ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 2, 1865.

The Revival Progress at Wolfville,

as reported by our correspondent below, will bring gladness and joy to many hearts. Never were institutions of learning more signally blest with revival influence than those at Wolfville. What cause of thanksgiving to the giver of all good! What a safeguard is hereby thrown around the young to preserve them from the shafts of temptation and sin; and how great the advantage to our young men who are just girding on the ministerial armour to fight the battles of their sovereign Lord! When will Fredericton share equally in the same rich blessing? Repeated tokens of saving mercy have been enjoyed there also. But O! for greater manifestations of converting grace. Lord, send now prosperity! Read what " Acadia" says :-

DEAR BRO. BILL-You and your numerous readers will be glad to learn that the good news in my letter of the 5th inst., was indeed but the prelude to still more glorious tidings. From that period to the present, our meetings have been held at least every evening, occasionally an additional hour has been spent in the after part of the day, in prayer and social christian intercourse; and seldom a meeting in which there has been no new manifested cases of features of our gatherings.

The work does not seem confined to any one class or locality. Now one from the "hill" and now one from the "village"-here one speaks of yielding his heart to God, and there one rises and expresses his desire for an interest in the work, and desires that pravers may be offered for him. Thus from day to day and from night to night the work goes forward. Most majestically does it triumph over the sneer, ridicule, and contempt of those who know not Godand that without struggle, noise, or confusion; as though opposition was not to be cared for or noticed. After an acquaintance with Baptist churches for more than half a century, and with their revivals for near that time, I can say with all assurance, I have never seen the work so apparently and entirely in the hand of God. It seems as if it was placed there we feel it so, we put it in thy hand, carry it on as it pleaseth thee;" has often been in substance the language used in prayer by those who were smitten down under a sense of their own powerlessness.

The feeling that sinners were perishing, and that no mortal power could reach their case, has cast many of God's children into an agony of soul for their salvation. Among no class of God's dear children has this feeling been more strikingly exhibited than among the students of Acadia Coilege. It seemed sometimes as if the prayers of God's people must come; and blessings did come, not in the fire, not in the wind, nor in the earthquake, but in the "small still voice;" not perceivable in the mighty rending and forcible breaking of stubborn wills, but in the hush of subdued spirits-calm surrendering and decisive determination, come whatever might come, to serve God. No sudden emotion of joy seemed to follow as a general thing such surrender. but rather a calm, as if the tempest had passed, and the cloud had settled away from the sun, that its clories might bless the place of the storm

and nights shall no more mark periods of time. At an early hour in the afternoon, the large vestry under our place of worship was filled. It was soon evident that no ordinary occasion had called together the assemblage. God's people, many of them at least, gave in my Father's name, and ye receive me not : if anoshort but pithy addresses. The door was opened for the reception of members, and twenty-five were received. Twenty-two representing the bloom of youth and vigour of manhood, that had never before offered themselves to the church, were fruits of the present revival. Two others had been members of other sections of the church, the last an unfortunate wanderer, now restored to the fellowship of Gou's people. A season of social prayer followed the conference, in which the presence of God was truly manifested, one who had not for years enjoyed the privileges of membership returned weeping. Others for the first time called on God by prayer in the public assembly.

Lord's day morning came, and with it a chill northeast wind, driving the snow as in anger-and yet no heart seemed to be daunted. In early time were seen fathers with their children, friends with their friends, all wending their way to the long consectated waters of the Gaspereaux, where prayer so oft has been made on similar occasions. Long before the principal participants of the occasion were present, had many a team arrived, loaded with precious immortals, gathering to witness the oft-repeated rite of scriptural baptism. Ever fresh, ever impressive, as though it had just come from its divine Lord, strongly suggestive; and few that reads God's holy word can witness such a scene without remembering the reason for which the early disciples repaired to Enon. The whole occasion, as doubtless to many before was aptly calculated to recall the primitive practice. The snow clad hills on either side, the ice covered stream, save here and there by its active motion preventing congealment, the drifting storm, contrasted strangely with the glowing heart of love, the quiet hush of consecrated affections, and peaceful bosoms of willing converts; but in that very contrast may we not behold the power of religion to give us peace amid the conflicts and storms of me.

Nineteen on this occasion were baptized. Differ ent sections of Nova Scotia proper were represented by these, as well as P. E. Island and Cape Breton. How many have gone forth from the halls of our lostitutions to bless their fellow men, and may we not hope that God will lay his hand upon some of these for the work of preaching Christ, now so precious to their own souls.

C

Yours truly,

The Approaching Election How momentous the question at issue ! How deep and far reaching the responsibilities of the electors! It is a crisis in our provincial history demanding. more than at any former period, the exercise of calm, unbiassed judgment, sober reflection, and earnest prayer. It is not a question of men, but of nationality; not of party, but of destiny. Shall we be content with provincial isolation, or shall we aspire to national unity? Shall we continue in the helplessness of infancy, or will we put on the strength of manhood? Shall we remain an easy prey to foreign aggression, or will we build up the bulwarks of an impregnable desence? Shall we continue too feeble for the accomplishment of any great purpose, or shall we place ourselves in a position to inspire the confidence and command the respect of the world? This is no mean contemptible party contest, to decide whether this man or that man shall be in office for the next four years; whether "conservatives" or "liberals" shall guide the ship of state: but it is a struggle for national life. The contest is bloodless, but none the less important on that account. To have a nation born unpolluted by the immoralities and devastations of the demon war, is an event worthy of the civilization and christianity of the nine-teenth century. It is a new fact in human history—shall it be accomplished? The intelligence and christianity of the age his wer yee, and will the electors of the last thirty six years, or from 1823 to

of New Brunswick say nav? If they do the golden opportunity may pass from them forever. Upon you, electors, therefore rests the responsibility under God of deciding, not simply for yourselves, but for generations yet unborn, what shall be the destiny of your country. Away then with all triffing, with all petty jealousies, with all party names, and feel that you have a solemn duty to perform, the issues of which stretch far away into the great future. Ask for wisdom from Him whose smile is heaven, and whose

We are told that the Irish and French Roman Catholics of New Brunswick are principally Anti-Confederate. What does this mean? Are they more intelligent than Protestants? more deeply interested n the political and social interests of these Provinces? or do they hope by this political unity, to achieve a denominational triumph that will tell upon future success? An emphatic combination of this sort just at this juncture is highly significant, and calls for searching enquiry. Let the veil be taken off, and let us understand distinctly if possible the design of this unity of the Papacy to resist the tide of Confederation, under the old flag which bas so long braved the battle and the breeze!

I Will tell You What it Means.

The following inquiry was made in the Visitor of the 16th inst.: " What does it mean?" and then followed a most painful account of the meagre represenanxiety. Deep solemnity, severe condict, agonizing tation of the members of a certain Baptist Church at prayer, and earnest enquiry have been the marked the prayer-meeting, and a very liberal representation of the same Church at the opera. In a former number of the Visitor we were introduced to another kind of Baptists called " Dancing Baptists;" and now. Mr. Editor, I am about to introduce to your readers another class of Baptists. Of course I have not as yet obtained their consent to be so familiar with them, nor to take such liberties, perhaps, beyond those of the ordinary etiquette of society, but, they have become so conspicuous as Baptists, that they too are worthy of, at least, as much notice as those with whom we have already become somewhat acquainted through the medium of the Press.

I will now introduce them as Popular Baptists. Strange Baptists these. Dancing Baptists! Opera going Baptists!! and Popular Baptists!!!

The first, of course, dance to be graceful, they also dance to be graceless. The second attend the opera by the prayer of faith. "O Lord, the work is thine, for pleasure: these characters are described more particularly in 2 Tim. 3rd chap., 4th v. "Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." The third class, having a most tender regard for their good reputation, and a vain ambition being predominant in their hearts to be esteemed very bighly among men, will not attend the Baptist church in places where other densminations are more popular, and they mourn to think that they have been so unfortunate as to pitch their tents in localities where Baptist ministers have not those significant titles or appendages to their names, such as M. A., or D. D., or LL. D., &c. &c.; hence, seized the throne of the Eternal, and that blessings they conclude after mature and prayerful consideration and reflection of course, that to attend at such places of worship, and sit under such a minister's preaching would be Infra dig nitatem.

These individuals are spoken of in the 12th chap. of the Gospel, according to St. John, and 43rd v. "For they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God.'

Fearful that this latter class, particularly, do not read the Word of God as often as they should, I will, therefore, transcribe a brief portion of it into this article, spoken by the blessed Jesus himself, peradven-Saturday was a day to be remembered when days ture they may contrast by it their own course of conduct to that of the glorious being whose they profess to be and whom they profess to love.

"I receive not nonor from men. But I know you, ther shall come in his own name, him ye will receive. How can ye believe, which receive honor one of another, and seck not the honor that cometh from God only ?" John v. 41-44.

O how much easier, and how much more natural to the carnal mind and the proud heart to foster selfadmiration and self-importance, than to esteem others better than ourselves, and in honor to prefer one ano-

In addition to this, it means an entire want of self examination and daily prayer to God for grace to wean them from the lusts of the flesh and carnal amusements, and to make them more willing to confess Jesus before men, proving their discipleship by bearing the cross, despising the shame, and following their incarnate God through evil report as well as through good report. It also means a gross neglect of proper gospel discipline in the church, which invariably produces just such grievous results, and throws open wide the gates to every species of error, both in

May I not also add, that it argues in the most forcible manner possible this one great truth, viz.: they are yet of the world, and hence the amusements of the worldling are their amusements, and the company of the worldling is more congenial to them than the company of those of whom Jesus said, "They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world."

A man's conduct, whatever may be his profession, and upon whatever church book his name may be recorded, is a great visible index tinger, pointing directly and unmistakably to the heart, declaring its true state. "A corrupt tree," saith the infallible guide, " cannot bring forth good fruit, neither can a good tree bring forth corrupt fruit, therefore by their fruits shall ve know thein."

In conclusion, therefore, I would say, "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your ownselves. Know ye not your ownselves how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates." 2. Gor. 13. 5. Yours in the Gospel,

SERVUS SERVORUM DEL.

For the Christian Visitor.

Testimony of the Fathers. DEAR EDITOR - Prevented until this late hour, by unavoidable claims, I would not now ask your in dulgence to again a low me a small space in your

useful paper, but for one or two remarks in the last communication of "Baptist." He says, that " One of Many, produces numbers to prove that the churches in Nova Scotia are in a prosperous state. He goes back to the first planting of the denomina tion in the Province, and comes down to 1846, dividing the time into two periods of eighteen years each. His figures, to prove what he wants, should show an increase in the last eighteen years in proportion to that in his second period. This he knows is not the case. Many of the Fathers lived through his second period; during all that time the denom nation had an impetus given to it by their christian energy, activity and piety."

"During the last eighteen years, if I am correctly informed, the increase in the Nova Scotia churches has been less and less each year, and has at last got

Let it be remembered, Mr. Editor, that I did not produce numbers to prove that the churches in Nova Scotia were in a prosperous state," but to show that "Baptist" had no right to say that the institu-

I thought it out just and right, to take equal pe riods of time before and after the commen

1864 inclusive, is 14,098 or about 22 per cent, per annum. In the eighteen years previous to the commencement of the Institutions as will be seen by previous article of mine, it was but 81 per cent. | er

three times the ratio of the former.
"Increase in the N. S. Churches less and less each year," &c. The following is the reported additions by baptisms for the last eighteen years : 1847-130. 1848-559. 1849-591. 1850-628. 1851-845. 1852—368. 1853—287. 1854—618. 1855—876. 1856—652. 1857—874. 1858—924. 1859—1539. 1860—995. 1861—553. 1862-557. 1863-946. 1864-393.

besides additions to churches not reporting to the Association. Truly, your correspondent must have been "misinformed. The decrease referred to by Dr. Cramp proceeded from the correction of the statistics " of some of the Associations," not because there were no additions by baptisms; these, though small, were nevertheless greater than in some previous years. Moreover, the increase of the last nine years was in a greater ratio than in the preceding nine years, showing but too clearly that "Baptist" was misled in the statement, "the increase in the Nova Scotia churches has been less and less each

Taking the last year alone into the account it will by comparison be seen that it is not marked by the smallest increase by baptism. 1847, '52 and '53, were each of thein less favored by additions from that source; and if we go back to those halcyon days, when progress was not retarded by those Institutions of learning, we shall find, that even then, there were seasons of more than usual dearth. The year 1827 is noted therefor. "It is painful to observe," says the editor of the "Baptist Magazine," "that although one church was received at this session consisting of 20 members, yet the aggregate number in the Association is 51 less than it was at the pre-

Cur good Bro, "Baptist;" (I must thus call him, for he apparently has the welfare of the cause of God at heart, and many of his sentiments I have and do heartily respond to;) harps considerable on "the Fathers, many of whom" he says "lived through his "One of Many's" second period; during all that time the denomination had an impetus given to it by their Christian energy, activity and piety." Aye, and " though dead they yet speak :" hear them,

Rev. James Munroe, writes, "Under a conviction of the value of sound learning, we have resolved to attempt the establishment of a literary and theological Institution, in which we hope that our young brethren, whom God is pleased to call to the minisry may receive some useful instruction.'

Rev. Edward Manning writes, "We hear of Institutions formed by benevolent individuals to aid young ministers to obtain literary and theological instruction. We do feel for the young minister that is imperiously called to devote his time and talents to the ervice of God in the sacred ministry; and who, at the same time does not understand his native tongue. Many of us know by experience his trials, and do wish that something might be done, some plan devised and brought into effect, whereby our dear young brethren might be assisted.'

These two extracts are taken from the circular and corresponding letters of the N. S. Bap. Association 1828, the year in which the Institutions at Horton had their birth.

Rev. J. Dimock, in Christian Messenger, vol. 1. p. 69, says, on the subject of Education, "One check or excuse for not sustaining the cause in a pecuniary view, as it respects the preachers of the gospel, is the following remark, 'those old ministers had no college learning, and the Lord has blessed their preaching as greatly as if they had had ever so much.' he replies, " Messrs. Editors, I am one classed among the old preachers, though far from the most useful, my credentials bearing date. September 10th, 1793. perhaps the earliest of any of our denomination in Nova Scotia (though some have preached longer than 1); let me remark that it stirs my spirit when I hear these remarks, and find any disposed to keep us in our state of infancy; it is more cruel than putting the feet of an infant in iron shoes, for the latter only keeps the feet from growing, but the former the mind and intellect" Thus wrote that man of bless d memory. His whole letter is worth republishing, and ought to be pondered by all who are sceptical on the subject of unnisterial education. Rev. T. S. Harding, Christian Messenger, vol. 2.

p. 373, says, "the efforts made by the Baptist denomination in N. B., for the promotion of Education, through the medium of the Fredericton Institution are worthy of all praise." Again, in vol. 3. p. 218, he says, "I was present at the association in 1828, at the institution of the Seminary at Horton, and that on that occasion every minister fully concurred in the measure." [There were present at that meeting Revds. T. H. Chipman, Thos. Ansley, Jas. Mun-Toe, Edw. Manning, Thos. Harding and Joseph Dimock, all now among the departed 1 Mr. Harding adds, "The Institution, under the evident and peculiar blessing of God has gone on and flourished ever since. Like Moses in the bulrushes, it must be preserved. The child must live-it was the child of Providence, and who could destroy it. * * Some say, that there is no need of education for religious men; that great things have been done without it. It is true that the Mannings, Dimocks and Hardings were not favoured in their early days with the great advantages now enjoyed-yet the seeds were sown by them which are now springing up. Days are becoming now more enlightened, and we must keep pace with the times and other societies. * shall want men to write on Divinity, and who shall be able to compete with those of any other denomination whatever in ability and learning; we want learned men who shall be humble and holy, and must employ the means God has put in our power to pro-Rev. Harris Harding, said on the same occasion

He was not one who was opposed to education; it was a great blessing. * * He was glad to see brethren from colleges and other places of learning, and he prayed God would prosper them with his blessing. Let learning be sanctified, and it would tend, doubtless, greatly to advance the cause of God," Rev. David Harris also, on the same occasion said He was not in the country when the Institutions were commenced, but that he warmly approved of them. God himself had raised them up, and he

Rev. Edward Manning, Christian Messenger, vol iv. new series, p. 294, said, "He had some opportunity of knowing the state of the country as it regards its educational interests for some years past. He had been grieved to the heart at the destitution of knowledge and mental cultivation in the Province; that he had been called to feel deeply and mourn over the loss he himself had sustained for want of it. He was glad that young men now entering on the gospel field enjoyed facilities which he was deprived of said he was among the first that felt the need of the kind of Institution now established at Horton, to meet the wants of the county. He believed he was the first who breathed a prayer to God to open a door in his providence, for the acquirement of knowledge for the denomination to which he belonged, and for the country in general. That he had seen the hand of the Lord in raising up men in the capital, and in other parts of the Province, that were qualified to engage in this important under-That the Institution commenced in 1828. which had since been enlarged into a college, had, and should have his most earnest prayers, and his feeble labors for its success. He rejoiced in their prosperity. God had blessed them with His special lavor and presence—he could bear his testimony to the fact that reformation after reformation had been enjoyed through their influence.

It will be seen by the above extracts, and they might greatly be increased, that the fathers were among the first in establishing those Institutions, and to the last of their days they were the unflinching supporters thereof. They were Assembly. The writs were read, the usual oaths tacause, and it is well known that Father Manning was tion proceeded in the following order, from their first formation until his death the Presifrom their first formation until his death the President of the N. S. B. E. Society. The recorded sayings of those holy men need no comment from me. Their unwritten words are treasured by many who never cease to remember their disinterested and self denying efforts to sustain a blessing for their country and the cause of God especially. These holy men rest in peace, their works follow them. A multitude, the fruit of their labors, emulate their zeal and witness triumphs the eye of faith alone predicted.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have done what I could to put truth before your readers on this subject. I am not conscious of having any higher motive or amoition than this. If I have done aught to aid the good cause, I desire to thank God, ascribing all praise to him. And if I have not felt the necessity of using "the actual cautery and the trenchant blade," I hope

A paragraph states that the Empress Eugenie wore Thomas McAvity, Archd. Rowan, J. E. 83,500,000 worth of dismonds at the last court ball. Jas. De W. Spurr.

Donation Visit to the Rev. Mr. McInnis.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., several brethren proceeded to the residence of the Rev. E. McInnis, annum. In the latter period the gain has been nearly | Carleton, St. John, and presented to him the following Address, accompanied with a purse and useful articles-the whole amounting to about \$138.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. E. MCINNIS.

ESTEEMED BROTHER-We. a number of the members of the different Baptist Churches in the City of Saint John and Portland, entertaining a high regard for you as a faithful and useful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and deeply sympathising with you in the affliction you are called upon to endure, both in your own person and in your family-feel it our duty and a high privilege to visit you in this hour of trial, and contribute of our worldly goods, according as the Lord has blessed us, towards your present comfort, and relieve you, as far as in us lies, from worldly care and anxiety.

Accept, then, esteemed brother, the sum of \$118 50 most cheerfully bestowed by us as a testimony of our love, and appreciation of your services in the cause of the Redeemer.

May you, your companion in life, and family, experience a rich and abundant fulfilment of God's precious promises to His afflicted servants; and may the consolations of the glorious Gospel of Christ, which you have so long recommended, sustain you now, and through the remainder of your pilgrimage. In conclusion, we commend you to the care of Christ, the Uniof Shepherd, and earnestly pray, that, if it be his will, you may yet be restored to health, and permitted again to blow the Gospel trumpet upon the walls of our Zion.

On behalf of the donors, Z. G. GABEL.

REPLY OF REV. MR. MCINNIS.

DEAR BRETHREN-I can hardly give vent to my feelings at this time-but I can assure you that I do deeply feel this noble act of Christian regard and kindness, on the part of the members of the Baptist Churches of the City of Saint John and Portland, and sincerely trust that the Great Head of the Church will abundantly bless them with all the good things of this life, and that which is to come.

Accept my heartfelt thanks for the valuable present you have made me, and for your kind expressions of regard for myself and family; and I trust that my present affliction may greatly tend to my spiritual welfare and God's glory.

I am, dear brethern. Yours most sincerely, Feb. 23d, 1865. [From the Christian Messenger.]

Donation Visit at Salem Cottage. Dear Brother-Allow me space in the C. M., that may acknowledge a visit recently received from my beloved church and congregation.

On the evening of the 11th of January last, the evening being fine, the usual gathering took place. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, almost every family in the church and congregation being represented. An abundant tea, most admirably arranged and served, intimated at once that the ladies were engaged and were resolved to make it a success.

After prelimmaries, brother D. R. Eaton was appointed Muster of Ceremonies, and, in behalf of the neeting, presented the Donation, accompanying it with an address, appropriate and pleasing in its conception, and happy in its utterance. The Rev. Messrs. Hennigar, Murray and Freeman, were present, and delivered addresses of much interest and worth. Bro. C. R. Bill, Esq., also addressed the meeting. All present evidently enjoyed themselves, and retired happy in having spent an evening where each vied with the other that all might be happy.

For this Donation, amounting to \$250, I beg, on behalf of Mrs. Hunt and myself, to express our sin cere and gratified acknowledgements. During a long residence, I have known only kindness from this beloved people. May they receive in a large measure the reward which God has promised to the cheerful A. S. HUNT.

Amid the horrors of civil war as expressed in Eastern Tennessee God remembers mercy. A correspondent of the National Baptist says :-

" As many of your readers know, East Tennessee has suffered the ravages of two armies, alternately. for the last four years. Nearly all the men subject to military duty, have joined one or the other of the armies, nearly all their property, also, has been de stroyed, and scores of non-combatants murdered Notwithstanding the line of railroad running through his part of the State is held, permanently, by the Union soldiers, from Chatanooga to Strawberry Plains, and even east of that, yet rebels raid, bushwhackers kill, and guerillas devastate to such an extent that no man can feel secure in person or property unless he is at some post where there is a garrison of soldiers, These, truly, are trying times, and one needs much of God's grace to support him in this day of distress. "Amid all this gloom and danger, the Baptists have not forgotten the Master's cause. In the last six months thousands of sinners have been led to the Oross of Christ by Baptist teaching, and have found peace by believing in Jesus. Other denominations have been trying to 'reorganize'-start anew'place themselves on a more loyal basis,' &c. ; but the Baptists, having no political common head, no identity with state, no clerical power, or episcopal superiority, have nothing to do but just go along and preach Jesus.' Never, till recently, have Baptists been able fully to realize the exalted position they occupy. They now see, and the world sees, the pro priety of entertaining scriptural views of enurch government. Our churches, thank God, are not built upon the 'experience of wise men,' but the wisdom of the Great Head of the Church-Jesus Christ. So this accounts for the pre-eminent success of Baptist preaching in East Tennessee."

Brother G. R. Campbell writes, under date of Lower Woodstock, Feb. 21, that the church and congregation at the Nackawick presented him with about \$40 in money and other articles. Also, that the friends in Lower Woodstock have presented him with something over \$40 worth, besides defraving the principal funeral expenses of his children; for which he wishes to express through the Visitor his sincere thanks, praying that the Lord will reward them in this world and in the world to come.

Rev. E. O. Read in a note dated 20th inst. says: -" The Lord has graciously revived his work in Wolfville, and our beloved Institutions are sharing largely in the blessing. Yesterday Bro. DeBlois baptized nineteen, six of the number were members the College, and two or three were from the Academy, and the work is progressing with power. Pro-bably you will receive a more minute account from some of the brethren there. There are likewise indications of good in our own beautiful valley. Yours in the gospel, Gaspereaux, Feb. 20th, 1864.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES. -At 11 A. M. on Monday the Sheriff of the City and County opened his Court in the City Court room, for the pupose of re-ceiving the nomination of Candidates for the Genera

The room was crowded with the candidates and

"the actual cautery and the trenchant blade," I hope the truth will be none the less effective. With Christian feeling towards my respected friend "Baptist," I am dear Bro., yours in the Gospel of Christ, GNR of MANY.

Wolfville, Feb. 16th, 1865.

Charles N. Skinner—nominated by John McLaughelin, Alexander Lockhart, Robert Stevens.

John H. Gray—nominated by John Walker, Z. Ring, Chas. R. Ray, David Vaughan, Zich. Adams. James Q inton—nominated by Richard, Thomson, Robt. Stackhouse, John E. Turnbull, Benj. Vaughan, J. E. Littlehale. William H. Scovil-nominated by John Fisher, Thomas McAvity, Archd. Rowan, J. E. Littlenale,

crimes, the bing, drankenness, and impurity Nor-

John W. Cudlip-nominated by Alexander Barns hill John G. Campbell, John Wilson, junr. Robert

Charles Watters-nominated by Henry Vaughan, James Smith, Alexander Jardine. Samuel L. Tilley-nominated by T. W. Daniel.

John McLaughlin, James Harris, Henry Vaughan, Jacob V. Troop-nominated by L. H. DeVeber, Geo. Carvill, John Smith, S. K. Foster.

A. Rainsford Wetmore - pominated by William O. Smith, Henry McCullough, John Berryman, Thomas M. McLaughlan, - Telegraph.

The polling for the County takes place to-morrow, and for the City on Saturday.

Special to Daily Telegraph.

DORCHESTER, 28th Feb. Nomination for Westnorland County to-day. A. J. Smith, W. J. Gilbert. James Steadman, A. L. Palmer, Bliss Botsford, Amand Landry nominated. Speeches delivered by the Candidates outside the Court House. Large concourse of people present. Good order prevailed, Smith Gilbert, Botsford, and Landry against, Steadman and Palmer in favor of Confederation.

HILLSBORO, Feb. 28.—Albert nomination—fine day. McClellan, Styles, Peck, Lewis, Ryan, Duffy, Palmer and Mcflenry nominated. Latter declined, but spoke two hours. Antis tried to prevent him, but were overpowered after standing hot shot as long as they could, they skedaddled leaving Confederates in possession of the field. Three rousing cheers were given for McHenry and Confederation, and the crowd

KENT COUNTY ELECTION-The returns from Kent County, received last night by telegraph, shew that Caie and Desbrisay are the successful candidates; Caie 860, Desbrisay 820, McPhelim 748.

CONFEDERATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND, - We learn by elegram from Halifax to-day that the mail from Newoundland had just arrived, and the Legislature by vote had postponed the consideration of Confederation until after the next general election. - Globe,

Drowned.—The body of a man, named Daniel Duffy, was found in Pettingeli's Slip, yesterday morning and conveyed to the Dead House. - News. NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY .- Com-

parative return of Traffic Receipts for the months ending Jan. 28, 1864 and 1865 : Passengers, \$242 86 \$384 36

2,314 00 \$2,698 36 \$2,256 54 Decrease in 1365, \$411 82. HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

CONFEDERATION AND COLONIAL CREDIT AND SECURITIES.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, in his speech at Woodstock, is hus reported: The decision of the Conference with reference to de-

fence, as well as the general scheme, has had the effect of creating an unmistakable sympathy in the minds of the English people; and portions of the press, which but a short time before were disposed to insist upon casting the Colonies adrift, now, recognizing this proposed Confederation as an evidence of attachment to England, and of an energy on the part of our people, are extending to these Colonies most respectful consideration. It has had an effect of improving the credit of the country, financially; of establishing a feeling of security both to life and property which before did not exist, and of placing our relations to the Mother Country and to the world on a firmer basis. Between 1850 and 1856, about £40,000,000 sterling were invested in British North America. In 1856, and from that period to 1860, the debentures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, sold at ten per cent. premium. Three months ago, the same debentures sold at seven per cent, discount, or a diff ference of seventeen per cent. in four years. The reason for this, was the uncertainty in the winds of British capitalists with regard to the future of these Provinces, without adequate means of defence, and lying alongside of a country with which war might at any moment be declared by England. But mark the effect of the proposed Confederation. Three days after our resolutions reached London, our debentures rose from 93 to 99, 100, 1011. Frederick Wiggins was in London at the time; he had funds to nvest for the estate of the late B. Smith; he bought Colonial securities the day before the news reached London, for 95; and I know that this Province having a surplus of Savings' Bank deposit of £3,000, which we desired to invest in our own depentures, had to pay, three days after the scheme reached England, 101. This was all owing to the opinion supposed to have been expressed by the people of the Provinces through the Conference. The consummation of this scheme will ensure enlarged confidence at home and abroad, remove the present difficulties which retard our advancement, and bring to our shores what we wanted so much-men and capital. But, it may be asked, cannot these re sults-this state of defence be accomplished as well out of as in union. I say I do not believe they can.

CONFEDERATION UNDULY FAVORABLE TO NEW BRUNS-

Hon. Mr. Reesor, in the Legislative Council of Canada, in opposition to Confederation, said:-

He then alluded to the former negotiations about the Intercolonial railroad. Under the arrangement proposed, Canada would have only five-twelfths of the whole amount to pay, That scheme was opposed because it was alleged Canada would pay more than her fair proportion, but how was it we now found the President of the Council with others agreeing that this road should be built out of the funds of the intercolonial governments, by which we will have to nav about ten-twelfths instead of five? Then, all our public works of great value were put into the bands of the general government, whilst New Brunswick gives us a railway which now only pays threeeights of one per cent., and it would not do that after a time; we would find that a heavy bill of expenses. Then as if not satisfied with this we give them \$63. 600 annually for ten years. Newfoundland was to get \$160,000 for mines and Crown lands. He venured to say we would not derive anything like that advantage from them. Then as to the increase of trade expected, the Intercolonial railway was too long, and it would be too expensive to keep it up. It was so distant from Upper Canada that it could hardly be expected that the people there would send breadstuffs home by this route, and the Lower Provinces could only be forced to take supplies by a high im port duty, which it was not likely they would pay. He questioned whether they were not now appre hending such a duty and objecting to a union which they fancied would give Upper Canada an dvantage over them

We are requested to state that general neetings of the friends of Confederation will be held in Ritchie's building, on the evenings of Thursday

We have received from our Halifax correspondent fyles of Bermuda papers, by the "Delta" at that port. The Legislature was prorogued on the 1st inst. Governor Hansley, in the course of his speech, alluded to the ravages made by the yellow lever, and said :- By a nonfication received from Her Maesty's Government I am informed that it is intended to appoint a commission to enquire searchingly into and I may promise you that every effort will be inade to bring light upon the causes, methods of pre-vention, and most successful modes of treatment. Though the great bulk of knowledge is confined to the secret thoughts of the most high, it is permitted o us to enquire humbly and earnestly into some of the hitherto hidden sources of his judgment and wonders; and a blessing has often tollowed such humble enquiry. May that blessing attend the coming investigation in Bermuda, and may we be enabled through God's mercy to avert or at least mitigate such afflictions in the time to come!"

Tuesday, the 14th inst., was generally observed as a day of Thanksgiving to the Ruler and Disposer of all that concerns the children of men, for the mercies vouchsafed to the people of the Colony by the removal of the fever.—Globe,

Prof. Hind delivered a very able lecture at the Intitute on Monday night, on "Some Remarkable Fea-tures in the Geology of New Brunswick." There was a large and very attentive audience.

The interminable Yelverton case was again mentioned in the first division of the Scotch Court of Session on the 4th. The lord president said that the court wished to have certain points in the case more closely discussed, and he directed that written arguments should be interchanged. His lordship said the court was very anxious to decide the case this session.

2. That an American Diet be created, to which each party shall be at liberty to send delegates, each being its own judge as to the number and manner of electing, and each party paying its own expenses.

3. The privileges of this Diet to be clearly and definitely defined and settled.

4. In this Diet there shall be but two votes; one by the delegates, of the United States of America, and one The interminable Yelverton case was again men-

It is said that a talented Frenchman has at length discovered the process of fixing the natural colors of by the delegates of the United States of America, and one by the delegates of the Confederate States of America, and the acts of this body to be binding on the parties

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.] The seventh session of the present Parliament was opened on Tuesday by Royal Commission. The Lord

Chancellor read the Queen's Speech :-My Lords and Gentlemen - We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her

Parliament. The negotiations in which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were engaged with the King of Denmark were brought to a conclusion by a treaty of peace, and the communications which her Majesty receives from foreign Powers lead her to entertain a

well-founded hope that no renewed disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be apprehended. The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

A Japanese Daimio in rebellion against his So-vereign, infringed the rights accorded by treaty to Great Britain and to certain other Powers, and the Japanese Government having failed to compel him to desist from his lawless proceedings, the diplomatic agents and the naval commanders of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States of North America undertook a combined operation for the purpose of asserting the rights which their respective Governments have obtained by treaty. That operation has been attended with complete success, and the result has afforded security for foreign commerce, and additional strength to the Government of Japan, with which the relations of her Majesty are friendly. Papers on the subject will be laid before

Her Majesty regrets that the conflict with some of the native tribes in New Zealand, has not yet been brought to a close; but the successful efforts of her Majesty's regular forces, supported by those raised in the colony, have led to the submission of some of the insurgents; and those who are still in arms, have been intofued of the equitable conditions on which their submission would be accepted.

Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a Conference of delegates from her several North American Provinces, who, on invitation from her Majesty's Governor General, assembled at Quebec. Those delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of those Provinces, under a Central Government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the Provincial Legislatures, a bill will be laid before you for carrying this important measure into effect. Her Majesty rejoices at the general tranquillity of her Indian dominions; but her Majesty regrets that

long-continued outrages on the persons and property of subjects of her Majesty, and for which no redress could be had, have rendered it necessary to employ a force to obtain satisfaction for the past, and security for the future. Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which

has recently occasioned great toss of life and property at Calcutta and other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the Government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have thus been occasioned.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Times says :-

We estimate the loss of Charleston, at this time. as equal to the loss of 50,000 men to the Confederates in battle. Not that it is of any very great importance to us, in the military problem of crushing Lee, (though in this not without value ;) nor that it contains much of the spoils of war. We presume that it is a miserable, plucked and half-ruined little city. But Charleston is a symbol; it is like the flag in pattle. To hold it is a matter of bonor; to lose it. signifies defeat and disgrace.

The world over, wherever the news of this terrible war has flown, that little city is the historical capital of the great rebellion. No rebel town is so widely the sons of that little State of South Carolina were the originators at the South of that convulsion which has shaken this continent; the first shot of the civil war was tired there; it was supposed that the final struggle for victory or defeat would be there.

Europe will now have no further doubt that the rebellion is near its end. And on the Southern masses, easily affected by auguries and events, the capture of power. The front banner, ever flaunting in the van of their desperate wariare, has gone down. The State which so gaily proffered to the Union four years ago the cup of civil war, must now, in disaster and disgrace, drink it to its dregs.

Every ignorant, poor white will understand this. The lying press will no longer deceive them with stories of victories over the "cowardly Yankees." All that large class who desire to save what they can from the general wreck, will leave the falling cause. The capture of Charleston is the knell to the Southern ear, foretelling the doom of the wicked Confederacy. Every rebel arm will be weaker since its occurrence.

So profound will be its effect, both on the rebels and as raising the prestige of Sherman and his army, that we would be hardly surprised at his unimpeded march to Releigh, and a new Government being at once organized there by the North Carolinians.

Four years next April, that shot was fired in Charleston Harbor which, it may be truly said, awoke a more terrible echo, and was the prelude to a grander drama, than the world ever experienced beore. In that month the old American flag was struck in that harbor to traitors. Now, after a desolation which has swept the South with fire and havoc, and watered its soil with blood; after the death of hundreds of thousands of our youth; after four years of incredible agony and loss and suffering; after heaping up loads of debt and pouring out the of a generation; after horrors in which it seemed that Liberty and Union were forever destroyed on this continent, we have at length replaced the bonored emblem of our Republic in the scene of its dishonor, and crushed rebellion at its heart and source. We may well rejoice.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. VANCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The Richmond Examiner contains extracts from a war manifesto by Gov. Vance, of which the following is the conclusion :-

Therefore, my countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as become your high ineage and nature nopes. I im-plore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their generals; and to give cheerfully your aid, physical, mental and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degradation of your country and the run of its people.

MORE RESOLUTIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE. In the Confederate House on Monday a series of resolutions was reported from the Committee on Foreign affairs referring to the Peace negotiations, on account of the failure of which it is

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That while Congress regrets that no alternative is left to the people of the Confederate States, but a continuance of the war, or submission to terms of peace alike ruinous and dishonorable, it accepts, in their behalf, the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States Government, and solemnly declare that it is their unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States shall have been established.

The other resolutions are unimportant, but Mr. Gilmor of North Carolina moved to add the following: Resolved further, That, notwithstanding all this, we believe the Confederate States would consent and

agree to the following:—

1. That there be a separation between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, each one perfectly free and independent of the other, the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c., properly and fairly agreed on and settled.