THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The Baptists of these Provinces, since 1828, have made education a speciality in their denominational organizations. They were driven to this course by the religious tests which at that day encompassed the leading educational establishments of the country, and by the determination, on the part of men high in political position and in educational influence, that Baptists must drink at their fountains of knowledge, or not drink at all. These circumstances threw them upon their own resources. They accepted the situation, and boldly faced the responsibilities of their position. With strong faith in the justice of their cause, and with a determined purpose in the strength of God to overcome all obstacles, they established their first school, in an old dilapidated private residence at Wolfville. At the same time arrangements were made for the erection of a suitable seminary building, which was very soon completed. The Baptists of New Brunswick, stimulated by the exertions of their Nova Scotia brethren, embarked in the same cause, and in a few years erected their seminary at Fredericton. The Nova Scotia school has expanded into a university and theological institute, for the Baptists of the maritime Provinces, and the seminary at Fredericton has simply held on its way without any special effort to expand the sphere of its operations. All who have watched with interest, as we have done, these institutions, from their inception to the present hour, must be convinced that the Lord has placed upon them, in the most signal manner, the seal of His approval. As we compare the past with the present, we feel that there is abundant reason for thanking God and taking courage. In the past, crushing debts from time to time threatened the very life of these institutions, both at Wolfville and Fredericton; but now they are all absolutely free of every incumbrance of this sort. This fact alone calls for the deepest gratitude, and should inspire us with the most ardent zeal to press on to still higher attainments in this blessed work of scattering broad-cast over our advancing Provinces the blessings of an enlightened Christian education.

To do this, in a style the most effective, it appears to us absolutely essential that there should be a thorough unity of purpose and of action between all the Provinces specially concerned in this matter. It is for the interests of all to move forward in this great work shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart. To do this we must thoroughly understand each other, and conscientiously guard against the slightest interference with each other's rights and privileges. Let us understand what these are.

First of all, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the seminaries were erected and sustained with special reference to the education of the rising ministry of the denomination. This was their connecting link with our churches, and their appeal for support was based upon this principle. So it has been through all their history; and to us it seems exceedingly desirable that this connection should be inviolably maintained. The moment you make the impression that either of these institutions is simply a secular school, you cut the connecting link and sever it from the sympathy and support of your churches.

But we are told that one college and one theological school is quite enough for these Provinces, and as the Baptists of New Brunswick have adopted Acadia College as their institution, therefore all our ministerial students should go to Acadia. But let it not be forgotten that when the college was adopted by New Brunswick, it was with the distinct understanding that the seminary at Fredericton would continue to pursue its original purpose of training young men for the ministry. To do otherwise, would be to break faith with the churches, and jeopardize the very life of the institution. But then it is asked, would you establish an independent theological school at Fredericton? Not so. But we would furnish the institution with such facilities for imparting instruction in all matters appertaining to a preparation for the ministry as should induce young men, having this sacred calling in view, to go there for three or four years, according to circumstances. So in case they are in a condition to go through a thorough course of collegiate and theological training, they could enter Acadia as advanced students, and let all the studies in both institutions be so arranged and harmonized that the seminary would act as a perfect feeder to Acadia in all its departments. Then, if circumstances would not justify a thorough course, let the time, long or short, spent by our ministerial students at Fredericton, be spent to the best possible advantage to their future ministerial life.

It does seem to us that a policy of this sort put in shape by our teachers and professors would be the most conducive to the interests of Acadia as well as of Fredericton; for if our New Brunswick young men go to Fredericton long enough to get fully inspired with the love of study, they will not be likely to stop short of a thorough collegiate and theological course.

We are exceedingly pleased with the very liberal arrangements recently made by the managers of Acadia for to supply instruction to ministerial students of all grades for any term, however limited by circumstances. This is exactly what is required. Urge our young men not to stop short of a thorough course, if within their reach; if not, a half a loaf, or even a slice of bread, to a hungry man, is better than none at all. The question is, shall these slices or half loaves all be distributed at Acadia, or shall Fredericton have a hand in the business? Our plan would be to combine the whole in one grand plan for educating the largest number of young men for the ministry, and upon the most extended scale possible. *A strong pull*, and a *long pull*, and a *pull altogether*, is the true policy.

THE APPROACHING MEETING

at Fredericton will bring together, we doubt not, a large representation of the Baptist brotherhood from the several Provinces included in the convention. It will be seen in the notice given in our present issue, by Rev. W. S. McKenzie, that the several lines of travel by steamboat and railroad, afford the usual accommodation. The small expense, therefore, incurred by the journey, the attractions of our noble River, the charms of the "Celestial City," and the magnitude of the interests involved, all conspire to insure a large attendance. No doubt the hospitality of Fredericton will be quite equal to the demands of the occasion.

EDUCATION.

in all its phases and in all its bearings upon our country's interests, upon church health, and denominational progress will come up for discussion. The "fathers" laid the foundations of our educational institutions broad and deep in faith and prayer; let us see to it that we rear the superstructure in the same Christ-like spirit.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY QUESTION

will demand grave deliberation. As at present organized our Board is simply a collecting agency to supply a Foreign Treasury. We have no directing or controlling power. We may commend this brother or that sister; we may desire our funds to go to the cultivation of a certain field, and to the support of certain individuals; but that is as far as we can go. The ultimatum must in every case be with the Foreign board. Now if the 25,000 Baptist communicants of these Provinces have not wisdom among them sufficient to direct a Foreign Mission, or wealth enough to sustain it, or faith enough to contend successfully with obstacles, or piety enough to make the needful sacrifices, then of course it is better that we should continue in our present condition of tutelage.

We exceedingly admire the wisdom, zeal, fidelity and liberality of our American brethren as exemplified in all the departments of christian work in which they are engaged; and perhaps if we were to commit to their guardianship, our domestic as well as our Foreign mission, and also our educational institutions, that they would manage them all much more successfully than we can. If advisable, therefore, to place one department of our work in their hands, because they can manage it to better advantage than we can, why not commit the whole to their guidance?

But some of us think after all it would draw out the resources of our denomination much more effectively if we were to take full charge of the Foreign mission business; select our own field, appoint our own men, and control our own funds. This matter will come up for review, at our Fredericton meeting, and we feel assured that, whatever difference of opinion may be expressed with reference to the best mode of conducting our Foreign work, all will be animated with a determination to do that, which, upon the whole, will be the most likely to secure the greatest amount of harmony and to accomplish the most good.

THE MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.

We find that the Lectures of the Institute will have to open on Tuesday evening, 16th August, instead of the 15th, as we can not bring the Lecturers on the ground in time for Monday evening. Dr. Cramp and Dr. Crawley have replied, and agreed to be with us with the aid desired of them. We are *hoping* to have Dr. Sawyer also, but that is doubtful. Dr. Hovey, President of the Newton Theo. Seminary, has replied, and will lecture on any of the following topics:—

1. THE PERSON OF CHRIST; 2. INSPIRATION; 3. THE ATONEMENT; 4. REGENERATION; 5. BAPTISM; 6. THE INTERMEDIATE STATE. He has three lectures on THE PERSON OF CHRIST. We may expect a full and rich treat from Professor Hovey.

Dr. Backus, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, has responded, and will lecture on THE WORK OF HOME MISSIONS, or on THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE GOSPEL AND THE COVETOUSNESS OF MEN.

We are *expecting* a lecture from Dr. Murdock, Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, on THE WORK OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From Dr. Lamson, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Brookline, Mass., we look for lectures on HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE PULPIT, and HOW TO PREACH.

Dr. Weston, President of the Crozer Theo. Seminary, will probably lecture on THE STUDY OF SCRPTURE EXEGESIS.

It will be seen by the above schedule that the prospect of an entertaining and instructive Institute is bright with promise. We cordially invite all our ministering brethren in P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to be present, and to avail themselves of the advantages of such an occasion. Those who design to be present will please send in, at an early hour, their names to either one of the Committee on Hospitalities. The names of that Committee are Deacons A. W. Masters, J. W. Hartt, J. H. Harding, J. Lewis, J. S. May and T. Christopher.

W. S. MCKENZIE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

When we went to press last week we fully expected that our present issue would report a tremendous battle between the hostile forces, and a fearful destruction of human life; but up to our present writing no serious engagement has taken place. As this terrible death tide has been held in check so far beyond expectation, may we not venture to hope that a gracious Providence will mercifully avert the dreaded calamity? Let effectual prayer be incessantly offered by all Christian hearts that such may be the case, and that peace may be restored. Jehovah has the hearts of these angry rulers in His hand. To Him, therefore, who judgeth righteously, we commit their case.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

We insert to-day the *basis* of this new Alliance, which is the same as that which governs the great Evangelical Alliance of England and Continental Europe. The Parent Institution has been productive of great good. Rev. Dr. Steane, an eminent Baptist minister of London, was for many years its highly esteemed Secretary, and by his ready pen, and otherwise, contributed largely to its success.

Pressing engagements of various kinds have prevented us from attending the meetings connected with this new movement; but we hope to be present at the next meeting, and we shall be glad to do what we can to promote the interests of this laudable endeavor to strengthen the unity of the different religious denominations alike interested in the common salvation. The New York meeting, in particular, will be one of commanding interest.

The "Coit Excursion" came into our city last Saturday morning by the steamer *New Brunswick*, having left Boston on the Tuesday previous, touching at Gloucester, Portland, Bangor, and Eastport, on the way thither. There are in the company 340, regularly organized, with a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee of Management, a Surgeon and Chaplain. Most of the gentlemen are merchants and professional men, taking rest and seeking recreation, with their wives and daughters. A more orderly, quiet, courteous, and affable company of men and women could hardly be collected together from any community. They charter the steamer *New Brunswick*, furnish their own rations, provide their own steward, cooks and waiters. They bring with them a brass band, besides a pianoforte, for their entertainment. They have in their company vocalists and pianoforte players, elocutionists, wits, artists, and newspaper reporters. They lack nothing that can contribute to make their excursion pleasurable and famous. On Sunday they had divine service twice, in the morning within the saloon, and on the hurricane-deck, in the evening, at the former of which Rev. Mr. Osterhout, their chaplain, preached. At the latter service some 400 or 500 of our citizens stood on the wharf, listening with perfect decorum to the discourse of Rev. Dr. Bullard, one of the excursionists, and a celebrated Sabbath School man, in Massachusetts. Throughout the day the company scattered themselves among the churches in the city, according to their respective denominational proclivities. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Osterhout, the chaplain, a Baptist minister, and an acquaintance of Rev. Mr. McKenzie's, preached at the Leinster Street Church, a most excellent sermon. Monday morning, with the steamer *Rothesay* chartered for the occasion, nearly the whole company, with some invited guests from the city, started up the River Saint John, as far as Fredericton, accompanied with their Band. On the way up exclamations of surprise and delight were constantly falling from the lips of the party over the scenery of the River Saint John Mr. Reuben Lunt, the obliging and courteous proprietor of the steamer, and Captain Weston, who, while he is constantly and noiselessly moving about in his line of duties, is ever ready to answer questions, give information, and gratify his passengers, and the Steward, whose ability and resources on the occasion were taxed to the highest point, did all in their power to make the river excursion a success. The weather could not have been more favorable, and the country along the banks of the Saint John was dressed in its best summer attire. The *Rothesay* reached Fredericton about 2 P. M. An immense crowd was collected at the landing, headed by the youthful looking Mayor of the city, and the American Consul, who came forward to the gangway of the steamer, and taking the President of the excursion by the hand, cordially welcomed him and the party to the city. The Governor had sent a messenger to meet the company on landing, with an invitation to visit the Government House and its gardens. The whole party proceeded at once, headed by the band, to the Governor's mansion. The crowd joined in and followed. The welcome from his Excellency was hearty, and as some of the party said—"*so democratic!* It makes us feel as if we were in the presence of one of our *own* Governors." About an hour was spent in the gardens and the parlours, when the company returned, visiting other scenes of interest. About twenty miles below Fredericton, on the way up, Judge Fisher, Sheriff Temple, and Mr. Needham came on board of the steamer, to join the excursion. The latter gentleman, and his frolicsome wit, were quite a curiosity to the Americans, and they seemed to enjoy the *fun* with an intense relish. At 4½ o'clock, P. M., the *Rothesay* left the wharf, on her way back to St. John, amid the cheers, shouts, waving of handkerchiefs, and playing of a Fredericton Band, to which the excursion Band replied with "Yankee Doodle." At the Government House they played, on quitting the Governor, "God save the Queen." The party got back to their own steamer, at Reed's Point wharf, about 11½ o'clock at night, expressing themselves "perfectly captivated" with what they had seen and heard. On the way down, after tea, the party assembled in the spacious saloon of the *Rothesay*, for music, readings, and speeches. The extemporized entertainment afforded great pleasure. On Tuesday, at noon, the steamer *New Brunswick* sailed out of the harbor with its happy company, carrying with them, and leaving with those behind them, most agreeable impressions.

STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD CONVEYANCES.

TO THE CONVENTION AT FREDERICTON.

Arrangements for conveying delegates and visitors to the approaching Convention at Fredericton have been made as follows:—Those coming from Nova Scotia, by way of the steamer *Empress* from Annapolis to St. John, will be passed both ways for one fare ($2.) Those coming on either of the River lines of steamers from St. John to Fredericton will be passed up and down for one fare ($1.) A steamer will leave St. John for Fredericton on Friday afternoon, the day preceding the opening of the Convention, at four o'clock, P. M.; and on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock. The steamer *Empress* will leave Annapolis on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, after the arrival of the Train from Halifax. Those coming from Nova Scotia to the meetings of the Ministers' Institute, to open on Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, should leave Annapolis by the Tuesday steamer. Tickets to the *Convention* will answer for the Institute also. *Return* Tickets will be given at the Convention.

Delegates and visitors from Charlotte County, in this Province, taking passage from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, L'Etang, and the Harbor of St. George, can be passed to St. John, on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, by the steamer *City of St. John*, and returned for one fare.

Delegates and visitors from Prince Edward Island, coming to Shediac, and along the line of the E. and N. A. Railway, can purchase excursion tickets at any of the Stations by that line of railway on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of August, which will be good to return until the 25th of August. The holders of these excursion tickets, when returning, must present a certificate properly signed by the President and Secretaries of the Convention, that the holders of those tickets have been present at the Convention. The tickets will only be good upon the production of such certificates. The arrangement for tickets so early as the 15th of August, has been made to accommodate those designing to be present at the Ministers' Institute in St. John.

W. S. MCKENZIE,
Com. of Conveyance for New Brunswick.

N. B.—The Convention opens its Sessions this year on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

For the Christian Visitor.

THE P. E. ISLAND ASSOCIATION.

The P. E. Island Association met this year with the Church at East Point. There was a good gathering of ministers and delegates, considering the distance at which many of the churches are situated, and the large attendance at the various meetings showed a good degree of interest and prosperity.

On Saturday, July 23rd, the first meeting of the Association was held, and the usual business transacted. The Rev. John Shaw was chosen Moderator, and Bros. W. H. Warren and Wm. McVane, Clerks. Three services were held on Sunday. The Rev. F. Kidson preached in the morning, Rev. M. P. Freeman in the afternoon, and Rev. S. T. Rand in the evening.

The Association sermon was preached on Monday, according to appointment, by the Rev. J. Davis, A. M. It was a sound exposition of doctrine, but as your readers are likely to hear of it again, we will say no more of it at present.

Several gentlemen who were present from Nova Scotia, were invited to take part in the deliberations of the Association—Rev. S. T. Rand, Professor Elder, Rev. D. McGregor, Bro. John Morrow.

In the afternoon the Committee on Education presented its report. In this the present system of free schools was spoken of with the greatest approval, and the Committee urged that every right means be used to keep popular education free from the trammels of sectarian influence. Sympathy was expressed with academic education—both male and female—and Acadia College was warmly and earnestly recommended to all as deserving their prayerful sympathy and Christian liberality.

A number of speeches were made, in which the purpose and character of the College were briefly stated, and the growing necessities for collegiate education pointed out. Reference was made, with evident satisfaction, to the number of students who have gone from the Island, and their success, and the spirit manifested by the speakers assures us that the proportion will be yet increased.

The principal speakers were Revs. J. Davis, M. P. Freeman, S. T. Rand, Professor Elder, Bros. T. Fairbairn, J. Simpson, D. Archibald, Jas. Warren.

A *practical* speech was then made by the Rev. J. Davis, with the practical result that the sum of forty dollars ($40) was raised for the College. Any one who saw the liberality and readiness with which our Island brethren gave to its support, could not doubt that our College has its sure foundation in the hearts of our people, and that it only requires to have its claims and importance laid before the denomination to secure a liberal provision for its growing needs.

One thing was especially worthy of remark—the large proportion of young men among those who came forward to put down their subscriptions. This is excellent promise for the future.

A very interesting missionary meeting was held on Monday evening. On Tuesday, at 9 A. M., there was a meeting of the Home Mission Board, and the following gentlemen were appointed to missionary labor on the Island—Revs. F. Kidson and D. McGregor, and Bros. W. H. Warren and W. Bradshaw, of Acadia. The Association closed with the session of Tuesday morning, which was devoted to systematic benevolence and temperance. It has given us great pleasure to meet with our brethren of the Island, and to hear that they have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity during the past year.

E.

A note, received some weeks ago from Rev. John Davis, informed us that Mrs. Brown was his last surviving child. We deeply sympathize with our esteemed Brother in this sad bereavement. But we rejoice to believe with him that sudden death to his beloved daughter was "sudden glory." May grace divine sustain in this trying hour.—[ED. CHRIS. VIS.

For the Christian Visitor.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. J. J. BROWN, JUN.

Some ten years ago the parents of the subject of this notice rejoiced in the possession of four daughters, comely in person—respectable for their abilities and attainments—amiable in disposition—and, to crown all, endowed and adorned with the grace of God. These sisters have now all of them been taken away. One of them was removed in the year 1860; a second in the year 1865; a third in the year 1868. The youngest, and last surviving of these, Mrs. J. J. BROWN, JUN., gave birth to a son, her third child, on Thursday, the 9th ult. And then, while those around her were looking for her recovery in due course, on Lord's Day morning, the 19th ult., she was attacked by congestion of the brain, which in less than three hours ended in death. To her memory this brief record is dedicated.

She was born at Sheffield, England, Oct. 21, 1841; and was thus, at the time of her decease, in the 29th year of her age. When about thirteen years of age she experienced the saving power of the gospel, and was baptized into the fellowship of the First Baptist Church at Yarmouth, N. S. In appearing before the church on that occasion she uttered only these three brief but comprehensive words:—"I hate sin—I love Christ—and I love all who love him." Much more than this she said in private conversation at that time; revealing an acquaintance with the way of salvation not always possessed by many professors who have attained to far riper years. Yet this surely, springing warm and fresh from the heart, was enough. So the church thought; and, on her profession, as here given, gladly received her. All who have known her have known, that from that early day to the end of her short career, embracing a period of sixteen years, her life has been in beautiful harmony with her position as an avowed disciple of the cross.

In the year 1864, little more than six years since, she became a wife. Her married life has been greatly varied. She has been to sea with her husband; has repeatedly crossed the Atlantic; and visited Canada, the States, New Brunswick, Scotland, England, Wales, and Cuba. Twice has she suffered shipwreck. Amid these manifold changes and perils, she has maintained a remarkable calmness, bravery, and equanimity; which qualities seemed but to rise into more vigorous action with the greatness of the danger to which she was exposed. After her second wreck, in 1866, she returned to her parental roof; beneath which, while her husband has been "doing business on the mighty waters," she has since had her more stated residence, and whence she has now been transferred to her "Father's house on high."

There is nothing to be said about a dying experience in the case of the departed. The attack which removed her hence reduced her at once to utter insensibility, and she knew not that the sentence of death was upon her. This, however, although it may occasion regret, need awaken no anxiety. Her great account had long since been made up. Jesus stood ready to receive her, and to answer for her before the throne of heaven; and to his suretyship, she may gladly be confided. A life of faith and love involves the assurance of safety in a dying hour, whatever the circumstances of that hour may prove to be.

It may be added, that since the removal of the deceased, a journal kept by her has come to light, embracing records in regard to a few of her later years. It refers, not to external facts alone, but also to internal feelings and experiences. It shews, that while the conduct of the deceased was consistent with her profession, that that conduct sprang from the movements of the new heart. In these movements there are distinctly visible, on the one hand, the struggles of the renewed nature against earth, and sin, and, on the other, the ascent of that nature towards the heavenly and eternal. That heavenly is now reached. That eternal is now begun. Thus there remains nothing to survivors, so far as the departed one is concerned, save sentiments of thankfulness and joy; while for themselves, they are summoned afresh, and by new motives, to become "followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises."

The Rev. Robert Wilson, until recently pastor of the Congregational Church at Sheffield, N. B., now on a visit to this city, kindly and most efficiently improved the death of Mrs. Brown on Lord's Day evening, the 26th ult. His text was Rev. xiv. 14. "And I looked, and behold a white cloud; and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle." The subject deduced from the text was, *Christ reaping the death harvest of his people.* Would that the providence of God, and the word of God may be blessed to the bringing forth of the fruits of salvation in days yet to come!

Charlottetown, July 1, 1870. J. DAVIS.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

At an adjourned meeting of Clergymen and Laymen, held in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of forming an Evangelical Alliance for New Brunswick, the following Basis and Constitution, were, after mature consideration, unanimously adopted:—

BASIS OF THE ALLIANCE.

Resolved, That in forming an Evangelical Alliance for New Brunswick, in co-operative union with other branches of the Alliance, we have no intention or desire to give rise to a new denomination or sect; nor to to effect an amalgamation of Churches, except in the way of facilitating personal Christian intercourse and a good understanding; nor to interfere with the internal affairs of the various denominations; but simply to bring individual Christians into closer fellowship and co-operation on the basis of the spiritual union which already exists, in the vital relation to Christ of the members of his body in all ages and countries.

Resolved, therefore, that with this explanation and in the spirit of just Christian liberality in regard to the minor differences of theological schools and religious denominations, we adopt as the Basis of this Alliance, the articles and explanatory statement set forth and agreed on by the Evangelical Alliance at its formation in London, September 1846, and approved by the European organizations, which are as follows:

1. The divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.
2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.
4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
5. The incarnation of the Son of God, his work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his mediatorial intercession and reign.
6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.
8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
9. The divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

It being, however, distinctly declared that this brief summary is not to be regarded in any formal ecclesiastical sense, as a creed or confession; nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right authoritatively to define the limits of Christian brotherhood; but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within the Alliance.

It will be interesting to our readers, to know further, that the objects of the association are:—"to promote evangelical union, with a view to greater success in Christian activity; to maintain and exhibit the essential unity of the Church of Christ; to counteract the influence of infidelity and superstition, especially in their organized forms; to assist the cause of evangelical freedom everywhere; to hold up the supreme authority of the word of God; to urge the observance of the Lord's day; and to correct the immortal habits of society.

CONSTITUTION.

Article. 1.—This organization shall be known as "The New Brunswick Evangelical Alliance.

Article 2.—The objects of this association are—to promote Evangelical Union, with a view to greater success in Christian activity; to maintain and exhibit the Essential Unity of the Church of Christ; to counteract the influence of Infidelity and Superstition, especially in their organized forms; to assist the cause of Religious Freedom everywhere; to hold up the supreme authority of the Word of God; to urge the observance of the Lord's day; and to correct the immoral habits of society: And to accomplish these ends, it proposes to act as a *Bureau of Correspondence and Information*, obtaining facts and diffusing them, with such suggestions as may seem pertinent, at all times, "endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit the in bonds of peace."

Article 3.—Any person may be introduced as a member of this Alliance, on his own application.

Article 6.—That the local Organizations, adopting the principles of this Alliance may be connected with it by a vote of this the central Organization, their members thus becoming individually members of this Alliance; and that such Associations may be represented in this Alliance by electing any one of their members to be one of its Vice Presidents.

Article 7.—The annual meeting of the Alliance shall be held in the month of January, on such day as the Committee may appoint, for the transaction of general business.

At the meeting which adopted the foregoing, it was—*Resolved*, That the Alliance hold Quarterly Union prayer meetings, and meet for the transaction of business as often as members may require; that members pay a fee of not less than fifty cents per annum to defray expenses; and that correspondence be opened with similar Alliances in other places, by signing the Constitution, and assenting to the principles, the Basis, and the objects of this Association.

Article 4.—The officers of this Alliance shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article 5.—The business of the Alliance shall be conducted by a Committe consisting of all the clergymen connected with the Alliance, and seven Laymen, together with the Officers of the Alliance. Five members of this Committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

RASPBERRY FESTIVAL.

The Raspberry Festival held by the members of the Pitt Street Baptist Church, in the Lecture Room of the Leinster Street Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening last, was a decided success, both in point of numbers and interest. The tables, bountifully supplied with eatables and tastefully decorated with flowers, were very creditably presided over by young ladies, who, with the tempting quality of their wares, seemed to attract many purchasers. The sum realized, after all expenses paid, amounted to $75, which is to be appropriated to the funds of the Church.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangement, held on Monday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That the hearty thanks of the Committee be tendered, through the columns of the CHRISTIAN VISITOR, to the Trustees of the Leinster Street Baptist Church for the use of their Lecture Room; and also to the numerous friends who so cheerfully rendered their assistance, and aided so materially in making the Festival a success.

WILLIAM LEWIS,
Chairman of Committee.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

DEAR VISITOR,—On my return from the Association, I was called to attend the funeral of a lad who was drowned in the Canaan River, on the 18th of July, second son of Jesse Clarke, aged 12 years. He was in the water bathing, and got into a deep place, about seven feet of water. His brother sought to save him, but failed. The mother came, and made several attempts to reach her son, even at the risk of her own life, but could not get near enough to reach him. Hard as it was, she had to witness his untimely death, close by her, and could not save the son she so much loved. May God bless and comfort the parents, and sanctify this affliction to their good. W. T. BLEAKNEY.

☞ Rev. I. J. Skinner reports to the *Christian Messenger* the death of his venerable father, Deacon William Skinner, of Berwick, Cornwallis. For more than half a century he was a faithful follower of the divine Redeemer. It may be justly said of him that he fought the good fight and kept the faith, and we doubt not he has received the promised crown.

We learn from the *Canadian Baptist* that Rev. James A. Spurgeon, brother of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, is intending soon to visit America, and among other cities to extend his visit to Toronto. If so, he may give St. John a call.

☞ Special attention is directed to the notice of the Missionary Meeting to be held in Brussels Street Church, on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst. We hope the earnest appeal for a *large* attendance will be responded to.

OLD AND NEW is the title of a magazine of 126 pages, placed upon our table. It is edited by Mr. Edward E. Hale, and published by Roberts and Brothers, 143 Washington Street, Boston. It is high toned in its literary character, and is conducted with distinguished ability and success. No. 2 vol. commences a charming serial by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled "Pink and White Tyranny." Terms—yearly subscription $4; single numbers 35 cents. Specimen numbers mailed on on receipt of 35 cents.

☞ We call special attention to the "grand entertainment" to be given by Dr. Moore, of New York, in the City Hall, Carleton, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Benjamin Hughes requests us to say, that having removed to Upper Gagetown, he wishes his letters and papers addressed to that place. We shall rejoice to hear of the success of our valued Brother in his new field of ministerial toil.

☞ "A Reader" will please remember that anonymous correspondents are expected to give their real name in confidence to the Editor. Your strictures on the morals of the City, if correct, should awaken the deepest concern. Let us have your name, and we shall know better how to deal with the matter in question.

N. B. B. Home Missionary Board met in Brussels Street Vestry on the 1st inst.

Present:—Rev. Messrs. Bill and Harley, and Brethren Hartt, Smith, Titus, Bell, Skinner, Burnham, Gerow, A. W. and J. E. Masters.

President in the Chair.

Read letter from Rev. I. E. Bill, Jr., giving a report of three months labor at St. Andrews, which closes his labors in that field. On motion, report was received and amount due voted to be paid.

Read letter from Mr. J. J. Evans, asking aid for Shediac. On motion, it was voted to appropriate $50 to aid the Shediac Church in supporting a Pastor for one year from date.

Leinster Street Church paid $25, being one-quarter of the amount subscribed by them for Rev. E. C. Cady's support, the quarter being due at this date; but as there was no report from him the money was not voted to be paid.

On motion adjourned to meet in Germain Street Baptist Vestry on the first Monday in September.

J. E. MASTERS.

☞ Notices of marriages must invariably be authenticated by a reliable signature. This is our safeguard against imposition.

Grass-hoppers have appeared in great force in Manitobah, and at the Salt Lake. They are the annual scourge of these regions.

One thousand married couples were divorced in Ohio last year.

Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, 33 years ago, every other throne in Europe, from the least unto the greatest, has changed occupants.

Next year completes a thousand years since Alfred the Great, founder of the University of Oxford, ascended the English throne. The English are proposing to celebrate the occasion.

Secular Department.

A Brief Review of the News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GREAT FIRE IN THE KESWICK DISTRICT.—On Tuesday last, says the *Farmer* of last week, the whole country in the neighborhood of the Keswick was in flames. The fire raged with fearful violence, doing immense and incalculable damage to houses, barns, stock and crops. On the Keswick Ridge, three houses, a tannery, and several outhouses, belonging to Messrs. Jeremiah and David Christy, were burnt, together with all their contents. In addition Messrs. Christy lost six hogs, sixteen sheep and a number of young cattle, twelve tons of standing grass, an immense amount of fencing, all their farming utensils, waggons, sleighs, etc., making a total loss of over $3,000. Mr. Thomas Coburn, of the same place, also lost his dwelling house, several cattle, and a large amount of fencing; his crops also suffered considerably. Mr. Thomas Russell lost a barn, three miles from the Ridge, containing about four tons of hay. Two dwelling houses, with all their contents, belonging to Mr. Jas. Yerxa, and Mr. Blyther, of the Keswick Valley, were burnt at the same time, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.

In the Smithfield Settlement barns and crops are said to have been burned up during the week. In fact the fires prevailing in the woods are destroying property and crops in every direction.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SMALL POX IN HALIFAX.

The *Messenger* is informed that there has been most culpable carelessness in removing cases of small-pox from houses, where it has been discovered, to the hospital. Absolutely no precautionary measures have been taken in many cases. Under such circumstances it will be a great marvel if we do not hear of its rapidly spreading over the city. Upon whom does the responsibility rest?

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The work on the Intercolonial Railway is now progressing favorably. The cars from New Brunswick will run into Amherst before the close of the year. The contracts between Amherst and Truro are also being pushed vigorously forward, over two thousand men being employed on that part of the line.—*Reporter.*

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 29.—The popular excitement at the course of the British Government in the present war is very great. The people want peremptory notice given to France that England views with grief and displeasure the intrigue evidence, having for their aim the violation of the independence of Belgium, and will oppose with the whole strength of the nation any attempt to extend the French powers on the continent before or after the war.

The British Government is quietly but actively preparing to meet any emergency. All of the dock yards and arsenals are busy day and night. Supplementary estimates of the Army and Navy are expected.

LONDON, July 30.—Bets are freely offered that the Prussian army will be in Paris in two weeks.

The Catholic Clergy of Limerick are preparing for a grand demonstration to morrow in favor of France, but the Government will oppose the project.

The French Baltic fleet arrived at Copenhagen yesterday.

A Paris despatch says: "An alliance has been formed between France and Italy, the terms of which are as follows: Italy to assist France if pressed during the war with Prussia, France to withdraw her troops from Rome, Italy to issue a plebiscitum to the Pontifical States, and if a majority are in favor of the plebiscitum, Italy acquires the control of those States. France to pay Italy a subsidy of sixty millions of francs.

There are many rumors afloat touching the movement of troops in France and Germany, but none can be traced. The French and German accounts of events already transpired are utterly irreconcilable. There had been no battle up to to-day.

To-day the Emperor assumed the Commandership-in-Chief of the army. He has been hard at work to-day with General Lebœuf in arranging the necessary details.

The Prince Imperial visited the camps to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm. The health of the army is perfect. There has been no serious engagement yet.

It is reported on the best authority that the recent mission to Vienna was a complete success. Austria will not take umbrage at the presence of the Italians in Rome, and will remain in accord with Italy.

The French army is placed as follows: First Corps, Marshal McMahon, at Strasbourg; Second Corps, General Frossard, at St. Avold; Third Corps, Marshal Bazaine, at Metz; Fourth Corps, General Count l'Admiralt, at Thionville; Fifth Corps, General de Failley, at Bitche; Sixth Corps, Marshal Canrobert, at Chalons; Seventh Corps, General Douay, at Belford; Eighth Corps, General Bourbaky, at Army headquarters.

Bismarck takes the field at the head of his regiment of cuirassiers, leaving Herr Thiel in charge of the Foreign Office.

Belgium has 100,000 men in position.

The English home force is now only 60,000 men.

BERLIN, July 30.—At a mass meeting held at Cologne to-day addresses were adopted to the King of Prussia, Germany and German Americans, and especially to those of St. Louis, expressive of thanks for their aid in this impious war.

The French press, regardless of politics, praise the Emperor's address to the people.

The prices of breadstuffs and other articles at Paris are nearly the same now as on the eve of the Austrian-Prussian war.

It is believed that the French troops now in Rome will be in France by August 10.

The French journals this morning say the Prussians have 300,000 men at Treves, 100,000 in the Black Forest, 200,000 near Mayence, 100,000 in Schleswig, and 80,000 near Berlin. The triangle between Treves, Mayence and the river Lahu is well filled with soldiers.

M. de Lesseps received the freedom of the city to-day, and a formal exchange of speeches between the Lord Mayor and the distinguished visitor took place.

LONDON, July 31.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers last night, at the Mansion House. The guests numbered 250. The usual loyal toasts were given and drank with cheers. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, replied to the toast of the army, asking a reserve force, and that the militia be included in the toast. He referred to the improvements made in modern warfare and speculated on their effect.

Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast in honor of the Ministers. He alluded to the unusual circumstances under which they met, and proceeded to review the leading measures introduced in the session of Parliament now drawing to a close. The Irish Land Bill was characterized as a peace measure, and the Educational bill as a blessing to England, giving, as it did, free instruction to all.

Alluding to the war, the Premier regretted the inability to confine his retrospect to topics of peace, and asked: "In the name of humanity and growing civilization and religion, could anything be more deplorable than the sight of nations of the highest civilization, with institutions nearly perfect, famous in every department of history and the admiration of the world, rushing into a conflict and mutual slaughter? The issue is difficult to state or appreciate, and no intelligent mind could suppress its horror at the spectacle."

Mr. Gladstone then spoke of England's position in the war as follows: