Mantist, Armswirk

CHRISTIAN

The Grann of the Eastern and Western Aew Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

Published on WEDNESDAY.]

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

[For Terms see First Page

VOLUME XIV.

JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

NO. 37

Poetry.

For the Baptist and Visitor. WHERE ART THOU!

"If a man is not rising upwards to be an angel, depend upon it he is sinking downwards to be a devil."—Coleridge.

BY MRS. J. H. HANAFORD.

Art thou rising upward ever, Casting every weight aside, Filling life with high endeavor Stoutly rowing 'gainst the tide Do this and thy soul shall know Like an angel man may grow.

Take, oh! take this solemn warning,
If thou dost not upward rise,
Each ignoble purpose scorning,
Seeking our lost Paradise,
Thou shalt, as a demon, know
What is meant by "depths of woe."

Let the tender Shepherd lead thee Up the rugged steeps of Time! To his verdant pastures speed thee Strong in faith, unfall'ring, climb

BEVERLY, MASS.

Spurgeon's Sermon.

Jacob's Waking Exclamation: SERMON DELIVERED BY THE REV. C. H.

SPURGEON, AT THE METROPOLITAN TA-BERNACLE, NEWINGTON, LONDON. "And Jacob, awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not."—GENESIS XXVIII. 16."

Through his own foolish wisdom Jacob had been compelled to leave his father's God; or if there were some few others, tian you will be compelled to sayprobably they were unknown to one another, and as far as Jacob's knowledge would go, he was fully assured that all the way from the place where he left his father until he arrived at Padan-Aram, he would not meet with a single person who feared the God of Heaven. He was passing from one oasis to another across a burning sand We may compare him to a swallow, which for the first time leaves our shore to find no rest until it has passed with weary wing the long leagues of purple sea. You must know too that the prevalent notion of the heathens among whom Jacob dwelt was that their gods had only local authority; that, for instance, the god of Gaza was not the god of Askelon; the god of Beersheba would not be the God of Bethel. Their deities were gods of the hills and not of the valleys, and it may be just possible that from great connection with the heathen, Jacob may have failed clearly to recognize the fact that his father's God was not like their gods; so in leaving his father's house there may have been this troublous thoughtrising in his mind, that he was also leaving his father's God; that now his prayers would scarcely be heard; that he should be an alien from Jehovah's land, and cut off from the congregation of the blessed. Jacob was not at this time a full-grown believer, he was but a babe in grace; his ready yielding to his mother's craft proves his want of advanced piety; and it is no trifling thing for a weakling to be taken from the nurture of home and cast alone upon a world unfriendly and nngenial. Happy was it for the fugitive that his Lord's compassion tracked his way even when he knew not that God was there. Blessed was the dream which assured him that Jehovah's wing had covered his stony bed as really as it guarded his softer couch in Isaac's tent. The truth seemed to surprise him, but O how sweetly it must have yielded consolation

night of distress had passed, and that a day of confidence had begun—"Surely God is in the place, and I knew it not." I would address you this morning upon shall but enable me to preach, and you to hear. Oh! thou that art everywhere, be specially here now; be thou in this place, and may we know it, and tremble in th presence. I shall speak on three points; first, the omnipresence of God—the doctrine of it; secondly, a recognition of that sence, or the spirit which is necessary in order to discover the presence of God; and thirdly, the results of a recognition of this omnipresence, or the practice which is sure to spring out of the conviction that God is everywhere.

Surely," said he, and he opened his eyes

to new light as though he knew that the

1. First, then, THE DOCTRING OF GOD MNIPRESENCE. He is everywhere. resy, which for a long w

prayers reach him, nor can the thoughts you comet that startles the nations and in mortals, as among the blissful choir of im- it not. maculate immortals, who day without night praise his name. We believe that he filleth heaven and earth, and hell; that he is in the very space which his creation seems to claim, for creatures do not displease God; and even the space which is occupied by his handiworks is still filled with himself. The rocky bowels of the unsearched-out depths are full of God: where the sea roars, or where the solid granite leaves no interstice or vacuum. even there is God; not only in the open place, and in the chasm, but penetrating all matter, and abounding everywhere in all, and filling all things with himself .-"In him we live and move, and have our being, and in him are all things, and by him all things consist." Yet, while we recive the doctrine, it is well sometimes to enlarge upon it, not so much for sake of argument, as to make the truth stand out the more clearly to our minds' eye. Let us remember, then, that in the three kingdoms God is everywhere; in the kingdoms of nature, of providence, and of grace, we may say of each spot, "Surely God is in

He is everywhere in the fields of nature. Go if you please to secluded parts : walk house. Perhaps we are scarcely able to through the forest-glades where the virgin judge of the sorrowful feelings which this moss presents a delicate carpet for human banishment would beget in his soul. Here | foot; where the deer starts up affrighted we go from one christian home to another. by the intrusion of an unexpected visitor; If we leave the parental roof we may hope still to sojourn where there is an altar to because as yet it is not familiar with the the Most High God, and where we can cruel face of man. As you walk among still unite with worshippers who fear His the intertwisted boughs, the natural arches name. Not so in Jacob's case. The fa- of God's own temple which He Himself mily of which he was a member, was the hath builded, without toil of hewer of stone only household in the land that worshipped or dauber of clay, if you be a true chris-

With prayer and praise agree; And seem by thy sweet bounty made For those who follow thee. You will solemnly exclaim, " Surely God is in this place." Nor will you be alone in your thought, for every waving flower-bell will bear witness to the fact, and the insect humming in the breeze, and the glossy beetle creeping among the acre ry?" leaves that lie beneath your feet, relics of many a winter's slaughter among the verdant groves, and the birds that are warbling among the trees will every one of there. them bear witness that surely God is there. In fact, if there be one spot more than a bad cold, and hardly dare venture out in another where the consciousness of God's presence will strike the heart of the awakened man, it will be where other men are not, but where he himself is alone the only worshipper of God, save as creation joins in his strain. But you must remember where they crowd and congregate together, that God is there. Go to one of the abutments of London Bridge and stand a moment gazing at the throng as it hurries by, thousands and tens of thousands in an hour, on, on they sweep-the riches of nations grinding the roadway, and multitudes of men, women, and children wearing away the granite pavement. God is there, though forgotten by most of them who are thinking only of the world and of its toils forgetting that there is one above them who looks on all, and one within them who inhabiteth all space. Let not you and I forget, but let us say "God is there; in every drop of blood that is circulating through the veins of the passengers; in every flush that is on the cheek; in every pulse that throbs or breath that heaves." The very fact that they are fed and clothed and are in existence will bear you witness that surely God is in that place; and thoughts of awe may soon come crowding o'er your mind, and you may find yourself as much alone with God in crowded Cheapside, or in the thronging Borough or noisy Whitechapel, as though you were far away along on the wild prairie, or in some desert of Africa where foot-print of man could not be perceived. Verily God is in this place. Then fly with the white sail across the deep, and as you skim the foaming billows. if your soul be right within you, you will say, "Surely God is in this place." And when the storm comes on and the thunder rolls like drums in the march of the God of armies, and the skies seem to be wounded with the flashings of his glittering spear in the tremendous lightning, you may say in the midst of the storm as your bark reels and rocks, and is tossed like a sea-bird upon the billow—"Surely he holdeth the waters in the hollow of his hand, and God is here." And when you have landed, and calm comes on, and the fair white clouds sail slowly through the air, sailing gallantly in the abated breath of the wind, when every-thing comes out all fresh and green from the last shower, and there is a clear shinng after the rain and the storm, and n

makes the clouds his chariot and rides upon the wings of the wind." God is here. And so in the most minute—in the blos-

som of the apple, in the bloom of the tin field-flower, in the sea-shell which has been eld-nower, in the mother-deep, in the

of the mineral brought up from

of his mercy come down to us." Blessed its fiery chariot soon drives afar, from morbe God that error has long ago been exploded, and we as christian men, without exception, believe that God is as much in magnificent, in the beautiful and in the the lowest hell as in the highest heaven, and as truly among the sinful hosts of thou art here, though sometimes we know

To be Continued.

Itliscellancons.

A Rich Poor Man.

One windy afternoon, I went with friend into a county-house. There was sitting before a fire a very aged man, who was deaf, and shaken with the palsy, that one wooden shoe constantly pattered on the brick floor. But deaf, sick and help-

less, it turned out that he was happy.
"What are you doing, Wisby?" said my friend.

Waiting sir." "And for what?" "For the appearance of my Lord." "And what makes you wish for his ap

pearing?" Because I expect great things then. He has promised a crown of righteousness

to all who love his appearing." And to see whether it was a right foundation on which he rested that glorious hope, we asked old Wisby what it was. By degrees he got on his spectacles, and taking the great Bible beside him, pointed to the text, "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom, also, we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in the hope of the glory

of God." you have not old Wisby's faith, you are a yet the heart, the true heart, may hold poor man; if you have that faith, and are such wealth of love, that all the powers of are as poor as Lazarus or Wisby in world- able to put out its quenchless flame." ly goods. Your inheritance is as sure as God's promise, and as glorious as a throne and a crown can make it. Better have Wisby's hope than Victoria's scepter, Lazarus rags than Dives' purple. Better is poverty with piety, than riches with perdi-

Not Uncommon. "Going to meeting this evening, Ma

tion .- Heber.

the night air."

" No. I think not. "Why, you know it is our monthly mis-

sionary meeting. You ought to be "I know it. I wish to go; but I have

"Well, then, I'm off. I hope your cold will get better.' "Good evening, Mary. How is your

" He is well, and has just gone to meettoo that if you go to the haunts of men, ing. I stayed at home because of a cold."

'I'm sorry, for I was going to ask you to go with me to a concert. Come, any way, I don't believe it will hurt your cold

"I should like dearly to go. But I am afraid of my cold." "Nonsense. Come, hurry and get rea-

dy-we have but a few minutes.' "Well, I think I will venture it, for I would not miss the concert for anything."

Religious Trust Among The Contrabands. Outposts near Hampton, Va., July 31. Last evening I took a stroll among the contrabands at their rendezvous. Some of them are in a most destitute condition, and they all live in constant terror of something dat'll happen yet and carry us poor darkies all off." The truth is, they have been so frightened by watching the sudden changes that have recently occurred, that they know not what will be the next. Their trials and the vague fear to which I have alluded strongly awaken the religious element of their natures. Last evening I visited a lrage square house by the sea shore, where some hundred of them were. I asked one of the negroes sitting by the door outside to sing for me. "I don't sing noffin', massa, but Doctor Watson's (Watt's) invotional hymns," was the reply. I urged him to sing one of them, when he commenced in a low, murmuring, wailing, whining voice :

"Jesus 'll git us out o' dis Jesus 'll git us out o' dis, An' we'll go home to Can'an, 'An' we'll go home to Can'an,

Heb'n 's a comin' by and by, Heb'n 's a comin' by and by, An' we'll go home to Can'an, An' we'll go home to Can'an.

As he sung, some twenty or thirty blacks ocked around him, men and women, and ined him in the chorus. Their voice ere clear and full of music, untutored in-eed, but rich with sincerity and feeling that was really impressive. The plaintive music grew londer and louder as voice af-ter voice was added to its power, until the

An Aged Lover.

"No longer a lover!" exclaimed an aged patriarch; "ah! you mistake me if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hair falls over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tint of flowers, the singing of birds, and, above all, the silvery laugh of a child. I love the star-like meadows, where the buttercups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm as when, with the ringlets flying loose in the wind, years ago, I chased the painted butterfly. I love yon aged dame. Look at her. Her face is care-worn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the same bitter-cup with her, and so shared it, it seemed all sweet. Years of sickness have stolen the freshness of life; but, like the faded rose, the perfume of her love is richer than when in the full bloom of youth and maturity. Together we have placed flowers in the casements, and folded the hands of the dead; together we have wept over little graves. Through sunshine and storm we have clung together; and now she sits with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old style kerchief crossed, white and prim, above the heart that beats so long and truly for me, the dim blue eyes that shrinkingly front the glad day, the sunlight throwing a parting farewell, kisses her brow, and leaves upon its faint tracery of wrinkles angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright, glad young face that won me first, and the glowing love of forty years thrills my heart till tears come. Say not again I can no longer be a lover. Though this form be bowed, God imparted eternal love within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hand palsied, Though you possess untold wealth, if the limbs withered, the brain clouded-'rich towards God," count it all joy if you death and the victorious grave shall not be

The Black Lion

the night. When it grew late, the land- all the students, and Professor d'Auvray lord sent a request by the waiter that the would undertake the latter, lecturing to the guest would go to bed. Mr. Hill replied: Freshmen, and to the junior and senior

you mean, sir; we never have such things for proficiency in the several departments,

" Indeed! Then tell your master I cannot go to bed until we have family prayer." consternation, bounced into the room oc- best examination in English Language and cupied by the faithful minister, and said : Literature : one of equal amount to second Sir, I wish you would go to bed. I cannot go until I have seen all the lights out, I am so afraid of fire."

"So am I," was the reply; "but I have been expecting to be summoned to

"All very well, sir; but it cannot be done at an inn."

"Indeed! then pray get my horses; I cannot sleep in a house where there is no family prayer."

The host preferred to dismiss his prejudice rather than his guest, and said :- " I have no objection to have a prayer, but I do not know how." "Well, then, summon your people, and

let us see what can be done.' The landlord obeyed, and in a few moments the astonished domestics were upon their knees, and the landlord called upon Sir, I never prayed in my life; I don't

know how to pray. "Ask God to teach you." was the gen-

The landlord said, folding his arms God, teach us how to pray. "That is prayer, my friend," cried Mr

Hill, joyfully; "go on."
"I am sure I don't know what to say

"Yes, you do; God has taught you hov to pray : now thank him for it. "Thank you, God Almighty, for letting

us pray to you. Amen! amen!" exclaimed Mr. Hill, and then prayed himself.

Twenty years afterwards, Mr. Hill found in that same village a chapet and school, as the result of the first effort of family prayer at the "Black Lion."

Rhetoric is like a long bow; the force of the arrow depends on the strength of the arm that draws it; while argument is like the cross bow, the force of the bolt is the same whether discharged by the finger of a child or that of a giant.

Augustine said : " Deliver me, Lord, from that evil man, muself. Grace grows by exercise and decays

If sin and thy heart are two, Christ

and thy heart are one. From the Head Quarters.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK

when the l'resident delivered a most ad mirable address to the students assemble in the Chapel. We regret that we cannot for the benefit of all who take an interes in every tone that the few kind words I had spoken in praise of their untutored music had found their way to these simple hearts.—World.

Austin says, "If one drop of the joy of the Holy Ghost should fall into hell, it would awallow up all the torments of the intellectual and moral progress of the intellectual and moral progress of the youths of this Province, reproduce verbations of immense value, as tokens of its appropriate and valuable observations on the mental culture and mental training to which young men should cheerfully submit, in order to qualify themselves for the important duties of after life. He particularly recommended them to attend as assignment. Urged on by such great. duously and as anxiously to the cultiva-

tercourse with our fellow men, as to the several branches of learning which it was their object to study and to master; assuring them from his own observation and experience that the character and standing which a young man obtained by daily intercourse with his fellow students, acute and correct observers, would inevitably influence his future career, not merely because of the good or the bad report which would extend beyond those walls, but also because the accuracy of the judgments delivered by his compeers would certainly ndicate the nature and quality of those predominating characteristics which, for which they were made, and that each would resolve so to regulate his conduct at the University as to merit and obtain the apesteem of his fellow students. He felt reluctant to speak of discipline and of pu-nishments, but the one was always indispensable and the other sometimes necessary in every Institution, and it was his duty to remind them that the rules and regulations which had been made for their government, were not hasty or arbitrary measures, but the decisions of thinking men, and the results of their anxious desire to do what was most expedient for the comfort and welfare of all parties; these rules and regulations therefore must be submitted to; they would be strictly enforced by the authorities, and he felt satisfied that they would be punctually obeyed by the students. He would now say a few words respecting some additional studies to be pursued during the term. The Senate had felt that two very important subjects had not hitherto been attended to; the one comprised Ancient and Modern History, Chronology and Geography, and the other English Language and Literature. In order to supply these wants, Professor Camp-bell had kindly consented to deliver an ex-Rowland Hill was once driven by a storm tra lecture on the former subjects every into a village inn, and compelled to spend | Saturday, and which would be opened to "I have been waiting a long time, ex-pecting to be called to family prayer." classes united, on alternate days, with an extra lecture to all the students on Satur-"Family prayer! I don't know what day; and the better to mark their anxiety he was happy to state that the Senate would award at the close of the Academical year a prize of £15 to the student in The waiter informed his master, who, in the Freshman class who could pass the

> should be holders of Scholarships. There was another point to which he re quested their attention. A system of marks had been adopted, by which each Professor would daily register the conduct, diligence, and progress of every student attending his lectures; this Register would at the end of the week be handed to the President. who would thus be enabled to prepare and to deliver to each at the close of the Academical year, a certificate either of the first, the second, or the third degree; an important document, which, if testifying as he trusted all would do, that the recipient had discharged every duty-" Magna cum laude' -could not but prove highly gratifying to him and to his friends.

year students in Classics, and one to third

year's students in Mathematics; it being

understood that none of the competitors

appointed to be used in each department, one other author would be selected, the study of which would not be compulsory, but a successful examination in which would entitle the student to an additional Certificate for Honors.

In conclusion, he would briefly recapitulate some of the advantages offered in that University to all who were really anxious to secure a good education, and to do so with credit to themselves and to their Alma Mater. Under P.ofessor Campbell they would pursue a course of Classical Literature; of Ancient and Modern History, of Chronology and Geography, which would supply them with a large amount of most valuable information. Under Professor Bailey, who would lecture on Chemistry and Physical Geography, they would acquire a store of knowledge which would hereafter enable them to extend their investigations into the wonderful mysteries of nature; and Professor d'Avray, by his lectures, would prepare them for the proper expression of their own ideas, and for mental energies to those sciences of which Lord Bacon says that "they do remedy and cure many defects in the wit and faculties intellectual; for if the wit be dull earliest times been pursued with avidity, and whose vast importance was never more rully acknowledged than it is at the present day. Such were the means of acquiring information, placed at the disposal of every student within those walls. To To such as chose to distinguish themselves by not know what could be done without

tion of those gentlemanly and courteous incentives as these, he felt satisfied that ers of various kinds were also placed at infeelings which ought to regulate all our in- during the Academical year now commenc- tervals around the tent and added in a great ing, the Alumni of the University of New measure to the attractiveness of the show. Brunswick would so exert themselves as to The exhibition of flowers was exceedingprove to the Senate how fully they appre-ciated the efforts which had been made in that were given by the spectators. The their behalf.

and as it is needless to say that he did so

He first welcomed the return of such of the students as had at one time left the specimens of the cactus tribe-two of University for other Seats of Learning, and next that of those who had been pre good or for evil, must bias and direct his sent at the Encænia in June—not forget-future course; he trusted that these re-marks would be accepted in the spirit in first appearance in that Hall. He trusted sent at the Encænia in June-not forgetthat all of them would bear in mind the excellent advice which they had just received from the President, and that they proval of the Professors and the love and would particularly attend to his recommendation, that peace, harmony, unity, our climate. and concord should characterize their relations with each other. A capital bill of played. There were specimens of squashes, fare had been provided for their instruction, and he hoped that each student would resolve to do justice to the intellectual feast so liberally provided. The Senate were on their part resolved to spare nei ther expense nor exertion to promote their comfort and advance their interests; he relied upon them to appreciate their en-deavors and to profit by them, and thus to do their part. They would observe that the several Halls, together with every other portion of the building, had been put into a state of ornamental repair. It was nost desirable that they should not be seen at Mr. McKenzie's Confectionary, other portion of the building, had been put wantonly or carelessly defaced, and he thought that if the students would but consider themselves as joint stockholders in the University of New Brunswick, they would be careful to preserve it in its present state. He concluded by repeating producing flowers and fruits of the choicest and rarest kinds if only the proper attention and skill are given. Several of the earnest hope that the Academical year, then commencing, would close with honor and advantage to every student within its

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Last week, being the commencement of the Academical year in the University of New Brunswick, was rendered interesting by several competitive examinations for Scholarships open to pupils of the Collegiate School. The first of these, a Scholarship of the value of \$60 per annum, to be held for two years in the University itself, was closely contested on Tuesday and Wednesday last by Masters Tilley and laudable proficiency in the various subjects required of them by statute; the former beating the latter by a majority of only 4 out of 550 marks, the numbers indicating their relative proficiency being 277 and 273. Master Tilley, however, in the most graceful and handsome manner, has resigned the Scholarship and its privileges to

his worthy competitor, Master Tippet. On the Saturday following, two other Scholarships of the same value, viz., \$60 each, but for one year only, to be held in the Collegiate School, were competed for by six candidates. The one in the Classical department was gained by James Robertson of St. John, closely competed with by Charles Lugrin of this city, and that in the Mathematical department by John Hudson of Fredericton. The examinations took place in the University Library, and He had further to inform them that in were conducted by the President of the

addition to the Text Books which were University, Professor Campbell, and the Chief Superintendent of Schools, all of whom expressed their high satisfaction at the manner in which the different competitors acquitted themselves. As the two last mentioned Scholarships will be open for attainment every year, at

the same period, and the former every two years, it is confidently expected that they will furnish powerful stimulants to persevering diligence to the several pupils of the Collegiate School during the intervening periods; in fact the beneficial effects already produced during the past year have been very evident in the late examinations.

From the Halifax Reporter. FLOWER AND PRILIT EXHIBITION.

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The show of Fruits and Flowers which was held yesterday in the Horticultural Gardens was a very creditable and pleasant affair. The attendance was larger than was usual on similar occasions in previous the full enjoyment of those of others, in the years; a great many persons being natur-Language and Literature of England and ally attracted by the delightful weather of France. Lastly, in his own department, and the certainty of spending a pleasant the student could profitably devote his afternoon in the gardens, which had been very judiciously chosen this year for the Exhibition. Among those persons present were the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave, Admiral and Lady Milne, the Lord Bishthey sharpen it; if too wandering they fix op, Chief Justice Young, Judge Wilmot, it; if too inherent in the sense they abstract it;" studies which have from the French and English fleet in harbor, with a French and English fleet in harbor, with a large number of the Halifax elite.

The fine band of the 62d Regt. which was present under the direction of Mr. Carey was one of the most attractive features of the day. Our citizens owe many pleasant hours to this fine band; indeed one does

of immense value, as tokens of its approbeservations tal training erfully sublves for the
He partitend as asthe oultiva
The university offered prizes of no mean value as such—
of immense value, as tokens of its approbation, and certificates as rewards for diligent application to their studies throughout curriculum; and lastly, as he had already stated, certificates for honors to such
as should pass a creditable examination in
the books appointed for private study in
each department. Urged on by such great

varieties of Dahlias were especially su-The Hon. Judge Wilmot then spoke, perb; some of them being most remarkable for their size and tints. The Pansies, with his usual eloquence, so is it hopeless for us to endeavor to give our readers more than a faint outline of his brilliant discourse.

Carnations and other garden flowers were also conspicious for their healthy appearance as well as for their exceeding beauty.

There was also a fair display of hot house plants. We also noticed several choice them sent for exhibition by John R. Wil-

> lis, Esq. The show of fruits was not large though particularly excellent. The peaches, grapes, apples, pears, and plums were large and very healthy looking. Several clusters of grapes grown in the open air were little if any inferior to those reared under shelter with artificial heat. This speaks well for

A very fair lot of vegetables was disother vegetables, as fine as we have seen anywhere. Several nice looking citron melons were also to be seen.

One great object of attraction we must not forget to mention here. It was a large and beautiful design made up of choice flowers arranged in exquisite taste around a pretty statuette of Flora. This we understand was sent to the Exhibition by Mr. John McDonald. A beautiful floral design Granville St.

The whole Exhibition, was most creditable to the promoters, and a convincing evidence that this Province is capable of producing flowers and fruits of the choicest tion and skill are given. Several of the French naval gentlemen on the ground, indeed, expressed their sur periority of the display, saying that they had had no idea of the capabilities of Nova Scotia in this respect.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADDRESS.

At half-past 3 o'clock the Hon. Chief Justice delivered an address in the open air to the assemblege, which lasted for about three quarters of an hour. We regret we have only space for the barest outline of his eloquent remarks. He alluded at the commencement to a scene which he witnessed in a foreign city, and which was connected with an incident which went to Tippet, both of whom exhibited a very his heart as he was sure it would go to those ofevery one present. He entered not many years ago the city of Leyden whose botanic garden is said to be the most beautifully situated and the most perfect in all Europe, perhaps in the world. He entered the University with which the botanic garden is connected for the instruction of the medical and philosophical students; and there he saw a scene which might well call forth the interest of every educated man. There he saw collected every kind of vegetable which it is in the power of the Government to collect from every quarter of the world. All, too, placed in the

earths and soil best adapted to their perfection, and showing within a moderate compass the whole riches of the vegetable kingdom. He naturally came to the quarter which is assigned to British North America; and there among the numerous plants found in these lower Provinces he saw a modest and hardy plant which attracted his eye. He advanced towards it and he could scarcely define the thrill of pleasure which he felt when he recognized in that hardy modest plant our Nova Scotian Mayflower. The rose is associated in the mind of every Englishman with the verdure and beauty of his cultivated and charming country; the shamrock reminds the Irishman of the sparkling waters and rich pastures of the "Emerald Isle;" and when the Scotchman looks at the thistle (of which so splendid a specimen was carried through our streets a few days ago,) he feels his marrial ardour and patriotism enkindled. And why should not the native instincts and warm affection of every Nova Scotian cling around his own May-

He then went on to allude briefly to the literature of flowers. Writers, both of prose and poetry, had dedicated themselves to the all-suggestive theme of flowers Homer and Virgil, in ancient times, as al scholars would recollect, had treated of them with an ability and knowledge which was never surpassed. But he could not go at length into that branch of the subject it opened up a field far too extended for an occasion like the present.

He only wished that the contents of the tent-its flowers, fruits and vegetable could be transported for a single day to the Great Exhibition of 1862, and that some Nova Scotian would be present to say "Here is the country that has been sneer ed at and depreciated; these are the products of Nova Scotia." After that, the calumnies, or the misapprehension ra which have enshrouded our country, not be heard of again. He then went of to say that it was the duty of all, as the habitants and cultivators of this country to draw forth and encourage its i