

Rev. N. Vidito alluded to brethren who are sustaining native missionaries. By it their souls are blessed. Missions are God's ordained means of extending his kingdom; missions must be carried on. Let liberality flow.

Rev. W. G. Parker followed with an earnest appeal. Foreign Missions ought to have a large place in our Associations and in our hearts. Where Christians live near to God the missionary spirit is excited,—a great anxiety is felt to preach the gospel in the regions beyond, many churches he believed are able to support missionaries.

Rev. R. D. Porter presented the report of the French Mission. It was amended and brought forward again subsequently.

On Monday evening there was preaching by Rev. N. Vidito, from 1 Cor. vi. 20. "Ye are not your own ye are bought with a price." On this occasion as on all others a large congregation assembled.

On Tuesday morning preaching by the Rev. James Parker from Matt. ii. 11. When they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts, &c. The topic of the discourse:—*Honor to the Saviour.*

After the sermon the subject of Education was brought forward. It is to be regretted that neither of the Professors or Teachers from Horton, was present to advocate the claims of our Institutions of learning.

Rev. Dr. Tupper led in a very appropriate address. He alluded to the fact that he had been identified with our Institutions of learning from their commencement, but his voice would soon be heard no more, as his age reminded him that his labors were nearly at an end. He spoke of the difficulties with which he was obliged to contend when he undertook to obtain an education and hoped no young man would be subjected to the same inconveniences. He declared himself deeply interested in the College.

Rev. E. M. Saunders followed with some remarks on the subject of Education. He spoke of assumed essentials when education was spoken of as necessary to success in the Christian ministry, e. g. vital religion—a call to the ministry and entire dependence upon God.

Remarks were made upon the peculiar and providential circumstances in which the College came into existence. The labors of the Fathers in the ministry, their faith and prayers should never be forgotten.

Reference was made to what had been accomplished by the Institutions, both directly and indirectly. The blessing of God in revivals of religion; and demands for a larger endowment were urged, together with an appeal to young men to resort thither for study.

Tuesday Afternoon.—The Association gave place to the Sabbath School Convention.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. I. Wallace. The resolution referred to the past success as a cause of gratitude to God. After some remarks the last only of which the writer of these notes heard. The Rev. D. Cox seconded the resolution and sustained it with a stirring address. In his opinion Sabbath school teachers ought to feel the same dependence upon God as Christian ministers feel. Successful teachers have invariably acknowledged the presence and assistance of God in their labors. The speaker alluded to his own experience, he was led to the Saviour through the instrumentality of a Sabbath school teacher, who had since passed away to his reward. His mind often followed him with indescribable pleasure. He believed there are many souls in glory who are rendering thanks to God for the blessings of Sabbath schools.—Thankfulness to God will result in the bestowment of more blessings.

The second resolution brought forward by Rev. J. E. Balcom, regarded the success of the past as encouragement to future labors. This is an age of advancement in agriculture, in learning, &c. There is something analogous to this in the religious world, missionary societies, Sabbath schools &c. The past success warrants this. The first Missionaries were successful, others are encouraged to move forward. The success which has crowned the labors of their predecessors stimulates them to advance, looking for similar blessings to crown their efforts. This is applicable to Sabbath school labor. Christians should realize their responsibility to the children of to-day. The example of the Israelites in training their children is in point. Every church should have a Sabbath school in which a heavenly influence is felt. The central object of all these labors should be the salvation of the children.

This resolution was sustained by Rev. W. H. Porter. The speaker alluded to some of the indirect advantages arising from Sabbath schools, such as order in households and friendships formed which last through life, a friendship differing from that which is formed in the common school. Even when death comes and makes a separation those who are left will remember with peculiar feelings the departed, with whom, while here, they had been so closely united in bonds of friendship.

Another advantage that should not be overlooked is the talent that is thus employed, which would otherwise remain unemployed. From the Sabbath School many go forth to preach the gospel.

The third resolution was moved by the Rev. R. D. Porter.

Resolved. That to insure success in the future, S. S. Concerts and Bible Classes should be encouraged.

The speaker proceeded to remark that the Sabbath School is a place for all classes and ages. He mentioned an example that came under his own observation: After the morning service the congregation went into the Vestry for Sabbath School exercises. It was a pleasing sight to see a class of aged men and one of aged women which were called the "Spectacle Class." The pastor of the church took a great interest in these exercises. Every effort should be made to prevent the adults from leaving the schools. This is the special work of Bible Classes. Concerts would be conducive to the same end. He had witnessed very profitable and interesting seasons of this kind. On such occasions he had listened to delightful singing and the earnest prayers of teachers who seemed to wrestle mightily for the salvation of their pupils.

This resolution was supported by Samuel Brown, Esq., of Yarmouth. The speaker described the manner of conducting Concerts in the Yarmouth Church. An anecdote was related by the speaker to encourage teachers. A pious Sabbath school teacher became discouraged, but she prayed earnestly. A revival came and all the members of her class were converted.

The Report of the Sabbath School Convention was read by Rev. J. H. Saunders, after which the Convention adjourned. The Association then resumed and Rev. W. H. Porter read the report of the Home Missionary Board. Success had attended their Missionaries. One had baptized thirty-six persons.

Fifty-nine weeks' labor had been performed; 229 sermons preached, and 165 other meetings attended.

Rev. I. Wallace gave an address which was followed by one from Rev. James Parker. The speaker adverted to feelings that he had on one occasion when he heard of the destitution of the colored population of this Province. Still he said there are destitute places looking to the Association for help. Nothing but the Gospel would supply the need. There are aged ministers in the denomination who know of the success that has attended this enterprise; where there are now flourishing churches, 30 or 40 years ago there were no Baptists and Baptist principles were unknown. He recommended ministers to leave for a time, their churches and visit destitute places.

The Report of the French Missionary Board was then read by the Rev. R. D. Porter. More success had attended the labors of the Missionary during the past year than in any previous one. Hope had been entertained by the Board, that the Rev. N. Cyr would have been engaged to labor with Rev. Mr. Normandy. In this, however, they had been disappointed. Much regret was expressed that they had failed to secure the labors of this experienced Christian gentleman.

Remarks were made by Rev. J. E. Balcom shewing that the success had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He commended the mission to the brethren.

Rev. S. T. Rand also made some excellent remarks.

Rev. Mr. Delong offered \$20 toward paying the debt on the French Mission premises.

Rev. A. H. Munro offered a similar amount, and others expressed themselves liberally.

Rev. A. H. Munro gave an account of what he himself had seen among the French population and believed nothing but the gospel would raise them up.

The Missionary then came forward, affected to tears, and spoke in a way that melted every heart. After this the meeting closed, it being announced that there would be preaching in the evening. After which the subject of the French Mission would be taken up for further consideration.

At the close of this meeting, the writer of these notes, having engaged a brother to continue the same labor till the session closed, set out for Yarmouth.

When we entered Hillsburg on Friday evening previous the hill tops of this romantic place were gilded with the rays of the setting sun; the foliage hung motionless on the trees, the clear sky bounded by a narrow horizon overspread this animating and splendid scene.

But when we climbed the western slope as we left for Yarmouth the whole face of nature wore a different aspect. The South wind had risen to the strength of a gale, and came sweeping and howling down the deep gorge, withering and bending the fruit and ornamental trees, whose virgin blossoms were hurried along upon the careering wind like drifting snow. Dark clouds arose in the South, and came scudding and scowling over our heads, casting here and there a drop of rain, as if to remind us of what we might expect, should we venture to continue our journey. A kind and hospitable roof was reached before the battles of heaven were opened, and we were saved a drenching. We shall never forget the feeling of defiance with which we listened to the pelting rain, that poured its torrents against the window of a quiet little bed-room in the house of the much-honored pastor at Weymouth.

The adventure of that evening in searching for a hat that was carried away into the darkness by the gale, which had by this time increased almost to a hurricane, reminded the two travellers of scenes in boyhood, and as of old, the hatless head had to take the jokes.

Rev. Mr. More preached on Tuesday evening. After the sermon a subscription was opened for the French Mission, which resulted in the sum of \$667. There had been some talk of selling the Mission premises at Tuskot, but this liberal subscription will render that unnecessary.

Wednesday morning was spent in completing the routine business.

As a whole the Association was a very pleasant and profitable one.

Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterianism in Cape Breton.

The June number of the *Home and Foreign Record* of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, contains an account of the Rev. John Stewart's "Missionary work in the settlement of Presbyterianism in Cape Breton." Some extracts will be read with interest by our friends. He says:

Proceeded on the 3rd Dec. to Margaree, preached the following day to a mixed audience of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists. The variety of creeds here precluded the hope of forming a congregation with one creed; the following day, accordingly, found me on my way to Margaree Harbour, where I preached on the following Sabbath to a few Presbyterians living in the neighbourhood of Cheticamp, a French settlement, where I could get no hearers. This being the remotest settlement of Presbyterians in this direction, and winter appearing to be setting in, I concluded on returning southward by Broad Cove and Mabou, where I preached in the evening to a number of the late Mr. Miller's hearers, &c."

He preached during Dec. Jan. and Feb., "in half finished houses surrounded with hearers so thickly planted that there was scarcely elbow-room without contact with heads."

"Left winter quarters on the 4th March for Black River." "Spent Monday in setting some differences among the people, arising from a belief in witchcraft. This was a prevailing belief to a great extent throughout the island."

On Tuesday left for Whyocomagah,—preached the following day to a small audience that were shivering with cold. These two days were the coldest I ever felt—a thermometer which I carried being 22 deg. below zero. During the night resolved to keep my ink from freezing, which, though wrapped in about a dozen folds of flannel, was a mass of ice in the morning. The intensity of cold was such during night as produced a chattering of teeth and numbness of feet to that degree that sleep was impossible—started out of bed—kindled the fire, and wrapped in my overcoat sat at it till sunrise. Proceeded the following day to the head of the Lake, baptized a number of children,—leaving my pony, which could be of no use to me further, owing to the great depth of snow. Started on foot to cross the mountain to Lake Ainslie—took four hours in travelling six miles—sometimes half the body under the snow, creeping on hands and knees for a considerable distance. The sun had set, and the shades of evening were gathering around—tumbling in the snow with a heavy overcoat produced a profuse perspiration; when, at a distance, a light was discovered, to which with a hope of rest I steered. It was a very humble dwelling, the abode of a new settler, with a cow and calf to keep me company along with the inmates. If another mile had to be travelled my covering for the night would have been the deep snow. As the housewife had a few potatoes, a mess of mashed potatoes and milk recruited my exhausted strength, and with my soles to a good fire, the floor my bed, a wisp of straw my pillow, the morning light found me fitted to reach Lake Ainslie."

At Broad Cove Mr. S. says he

"Baptized a troop of children, and urged the people to finish their church. Returned to the head of the lake near my house of repose, in going forward—preached, and baptized a number of children, leaving five to be baptized on my return to Whyocomagah who could not be taken to a distance, owing to a depth of snow. Met the parents with their children, all of whom were in the deepest ignorance. Not one of the ten could read. Spent nearly two hours in imparting some religious knowledge. When the question of duty became a question of conscience, retired to ask direction, and returned with the impression that it was duty, as these poor people would go to the priest to get baptism, and so put it out of my power, or that of any other, to be of benefit to their souls. Upon condition of their attending a Sabbath reading not far from them, by one to whom I had given a bible for this purpose, the children were baptized."

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

STRANGE ATTACK OF A CAT.—On Saturday night last two watchmen found a man lying drunk on the street near the Somerset House, and a large cat attacking him. The watchmen tried to drive the animal away, but they were unsuccessful, and the cat was killed before it could be removed.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn from the *Amherst Gazette* that while a party consisting of Dr. Nathan Tupper, Mr. A. McLeod, W. D. Main, and W. F. Cutten, Esqrs., were driving to Farsboro' on Wednesday morning last, in a covered carriage, an accident occurred, by which Dr. Tupper's collar bone was broken, and Mr. McLeod received some bruises on the ankle. The carriage was upset by the breaking of the pole.

Some interest is being felt in New Brunswick as to who shall be the Professor to fill the chair of Logic in the Fredericton University. The *Visitor* claims it for a Baptist; other papers name the Rev. Mr. Elder as having claims which should not be overlooked.

The Fredericton, N. B. *Sentinel* says:—"We believe there never before was so large an amount of timber and logs in the St. John at one time as there is at present. Perfect armies of men and horses are engaged in river-driving, the lumber being scattered continuously on both shores, and on every bar and island from Fredericton upward."

Colonial and Foreign News.

Canada.

OTTAWA, June 27.—The members of the first Government of the Dominion of Canada are to be sworn in on Monday. The following is a reliable list of the names:—McDonald, McDougall, Blair, Campbell, Howland, Cartier, Galt, Longevin, Chapais, Kenny, Archibald, Tilley, and Mitchell.

MONTREAL, C. E., June 27.—The house of an elderly man named Dussault, in the Parish of Contacher, took fire to-day, and he and his wife were burned to death.

Five hundred and fifty troops, drafted for regiments in this country, arrived by the steamer *Nestorian*.

Lord Monck and family arrived at Quebec on the 25th instant.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, June 25.—The recent reform and wise internal policy adopted by Austria have insured fresh confidence in her financial abilities, and the credit of the Government is improving here and on the continent.

June 26.—The steamship *Norway*, with the manufactures for the International Ocean Telegraph Company to connect the Island of Cuba with the United States via Havana and Florida sailed to day for Havana. She is expected to reach that port in 21 days.

The English Government has joined other European powers in their note urging upon the Sultan an investigation of the affairs by European Commissioners.

A despatch from the Hague states that the Dutch Government has notified the Hanoverian exiles that they must leave the territory of Holland.

June 27.—The Commissioners to enquire into the manner in which the Fenian convicts are treated, report they are well treated.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the Christians in Crete.

Intelligence from Japan states that Jeddo and three other Japanese ports will be open to commerce on 1st of January.

FRANCE.—Paris, June 25.—The trial of Berzowski, the Pole, for his attempt on the life of the Czar will commence on the 12th of July.

Prince Napoleon is to be President of the Congress which is to assemble for the purpose of fixing the standard of gold and silver coins in Europe.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, June 24.—Baron Von Berberzer, the chief minister in the absence of Count Von Bismarck, closed the session of the Prussian Diet to-day. In his speech to the members of the Upper and Lower Houses on the occasion, he said the cordial and intimate relations now existing between his Majesty the King of Prussia and his powerful neighbor were an assurance of lasting peace.

June 25.—The Constitution of North German States having been adopted by the Prussian Diet that body was to-day awaiting the signature of King William of Prussia. The Constitution goes into effect on the first of July.

June 26.—The Count Von Bismarck has been appointed Chancellor of the North German Confederation. The Conferences of the Zollverein has commenced in this city.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, June 24.—The Austrian Government has joined the governments of France, Prussia, Italy and Russia in a Circular Note to the Sublime Porte urging an investigation of the difficulties in the Island of Candia.

ITALY, Rome, June 27.—His Highness the Pope has issued an allocation to 400 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he praises the zeal of all bishops and priests coming to Rome, and promises to give them a cordial greeting in the council when he meets them there.

MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN SHOT.—WASHINGTON, July 1st.—The following official despatches have been received here:—

"Southwest Pass, Louisiana, June 29, 1867. To Count Nydenleack, Austrian Minister, Washington: I come here from Vera Cruz to telegraph you of the condemnation and death of the Emperor Maximilian at seven o'clock on the morning of June 19th. President Juarez refused to deliver up his body.

(Signed,) GRALTER TIEHOFF, Commander Austrian Sloop."

The following was received at the Navy Department to-night:—

"United States steamer *Tacony*, Vera Cruz, June 30, 1867. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Maximilian was shot on the 19th, inst. Had begged for his corpse for the Austrian captain, and was refused. The city of Mexico surrendered on the 20th to the Liberals. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the foreign legation. Diaz ordered no acceptance of its surrender. I am moored between Nelsa and the North Bastion, the ——— in company. I write by mail.

(Signed,) F. A. ROX, Commander."