unds without expectation of return. The successful attempts of the present summer, he was happy to say, had freed them from debt; but that was not all that he would like to see. Let some of our capitalists raise another five hundred pounds and put ese grounds in the order and condition which they needed. Then would the citisens be able to point to gardens which would compare favorably with those of older and wealthier countries, He said, also, as he looked around he saw the evinces of much labor, but he noticed as well, in these gardens and elsewhere, proofs that the true rules and elsewhere, proofs that the true rules and elements of good taste are not attended to so much as they should be. In those gardens of the old countries where gardening is carried to the highest perfection, there is no mixture of colors. colors. The same principles should be applied to a garden that a beautiful woman of taste applies to her own dress—she does not put yellow alongside of green, for instance. One colour predominating in one bed is the principle of geometric garden-ing; and he hoped that it would be carried out in the gardens and elsewhere. He would also like to see vases scattered throughout the grounds, as is the case in England. They could be got in Liverpool at very reasonable prices.

The Chief Justice next made several re ferences to scenes he had witnessed in Europe and then said-The beauty which God has shed upon these splendid formsthese exquisite and brilliant colours all around us—for what purpose were they called into existence? They do not seem to be essential to the great purposes of life. The human race and the lower animals could live and propagate independent of all this material beauty you see around ou. For whom was it created? Not for the lower animals; for they have not the capabilities of appreciating these beau-teous forms and colours. It is not claiming too much for ourselves to say that all this beauty, all these gorgeous colors that charm the eye, these brilliant combinations which nature lavishes with such profusion, and such richness, are intended for the delight, the improvement, and the advantage of the human race. Nature has given us the capacity of enjoyment. She has given to the human race the power of appreciat ing that which she has spread so bountifully before us; and it is our duty to avail ourselves of this power so freely given us, and to bestow all the aid which skill and capital can afford towards the cultivation and encouragement of the soil which is capable of producing such enjoyment.

All those who visited the exhibition du-

ring the day were unanimous in its praise. Too much credit cannot be given to the Committee who were charged with the onerous duty of making all the necessary arrangements. We hope that the Society under whose auspices the show was held every year. The objects which they wish to effect are most useful and deserving of the liberal support and encourrgement of every public spirited citizen.

Aew Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1861.

WHAT IS A BAPTIST ASSOCIATION? It is purely a voluntary compact, invested with no such powers as belong to an Episcopal Convocation, a Presbyterian Synod, or a Methodist Conference. It has no authority to enact laws of government or of discipline for the churches, or to lay an embargo upon their independence. If a church becomes corrupt in doctrine or disorderly in practice, the Association of which it is a member may tender its advice through a committee or otherwise, and thus endeavour to impart to it a healthful influence. Should it prove permanently refractory, the hand of fellowship which was given may be withdrawn, and there is an end to the rela-

But while an Association of this sort asumes no governmental authority over the churches, nevertheless its decisions must necessarily have an extensive influence. The wisdom and experience of the churches are supposed to be largely represented in the Association, and therefore it is expected that its advice will be heeded. When a minister or a church becomes so enamoured with the idea of independence as to treat with cold indifference or reckless contempt the well matured cisions and usages of the sisterhood of rches, the laws of christian fellowship are end to that sort of brotherly feeling so essential to the healthful operations of the Associtional compact.

The original idea of a Baptist Association

a mutual instruction, edification, and harmoons action. As such it is no place for angry pate or bitter recriminations. It is holy bund, and therefore there should be nought at the interchange of kindly counsel, chrisian charity and brotherly love. All discusas should be under the inspiration of love, all decisions should be based upon love. A Baptist Church, or any number of associ-ated Baptist Churches, can be maintained in ing grasp, to this divine law of

Hence if a serious difference arise regarding best religious paper in the land, yet living with no paper, and no knowledge of or interest in the advancement of religion, or truth, is very like to extend in some way to the whole, and all proportionably suffer.

Exposure to strife is always increased by the introduction into religious bodies of matters of finance; but these financial agencies are regarded as indispensable to success; they must, therefore, come into our deliberations; but they will do no harm so long as they are controlled by this law of brotherly love. This being the only governing power, as we have said, that we Baptists recognize, when this is disregarded, ruin is the result. Brethren, let us, in view of all this, and in the name of that is holy, cultivate this law of love, and abstain from all things adapted to mar its beauty, or to weaken its power.

Arrangements for going to the Association. The Association opens its session at Keswick on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. We have arranged with Mr. Hatheway to take passengers to Fredericton and back for a single fare: but tickets must be obtained at the office, so far as passengers from the city are concerned. Persons wishing tickets can get them by letting us know in time.
The boat leaves Indiantown every morning at
9 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock. Elder Harris informs us by letter that friends at Keswick will meet the Associational passengers at Freder-icton with horses and carriages to take them to the place of meeting. Our brother wishes to know when they shall do so. A good many will go up probably on Friday, and will want to be at Keswick on Saturday morning. A few carriages on hand at that time will be

most convenient—to some at least, We are authorized to say that way passe gers to the Association will enjoy the advantages of the one fare by reporting themselves to the Captain on board.

CORRECTION.—We were misinformed re specting the Ordination of Rev. Mr. Daniels of Zion's Church, as placing him and his church in connection with the Congregational body. We are assured that both Mr. Daniels and Zion's Church continue as heretofore in. dependent of any denominational connection with the Congregationalists or any other body.

WHEN TO SAY "AMEN."

There are a great many great and good men. as well as a great many small men, who do not know when to say "Amen." . In their sermons, exhortations, and prayers, they begin to say "amen" a long time before it comes. In fact, so much time is consumed in getting out this short word, that hearers frequently get quite out of patience. The following extract from an exchange is in point :-

"The celebrated Dr. Emmons had a parishioner who was rather "plain-hearted," and equally impudent. On one occasion, he became somewhat vexed with the doctor for something he had said or done, and subsequently he took occasion to express his mind to the doctor himself, and closed his lecture by saying, "There is one thing I will give you credit for, doctor; you always did know when to say 'amen.'" This was a very just remark to be passed to the doctor's credit. It was his peculiarity to say "amen" in the right place, both in praying and preaching. We have heard prayers in which the "amen" did not come soon enough by three or four minutes: and so of sermons. Sometimes the speaker seems to be coming to a conclusion a long time before he does. He gets by the station before he can stop his train. The listeners sit anticipating a period, but are disappointed for a season; but it comes at length, when this, that, and the other person says within him-self, how much more effective the sermon would have been, if it had closed at such and such a point, instead of where it did. A great preacher, like Dr. Emmons, always has a beginning, middle, and end, both to his prayers and sermons, and the "amen" always comes at the end, and nowhere else. It takes no mean man to accomplish this. He must be logical, concise, and right-to-the-point, in order to do this."

A Sad Prayer Meeting. An Exchange thus describes it :-

"The account of it may be found in t sixth chapter of Revelation : "And they said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb.

This is the prayer that will be offered.

"And there will be a great multitude at that meeting. Many prayer meetings are very thin. Few are present. Not so the one be-fore us; millions will be there. Distinguished persons will be present; those who have little or nothing to do with prayer meetings. But they will come to this meeting. We have express mention of this, "And the kings of the earth, and the great men, said, 'Fall on us,' &c. They may never have been in a meeting where there was prayer before. But they can-not stay away from this.

There will be great emotion in that prayer meeting. It will not be dull, and drowsy, and formal. There will be the deepest feeling.— Men must have the most terrible emotions, when they are led to ask the rocks and mountains to fall on them. There will be no stu-

pidity in that meeting.

They will all pray. Some prayer meetings have but two or three that take part in them. have but two or three that take part in them.

Not so in this meeting. Not only the great men shall pray, but "every bondman and every freeman." All will pray. And what a prayer! They so illy treated the blessed God here, that they now despair of any mercy. Hence the dreadful prayer before us, "Hide us from the face of Him who sitteth on the throne." All who persist in treating Christ. throne." All who persist in treating Christ unworthily are on the way to this meeting.—
They restrain prayer now, but they will pray at this meeting.

Reader, if you have little to do with prayer in this world—if no domestic or secret altar is fragrant with the incense of your supplications you are certainly on your way to this meeting If you do not pray here, you assuredly will pray there. Be persuaded to avoid that meeting. There will be enough there without you. Let the blessed duty of prayer be your joy here from day to day. Love it. Watch in it. Persevere in it. In faith and humility carry it on. Let nothing but death stop you. Then, while others pray for the rocks and mountains to hide them from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, you will sing, "Worthy is the Lamb that has redeemed me unto God by his blood."

Christians surely. Yes, professed Christians at least absolutely prefer the light, trashy reading of the secular press to the healthful instructions of the family religious periodical. The New York Enangelist in referring to this subject speaks truthfully when he says:—

or civilization in the world. He may find young ladies of few education al advantages —seamstresses, perhaps—mourn-ing over their want of opportunity for mental culture, but never dreaming of the fact that a well-read religious paper would do more for their real advancement than any amount of finery in dress or imitation of merely superfi-cial accomplishments. May it not be safely said that no investment, in tuition even, or in books (the Bible excepted), can secure so great a good in proportion to the outlay, as the sub-scription-price of an able religious paper?

Grumbling Christians.

Wherever you go you find grumblers in the Church of God. They manage somehow to be dissatisfied with everybody but themselves .-They are always right, but all others are wrong. An American paper says :-

The grumbling disciple is never satisfied with anything. He is always looking on the dark side. He always thinks everything is going backward and tending to ruin. When he gets up to speak in meeting, there is a universal shiver all over the house. He always has the same confession of coldness to make in his prayers. It makes me think-(how can I help it ?)-" Brother, you ought o have repented of that long ago. Why don't you go to the fire and warm yourself, and not come here with the frost on your beard to freeze us to death? Have you no warm corner in your closet, where you can go and thaw out before you come to the prayer meeting? And don't think everybody else is cold because you are. And if they are cold and you are really warm, give them some pungent, warm-hearted exhortation, that they may be

kindled into a flame." The grumbling disciple is never satisfied with anything. The preaching is bad. It don't warm up his feelings. The prayers are he can't join in them. His brethren are ; he can't have fellowship with them .-He thinks the Lord cannot bless such a church. He is almost afraid to belong to it, lest he should be responsible for its sins, and be dragged down to perdition along with it. He sees so much inconsistency all around him that he is discouraged. "Brother A. drives a hard bargain; brother B. is crooked in his dealings; sister C. is not carefal how she handles the unruly member;" and so on to X. Y, Z. Poor man! how I pity thee! But, I have been young and now am old, yet I never seen any good come of such grumbling.

Take Good Care of your Voice.

A good voice is of priceless value to every public speaker, especially to the christian Minister. Hence those who have such a voice should be careful how they use it. It is an easy matter to throw it away, but it is not so easy, when once lost, to regain it. Since we entered the Ministry, several of our most efficient Ministers have been laid aside from their work by the loss of their voice. Others are exposed to the same difficulty. The following extract from Hall's Journal of Health may be

Public speakers, singers, auctioneers, etc., often bring on fatal diseases by the improper exercise of the vocal organs, and failing to rotect them from cold immediately after. If man speaks or sings in the air, or even in a house, where there is a current of air passing him, there are two causes of danger in operation. It requires more effort to speak in the open air, or in a draught, than in the hall, or passage, or stairway of a building; that effort debilitates the voice-organs sooner than he is aware, and with that effort and debility there is unnatural heat, while the current of air is constantly conveying the heat from the body, depriving it of its natural amount, leaving the speaker or singer in the end weakened, exhausted, and if not really chilled, he soon becomes so after ceasing the exercise. In all public speaking there is considerable muscular exertion, and always mental and bodily fatigue sometimes almost exhaustion. The body perspires freely; it is not unfrequent that the inner garment is wet with perspiration. In this condition the body is chilled by very slight exposures; a very little wind, especially if the person stands still, or rides on horseback, or in a carriage, where there is no opportunity of muscular motion, is sufficient to bring on disease. To neglect the following precautions after exercising the vocal organs in a company, congregation, or other collection of persons, either in a parlor, public building, or in the open air, is suicidal. As soon as the exercises cease, put on an additional garment—shawl, coat, cloak, or hat—and before leaving the building, especially in fire-time of year, bundle up well, put on gloves, close the mouth, pass out and walk on quickly. When the weather is decidedly cold, or damp, or windy, it is important to remain in the house five or ten minutes after the exercise, so as to allow the body to part with some of its heat, and the perspiration to evaporate. The object of walking is to keep the blood in circulation and prevent a feeling of chilliness. The mouth should be kept closed, so that the cold air shall not pass directly to the throat and voice-organs, but shall be sent through the nose and head around to the throat and lungs, thus allowing it to get a little warmed in its circuitous route, before it reaches the delicate organs of the

every year by attention to these things. If a person feels the necessity of talking as he passes homeward, or if he finds he cannot walk fast enough to keep himself warm with the mouth closed, then hold a handkerchier in one hand, and place it over the nose and oner mouth and appears along the saved and appears and appears along the saved are saved and appears and appears and appears are saved as a saved and appears and appears are saved as a saved and appears and appears are saved as a saved saved are saved as a saved and a saved as a saved open mouth, not very closely, but so as to leave a little chamber for the mingling of the cold air from without with the warm air just passed. It may surprise any one to notice how much longer he may be kept warm in walking this way than if he talked freely without the above application. We knew a small, frail-looking clergyman, one who preached every night for weeks, if not menths, together, and often in the day, in winter, in a

HEAVENLY CONVERSATION. This is no trivial, light, vain, conversation

Christian writer thus describes it :-"That group of heavenly messengers, al most lost to our view in ethereal brightness are they busied in whisperings, and backbit ings, and revilings? Those outspread celes tial wings, returning from their earthward mis sion, are they gladly bearing the tidings that a saint has fallen, or that a sinner is confirmed on his iniquity? Oh no! the joy of heaven is over the sinner that repenteth, and over the backslider reclaimed.

That council of the hosts of heaven with at tention rivetted on earth, are they watching for the faults and failings of its inhabitants that they may report them in heaven? No they are bending all their faculties to under-stand the manifold wisdom of God made visible in his church.

Chistian brethren and sisters! are we indulg ng. either from malice or idleness, in talebear ing, in calumny, in evil reports? Then our conversation is not heavenly. It cannot be admitted there, for its holy gates exclude all that loveth or maketh a lie (Rev. xxxi 28.)— The talebearer and the slanderer are classed with the liar and the murderer (Prov. vi. 16.

17; Rom. 1. 19, 30.)
If our conversation be indeed heavenly, i will resemble in its measure that of the spirits of the just made perfect. Thoughts and words of malice of covetousness, of envy, of selfishness, are for ever banished from their pure intercourse; and the deeds and the purposes of the Lamb that was slain and hath redeemed them by his blood, furnish an untiring theme for their unwearying tongues. Christian brethren, let our conversation be thus heavenly.

CRUSHING BEREAVEMENT .- According to an obituary notice which appeared in the Freeman of Tuesday, George and Rebecca Griswold, of Lake Porter, Nova Scotia, lost y death no less than seven children between the 18th and 31st of August last. The eldest was aged 10 years and 8 months, and the youngest 10 months.

CONCERT.-The musical treat given by the Baptist Sabbath School of Brussell Street, on Wednesday evening last at the Institute, was well patronised, and gave very general satisfaction. It is expected that some \$80 will be realized for replenishing the library, beyond paying all expenses. The juveniles under the guidance of Miss Cronyn acquitted themselves admirably. Some of the songs that were sung with so much taste by those more advanced. were considered not exactly appropriate to the occasion; but this strikes us as more a question of taste than of morals or religion.

Religious Intelligence.

The British Messenger furnishes most interesting information respecting the progress of evangelical truth in England's mighty metropolis. The following extract shows that God's witnesses are not testifying in vain :-

Among the earliest of the daily prayer meetings instituted and kept up in the metropolis was that at Crosby Hall, Bishopgate Street. It originated with Captain Hawes, a pious young officer. He was formerly in India, but is now connected with the India Office in London. He had been once a great sinner, but he had thro' grace found a great Saviour. Filled with ove and gratitude he concentrated his leisure time to the work of evangelization.-Having gone to Ulster in the summer of 1859, and having there witnessed the marvellous doings of the Lord, when he returned to London he at once leased Crosby Hall, and at one o'clock each day he was seen standing before a table reading out a hymn, and then he called "any brother" to engage in prayer. I have seen there the banker, the merchant, the retired tradesman, the minister of the gospel, and devout young men engaged all day long in offices, who came in only for a short time to swell the song of praise, and to unite in the fervour of supplication.

The India House in Leadenhall Streetbuilding associated with great historic names, and with military struggles, and disastrous victories in connection with our empire in Hindoostan-was vacated by the officials, who for the sake of greater government couvenience, went to another home at Westminster. Thus, Captain Hawes was necessarily severed from the Crosby Hall daily prayer meeting; yet, still it has been continued and maintained to this

The 31st of July was set apart as " day of special prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for opening and maintaining this mid-day prayer meeting, and for the many direct answers to prayer he has graciously vouchsafed." On this occasion many of the petitions (written) that had been sent in, together with the thanks-givings received afterwards for special answers, were read at each of the three meetings held-from eleven to one, from three to six, and from seven to nine o'clock .-Opportunities were also given for short addresses on the revival in London, by those who had been eye-witnesses. Being unable to attend any of these meetings, I requested Mr. William Hawke, one of the zealous promoters, to favour me with a communication in writing. I have received the following :-

went off gloriously. It was held, not in our usual prayer meeting hall, but in the great hall. The evening attendance was very great. The gallery and body of the hall were crammed. God was with us, and we experienced the blessed Spirit's power. I am sorry that I cannot send you power. I am sorry that I cannot send you any of the 'answers to prayer' (as requested) yet. I think of publishing them myself, but for your next monthly I may be able to send you some." The writer adds:

—"The chair was taken each seperate meeting during the day by a different individual. The singing especially was indeed from the very soul. The prayers were such as only the Spirit of the living God could have inspired. We read seventy letters of thanksgiving, viz., five every half hour, between which two and sometimes three persons lifted up their souls in

lustrious puritan "giants" of the seventeenth century.

The religious movement, originated Paris through the instrumentality of English evangelists, is extending its influence. different chapels, during the month, with been received for immersion. the most satisfactory results, and as many as forty-five meetings have been instituted for prayer every week. Methods of pro-cedure new to the Continent have in some instances been adopted, and an interest excited which has greatly stimulated the Christian activity of the several churches. From the meetings of the Wesleyan Conference lately held in Paris, it appears that Methodism is making progress in France. Twenty new chapels and four new Sunday Schools are reported to have been opened and there have been revivals in several churches of the south. Authorization has been obtained from the government to open public worship in three new places, one of which is in Cervione, in Corsica, where for some years past the work has been successfully carried on among a most benighted population. SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the severity of recenpersecutions in Spain, there is reason to hope that the growth of public opinion may modify the rigour of existing laws. Queen Isabella has acknowledged, in a diolomatic letter to the emperor Napoleon, that the change of times requires a change of policy in matters relating to religion The prisoners, Matamoros and Alhama with one of their companions, are expecting condemnations, for their faithful testimony to the truth, to nine years at the galleys and nine more under the constant vigilance of the civil authorities; but the sentence has not yet been formally pronounced, and by their friends it is said to be "not improbable" that they will soon be set at li berty.

The work of evangelization is proceeding n Italy under circumstances of great encouragement. While clerical extravagencies and follies are weakening the hold of the priesthood over the people, a reaction is experienced within the fold of the Ronish Church itself, which is favourable to he dissemination of the truth. There are hose who desire a reformation of manners as the only security against impending dangers. Fuller toleration is enjoyed than ever. The Waldensian chapel at Leighorn, so long closed, has been opened. and since then has been crowded with most respectable audiences. The pertinacious opposition by which it was sought to exclude the Waldensians from the town has served only to fix attention on them. At Rome itself, it is said, the Bible is being read to such an extent that, "when liberty north will be cast into the shade." authenticated that in many of the farms adjacent to the city the Bible has become the object of secret, but daily study.

CHINA.

Further explorations in China show no only that the country is opening to mis sionary enterprise, but that the most urgent need exists for it in the ignorance superstition, and cruelty under which the great masses of the people are bowed. A serious hindrance is experienced in the want of native helpers. Mr. Muirhead, of the Lordon Missionary Society, lately ac-companied the British fleet up the Yangtse, the great river of Northern China. He speaks less hopefully of the prospects of immediate success. The rebels were again threatening Hankow, and at almost every stage of the voyage there were traces of the desolations of war. "I find," says Mr. Muirhead, "that in consequence of the rebel movement, much of our reli gious nomenclature is well known, so that when I speak of God and Christ, and heaven and hell, my hearers at once say it is the same as the rebels." Summing up the results of his observations, he says :-Kin-Keang and Hankow, or Wuchang. river, where trade is likely to be carried on to advantage, and where the head-quar-

are the only places of importance on the ters of a mission ought to be established Even there, of course, the resident population is not to be compared with other parts of the country, such as Tien-tsin or Shanghai, but they are avenues to the regions beyond, and both the Central and Western provinces of China could be easily reached from these two points. The whole s dependent on a condition of peace, of which there is at present little likelihood." There are some of us," Mr. Muirhead adds, "disposed to go among the insurgents and try to give them right views of Christianity. Others are more inclined to occupy imperial ground, for the sake of reaching the multitudes beyond. Both parties would leave their final allocation to be determined afterwards, when peace and order is likely to prevail.

Meanwhile merchants are resolved to go on quietly, and without incurring heavy expenses, see what can be done at Hankow and Kin-keang. The consuls are moving up in two or three days, so as to take forup in two or three days, so as to take formal possession of the land, and it is desirable that our missionaries should do so too." The Church Missionary Society has sanctioned the occupation of another station by two of its agents at the populous city of Shaouhing, which is situated about half-way between Ningpo and Hangchau. The missionaries had no difficulty in at once obtaining a house within the walls, with the knowledge and consent of the authorities. The people were exceedingly friendly, and Mr. Burdon has "rarely had such quiet congregations as in one of the such quiet congregations as in one of the largest temples in the very heart of the

Correspondence.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE

CHIPMAN, Q. C., Sep. 10, 1861. Messas. Editors,—Four weeks ago, bro-

viously entertained a hope in the Saviour have been enabled to tell the people what great things he did for their souls. Last Sabbath six willing and rejoicing converts were led into the liquid grave by brother Spragg, and immersed in the name of the Father, of the Son. Three general meetings have been held at and of the Holy Ghost. Three more have

Dear Brother,-The good work is progressing. There is not a house in this region that has not some anxious souls in it,-souls inquiring the way to Zion. Our Brethren Spragg and Steadman are with us yet. Brother Spragg is very anxious to return to his field of labour at the North; but feeling that God has more work for him to do here yet, he dare not leave, but will go as soon as he can. Pray for us.

Yours in Christian fellowship, JOHN M. CURRY.

ACADIA COLLEGE. WOLFVILLE, Sept. 9, 1861. J. W. BARSS, Esq.,-Treasurer of Acadia

I enclose you the accompanying proceedings of the Governors of Acadia College.

1st. At a Meeting of the Board held 3d of April last, the following Resolution passed unanimously :

"That it is essential to the welfare and stability of the College to Collect all Outtsanding Notes and Subscriptions with the utmost possible dispatch, and invest the same in good real estate securities in the Provinces."

2d At a Meeting held at the Convention.

26th August last, on reception of the Report of a Committee in reference to the above matter, the following passed unanimously: "That the Treasurer of the College be em-

powered and directed to take immediate steps for the Collection of the Outstanding Notes in order to investment." S. W. DEBLOIS,

Referring to the above Resolutions, I would respectfully call upon all who are indebted to Acadia College by Note of Hand or Subscription, to make arrangements to remit me their respective amounts at as early a date as possible.

JOHN W. BARSS, Wolfville, Sept. 12, 1861.

Musquash, Sept. 16th, 1861. MESSRS. EDITORS :—I am happy to inform your numerous readers that the Lord's work is prospering in this section of my mission field. Last Sabbath was truly a time of refreshing from the Lord. We assembled at the water side, and in the presence of a large and solemn assemblage of people, a good brother and his wife were buried with Christ in baptism. May this good work continue.

EDMUND McInnis.

Secular Department.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS On our first page will be found an interesting report of the Floral and Horticultural Society Exhibition at Halifax. Nova Scotia is certainly in respect to the growth and production of Fruits and Flowers, in advance of New-Brunswick, and for no reason that we can perceive but our want of taste. Our climate is as well adapted to the growth of choice fruits and vegetables, as that of Nova Scotia; and St. John affords a large market for immense quantities imported from the United States and sold at high prices. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, melons, tomatoes, &c., command prices that would amply pay for the small amount of forcing or protection which our backward springs might make necessary: and it only requires that some of our country friends living out of the reach of the fog, in King's and Queen's Counties, as well as those more distant, should give the matter a fair trial. The outlay would be small, the profits, we have no doubt, would be large, and a very few acres might be made to vield a much larger return than many a two-hundred acre farm. We were told by a gentleman a few days ago who has been experimenting upon bees, that in localities where clover and buckwheat were abundant, a hive was less trouble

and yielded more profit than a cow. With reference to Floraculture: while much cannot be claimed directly in the way of pecuniary profit, a great deal more may be of the utter stagnation of trade and want of pecuniary profit, a great deal more may be said than many persons would at first sight imagine. Taste is as inherent in human nature as any other faculty or organ, and is as imperious. Cultivated, it delights in the beauties which nature's God has so lavisbly spread out on every hand, and its influence in refining and softening the manners, and making home the happiest place on earth, is beyond all price. And who can estimate the influence of a happy home? Uncultivated, it seeks in personal display, in silks and ribbons; in flash jewelry, &c., that gratification which nature craves, and which many an unwise parent diverts from its proper channel. Perverted, how evil the consequence of the influence of a happy how evil the consequence. how evil the consequences! How many a home is cheated of its best influences, and how many a girl is ruined by love of finery

Cultivate Flowers. Their value is beyond

the exercises at the opening of the University.

Dr. Jack appears to be determined to make the University as efficient as possible. He has been travelling and lecturing, in company with the Chief Superintendent of Schools, during vacation, and it is to be noped has removed prejudices and insight the property of the second prejudices and insight the second prejudices and the second prejudices and the second prejudices are second prejudices.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ur days later than those by the Africa.

than it means, but hold herself ready if reedful, to protect herseif, regarding it as a wise guarantee against complications, and calculat-ed to strengthen the stability of her interests with America.

The Times in another article on the American loan says the great question with capitalists is, how long will the Americans endure the burden of taxation to which they are stran-

The Times also argues that the temptation of high prices will cause a part of the cotton crop to be sent abroad, especially as the Texas crop is not far from the Mexican ports.

Another terrible railroad accident has happened on one of the London suburban roads which 13 were killed and 15 wounded. John Tomlinson & Son, corn merchants in Liverpool, have suspended.

The following French diplomatic changes have been announced:—Duke de Grammot, from Rome to Vienna; Marquis Delvette. from Constantinopie to Rome; and Marquis Mourtier to Constantinople.

A new pamphlet on the Roman question attracts considerable attention. It is regarded as a daring imposture or a manifesto of Euro-

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse had advanced, but closed dull at 69f. 20c.

The resignation of Mingetti, the Italian Minister of the Interior, has been accepted. Ricasoli was nominated to the vacancy, with the charge, ad interim, of Foreign Affairs.

Victor Emmanuel has informally received M. Benedict, the new French Minister.

brigands are reported. There had been some collisions between the Piedmontese troops and the Papal gendarmes. AUSTRIA.

Additional successes over the Neapolitar

The draft of an address to the Emperor had een adopted in the lower House of the Reichrath. The Polish members refrained from voting.

The situation of Hungary is unchanged

President Geffrard, of Hayti, has paid the idemnity demanded by Spain. Another amnesty is promised on the occa

ion of the coronation of the King TURKEY Omar Pacha has commenced operations

gainst the Montenegrin insurgents. T LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Liverpool Cotton Market .- The sales of Cotton for two days were 18,000 bales, including

1000 to speculators and exporters -the market losing firm. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull. London Money Market .- Consols closed at 21 a 921 for money and account.

UNITED AND CONFEDERATE STATES The armies of the North and South are

close proximity, looking at each other. It is very difficult to obtain any reliable information as to what takes place. Battles and skirmishes in which there is much "terriffic fire," "fearful onslaught," "daring imis killed, and the matter drops quietly out of sight. Our Canadian contemporaries are bet-

than we are. The Quebec Chronicle says :-Though the mails are stopped, we now and then get Southern papers by private hands, and, what is more valuable to us still, we some-times meet travellers fresh from Washington and the South. From what we thus learn, we are led to believe that a terrible struggle must take place near Washington soon, and, we ex-

ter supplied with Southern papers and news.

pect, within a week.

The Southerners occupy the better position, and their entrenchments, which they have been permitted to throw up without molestation betheir raw levies to make sorties, are within three miles of those on Arlington heights which they in a manner command.

A Southerner and several Northerners met

in a railroad-car on the Grand Trank last week. The Southerner produced a thousand dollars in gold, which he said he would bet with any of his enemies that the South would be victorious in the next as in the last battle. The bet was not accepted.

Another Southern with whom we have con

versed made very light of the taking of the forts at Hatteras Inlet. He only wished the Federal authorities would disperse more of their troops in a similar way. He thought it was contrary to the first principles of war thus to divide available strength into fragments too small to engage the serious attention of the Confederate Generals, who are concentrating all theirs on the Potomac.

money in Virginia. Families there which happen to have a few barrels of flour on hand are fortunate, and are lending provisions to others, a charity. Virginia is perhaps worse off than other States, but there is no doubt the utmost distress exists throughout the South, due pri marily to the blockade.

Nevertheless, in all their troubles, there seems to be but one spirit actuating the South, and that is "Die, rather than submit to a reunion with the North."

The Emperor of Russia's communication to the Government at Washington is looked upon by experienced politicians as a bid for the honorable position of mediator between the tending parties, when the North shall have so worn itself out as to be willing to treat. The following items of news we clip from

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The Provost Marshal arrested this morning, before day, Mayor Brown, Charles H. Pitts, Lawrence Sangston, S. T. Wallis, B. P. Scott, and Ross Winans, members of the Legislature, and T. K. Howard, editor of the Exchange, and sent them to

LATER.—The following additional arrest have been made:—Meass. Dennison, Quintan, and iw. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county; Henry M. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, John C. Brune city members of the Legislature; also Thomas W. Hall, Jr., editor of the South.

The Legislature was to have met on Tuesday, when it is supposed further legislation hostile to the Government was to have been attempted. Other arrests are rumoured.

All the artests are made in pursuance of orders from the War Department. Of course

rs from the War Department. Of course official announcement of the arrests haven made, but it is believed that all the name