

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1870.

ACADEMICAL INSTRUCTION TO YOUNG MEN DESIGNED FOR THE MINISTRY.

We commend the following timely communication of Rev. Dr. Spurden, to the prayerful consideration of the Baptist Brotherhood of this Province. The men who founded Fredericton Seminary were stimulated in their work by the thought, that they were raising an Institution with special reference to the instruction of the rising ministry. This idea, from the beginning, has constituted its connecting link with our churches, and called forth their sympathy and support. Any departure from this original purpose, cannot be otherwise than injurious to denominational interests. We ought to have at least a half a score of young men having the ministry in view, receiving instruction at our denominational Seminary, and with proper arrangements, that number can be placed there. We are heartily glad that Dr. Spurden calls attention to this matter. Read what he says, and let us be prepared to take strong action on the question at our approaching Anniversary at Springfield.

For the Christian Visitor.

There is a subject that I wish to submit for the consideration of my brethren before the meeting of the Association, that they may come prepared, by previous reflection, to give judicious counsel.

It is well known to the senior members of the body, that one object prominently presented to me, before I came from England, was the instruction of young men who had the Christian ministry in view. This object has not been altogether lost sight of; but it was impossible to give due attention to it, unless a portion of time could be exclusively allotted to this special branch of instruction.

Four years ago, a plan was devised by which a portion of my time each day was given to ministerial students. During that year, eight students, five from our own, and three from the Freewill Denomination, presented themselves for instruction.

At the close of the year, a change was made, which ended in my relinquishing the work for that time. I may be excused for briefly alluding to subsequent events. At that time, which is now three years ago, my application was before the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, for the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy. In consequence of a resolution passed by the Senate, to the effect that any clergyman, accepting the office, would be expected to resign his ministerial functions, I withdrew my application, and Dr. Jardine was appointed. I then became pastor of the First Baptist church in this city—an office which I held until May 1869, when I retired from the pastorate to facilitate the union of the two churches.

Being thus without any stated engagement, I preached during the summer as opportunity offered. The approach of winter presented the prospect of inactivity—a prospect most gloomy to one accustomed to active duty, and blessed with health, both of body and mind. But when things appeared most dark, an unexpected offer was made to me to supply Dr. Jardine's place in the University, from January till June.

Dr. Jardine had resigned as early as October. I did not however apply for the situation because of the resolution mentioned above: I did not decline the offer, because no restriction accompanied it. The termination of my engagement, and the appointment of another gentleman to the Professorship, caused me to reconsider the plan which received the sanction of the Eastern Association two years ago. The plan to which I refer was that my time should be wholly given to ministerial instruction. I wish the brethren to consider whether this proposal is still approved, and whether they are prepared to co-operate in its accomplishment.

Some may be ready to ask, how can the requisite funds be secured? The greatest difficulty does not, I think, lie in that direction. Half the amount required could be obtained in Fredericton, for the Treasurer of the Education Society has generously offered to contribute two hundred dollars, and to use his influence on behalf of the object. The practical manifestation of good-will by many others may be reasonably anticipated.

The greatest difficulty, I fear, will be, to find the men inspired with an ardent desire to preach the Gospel; and yet animated with a spirit of willingness to make some adequate preparation for the work. The use of proper means, however, in conjunction with obedience to the charge given by our Saviour, to "pray the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth labourers into his harvest," will diminish, if not entirely remove this difficulty.

I leave the whole matter to the prayerful consideration of the brethren, and trust that they may be guided to a wise decision. C. SPURDEN.

BIBLE REVISION IN ENGLAND.

BY REV. W. S. M'KENZIE.

The Revision of King James' version of the Bible—a movement set on foot in a Convocation of the Province of Canterbury—one of the highest ecclesiastical assemblies in the Established Church of England—is the great and stirring question of the day, and one of vast significance. Nothing in the domain of sacred learning is exciting more interest than this proposal to revise our old English Bible. The origin of the movement occasions some surprise, while in both Hemispheres it inspires general confidence. It is not proposed to make a new translation of the Bible, or of any one portion of it, or any alteration of the language of our present version, except such changes as may be found necessary to convey more accurately and clearly the meaning of the original Hebrew and Greek texts; and in those changes the style of the extant version is to be rigidly followed. The work of revision is to be so conducted as to include the marginal readings, and to insert in the text of the present authorized version, such emendations as are essentially necessary in order to produce a faithful translation of the sacred oracles. The Convocation in which this momentous religious enterprise originated, embraces twenty-one out of the twenty-eight bishops into which the Country is divided, and it was strange to say, unanimous in its resolution to engage in this weighty undertaking. A report was drawn up and adopted in the Convocation, as follows:—

1. That it is desirable that a revision of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures be undertaken.

2. That the revision be so conducted as to comprise both marginal readings and such emendations as it may be found necessary to insert in the text of the authorized version.

3. That in the above resolutions we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where in the judgment of the most competent scholars such change is necessary.

4. That in such necessary changes, the style of the language employed in the existing version be closely followed.

5. That it is desirable that Convocation should nominate a body of its own members to undertake the work of revision, who shall be at liberty to invite the co-operation of any eminent scholar, or of whatever nation or religious body they may belong.

The Committee called for in the above report held a meeting at which the subjoined resolution and rules were adopted:—

I. That the committee appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury at its last session separate itself into two committees, the one for the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament, the other for the revision of the authorized version of the New Testament.

II. That the committee for the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament consist of the Bishops of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), Llandaff (Dr. Alfred Ollivant), Ely (Dr. E. Harol Brown), Lincoln (Dr. C. Wordsworth), and Bath and Wells (Dr. Arthur Hery), and of the following members from the Lower House: Archdeacon Rose, Canon Selwyn, Dr. Jebb, and Dr. Kay.

III. That the committee for the revision of the authorized version of the New Testament consist of the Bishops of Winchester (Dr. Samuel Wilberforce), Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Charles J. Elliott), and Salisbury (Dr. George Moberly), and of the following members from the Lower House: the Prolocutor (Archdeacon Dicksterth), the Deans of Canterbury (Dr. Henry Alford), and Westminister (Dr. A. P. Stanley), and Blakesley.

IV. That the first portion of the work to be undertaken by the Old Testament committee, be the revision of the authorized version of the Pentateuch.

V. That the first portion of the work to be undertaken by the New Testament committee be the revision of the authorized version of the Synoptical Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke).

VI. That the following scholars and divines be invited to join the Old Testament committee: D. W. Lindsay Alexander, Prof. Chalmers, Canon Cook, Prof. A. B. Davidson, Dr. B. Davies, Prof. Fairbairn, the Rev. F. Field, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Prof. Leathes, Prof. McGiff, Canon Payne Smith, Prof. J. H. Perowne, Prof. Plumtree, Canon Pusey, Dr. Wright (British Museum), and W. A. Wright (Cambridge).

VII. That the following scholars and divines be invited to join the New Testament committee: D. Angus, the Archbishop of Dublin, (Dr. R. C. Trench, Dr. Bodie, the Rev. F. J. A. Hort, the Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Canon Kennedy, Archdeacon Lee, Dr. Lightfoot, Prof. Milligan, Prof. Monro, Dr. J. L. Newman, Prof. North, Dr. A. Roberts, the Rev. G. Vance Smith, Dr. Scott (Balliol College), the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, Dr. Vaughan, and Canon Westcott.

VIII. That the general principles to be followed by both committees be as follows:—

1. To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the authorized version consistent with faithfulness.

2. To limit, as far as possible, the expressions of such alterations to the language of the authorized and earlier English versions.

3. Each company to go twice over the portion to be revised, once provisionally, the second time finally, and on principles of voting as hereinafter provided.

4. That the text to be adopted be that for which the evidence is decidedly preponderating, and that when alterations so decided differ from that from which the authorized version was made, the alteration be indicated in the margin.

5. To make or retain no change in the text of the second final revision by each company, except two-thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majority.

6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereupon till the next meeting, whenever this shall be required by one-third of those present at the meeting, such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting.

7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, staves, and punctuation.

8. To refer, on the part of each company, who considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

IX. That the work of each company be communicated to the other as it is completed, in order that there may be as little deviation from uniformity in language as possible.

X. That the special or by-rules for each company be as follows:—

1. To make all corrections in writing previous to the meeting.

2. To place all the corrections due to textual considerations, on the left-hand margin, and all other corrections on the right-hand margin.

3. To transmit to the chairman, in case of being unable to attend, the correction proposed in the portion agreed upon for consideration.

The list of revisers, it will be noticed, contains besides the names of celebrated biblical scholars in the Episcopal Church of England, the equally distinguished names of members in the Congregational, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist bodies of England, and also the name of a Roman Catholic, Dr. J. H. Newman; Dr. Angus, Dr. Davis, and Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., are Baptist, and somewhat famed for their erudition. It will be observed and regretted that no scholars on the Continent of Europe or in this country are included in the list of revisers. But one of the resolutions passed in the Convocation gives to the revisers authority to summon to their assistance any man eminent for scholarship, "to whatever nation or religious body they may belong;" and in a work of such great importance, intended for the English speaking race, the world over, the scholarship of christendom should be invoked, and will, no doubt, be enlisted before the project is completed. It is proposed to enter upon the work without delay. The company, to which is assigned the work of revising the New Testament, was to meet, and met, we presume, on the 22d and 23d instant, at the Jerusalem Chamber, Cloisters, Westminster.

What is to come of this movement, so suddenly inaugurated, and so fraught with interest? It is difficult to conjecture, and vain to predict. Gladstone in Parliament has denounced the attempt to revise the English Bible as "untimely" and "inexpedient." Can any one tell us what he means by its being untimely and inexpedient? There are many obstacles to be overcome after the revision shall have been consummated before it can be introduced into places of public worship; and before it can be officially adopted and read in the Episcopal Churches of England it must have the sanction of the Crown, unless, indeed, before that day the unholy alliance of Church and State shall have been dissolved. And if we judge correctly of the signs of the times, the happy period is rapidly approaching when not only that alliance, but other sinful and mischievous associations, too long existing between the Kingdom of Christ and civil dynasties, will be repudiated and annulled. We are living in an age of solemn and stirring events, that will ere long ripen into issues of the grandest magnitude and importance to the cause of God in this world. Let us humbly, reverently and believingly wait on Him who is shaping all history with a view to the final and glorious consummation of His eternal, gracious, sovereign and inflexible purposes in the plan of human redemption.

THE WESTMORLAND COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Westmorland County Quarterly Meeting commenced its Session according to appointment with the Dochester Church, at 3 P. M., on Friday, 17th of June.

There were present at the opening service (prayer meeting), Revs. Messrs. T. Bleakney, Pastor, W. W. Corey, W. A. J. Bleakney, Thomas W. Clark, (Dewitt, Iowa), S. Clark, O. Keith, M. Lewis, T. Todd, J. C. Bleakney; brethren G. W. Bunnell, J. W. Witter, C. E. Knapp, and Deacon A. Palmer. The meeting was a very good one, and many rejoiced to be present.

There was preaching on Friday evening (preceded by prayer for the living presence), by Bro. O. Keith. He took for his text, Isa. iii. 3, and his theme was "A despised Saviour," which he discussed by last. Speaking of Christ being despised

in his person. 2nd. In his Gospel, and 3rd. In his People. The sermon was followed with remarks from several brethren, and we had a very pleasant, and I trust, profitable season, Saturday forenoon was devoted to the transaction of business. There were present at the meeting the ministers and delegates composing the Quarterly Meeting, viz.: Reverends T. Bleakney, W. W. Corey, W. A. J. Bleakney, T. Clark, S. Clark, O. Keith, M. Lewis, J. C. Bleakney; brethren G. W. Bunnell, J. W. Witter, C. E. Knapp, and Deacon A. Palmer. After the opening prayer and reading and approving of the Minutes of the last meeting, the Committee on Constitution reported progress and asked for more time, which was extended to the third Saturday in September.

The report of the labour performed and moneys collected by missionaries during the last quarter was then presented. The labour expended being more or less in connection with the Pastors, it was impossible to ascertain how many souls had been converted through the labors of the Missionaries, but there have been some 40 or more added to the churches, with whom they have labored more or less. The report showed that with money in the treasury and collections on Sabbath, there was some \$66 to be divided between the Missionaries, being a very small remuneration for the labor performed. Is not this better than to empty our treasury on some one, and give a dollar or so to others to keep them quiet?

The following Resolutions were then passed, viz.: Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting request brethren S. Clark, O. Keith, and M. Lewis, to continue their labours, collect what they can, and report at our next session, and the Quarterly Meeting do what they can for them.

Resolved, That we now organize in connection with this Q. M., a Baptist Sabbath School Convention, the object of which shall be to devise means, whereby we may encourage the present and organize new Sabbath Schools in this County, and so far as possible put a Baptist Library in every Baptist Sabbath School.

Resolved, That C. E. Knapp be the President of the said Sabbath School Convention.

Resolved, That Rev. J. C. Bleakney be the Secretary.

Resolved, That G. W. Bunnell be the Treasurer.

Resolved, That C. E. Knapp, J. C. Bleakney, and G. W. Bunnell, be appointed a Committee to frame a Constitution for said Convention, and be requested to report at our next session.

Resolved, That each Baptist Sabbath School in this County be invited to send one or more delegates to meet this Quarterly Meeting S. S. Convention; said delegates to be members of, and in regular standing with, a Baptist Church.

Resolved, That the Rev. J. C. Bleakney be appointed to preach at the S. S. Convention Sermon on Monday evening of our next session.

Resolved, That the Sabbath Schools be solicited to contribute towards a fund, the object of which shall be to aid destitute Sabbath Schools in this County to secure books, sanctioned by the Committee of said Convention.

Resolved, That our next session be with the 1st Moncton Church, at 3 P. M., the 3rd Friday in September, 1870.

Resolved, That Rev. T. Bleakney preach the Quarterly Sermon, and that Rev. W. A. J. Bleakney be his alternate.

The Committee of Arrangement then reported, and the business meeting was adjourned until after preaching in the evening.

The Quarterly Conference was at 3 P. M. on Saturday. It was a very pleasant meeting indeed, and we shall often think of the brethren and sisters whom we heard tell of the goodness of the Lord.

There was prayer meeting at 7 1/2; preaching at 8 P. M. by Rev. T. Clark. He selected the 1st Psalm and first three verses. The sermon throughout was good, and created considerable interest. Bro. Clark has considerable animation.

There were several addresses delivered after the sermon, and then the appointments being announced for Sabbath, the Quarterly Meeting adjourned to meet in Moncton in September.

Sabbath services were as follows, viz.:— The Q. M. Sermon was preached on Sabbath morning at 10 1/2 by W. W. Corey. Text 1 John iv. 19. Subject:—The reason why Christians love God; and in speaking he first noticed some of the various ways in which God has manifested his love to fallen man; and second, the constraining influence of God's grace upon the heart. Bro. Corey is a very pleasing speaker, and his manner and voice are calculated to make him popular both in and out of the pulpit. The sermon was certainly one of his happiest efforts.

At 3 P. M., the Rev. W. A. J. Bleakney preached a sermon calculated to please and instruct all who receive the glorious truth of salvation by the free and unmerited grace of God. His text was John i. 12. Subject:—Faith, appropriating the benefits of the atonement.

Sabbath evening the sermon was by the writer. Text:—"And sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."—James i. 15. All the preaching services during the Quarterly Meeting were prefaced with prayer meetings.

Bro. S. Clark preached at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Fairfield, a most effective sermon. Text.—Psalm viii. 4. Subject:—"Man, in his past, present, and future."

Collections on Sabbath \$11.33, the object of which was to send brethren to preach in the destitute sections of the County.

J. C. BLEAKNEY, Secretary.

The following letter from Rev. William George, announcing his safe arrival at Madras, has been kindly forwarded to us by Rev. Dr. Warren. His numerous friends in the Province will be glad to hear that he and his loved companion were conducted in safety over the wide waste of waters. As they look for the first time upon the miserable superstitions of the heathen, we are not surprised that their hearts should be stirred with a longing desire to proclaim to the benighted sons and daughters of idolatry the unspeakable riches of Christ. May success crown their efforts in the Master's service! Madras, May 3, 1870.

Rev. Dr. Warren—DEAR BRO.—It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you of our safe arrival in Madras, after a very pleasant passage of ninety-five days.

The *Winged Hunter* proved to be all that our fondest hopes had anticipated. Captain Small gave us good satisfaction. We are glad we did not go overland. Our voyage was completed without a storm or an accident: to God be all the praise.

Mrs. George suffered very little from sea-sickness, and improved during the passage. It is the hot season, but we do not suffer from the heat.

As our ship will be at least fifteen days discharging the portion of her cargo destined for this place, we are living ashore, at the Bangalore of the American Board. Our only expense will be the cost of our provisions, which we buy in the market and have cooked on the premises.

Our zeal has not cooled yet. We feel anxious to reach our destination and get to work.

It would stir the soul of any one to see these poor deluded heathens. If our theological students could spend two days here, there would be plenty of candidates for missionary work. Our people at home do not realize the necessity. How interested blind their eyes to the fact that the people in this land are perishing; that God would make Christians everywhere, and me in particular, fully awake to his work.

The private stores you provided were not needed, except the nuts and raisins; for the ship was well found, and the table not lacking. Of course it might not be so in another ship. I will write you our arrival at Calcutta.

I remain very affectionately yours, (Signed) W. GEORGE.

ADDRESS TO REV. DR. SPURDEN.

The following pleasing address and reply, we find in the New Brunswick Reporter of last week; and feel great pleasure in giving both a place in the VISITOR. A friend at Fredericton, who is in the secrets of the University, said to us the other day, that Dr. Spurden was very popular with the students. Their address to him, as below, confirms this remark:—

University, June 8, 1870.

TO REV. CHARLES SPURDEN, D. D. REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The Students of the University cannot allow the connection which, since the departure of Dr. Jardine, has subsisted between them and you to be brought to a close without giving expression to the strong feelings of respect and esteem which they all entertain for you, and their sense of the debt of gratitude they owe you for the valuable instruction you have imparted to them during your tenure of the office of acting Professor of the Natural Sciences. Your uniform kindness and gentlemanly courtesy, your patient endurance of their imperfections, your zeal and assiduity in the performance of your duties, and your strict impartiality in your awards of commendation or of censure, have elicited their admiration and secured their affection. They regret that circumstances should have rendered their pleasant intercourse with you of such brief duration, and they trust that whatever your future lot in life may be, the blessing of Divine Providence may attend you and yours; and they assure you that if that lot be as happy as they could wish, you would have no reason to complain.

Signed by all the Students. Fredericton, June 20, 1870.

GENTLEMEN, STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—It is with unmingled gratification that I receive your warm-hearted address, which is peculiarly soothing to my feelings in the circumstances in which I am placed; and yet I know not how to reply to it.

To assume to myself to be all that you attribute to me, would be presumptuous; to reject it would be an impeachment of your judgment. I accept it as an indication of the ardour and generosity of your feelings, and I think myself happy in being able, on terms comparatively easy, to win not only the expression of your admiration, but also the assurance of your affection.

I avail myself of this occasion to thank you, Gentlemen, for the uniform respect you have shown me; for the ready response you have made to my wishes, and for the attention you have paid to subjects, oftentimes abstruse and unattractive to the youthful mind. I can assure you that our short intercourse has been most pleasant to myself, and the recollection of it will be to me a source of pleasure to myself and family; it will always afford me pleasure to hear of your welfare, and above all things to know that you are distinguished for whatever is honorable and manly and of good report.

CHARLES SPURDEN.

For the Christian Visitor.

To the Ministerial Meeting of the Baptist Quarterly Meeting of Westmorland County, N. B., D. C.

DEAR BRETHREN—Having been directed by you to labour in destitute sections of this County, and to assist the pastors who wished my aid, I have endeavored, in some measure, to do so, and now present my report.

As many of you are aware, my labors have been in connection with other brethren, hence it is not for me to say how much success attended my feeble efforts. With my brethren I have rejoiced over the return of backsliders, and in the conversion of sinners, and can say that God, my Master, has been with me, and I have felt to call upon sinners to repent and believe the gospel. I love to labor for souls; and should you see fit to extend your invitation for labour in this department of the Christian work, I feel willing, God giving me grace, to labor, under your direction (at least), for another quarter.

The subjoined is a report of the amount of labor performed:—

Travelled 200 miles; made 225 ministerial calls; attended seventy six meetings; received \$7.90; Steve's Mountain, branch of Salisbury church, \$5.18; Wilson's Sabbath School house, or branch of Moncton church, \$1.77; from Rev. W. A. J. Bleakney, \$1.00; Total, \$7.90.

Yours, SAMUEL CLARK.

(From the Halifax Presbyterian Witness.)

"FRUITLESS TOIL," "MR. RAND'S LABORS AMONG THE MICMAOS."

"Some work is attempted among the Micmaos, the scattered remnants on this Island, corresponding to your Micmaos. They are only a stage more hopeful than those whom Mr. Rand has told us of zealously, but alas! so hopelessly." Letter from New Zealand in the Witness of 14th inst., by S.

Mr. EDGEMORE—The above remark of your New Zealand correspondent has reminded me of an observation made by Rev. Mr. Grant, on moving one of the resolutions at our last annual meeting of the Micmac Mission. Referring to the subject of the resolutions, he said, "Now I wish some one would rise up and contradict that statement, there would, in that case, be something to rouse me up to defend it." I have been waiting for an opportunity to lay before your readers some of the results of "Mr. Rand's zealous labors." I have been under the impression that those labors have been by no means "fruitless toil," but that, all things considered, quite an encouraging amount of success has been vouchsafed; and it really is refreshing to find an opinion held so contrary to the contrary, even if it is obliged to go all the way to New Zealand after it. It rouses one's "organ of delicateness" to its legitimate exercise, viz., self-defence. It furnishes a good and sufficient reason for a statement of the facts of the case, that men of candor may be able to judge correctly respecting the matter.

Your correspondent's statement, though in my opinion unfounded, and calculated to make a very false impression, was evidently penned with the kindest feelings; in sorrow, not in anger; in sympathy, not in opposition. It is impossible, therefore, to indulge towards him any other than kindly emotions in return. And perhaps, after all, he only intended to say that very little good had been done; not that there had been none. If this were all he meant, it would be idle to contradict the statement. And it would be equally idle to contradict it, if it related to the gospel generally, and to the zealous toil of prophets and apostles, missionaries, evangelists and pastors, even the most holy and diligent of all ages and places. Alas! how "fruitlessly" they have "toiled." How small have been the results! How few have been really turned from darkness to light, and from the kingdom of Satan to the kingdom of God! "We see not yet all things put under Him," still, "He must reign until all enemies are put under His feet." But we cannot, on any account, admit that Christianity has proved a failure. When all things are duly considered, it may safely be affirmed that very much has been accomplished, and we will wait until the work is completed, before we "criticize" it. We have no fear for the final result.

Let the Micmac mission—let every mission—and the diligent labors of every servant of the Lord, in whatever department, be subjected to the same rule of judgment. We need not raise the question whether all the world has been brought to the obedience of faith or not, or whether all the white people in Nova Scotia, the Kingdom of Heaven, have been benefited by the zealous toil of all the ministers, Sabbath School teachers, and others who have labored in the gospel for the last hundred years to that end. Alas! what a small minority have been made truly devout and Christ-like! But has the labor been therefore thrown away? Has the attempt been a mistake? certainly not. And the question respecting "Mr. Rand's labors" need not be raised.

not be, and is not—"have the Indians all been converted? or have they all been essentially benefited? but, have any been converted? have any been benefited? If one soul, by means of the Micmac Mission has been saved, or if one soul should ever be saved by its means, even though it were five hundred years hence, then have all our toils, trials, and expenditures been most amply rewarded. And more than this, even though not an individual should be made more wretched and guilty in this life, and more miserable in the world to come as the result, it would not follow that our "toil" had been "fruitless." God is glorified by the faithful preaching of His word, though men reject it to their eternal overthrow. Noah before the flood, Elijah in Israel, Jeremiah at Jerusalem, our blessed Lord in Capernaum and "throughout all Jewry," did not toil fruitlessly, though but few comparatively heard and believed. The man who does not desire above all things to be the means of saving souls, is unfit, totally unfit, for the ministry. But though "Jesus wept," and "Peter preached," and "Paul prayed," that Israel might be saved, yet Israel was not saved. Can your correspondent point to a people anywhere who are "a stage more hopeful" than those among whom such missionaries labored "so zealously, but alas! so fruitlessly?"

For my own part I must freely confess that I do not look upon the Micmaos and the Maories as the hardest cases. The "publicans and the harlots" in our Lord's day; the outcasts, the poor and the degraded, the "Micmaos and the Maories" of the time, were deemed a good many stages more hopeful than the Scribes and Pharisees, the Lawyers, the princes and nobles, the rich, the learned and the mighty. It was of the latter not of the former that our Lord said, "How hardly shall they enter into the kingdom of Heaven!" And the same thing is true now. I must confess that it is often hard, very hard, to obtain even a candid hearing to the word of salvation from the poor degraded Indians. Shall I do as Jeremiah, the Prophet did under similar circumstances? shall I "get me to the great men"—the governors? the princes? the judges? the merchants? the lawyers? and politicians? Will it be more easy to gain their attention? Alas! no! "for these have altogether broken the yoke." Hard as my field of labor is, those whose business it is to watch for souls, are more than equal to the task, vastly more responsible and more difficult.

But it may justly be asked, has anything tangible been effected by the Micmac Mission? I answer most emphatically yes! Please allow me briefly to state what in another communication.

Yours very truly, S. T. RAND.

Hantsport, May 19.

NEW BOOKS.

LITTLE ADDIE'S LIBRARY, by Cousin Belle, 12 volumes. Published by A. F. Graves, 20 Cornhill, Boston. For sale at the Bookstore of T. H. Hall, King Street. This is a charming series of juvenile books, beautifully printed and bound; both in style and sentiment preeminently suited to the taste and capacity of children; imparting healthful instruction, while they attract and gratify with the simplicity and vivacity of their stories. The twelve volumes are contained in a neat and strong box. They are just the kind of books needed in the nursery and the infant department of our Sabbath Schools.

JOE AND THE HOWARDS; OR ARMED WITH EYES, by Carl, and published by A. F. Graves, 20 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by T. H. Hall, King Street. This is an admirable book for boys. The author endeavors to convey, in a style at once entertaining and instructive, what he himself has learned, in a very pleasant experience out of doors, concerning the smaller living wonders of land and water. The book contains a thrilling story on which are strung many curious facts in the domain of natural history. Joe, the Howards, Cousin Will, the Captain and Bridget, speak and act naturally. The book is one of the best of its class. Parents should aim to have such books in the hands of their boys.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, FOR 1870.—This Annual, issued by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, Sheldon & Co., New York, Tubner & Co., London, is a work of great value, giving a record of facts in Science and Art for the year, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, together with a list of the most recent scientific publications, and obituaries of eminent scientific men.

The issue for the present year contains a fine portrait of Benjamin Pierce, LL.D., the most celebrated Mathematical living, Professor in Harvard College, and Superintendent of the U. S. Company Art Survey. There are now 20 volumes of this standard production, each containing a likeness of some distinguished Scientific or Literary man. The whole series is bound in uniform style, and put up in an elegant and substantial box. It is an invaluable scientific Library—a Cyclopaedia of all the important facts in the domain of Science, discovered or announced each year since 1850. Each volume is distinct in itself, and chronicles entirely new matter for each year. The Notes by the Editor, on the progress of Science for the year 1869, furnish a large amount of information of the most interesting character. No one who would wish to know what is being accomplished in Scientific studies, and in the application of Scientific principles, should be without the "ANNUAL."

THE NURSERY, a Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers, published by John L. Shorey, 13 Washington street, Boston.—We have received for the first time, and for July, (Vol. VIII., No. 46), the above named monthly. We have read and admired it. The little children, from three to ten years of age in our home, have been in ecstasy of joy over "THE NURSERY." We turned to the long list of notices of this work, and read "what the papers say of it." They make strong assertions, but not one word being the truth. There are 32 pages in the present number, and nearly every page contains a picture, so life-like, and so fascinating to children. Every household with a child or children in it, should have this entertaining, instructive and charming magazine. There is nothing in the line of juvenile publications to be compared with it in adaptation to the purposes for which it is intended. Price per year \$1.50 in U. S. currency. Orders for it may be left with Messrs. Barnes & Co., at their Book Store, Prince William street.

PLAY SCHOOL STORIES, FOR LITTLE FOLKS, by Aunt Mattie, in four volumes with illustrations. These very entertaining little books for children are issued from the publishing house of Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington street, Boston. The name of the firm is a sufficient warrant for believing that the sentiments of these volumes are of the purest character, and conducive to the best mental and moral culture of our young children. In a prefatory note, addressed to her juvenile readers, the authoress (T) says, "These little volumes are filled with facts. My children are little children just like yourselves. Julia, whom I am quite sure you will love as much as I do, lives less than a thousand miles from New York city. Should you wish to know more about her, you may write a letter to Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, and get them to ask me. You shall at once have all the information you desire." This series is one of the most attractive for children that has yet come from the press. The printing is a picture of itself, so open and brilliant. The volumes are of uniform size, and put up in a neat box. The series can be ordered through T. H. Hall, King Street, at the Colonial Book Store.

LIVINGSTONE'S GRACE BOOK to St. John, the St. John River, with an account of the fishing grounds of New Brunswick, contains much valuable information, which must be of great service to men of business and to all persons desirous to know all about matters of public interest in the City