products which constitute the trade of this Island, there are others which have not yet received the prominent attention they are en-

"We have recently seen bricks-made in Trinity Bay-which would do no discredit to old established manufactories of this article Fine specimens of slates can also be obtained from Conception Bay, while the lead, and copper, as well as other minerals of Newfoundland, will advantageously bear comparison with those found in most places. Within the past few days we have seen a fine specimen of ore, which is said to yield eighty-five per cent. of pure silver; and we have said-factory reason for believing, that even gold can be shewn,

de for the benefit of Com- years to effect, the F/deral Government ex- which warrants the belief that valuable acriferons deposits will in time be found in many parts of the Island, and if we are not mistaken New York in October,—The following shows the value of Imports, Exports, and Customs Revenue, at New York, in October, for five years:—
Years Exports Imports Cust. Rev. 1857, \$7,306,300 \$14,439,900 \$1,867,500 \$1858, \$8,782,000 \$13,043,000 \$2,054,800 \$1859, \$10,832,300 \$13,617,900 \$2,318,700 \$1,660, \$12,662,700 \$16,787,200 \$2,632,100 \$1,661, \$13,172,500 \$8,523,700 \$1,672,60