THE NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

position of Galway Company before Parliament, and ask the attention of the Government.

Mr Hopewood asked if there was any truth in the mediation rumors.

Lord Palmerston said no communication had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

Sir J. Elphinstone asked if the Government had any information of a Federal Steamer having fired upon an English and French Steamer, killing the captain of the latter, news to that effect having been received at Lloyd's.

Lord Palmerston had no information on the subject.

Sir G. Lewis stated that a 600 pounder Armstrong Gun was being constructed and would shortly be experimented with.

Sir J. Walsh made enquiries as to the authenticity of Butler's proclamation, and denounced it as repugnant to the feelings of the 19th century, and moved for any correspond ence on the subject.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fussy or med-dling interference in affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of homilies which were continually being read to foreign powers by Her Majesty,s Government. This, however, was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a General of the United States army repugnant to decency civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of the Government to protest against such a proclamation. and appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable and so useless. Lord Palmerston thought no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers). It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race, If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted but might not be surprised, but that such an order should have been issued by a soldier by a man who had raised himself to the rank of General, was a subject not less of astonishment than of pain. He could not bring himself to believe the Government of the United States would not as soon as they had notice of the order have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's Government received a despatch yesterday from Lord Lyons enclosing a copy of the proclamation of Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order, and there was no objection to lay the despatch on the table. With regard to the course the Government might think fit to take, that was a matter for their discretion. but he was persuaded there was no man in England who would not share the feelings so well expressed by Sir J. Walsh and Mr. Gregory. Motion was then agreed to.

The case of Mr. Watson Taylor, who purchased the Island of Monte Christo, and who was very harshly treated by the Sardinian Government, on suspicion that he was in correspondence with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was debated at some length, and the course of the Italian Government was generally condemned.

Ministers deemed that they could legally do no more than they had in the matter, but Paltion to mak friendl merston had no o representations at Turin on the subject.

favor of mediation. He claims to have felt the popular pulse in England during a course of lectures, which he has been giving on America, and asserts that the great majority of people would fain see the strife terminated by the establishment of a Southern Confeder-

City Articles of London Times again speculates on impending financial exists in America, regarding it sooner or later as inevitable.

Estimated stock of cotton throughout Europe on 1st June was 428,000 bales, against 1,645,000 same date last year.

George Francis Train, on being fined £500, or, in default, imprisonment, on account of the non removal of his street railway at Kensington, London, protestea before a full Bench of Judges in the name of all foreigners, against being found guilty without the shadow of a trial.

FRANCE.

Monthly returns of the Bank of France shew a decrease of cash on hand of little over two million francs.

The Constitutionel publishes the following article, signed by its chief editor :-- " Nothing has been received confirmatory of news of engagement disastrous to French before Mexico. Such engagement hefore Mexico or before Puebla, would in no way change ultimate result of the expedition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should reinforcements be necessary, they will be sent, and should the object of France be attained, we shall obtain reparation for just grievances and avenge outraged justice and humanity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they did from China, with fresh title to gratitude and admir-

ation of the country." The Prince of Wales, en route through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainbleau, 12th; breakfasted with them and returned to Paris. Bourse dull and lower under Mexican news.

Rentes on 13th 68.65.

ITALY.

It is reported that Papal Government officially informed French Government it will listen to no proposition modifying conditions of Temporal Power.

It is stated that Russia has announced her willinghess to recognize Kingdom of Italy if Government will undertake to prohibit any rganization of Polish refugees.

Asserted that principal legitimate Chiefs were about to assemble at the residence of Duchess of Parma in Switzerland, under preidency of Count Chambord.

Persons detained in custody at Alexandria have been liberated.

BELGIUM.

King's health had again become unsatisfactory, and bulletins were again published The latest report an improvement.

HESSE.

New Ministry constituted and reported approved by Elector, but further progress depenas on Elector's approval of their program-

TURKEY.

Engagements between Dervish Pasha and Montenegrins continue to be daily reported, generally in favor of Turks.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Funds dull, but without material variation ;

considerable demand for money; best short paper 3 per cent.

LATEST. LIVERPOOL, 14th (evening.)-News of two

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

NEARNESS TO JESUS.

How frequently Christians mourn their distance from Christ." They imagine in their darkness and unbelief that he is so far away that he heeds not their conflicts or other sorrows, and in bitterness they exclaim, "the Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me." But trembling Christian say not in thine heart, "who shall ascend into heaven to bring Christ down from above ? or who shall descend into the deep ? that is to bring Christ again from the dead. The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thine heart." So near is this precious Jesus that he is touched with the feelings of your infirmities. He never leaves his chosen ones for a moment, " Lo I am with you always," is his gracious promise, and he is true and faithful to perform.

The trouble is that we turn away from him, and cleave to the follies and sins of earth. One writer very justly says :--" There is reason to fear that comparatively few Christians know what it is to be near Jesus. Their feeling for Him is rather friendship, respect, awe, gratitudethan love. Or if it is love, it is quite imperfect, being distant, distrustful, and fearful. Now we know that "perfect love casteth out fear."

If any evidence of this statement is needed, it is afforded by the common barrenness of the Christian life. Love is the source of all joy; yet how joyless our of my text, and by the influences of God's lives are apt to be. Jesus, when he last Spirit, and may you who have never had prayed with his disciples, said, " That the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them." This was not so much a prayer as a declaration-it was the result and test of their reception of the Father's name : known. "I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it; that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them." How should we seek, therefore, nearness of access to Jesus-the sweet familiarity of love-that we may have this heavenly evidence of his indwelling !

Moreover, how strangely the reception of one who goes among his brethren with Jesus' love gushing from his lips, confirms the fact of this low state of Christian affection. He is to them almost as one speaking a foreign tongue. Alas! that the speech of heaven should be so outlandish to the children of God! They hear him respectfully, but answer vaguely. The light of his eye, the glow of his heart, get no replying sympathy. Even the most which shines from his face. as the wonderful glow that makes some paintings look like illuminated transparencies, is from a lamp in his heart, lighted by Jesus' own hand. To come down very closely and practically-What is it, Christian, that keeps you back from Jesus' arms? We suppose the secret is, that you have never yet come up to the idea of His perfect sympathy with an open and loving heart. It seems to you irreverent to bring your crude feelings into His presence. You are conscious of desires of which you feel more or less ashamed. You scarcely dare look them in the face, and shrink still more from laving them honestly before Jesus. Yet, it is a fact that they are in your heart, and He knows it. He is like a father who perceives his child's unconfessed fault, or who perceives that his child is not in fault-a tender conscience accusing him to himself, perhaps too bitterly-and who goes in and out, day by, longing for his confidence. Now, if you could only be persuaded how tenderly Jesus receives confessions! An earthly friend may misjudge, but He "upbraideth not." You have wearied your life out, striving against feelings and yearnings. Satan has buffeted you, and often deceived you. And yet yeur prayers have always been in general terms-lamenting sins, and asking forgiveness. You have never taken the things that are nearest your beart-things, perhaps, that cannot be uttered in any human ear-and laid them naked before Jesus. Therefore, you do not know the joy of the soul that is in sympathy with Him. For this intimacy of love is that " secret " of the Lord which is with those who know him. How often Jesus seems to stand, with a divine disappointment on his face, while around him throng those burdened ones who try to look to him, but do not discern the greatness of his love. He seems to say: Why do they hide their griefs, their temptations, their trials from me? We should remember that sometimes the very utterance of a long-pent sorrow to a loving ear heals it. And how he receives us. Jesus has himself set forth in his most touching parable-that of the prodigal son -" When he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck and kissed him.'

giving to the dying saint some of the foreover the walls some of the flowers of Paradise. We have come to the land of Beustream of death. " The time of the sing ing of the birds is come ;" angelic songs are heard in the sick-chamber. The heart sings too, and midnight melodies cheer the quiet entrance of the grave. " Though I Those are sweet birds which sing me." in the groves by the side of the river Jordan. Now it is that "the voice of the turtle is neard in our land ;" calm, peaceful, and quiet, the soul rests in the conthe very vines of heaven give forth a smell | as in the Minutes. that can be perceived by love. Look forward to your death, ye that are believers

in Christ, with great joy. Expect it as your spring tide of life, the time when yonr real summer shall come, and your winter shall be over for ever.

"One distant glimpse my eager passion fires Jesus ! to thee my longing soul aspires ! When shall I hear thy voice divinely say, 'Rise up my love, my fair one come away, Come meet thy Savior bright and glorious O'er sin and death aud hell victorious.'"

May God grant that the people who fear his name may be stirred up this morning, if not by my words, yet by the words sweet seasons from the presence of God, seek Christ and he will be found of you, and may we all meet in the land where winters of sin and sorrow shall be all un-

Meeting of the Western N. S. Baptist Association.

Dear Visitor,-The interesting and exciting incidents connected with those annual gatherings of the churches, by their representatives, include the journey to and from, the friendly greetings, the animating drive through the country, the news from the churches, the meetings and discusssions, and the various resolutions and plans adopted for the advancement during the coming year of the cause of God and humanity. We left home on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., and drove thirty miles to Berwick. Starting early next day, so as to have the cool air of the morning to drive in, we reached by three short charitable think him an enthusiast, and drives and as many long stops, the thrivthe most righteous call him irreverent. ing little settlement of New Albany, in-They don't suspect that the strange light tending to take the morning for the journey through the "great dismal woods. We learned at brother Harris', where we were kindly entertained, that a stream of waggons had preceded us, and we had not been there long before another stream came on, and, to our astonishment, some of our friends were planning to go right through the woods, hills, hollows, rocks, mud, and all the horrors of that long 24 miles, before they rested for the night. Our first impulse was to harness and join the romantic expedition, but our better judgment prevailed, and we concluded that if Bro. Freeman and his friends had any special desire for such an enterprise we had not; and so "Jesse" should remain quietly at the crib, and we would go in and go to bed. We had no reason to regret our decision. On reaching the half-way house next day, we learned that our friends having gotten so far at one o'clock, had become sated with their moonlight excursion over such a road, and had held on there till daylight. That still horridly rough road, we feel bound in justice to our country to say, is now a very turnpike compared with what it was when I drove over it. my waggon thumping and bouncing over the rocks and ledges, at the rate of "three knots" in 1837, or even when I drove my wife and two or three little ones across it in 1845, amidst a terriffic thunderstorm, and such pouring rain, that when we arrived at brother Ledbetters, despite cloaks, umbrellas, and leather, every stitch of clothing in our trunks and out of them, were as wet as though we had been immersed, as we really had been in a solid sheet of rain. It may have been a salutary recollection of some of these former poetic scenes upon that road from New Albany to Brookfield that deterred us the other evening from joining our friends. On this occasion wo had plenty of company when morning came, and found ourselves at Middleton, twelve miles from Milton, at an early hour, where, with a number of our ministering brethren and friends, we put up under the hospitable roof of our excellent brother and sister Morton. The weather had been delightfnlly cool, and with a few hours of gentle rain, which, while it discommoded our travelling somewhat, filled our hearts with gladness, as it was so much needed. We had leisure next day to reach Liverpool, greet our friends, and make all our arrangements in time to be at the meeting at 2 o'clock.

over and gone ;" no more stormy doubts, preached an excellent discourse on "Chrisno more dark days of affliction. "The tian boldness," at the Baptist Chapel in flowers appear on the earth." Christ is town, in the morning. Dr. Pryor preached at the same place in the afternoon, and tastes of heaven ; the angels are throwing the writer at the same hour, whose business is particularly to go out into the highways and hedges, had the privilege of adlah, we sit down in beds of spices, and dressing the African congregation in their tion. can almost see the celestial city on the Chapel, a little out of town. We had a hill tops, on the other side of the narrow good time; the whole congregation rose and sang, and they sang such singing as a congregation of colored friends only can sing-" all together," and "with a will." We had the pleasure of listening in the evening to a masterly discourse, argumenwalk through the valley of the shadow of tative and practical, upon the "Christian death I will fear no evil, for thou art with | Sabbath," from our venerable brother, Dr. C. Tupper. The Association requested him to send it for publication to the Messenger. I trust he will do so, and that you will give it also in your pages. Our Circular Letter, by Rev. G. Armstrong, sciousness that there is no condemnation to | was also on the Sabbath, on the Scriptural him that is in Christ Jesus. Now does authority for the change from the Seventh • the fig tree put forth her green figs;" day to the First. It was a very logical the first fruits of heaven are plucked and and altogether a masterly document, which eaten while we are on the earth. Now do is also to be given in the Messenger, as well

On Monday the subject of Education was taken up, and telling addresses were delivered upon Colleges, Academies, and Female Seminaries. Bro. J. W. Barss, in his usual taking and poetical style, interested the large assembly for some time, and Brother Thompson, the College Agent, rained down upon us a shower of his happiest originality, which caused the waters to boil, and the loosened metal to flow, swelling the liberality, the happiness, and

the treasures of some parties present. We may fairly conclude, since next day he told of monies received, scores of dollars here, and scores of dollars there, as though there had been a regular shower of dollars. The evening was devoted to a Public Meeting on behalf of Missions. The following Resolutions were spoken to by the different movers and seconders, who, thanks called upon to speak.

1 .- Moved by Rev. A. D. Thompson, seconded by Rev. Isaiah Wallace :- That the cause of Missions is a cause dear to every christian heart, embracing as it does the whole Gospel scheme, in all its parts and proportions.

2.---Moved by Dr. Cramp, and seconded by Rev. Augustus Sheils :--- That while our duty to proclaim the message of salany measure upon our prospects of success, but upon the command of the King affords cause for devout gratitude and encouragement.

3.-Moved by Rev. C. Randall, and seconded by Rev. J. Normandy :--- That the centre of Christianity and Civilization ! "field" is still "the world," embracing THE STATES --- The past week has brown all nations, people, and tongues; and highy favored as is our little Province of Nova Scotia in every respect, still it may be said in view of the spiritual destitution that abounds, that even here the harvest is still great, but the laborers are few. 4 .- Moved by Rev. Henry Angell, and seconded hy Rev. S. T. Rand :- That there never was a time in the history of the church when the injunction : " pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest," came with more impressiveness than at the present time. The meeting was densely crowded, and the interest was kept up to the last.] cannot give even an outline of the addresses. Dr. Cramp's was a clear and powerful elucidation of the "truth enunciated" in the "text," and of the "fact stated." Brother Normandy interested us in his happy style, greatly in behalf of the French Mission : while Brother Shiels carried us to Cape Breton, over high mountains, and through deep ravines, destitution and mud, and showed us the extent and the necessities of the field, urging upon the churches struggling in the water, and that he disappearto continue to "sow beside all waters," and to persevere in sending forth thither "the feet of the ox and the ass." (We had never thought before of the application of the figure to us missionaries, but it struck us as an exceedingly appropriate and happy one.) A collection was taken up in behalf of the French Mission. It is contemplated to enlarge the operations of this Mission immediately, by connecting with it a Boarding School, and the labours of a teacher. This subject, with others relating to Home Missions, &c., was brought up next day, and after a most harmonious and delightful Session, the Association adjourned, to meet at Yarmouth in June, 1863. I have only to add that our devotional meetings, morning prayer meetings, &c., crowd of people turned out to see and accom-have been characterized by deep religious pany the "soldier's furneral"-a specticle and have been characterized by deep religious fervor. The vestry has been filled in the morning, and the meetings unusly protracted. Not the least interesting one was held on Wednesday morning, when amidst tears and prayers, and affectionate leavetakings, brethren were preparing to take their departure. A deeply impressive prayer meeting was also held by the church last evening, and as several of the ministers are to remain till over Sabbath, I think it probable we shall have meetings

direct the attention of our readers to the Circular of Rev. E. C. Cady, on our first page. It is a matter of much importance to the well-being of our denomination that its suggestions should be faithfully pondered, and receive prompt and vigorous atten-

Rev. Mr. Burnham, of Newburyport, Mass., has been holding religious services during the past week, at the different Baptist Churches in the city, and is drawing crowded audiences.

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

Messrs. Editors,-Having the opportunity of spending two or three days recently in St. John, I lodged at the house of E. S. Flaglor Esq. He has lately moved to another part of Union street several doors from his former residence, where he is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Friends visiting the city will be provided with good accommodation at the above house. I commend this establishment to the patronage of the public at

JAMES NEWCOMB. Bend, June 21st, 1862.

Secular Department.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

large.

ENGLAND .- In another column will be found the despatch by the "Arabia,' which contains unusually interesting news. We some time ago denounced the infamous proclamation of Genl. Butler, with reference to the Ladies of New Orleans, in such a manner as to bring down upon us the low scurility of certain papers and persons; it will be seen that our views have to the forethought of the Moderator, had been fully endorsed by the Parliament and been notified in time that they would be and Press of England. The action of both Lords and Commons reflects the highest honor upon them, and is strikingly in contrast with the Government and Press of the Federal States, which just now happens to be glossing the matter over, not with apology merely, but, with approval. It will also be seen that nothwithstanding the vaporing of the Federal journals with reference to British and French interference in the affairs of the United States, vation to every creature does not depend in the subject has not been mooted by either of these powers who have, instead, been exercising all the time the most remarkable forbearance, in matters that so keenly always crowned faithful missionary effort concern them, that the world ever saw. What an example of all that is good and great is England ! Glorious old England, the hope of the world, and the seat and

> THE STATES .- The past week has brought o triumphant notes from the Federa mies. If not beaten everywhere, they have not certainly gained anything, and time, if it has not already, is drawing the summer campaign to a close. A close which, we hope, will in some way put an end to the

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on rumors of mediation, says,-You will observe that according to the wording of the Patrie's note, nothing more is affirmed than that France has determined to ask Eng land to join in mediation, a proposal which, in the present state of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought would be certainly refused, but Bullier's correspondence speaks as if France was already. assured of co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that after two discussions in Ministerial Councils, one of which was held yesterday within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainbleau, mediation was resolved upon on principle that simultaneous propositions are to be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that in case of refusal, either by North or South, the two Powers will impose peace upon belligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of proposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted in England.

The Paris papers state that the approaching journey of Count Persigney to London is exclusively political, and according to Esprit Public he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangements for joint mediation of America.

Paris Pays says the Patrie has gone too far in its statements relative to mediation. It gives to a mere wish, formed by public opinthe present time, all is confined to manifestations of European press in favor of pacification.

The Daily News argues strougly against interference in America, and contends that England has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of Napoleon, which seeks to establish an Empire with slavery for its corner stone. The Daily News says from the moment an European soldier shall set his foot in the States, the Government of that Republic will enter upon a new era of its existence. Its political isolation will be at en end, and it will be compelled to become and remain a great Military and Naval power, which is not for the interest of England, nor for the peace of the world. The ar-ticle also contends that England should not assist in any movements calculated to restore to the South that monopoly in cotton which has now proved so disastrous.

The Morning Post has an article on the in-surmountable difficulties in the reconstruction of American Union, and cannot believe, even if Federal armies are successful, that the Seceded States can be restored to the Union.

The Morning Herald, in strong terms, asks how long is America to be indulged, and Europe to endure, and after expatiating on the insurmountable difficulties of the North, it contends that separation is the only basis for peace. It denounces Butler and his proclam-ation in the strongest terms, and says it is enough to enlist universal sympathy for the South.

The Manchester Guardian contends that the time for England to interfere has not yet come if, indeed, it ever will, and attaches little imn, indeed, it ever will, and attaches little im-portance to the French reports of negotiations. It thinks France can go further in the matter than England, and would rejoice to see the struggle ended without interference hy Eng-land. truggle ended without interference by Eng-and. Mr. Beresford Hope writes to the Times in by the Churches of this Association."

days fighting at Richmond eagerly canvassed on change but no time for newspaper comments. No apparent effect on American securities or cotton. The advance in later to day is caused by ministerial refutation of mediation rumors.

Times in editorial on minister's denial mediation rumors, says there will be no disposition to quarrel with Cabinet. and conntry will gladly leave the question in the hands of the Government to chose such opportunity and mode of action as it may think proper. Times admits advice from England would

not be acceptable, but would rejoice to see Napoleon, or Czar press on Americans the counsels which would be indignatly rejected if offered by England. Times then speculates on the disasterous effects of either Northern conquest or the reverse, and argues that if Southerners continue to protract the struggle the same must come when intervention of Europe will be demanded by interests of humanity and perhaphs accepted willingly by exhausted combatants. England may then with prudence hold itself in readines to support any proposition urged by its more favored neigbors. In another editorial, Times seeks to en-

courage developement of new cotton fields. Morning Post says Palmerston's announcment that no mediation intended will be received with satisfaction as indicative as well of good sense of Government of France and England, as of their respect for international law. After expatiating, however, on uselessness of any present effort. Post says time may ion, the character of diptomatic fact. Up to come, and that shortly when it will become paramouut duty of neutral States to interpose, but now as at commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly bound to stand aloof.

Paris letters say that Brussels telegram dated last night holds out little hopes of King's recovery.

Cotton buoyant, advanced 1-4d. to 3-8. Breadstuffs firmer. Flour quiet, steady. Provisions very dull.

Consols 91 5 8 a 3-4.

Bullion in Bank decreased \$559'000, LATEST, Paris, 15th, via, Queenstown .-Monitor says Emperor intends immediately sending considerable reinforcements to Mexi-

Baptist Anniversaries for 1862.

N. S. Eastern Baptist Association meets at Great Village, Londonderry, on the 5th of July.

The Eastern Baptist Association of New Brunswick meets at Jemseg, on the second Thursday in July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Western Baptist Association of N B. will meet at Newcastle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia New Brunswick. and Prince Edward Island, will meet at Moncton on Saturday, the 23d of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annua Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been WHEREAS The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Or-gan of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associat

Closing Extract of Spurgeon's Spring Sermon

V. And now, last of all, the time is coming to us all, when we shall lie upon our dying beds. Oh, long-expected day, hasten and come ! The best thing a

The number of ministers present at the Association was 41; there were in all 101 delegates. Brother Willard Parker was chosen Moderator, and the letters were read. Some of these spoke of revivals christian can do is to die and be with Christ which is far better. Well, when was far from jubilant. On Lord's day all we shall lie upon our beds panting out our life we shall remember that then the win-ter is past for ever. No more now of this Some also went to Milton, others to Port world's trials and troubles. "The rain is Medway and Mills Village. Dr. Cramp at the Eastern Association.

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY .- A meeting of the Committee_of the Education Society was held on Friday evening last, at Brus sels Street Meeting house, when a sub-

COLONIAL .--- Nothing of importance has transpired during the week except a favorable change of weather, which will, we trust, restore hope to many an anxious heart. It is raining copiously as we write, and if the rain extends far, as appearances indicate it does, it must do great good.

Business in the city continues very dull, we never knew it so dull, and there is no immediate prospect of its revival.

A SOLDIER DROWNED .- About six o'clock last Saturday morning, the 14th June, the men of the 15th Regiment turned out to bathe. for the first time this season, at a point of the river just above Government House. One of their number, Abraham Voucher by name, st. uck out by himself into the river ; a short time afterwards it was noticed that he was ed suddenly. No alarm was felt at the time by those men who were nearest him, for he was considered one of the best swimmers in the regiment, and it was probably thought he was merely going through some of the exercises commonly performed by adepts. He, however, never rose to the surface again alive. About three quarters of an hour afterwards the body (which, it was supposed, was raised from the bottom by the commotion made in the river by the passing up of the Woodstock steamer) was picked up by two men in a ca-

Voucher was a young man, twenty-two years of age, a native of Jersey, of steady character, and well liked in the regiment. He belonged to the Band, in which he played the

On Monday, at two, of a sunny afternoon, he was buried in the Cemetery, according to the rites of the English Church. A large ceremony simple and impressive, and one which takes hold of the mind. Simple in its details,—the coffin, black palled, on which rests the shako and accoutrements of the dead soldier, borne shoulder high between the lines of men, with arms reversed, preceded by the chaplain, and followed, with slow and measured tread, by a long line of men in uniform, yet, to which the strain of the "Dead March," with to which the strain of the "Dead March," with its deep and solemn notes, its magnificent monrnfulness, its sinkings of despair, its swells of inexpressible sad wallings, its deep bursts of sorrow, its breaking forth into triumph over the last enemy of man,—with the sublime bu-rial service, the rattle of the earth upon the coffin, the thrice repeated salutes of firearms, followed by the quaint responses of the fifes and drums, add a solemnity and impressive-ness that all pride, pomp, and circumstance could not bestow.—Head Quarters.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, from the build-ing yard of Mr. O. Pitfield, in this fown—the very superior copper-fastened ship Eleanor, of about 550 tons, for Messrs. Robert Robert-son & Sons, of St. John. This vessel is now hauled to the Railway wharf, where she is to

Yours truly, S. T. RAND.