

at Central Falls, on September 16th and 17th. The Association re-affirmed its adherence to the "principles and practices" of the Baptists, as will be seen by the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, there has been of late much question in regard to certain principles held by Rhode Island Baptists—Therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Providence Baptist Association, we see no cause for swerving from the old Baptist principles as taught in the Scriptures and as held by all the true Baptist family, among the most vital of which is that, in all cases, baptism should precede the Lord's Table, and that an inversion of this order by inviting to the table unbaptized believers is contrary to the principles held by us.

All the meetings were largely attended, and we think we may safely say that it was one of the most interesting anniversaries ever held by this Association.

The Warren Baptist Association in Rhode Island also held its Annual Session, the 102nd the same week, Dr. Heman Lincoln of Newton Theological Institution offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Warren Association has from its origin taken the Word of God as a supreme authority in matters of faith and practice; and whereas, in common with Christians of every name, it accepts the divinely appointed order of "baptism before the Lord's Supper;" therefore,

Resolved, That this Association regards an inversion of the Scripture law in inviting to the Lord's Table those who have not been baptized, contrary to the universal custom of Christendom, as an infringement of the Divine law and a violation of Christian propriety.

Dr. L. supposed it would be adopted without calling forth discussion, but the Rev. C. H. Malcom pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church in Newport, R. I., strongly opposed it. He argued against it and protested against its adoption as contrary to the Constitution of the Association, and which dated back its origin with the English Baptists in 1689: The discussion occupied the whole of one session, and was participated in by Drs. Lincoln, Caldwell, Granger, Woods, Benedict, Caswell, Prof. J. L. Lincoln, and Rev. C. E. Barrows. The whole matter was then referred to a Committee, consisting of Rev. Heman Lincoln, D. D.; Rev. S. L. Calding; and Rev. C. H. Malcom—to report on next year.

The Rev. Dr. Caswell gave expression to sentiments somewhat different from those held by the Baptists on this question. This has caused quite a little excitement among some of the Peco-Baptists. Other Associations have passed similar resolutions. The Boston North Baptist Association held its meeting last week and adopted the above resolution without dissent.

ORDINATION AT REHOBOTH—Pursuant to a call from the Baptist church at Rehoboth, an ecclesiastical council convened there on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining bro. John Coombes, late of Newton Theological Seminary, to the work of the Gospel ministry. The council was organized by choice of Rev. John Blain, Moderator, and Rev. J. A. Baskwell, Clerk. After listening to a clear and interesting account of the candidate's Christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of Christian doctrine and church ordinances, the council voted unanimously to proceed to his ordination at four o'clock P. M. in the following order: Reading the Scriptures and Invocation. Rev. S. Cheever; Sermon, Rev. A. Pollard, D. D., from Ephesians 3: 8; Prayer of Ordination, Rev. J. J. Thateber; Charge to the Candidate, Rev. John Blain; Hand of fellowship, Rev. J. A. Baskwell; Address to the Church, Rev. J. W. Horton; Benediction by the ordained.—W. & R.

SALMON CREEK N. B.—The Rev. James Thimble writes: The Lord is continuing to bless the people here. The word, though preached in weakness, is clothed with saving power. A divine influence accompanies the exercises of the brethren. Eleven converts have been baptized, and many are seeking the Lord.

Dominion and Foreign News.

The Shipping of the Dominion.

The following is a comparative statement taken from the "Return of the House of Commons shewing the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada, July 1, 1867."

Table with 4 columns: Province, No. of vessels, Tons, Men. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a Total.

It will be seen that Nova Scotia takes precedence of all the other Provinces as a maritime power. Of the Nova Scotia Marine, there are 13 Steamers, (11 paddle and 2 screw) 49 Ships, 261 Barques, 97 Brigs, 300 Brigantines, 2275 Schooners, 2 sloops—in all 3087. They are owned throughout the province as follows: Annapolis 47, Arichat 278, Baddeck 5, Digby 17, Freeport 15, Halifax 1335, Hawkesbury 41, Liverpool 96, Lunenburg 180, Parraboro 44, Pictou 154, Port William 6, Shelburne 105,

Sydney 87, Windsor 243, Yarmouth 434. The approximate value is put down as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Value. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a Total.

In nearly every respect this Province takes precedence. She has more than double the number of vessels and men; while the tonnage of the other three Provinces combined only exceeds her by 70,509 tons. A comparison of the occupation shows that Nova Scotia takes the first rank:

Table with 4 columns: Province, No., Tons, No., Tons. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, N. Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a Total.

Of the total number of steamers (335) 73 are owned in Ontario, 221 in Quebec, 28 in New Brunswick, and 13 in Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

A vacancy has occurred in the New Brunswick Assembly by the death of J. P. Hartley, Esq., member for Carleton county.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—The Telegraph gives the following interesting account of the operations of Mr. John Robertson, of Grand Lake:—

Last summer Mr. Robertson sold market produce—such as cucumbers, squash, beans, peas, corn, etc., to the extent of over \$1,000—and all off about six acres of land. This amount was realised in the St. John Country Market, and in addition to all other crops, such as hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., besides beef, pork and mutton. The \$1,000 comes from the small things which a farmer has to sell. This season Mr. Robertson has sold in St. John not less than fifty barrels of cucumbers and pickles, and sixteen thousand pounds of squash. He has (perhaps we should use the past tense now) a part of an acre of sweet corn, scarcely a stalk of which is under ten feet high, and wonderfully prolific.

The Globe states that the citizens of St. John have been favoured with seventeen fine days since the first of May.

Newfoundland.

The steamer "City of Durham" arrived on Sunday from St. John's. Two steam tugs and a sailing vessel are searching for the abandoned schooner "Eliza" of St. John, N. B., previously reported.

On the 19th ult., a young artilleryman named Hall was killed in St. John's by the falling of some machinery.

The steamer "Hawk," dispatched from England to take up and repair the 1866 Atlantic Cable, arrived at St. John's on the 20th ult.

The United States.

NEW YORK Sept. 29.—Four soldiers of the 29th Infantry were killed by a railway accident in Virginia yesterday.

A large fire occurred in Buffalo yesterday destroying the Commercial Advertiser, and entailing a loss to its publisher of \$100,000, upon which there is only partial insurance.

Four miners were crushed to death in a New Jersey mine last Thursday.

Oct. 1.—The U. S. bonded-house known as the Empire Stores, located on the river front, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and extending back to Water street, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss—half a million dollars.

Gen. MacClellan, arrived from Europe this week.

Oct. 3.—The ship "Broughton" at San Francisco from Glasgow, reports heavy shocks of earthquake at sea on the 11th of September, and again on the 18th.

Oct. 5.—Gold 140½.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The western wall of the new skating rink in Boston fell in last night killing one man and injuring two others.

Oct. 1.—The International Cricket Match was concluded to-day, the result stands as follows: All England Eleven first innings 109; second innings 71. United States 22, first innings 38, second innings 37. Total, 180 runs for the former, and 75 for the latter.

Oct. 2nd.—The Republican convention of soldiers and sailors at Philadelphia began its session yesterday, with a very large attendance. Mayor McMichael welcomed the delegates, and speeches were made by General Barnard, General Kilpatrick, and others.

South America.

The following despatch came from New York on Wednesday last: Reports from Paraguay are to the effect that a mine had exploded at Humaita, almost annihilating the allied troops, who had just taken possession. A truce between the contending parties has been partially arranged by the Chilean and Bolivian ministers. It was probable that the Argentine Republic would agree to the terms proposed, but Brazil flushed with her late victories would probably refuse a conditional peace.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Oct. 1st.—A passenger train on the London and North-Western Railroad ran off the track to-day near Rugby. Four persons were killed and several reported severely injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Oct. 2.—The jury in the case of Samuel Eaton, station-master at Landulph, who was prosecuted for manslaughter in the matter of the Abergene railway disaster, acquitted the prisoner. The trial was attended with much excitement.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool will give a banquet to Keverdy Johnson, American Minister, and Lord Stanley, English Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 22nd of October.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Phisboan, Wales, when eleven persons were killed and many injured.

Oct. 4.—It is rumoured that a conspiracy to dethrone Abdalmejid, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, had been discovered in Constantinople, and that a number of political arrests have been made there.

The Revolution in Spain

is the great European topic. The telegrams from day to day indicate the progress of the insurgents. On Monday evening of last week the advices indicated that the insurgents were marching in force upon the Capital of the nation. The Royal troops who were sent against Santandar and who since the capture of that city, had been engaged in pursuing the rebels in that quarter, received orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the Capital. The revolution was rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the provinces of Old and New Castile.

Midnight.—The following are the very latest reports which have been received from Spain: The city of Carthage has been bombarded by the rebels.

Gen. Prim has gone to Valencia. The Marquis of Horaliches, commander of the royal troops in the field, is retreating before the advance of the Marshal Serrano.

On Tuesday evening via Paris we learned the following: Jose Delaconcha, at the head of the government in Madrid, and Manuel Delaconcha, in command of the army in the field, have both sent in their resignation to the Queen. In their communications they inform the Queen that her refusal to return to Madrid, unless accompanied by her ministers, destroys all hope of checking the insurrection. The Queen has accepted the resignation of Concha, and has sent for Count Cheste to form a new ministry. The Queen has also summoned the Council of State to meet at San Sebastian. Espartero, Duke Vitoria, is sick and unable to take an active part in political affairs. Gen. Prim is hourly expected to arrive. It is believed that the city will declare against the Queen as soon as the fleet appears.

It is rumoured that the insurrection has at length broken out in Madrid, and that Queen Isabella has left San Sebastian and crossed the French frontier.

A despatch from Madrid to London at midnight on Wednesday said: Gen. Pavia has arrived; he was badly wounded in the battle with the revolutionary forces. The royal arms have been removed from the public buildings through the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated.

The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. Moria, one of the Queen's councillors who accompanied Her Majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

Further advices on Thursday from Spain to London report Madrid quiet, a provisional junta has been organized, but no measures have been taken—looking to the future of the country beyond denouncing the plan for a republic, nor will there be until the arrival at the capital of Generals Prim and Serrano. The battle between Paria and Serrano occurred at Alcoa, near Cordova was very short. There were but few losses.

The same day brought from Paris the following: "La France" to-day discusses the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war.

The "Moniteur" gives the following account of the late movements of the Spanish Court: Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and the members of the Royal Family who were at San Sebastian, crossed the frontier on the 30th ult. They immediately proceeded to Biarritz, where the Queen had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. After a brief delay the Queen and family left Biarritz for the Castle of Pau which has been assigned to Her Most Catholic Majesty as a residence during her sojourn in France. The French Guards on the Spanish frontier have been withdrawn. All the Spanish fugitives who were arrested at the boundary line have been released.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, ending as it has in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, gives rise to much speculation as to her probable successor on the Spanish throne. It is generally believed that the known dislike of the Emperor Napoleon to the Orleans family is fatal to the hopes of the Montpensiers, and that a Carlist will be chosen to rule over Spain is regarded as impossible. The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, is spoken of as an available candidate.

A proclamation will soon be issued for elections to be held throughout the kingdom to choose members of a definitive junta and delegates to a constituted assembly to meet at an early day in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in perfect accord.

Oct. 2.—Marshal Serrano will not go to

Madrid because the National Guards who are in possession of the city refuse to admit the troops of the regular army under his command. It is reported that the Republic has been proclaimed at Madrid. A proclamation has been issued in Catalonia demanding a Federal-Republican form of government for Spain.

Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the town hall, and publicly burned the portrait of the Queen. The Count Cheste, who sought to repress the riotous proceedings, was fired on by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of the night. It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sebastian, she took with her all the crown jewels and royal regalia, together with twenty-three millions of reals and gold.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven Generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets, and private and public buildings, were superbly decorated, and a large civil and military procession escorted the Generals through the city.

The houses, sidewalks, and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and his Generals with wild enthusiasm.

The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags, banners, on which were inscribed "Down with the Bourbon," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," "Free Education," and other mottos of a similar character.

At the termination of the review Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with Gen. Prim in calling Marshal Espartero, Duke of Vitoria, to the head of the State. The formation of a new Cabinet has been completed; it is composed as follows:—

Marshal Serrano, President; Castello, Minister of Commerce; Topile, Minister of Marine; Aquierre, Minister of Justice; Gen. Prim, Minister of War; Aloyaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mudig, Minister of Finance. Manuel Dela Concha has been arrested.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OCTOBER, 1868. INLAND ROUTE.

St. John, Portland, Boston, &c.

THE Steamer EMPRESS, will leave Windsor for St. John, during the month of October, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Time. Rows include Saturday 3rd, Wednesday 7th, Saturday 10th, Wednesday 14th, Saturday 17th, Wednesday 21st, Saturday 24th, Wednesday 28th, Saturday 31st.

Connecting at St. John with the International Company's Steamers for Portland and Boston. At Portland, with the Grand Trunk Railway for all parts of Canada and the West. At Boston with the Bristol Line for New York.

F A R E S:

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Fare. Rows include Halifax to St. John, do Portland, do Boston, do New York, do Montreal, do Toronto, do Ottawa.

Through Tickets and any further information can be had on application to

A & H. C. CREIGHTON, Agents, Ordnance Square.

Sept. 2



Customs Department,

OTTAWA, 28th July, 1868.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Sept. 30.