

*Be it therefore Resolved,* 1st. That in order to provide for the repayment of the sums borrowed from the Endowment Fund at the earliest possible period, the Board of Governors be instructed to take measures for the sale of such portions of the landed property belonging to the Corporation as may probably be disposed of to the greatest advantage, so as to secure the object contemplated.

2ndly. That in the employment of Agency during the ensuing year the Board of Governors be recommended to endeavour to provide in the first place for the increase of the regular income of the College by the systematic collection of interest yearly accruing, and by voluntary contributions; next, for the settlement of all outstanding accounts with the owners of scholarships and parts of scholarships, and with other donors, both with regard to principal and interest; and finally for the enlargement of the Endowment Fund as far as the same can be accomplished without interfering with the success of the other measures contemplated in this resolution.

3rdly. That the Board of Governors be directed to invest in real estate of ample value the proceeds of the Endowment Fund as the sum shall be from time to time realized in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Convention at the annual session held in Liverpool in September 1855.

4thly. That this Convention cannot but entertain the hope that the Board of Governors in carrying into effect the preceding Resolutions will be sustained by the sympathy and cooperation of the Churches so that while they duly study carefulness and economy in the arrangement of the funds entrusted to them, they will not be compelled by the deficiency of resources to content themselves with imperfect and inadequate arrangements in the educational department of the College.

The Committee on the state of the Denomination were unable to present their Report, the Western N. B. Association not having held its annual session, the statistics could not be obtained. The Committee were requested to supply this deficiency as early as possible for publication with the Minutes; which alternating as usual, will this year be done in St. John, N. B.

On the invitation to the Convention from Cornwallis being renewed, it was resolved that the next annual meeting be held with the Church at Canaan, Cornwallis. Rev. Dr. Clay to preach the Convention Sermon, the Rev. G. F. Miles to be his alternate.

In the afternoon the subject of Foreign missions was brought before the Convention. The information received from Rev. A. R. R. Crawley of his having employed native preachers, was referred to with much satisfaction, and £150 voted for the current year. The sum of £50 was voted for the widow of the former missionary, Rev. Mr. Burpe.

The appropriation of the sum collected by the Rev. Isa. Wallace, and others, in behalf of a mission to Australia was a matter of some discussion. It was ultimately agreed that it be devoted to the establishment of a Female School in Burmah under the direction of Mrs. Crawley, but that as the fund was originally raised for another object any parties objecting to the change of appropriation might, by application to the Treasurer, have their contributions refunded.

The Convention was brought to a close with the afternoon session. The business which had been done appeared to give much satisfaction to all parties. All seemed to be most agreeably surprised that the difficulties which previously appeared had been discovered and thus far removed, and that a most amicable feeling had prevailed.

According to arrangement the evening was occupied by a

FOREIGN MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Rev. Mr. Todd commenced by prayer. Rev. Mr. Rand spoke of the missionary's trials and difficulties, and the claims he had on the sympathies and prayers of the churches.

Rev. Mr. Randall spoke of the glorious work the believer was allowed to engage in—the salvation of immortal souls, and the joy he would feel in meeting with those he had been instrumental in saving.

Rev. W. G. Parker referred to the slowness with which we entered on every good work, while tens of thousands are going down to death we have hardly made an effort to rescue them. The spread of the Word is a source of joy to the Christian. We have had some opportunities of engaging in this work, but have only partially embraced them. Our way has at times been dark, but facilities have opened up, and now a wide field is presented for our occupation. He thought we had but just commenced the work of Missions, and we might soon expect to hear of a glorious ingathering of souls from all parts of the world.

Rev. J. A. Smith, of St. Martin's, N. B., felt greatly impressed with the importance of the Missionary work. It was emphatically God's work. He believed the promises of God, and therefore felt that efforts in this work must succeed.

Rev. Dr. Parker referred to remarks frequently made by those who are sceptical as to the benefits of Christian missions, and thought the state of the world gave great encourage-

ment to vigorous action. They often shew that they do not really despise the work. The recent events that have transpired in the heathen world shewed that Christianity had taken a deep hold, and had challenged their systems of religion. The great principle required to be recognized by the members of the church of Christ was that of stewardship—these ships, fields, houses, &c., are not ours, but our Heavenly Father's. It is admitted by Infidelity and the sceptical Reviews that Missionaries have done more to civilize the world than all other influences together. We Saxons are not all the world, and we cannot by our own efforts reach the masses of other races. The utmost that we can expect to accomplish is to give the gospel to a few, so that they may carry it to their fellow-countrymen. We must educate native preachers and then help them to go through their own lands with the "good news." This is just the work which is at present being done by this body, and upon what they may expect a blessing to rest.

The meeting was closed by singing and prayer. A collection was taken at the close of the meetings, and also after all the other public services on behalf of Foreign Missionary operations.

The brethren separated at the close with thankful hearts for the harmony and union that had prevailed, and resolving on a fresh dedication of themselves to the work of the Great Master.

How passing strange are the revolutions which within a few short years have taken place in the onward march of human intelligence. On Friday morning we were startled with a message fresh from London, we suppose, not many minutes after it had been committed there, to the mysterious wire which now threads the deep and dark recesses of the Atlantic. It was the first transmission of public news by the Electric Telegraph, and a test of the entire success of the most wonderful enterprise of a wonderful era of the world. The news transmitted, we rejoice to say, is of the most satisfactory nature. It announces the termination of the Chinese War, and the more thorough opening of that vast Empire to the trade of all nations, and to the efforts of Christian philanthropy. The brief epitome of the news will be found in another column; for the particulars we must await our coming mail. The completion of this mighty feat of human ingenuity and perseverance is however but the commencement of a great series of magnetic wires, which must very shortly permeate the ocean depths in every quarter of the globe. Already are other Atlantic lines in contemplation in America, and the British Government are entering into contracts to extend the submarine wire from Malta to Bombay, England thus uniting her Indian Empire to herself by this new and magic tie. But it is difficult to imagine, much less to predict, what may not be the results, whether moral or physical, which a few years may witness. We assuredly believe that they will be fraught with incalculable blessings to the human race.

The Queen has returned from her visit to the French Emperor at Cherbourg, and the fetes attending the opening of that great naval arsenal, on the completion of its defences. She was accompanied by a great number of her subjects in yachts and steamers, and was magnificently received and entertained by her Imperial host. Whether it will tend to promote a firmer and more lasting alliance between the two powers remains to be seen.—Her Majesty on her return from France immediately proceeded to the Continent to see her daughter—married to Prince William Frederick of Prussia,—from whence we hear by the Atlantic Telegraph that she will have returned yesterday. The King of Prussia, it seems, was too ill to see the Queen. His mental faculties, we imagine, have wholly failed, and it is not probable that his life will be much prolonged.

A TRIP FROM HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN, formerly a tedious journey of two or three days, has now become a pleasant excursion of twelve hours. Those accustomed to the former inconveniences of the stage coach to Windsor can well appreciate the ease of riding in the railway cars. The speed may not satisfy parties accustomed to the railroads in England or the United States, and may well characterize Nova Scotia with slowness when three hours and a half are taken to travel 45 miles. Still we are told we must not complain and that the loss of time gives greater safety, therefore, if we would not have the latter sacrificed, we suppose we must make the best of the facilities we have, and still endure being called by our neighbors a slow people.

Perhaps the most perilous part of the way at present is the few rods between the terminus at Windsor and the Steamer *Emperor*, especially when there are but a few minutes allowed for transferring ourselves from one to the other. When only a few hours labor

would make a passable road it is certainly discreditable to have such embankments for passengers to climb and descend with the danger of being precipitated into the mud.

Being secure on board the *Emperor*, the steam whistle announces our departure, and we are soon gliding across the placid waters of Minas Basin. Some of our neighbors however awaken our sympathy with the doleful intelligence of having left some of their baggage behind, a source of no small inconvenience when one happens to be either of the principals anticipating a wedding.

The beauties of the River Avon with its fertile banks and indications of a thriving population on either side, are now the subject of conversation, and command the admiration of others besides those accustomed to city confinement. The contrast between this and the district through which we pass by rail tends to heighten the pleasure we derive by such magnificent scenery. The curious geological features of the left bank afford material for various speculations, but fail to supply a satisfactory solution of what has caused the inclinations in the strata. Before we have well forgotten that we have left the river behind, and are aware that we are in the Basin, we are approaching the high lands on the northern side. Partridge Island and Blomedon here stand up in defiant attitude and indicate some tremendous convulsion of nature having rent asunder their adamant front and thrown up for the scrutiny of man the once hidden foundations of the earth. The stunted vegetation in many places appears to have barely sufficient soil on the solid rock to retain its roots and prevent the dwarfish evergreens from tumbling down its rugged banks.

Parrsboro', the port in this direction of the counties of Cumberland and Colchester, still offers but small inducements for travellers to make it a place of summer resort, except it be that the poor accommodations for landing render its retirement almost unbroken. The long wharf now being built, however, gives some hope of this deficiency being soon remedied. When this is completed we doubt not this lovely retreat will soon expand into a flourishing town. Proceeding on our way we have on either side the precipitous cliffs standing in silent grandeur. The deep dark chasms which here expose themselves are sufficient to awaken in the most unromantic breast a desire to explore their hidden recesses.

And now Cape Split, with its almost life-like group of perpendicular shafts, commands attention. The whirling eddies by which we are here surrounded lead to various unsatisfactory theories. The most probable explanation is that the depths below are as irregular and abrupt as the surrounding land, and the rapid passage of the tide—nine or ten miles an hour—has removed all the loose particles, and left a bare rocky surface over which it passes. Now Isle Haut looms up in the distance like some huge floating fortification. We leave point after point of Nova Scotia, and the shores of New Brunswick come into our view. Its rock bound coast has an occasional opening of cultivated land, but its general features from the Bay of Fundy appear not more promising than the south-east coast of Nova Scotia.

After passing Cape Spencer we get a view of Partridge Island and the Fort, and here we are surrounded by large American ships taking in cargoes of lumber for the European markets. Recognizing a few familiar faces we are soon introduced to some of the good people of St. John, who give us a hearty welcome. Having made our way through the army of cabbies, with their formidable array of whips, we find the Rev. I. E. Bill, Hon. A. McL. Seeley, A. W. Masters, and others, looking out for the Delegates of the Convention, and directing them to comfortable quarters.

Being introduced to the family of the Hon. Mr. Seeley, we meet with that frank christian cordiality which makes one feel very much at home. We must defer further remarks.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE'S TEMPERANCE.—A short time since an Editorial of the *Morning Chronicle*, in pretending to the possession of great valor, kindly proffered to us, his services to 'discuss any subject we wished to provoke.' We mentioned in reply that the Temperance question would be one on which we should be glad to see the writer try his hand, and gave our voice in favour of *entire prohibition*. We have been surprised that he has not fulfilled his promise and brought forward his views on that subject. We find, however, in his issue of Saturday last, the following:—

MR. GOUGH IN EXETER HALL.—According to announcement, this advocate of teetotalism, or, as it is absurdly called, "temperance," again made his appearance in Exeter Hall, on Monday night. Before eight o'clock the hall was crowded. The platform was well filled, Lord Harrington being amongst the number. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Bowley, of Gloucester. As this was Mr. Gough's first appearance in Exeter Hall

since the recent trial in the Court of Exchequer, the reception that the audience gave him was enthusiastic.

If the introductory remark which we have italicised be intended as an indication of the views of the *Chronicle* on this matter, we shall be glad to learn further from him what particular point in the use of intoxicating drinks he would designate as that which may be properly called "temperance." We must confess that for ourselves we see no absurdity in calling teetotalism "temperance."

New Chapel at Windsor.

The new and handsome Baptist Chapel in this place was opened on Lord's day last.—The following, we are informed, was the order of the services:—

The Rev. Dr. Cramp preached in the morning from Exodus xii, 26—"What mean ye by this service." He took the text as a motto indicative of a great and important design. The church here had a meaning by the erection of a place of public worship. He considered this 1st—As a declaration of principles; and enlarged on the leading doctrines of truth held by this church in common with the Denomination. 2ndly—As an announcement of intentions; these were the faithful preaching of the Gospel and the administration of its ordinances; and 3rdly—As an expression of hope; the conversion of sinners and translation of men from the kingdom of Satan into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

In the afternoon Rev. Mr. McLearn preached. In the course of his sermon he referred to several passages of scripture as being illustrated by the present occasion. He related a number of facts in the past history of the Windsor church, of which he was formerly the pastor. From the period of Henry Allene he traced its history down to the present time and gave suitable instruction, which might be drawn from their past experience.—We hope to receive a summary of this discourse for publication.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Burton preached a sermon of much force and interest. The Rev. Geo. Dimock, and the Rev. D. M. Welton, the esteemed pastor of the church, officiated in other parts of the services. Large congregations attended each of the meetings.

The house is a very neat substantial edifice, with a handsome spire. The interior is beautifully finished. The pews are all uniformly lined, having mahogany cappings. The pulpit is painted white with gilt carvings. The gas-fittings are very elegant. The galleries, on three sides, are oak-grained with satin-wood panelling, similar to the pews. The large rooms in the basement will afford ample accommodation for Sabbath School and other services. We trust that the most sanguine expectations of our friends in Windsor may be more than realized by their seeing here the introduction of large numbers to Christ's church, so that many may eventually be by that means brought into "the house not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

CYRUS STATION, TRINITY BAY, N. F., August 25, 1858.

The following news has just been received through the Cable from Valencia:

Treaty of Peace concluded with China. England and France indemnified.

Steamer *North America*, with Canadian mails, and *Asia*, with direct Boston mails, leave Liverpool, and the *Fulton*, Southampton, on Saturday next.

To-day, 25th inst., papers have long and interesting reports of Mr. Bright, the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Engineer.

INDIA NEWS.—Bombay dates to 18th July. The mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

FROM LONDON DIRECT.

LONDON, 27th August.

TO ASSOCIATED PRESS.—Emperor of France returned to Paris on Saturday.

King of Prussia too ill to visit Queen Victoria. Her Majesty returns to England 30th August.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21st August.—Settlement of the Chinese question. Chinese Empire open to trade. Christian religion allowed. Foreign diplomatic agents admitted. Indemnity to England and France.

ALEXANDRIA, 9th August.—The Madras mail arrived at Suez 7th with news from Bombay to the 19th.

No commercial news as yet transmitted over cable.

The Mayor of New York and the Lord Mayor of London have exchanged complimentary and congratulatory messages by the Atlantic Telegraph.

We also learn, by the same medium, that the French government have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years to land telegraph wires on the islands between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

For General Intelligence, &c., see 6th and 7th pages.