

ST. JOHN N. B. JUNE 16, 1870.

OUR NEW DRESS.

We hope our readers will be pleased with the Visitor this week in its new dress, and on improved paper. Please show it to your neighbors that do not take it, and ask them to subscribe. Remember, as our denominational organ, it should be in every Baptist family.

OUR SEMINARY

held its annual examination on the 8th inst., and on the evening previous, the Educational Committee had a session, at which were convened the President, Z. G. Gabel, Esq., Judge Steadman, Principal Goodspeed, Revs. I. E. Bill, T. Harley, G. M. W. Carey and Bro. Phillips and Haines. The Secretary's report, and that of the Treasurer, showed that matters were not so encouraging as might be desired.

to their responsibilities; but they also saw that to stand still in these days of general advancement, would be to fall to the rear, and believing that the increased call should come, increased support would be found, they adopted the plan proposed. This will be more fully set forth hereafter. An important report on the Horton Academy was considered, but there was not time to settle all the questions suggested by the report, and as it was evident that if any change should be made, more for a new building must be raised, the subject was referred to a meeting of the Governors residing in N. S., to be held in connection with the Centre Association in Halifax. It is well that this subject is presented for discussion. We ought to have twice or three times as many students in our Academies before the College can grow.

ACADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

BY REV. J. E. HOPPER. Your correspondent left St. John on Wednesday morning for Wolfville, well known to the Baptist brotherhood of the Maritime Provinces, as the seat of Acadia College. Nothing of special interest transpired on the way, save that we were detained an hour at Annapolis by one of the cars getting off the track. The Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys at this season are dressed in their gayest attire. The meadows luxuriant in their rich carpet of green, and the orchards and gardens clad in blossoms, breathe forth their grateful perfume.

We arrived in Wolfville in time for the Alumni Dinner, given this year on the evening preceding the Anniversary, in the Dining Room of the Academy. There were not as many present as there should be. Especially is this remark applicable to New Brunswick. The means of transit have been so much improved, that we ought now to put in a heavy claim upon the enjoyments of these occasions. The dinner consisted of short speeches made by the President and others—speeches more or less applicable, but lacking somewhat in enthusiasm and point. These Alumni reunions ought to be made so attractive, that old students would feel they had sustained a loss if they were not present. They ought also to call forth an expression of affection more potent than that of mere words.

After the dinner and speeches, came the real enjoyment of the evening, when we met to hear Prof. Elder deliver the Alumni oration. This oration I have begged for the Visitor, in whose columns it will shortly appear. Allow me, however, to say, that its sentiments, as a whole, practically wrought out, augur well for the interests of Acadia College. It is a production of rare merit, and needs no endorsement of mine to induce your readers carefully to weigh its important bearing on our educational work.

He observed that in the last three centuries, there had been a rapid increase of knowledge, and noted that its varied and important character had led many to consider it as eminently adapted for the purposes of education. As all, or many branches, of knowledge cannot be mastered, we must select those best adapted for mental culture, and to aid in such selection, Education was considered under three heads, viz.: the purpose, the method, and the means. The purpose was affirmed to be the vigorous and harmonious development of the human soul. So worthy a purpose demands great care in the selection of a proper method. The sources of education were recognized to be the world of words, and the world of facts. The latter seemed to demand our special consideration in this—that it was the one which God had made universal, and to which we are impelled by the most powerful motives. May it not be that in this we have a pattern? This supposition is confirmed by the fact that man is created with mind to be developed, and nature suited for his investigation—she ever appearing as an indicator of methods. The empirical character of which was dwelt on at length. The question of means was argued on the same grounds. The broad meaning of the term science was noted, and the claim of the branches commonly called the natural sciences, to a place in the curriculum, was based on the following grounds:

They are experimental. They appeal to the largest possible number of the senses. They aid self education. They are suited to every capacity. They train to exactness and readiness in description. They train the memory most intelligently. They exercise observation, judgment, reason. They are exceedingly humanizing, promoting the elevation of the people. They favor aesthetic culture. They have a fine moral effect, and are the very foundation of national prosperity.

The anniversary exercises, properly adverted to by another correspondent, were enhanced by a feature indicative of a growing interest in ripe scholarship, viz.: honor certificates and prizes. These tend to incite the sluggish student to action. He who receives no distinguishing mark of approval, when the way is open to all, must feel demoralized, and justly so, whilst the diligent is encouraged by a recognition of his toil. These prizes consisting of a gold medal, and sum of money varying from \$20 to \$40, aid as well as honor the recipient in securing an education.

As your correspondent had been absent from Wolfville for eight years, he noticed many important changes. Acadia College has now six Professors—men, who in mental culture and teaching ability will not only compare favorably, but will gain by contrast with the staff of any other College in the Maritime Provinces. This is no idle boast, but must be admitted by candid, unprejudiced men. Our last appointed Professor not only shows himself equal to the duties of his chair proper, but has during the year, given most valuable lectures on the relation of Science and Theology. A want long felt, is supplied by his appointment.

We need also a Professor of German and French Literature, and must make an effort during the next year to meet this demand. The kind of man wanted is, to my mind, not a Frenchman or a German, but an Englishman—a graduate of our own College, who shall have spent time enough in Europe to thoroughly acquire these languages. Native teachers, for many reasons, do not make as good instructors as those who have from our standpoint, gone forth and mastered the languages in the manner in which we, as learners, have to proceed. Acadia's future never looked brighter. Let us not, however, indulge in day dreams, but grid on the harness and act in the living present, leaving the future to be the result of our present wise, energetic action.

THE MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY offers attractive inducements to purchasers who desire to get their supplies from abroad. See particulars in our advertising columns.

ACADIA ANNIVERSARY DAY.

As you are interested in everything that is good, I presume you will be pleased to hear something about our Anniversary. The day was fine notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. At eleven o'clock, the procession consisting of undergraduates, graduates and the faculty proceeded from the hill to the Meeting House, where the orations were to be delivered and degrees conferred. The exercises were varied, and the high excellence of the essays appeared to be well appreciated by the large and attentive audience which filled the house. The following is a copy of the Programme: Music; Prayer; Essays by the Graduating Class; "The Problem of Life," W. H. Newcomb, Wolfville; "Law in Nature," E. M. Chesley, Bridgetown; Music; Essays by Graduates from the Master's Degree; "Theanthropy," J. E. Hopper, St. Stephen, N. B.; "The Jew," S. B. Kempton, Cornwallis; Music. Messrs. Newcomb and Chesley were then admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, and Messrs. Hopper and Kempton to that of Master in Arts.

The Essays showed much thought and originality; indeed that sameness sometimes so noticeable in the literary productions of those who have pursued the same course of study, was altogether wanting. There was a variety not only in subject and style, but in thought; and we could not fail to remark, that the topics discussed, were those which are now engrossing the attention of men. "The Problem of Life," bespoke a fondness for metaphysics in its writer. The peculiar character of the two philosophies which attempt an answer to the great question, were well marked, and the happy union of investigation and belief—science and faith—confidently predicted. "Law in Nature" was eminently scientific. The reign of order, a God working by means, universal harmony from partial discord, the history of the world, the life of man here and hereafter to be (if wisely lived), a never-ceasing profession, were its chief points. "Law in Nature" was an essay characterized by radical thought, energy, and literary beauty, if it did not embody the most truthful philosophy.

"Theanthropy," by Mr. Hopper, was a paper on the Christ-life, only to be understood when Christ is fully recognized as man and God. The God-man was affirmed to be the only object of soul-redemptive faith. It showed not only ability, but original investigation on this point, now so much discussed. It illustrated a truth which I think we are a little slow in recognizing, that Christianity may profitably employ the best thoughts of the best thinkers. Mr. Kempton gave a rapid and vigorous sketch of Jewish character and life, defending the former from the charge of narrowness, now so commonly echoed everywhere. The religious aspect of Jewish life was especially dwelt on, and the true breadth of its culture maintained.

Dr. Sawyer, in an address which was a model of appropriateness impressed upon members of the Graduating class, the fact that in choosing education they had chosen wisely, and counselled them that whatever they might forget, always to remember "to keep the heart, for out of it are the issues of life."

Then came the address to Dr. Cramp, and the presentation of an epergne (valued at \$500). J. W. Bars, Esq., whose judgment, ability, and generosity have so efficiently aided us at Acadia, was appropriately chosen to make the presentation. On the afternoon of Thursday the young ladies of the Female Seminary held a Bazaar, and realized \$153. This is to be added to sums being raised to erect a Seminary building.

The prize list is as follows: Cricket Prize, \$20, J. B. Mills, Granville Ferry. Alumni Prize, \$40, divided between Chesley and Warren. Elocution Prize, \$20, W. A. Newcomb, Wolfville. Monthly Essay Prize, \$25, W. H. Warren, North River, P. E. I. Scholarship prizes, senior class, \$20, E. M. Chesley, Bridgetown. Junior class, \$20, W. H. Warren, North River, P. E. I. Gold Medalist, W. T. Pipes, Amherst. About a dozen obtained honor certificates. Next year prizes will be given, in addition to the above, in Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, &c.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Thos. Todd, Sackville, preached for the Portland people Sabbath before last, morning and evening, with much acceptance. He is thought of as "the coming man" for Portland. We do not see how Sackville could possibly consent to his removal. Few men could endure the expenditure of physical and mental energy which Bro. Todd has lavished so profusely for years upon that large field; but should he decide to leave Sackville, we shall rejoice to hear of his settlement over the Portland church. He would bring the experience of years of successful toil in the pastorate, to bear with distinguished effect upon the progress of the cause in that place.

REV. GEORGE SEELY has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Canning and Maquapit Lake, Sheffield. We had the pleasure of presiding over a meeting of representatives from Sheffield, Canning, Maquapit Lake and Little River, convened on Thursday evening last at the residence of Mr. Jonathan Bridges, for the purpose of making arrangements for the support of a minister. After providing the salary, the meeting was perfectly unanimous in extending a call to the Rev. George Seely, late of Harvey. We suggested that instead of calling him for a year, they had better simply call him as their pastor, with the understanding that if he accepted, it would be a permanent connection, until God in His providence should remove him. This hiring a minister by the year is a miserable way of doing the Lord's work. It makes your pastor feel that he is simply a hireling, and may be dismissed at the close of his year. If not, you have to go through the process of hiring him, as it is termed, for another year, and he is made dependent upon a new subscription list. The effect is, to weaken the tie that binds the shepherd to the flock and to keep your minister with hat in hand, not knowing how soon he may have to leave. Make your call permanent and your subscription permanent, and then you will feel a mutual interest in promoting each other's welfare to an extent that you can not reach upon the hiring principle. They cordially adopted the suggestion.

UPPER GAGETOWN has enjoyed the labors of Rev. H. Harris for some months past, and they have appreciated them highly. His public ministrations and his visits from house to house have exerted a conciliatory and Christian influence which will not soon be forgotten.

REV. BENJAMIN HUGHES has received a call to the pastorate from the Upper Gagetown Church, and it is expected that he will accept it. We hope he will see his way clear to do so. His preaching is very acceptable, and his experience in pastoral work will be highly advantageous to him and them. Let the union between the new pastor and his people be established as on the Canning side on a permanent basis.

REV. E. C. CADY has entered upon his Union Mission and has gone on a visit of three or four weeks to Miramichi country. May the angel of the divine presence go with him, and give him favor in the eyes of the people.

and success in winning souls! Let this important mission upon which our brother has entered be made a subject of special prayer by our ministers and people.

REV. J. K. HOPPER has returned from Wolfville delighted with his visit to his alma mater. He is more than ever impressed with the importance of a thorough union of the Baptists of these Provinces in the support of their own institutions of learning. The plain truth is the Baptists must take care of themselves. It is no use in mincing matters, whenever and wherever the Pseudo-Baptist element rules Baptists must go into the shade. The time was when King's College, Windsor, and King's College, Fredericton, frowned upon the educational aspirations of all Baptist going people, and from our heart we cursed the religious test that they threw in the face of the young men of the country that were thirsting for a liberal education. Dalhousie College, of Halifax, was supposed to be established on a perfectly free basis, and alike open to all denominations; but when Rev. Dr. Crawley, as a Baptist, applied for a professorship in that institution its doors were closed against him. After long years of bitter conflict King's College, Fredericton, was liberalized and converted into the "University of New Brunswick." The understanding was that its immunities were to be enjoyed on an equal basis by the several denominations of the Province; but all applications on the part of Baptists for a professorship in that institution have received the cold shoulder. Dr. Spurden was employed to fill the chair vacated by Professor Jardine for a few months, and so far as his capabilities for the position are concerned, we understand that he gave entire satisfaction. Both he and the denomination which he so well represents had reason to believe that the Senate would feel great pleasure in making his appointment permanent. As a question of policy and as a matter of right they ought to have done so; but he is a Baptist, and the wire pullers thought it would be better to appoint an Episcopalian over his head, and it was done. Now in the name of the 60,000 Baptists of this country we protest against this outrage; and we see most plainly that nothing remains for us as Baptists, but to go to work heart and hand, and build up and expand our own Academies and College. The educational ability of Dr. Spurden and his successful efforts in the cause of education for the last twenty-five years should have saved him this humiliating rejection from an institution of professed liberal principles, and one that derives its support so largely from the public funds of the Province; but not so thought the wise men of the Senate, and so this worthy representative of our denomination must step aside to give place to one who was already engaged in education work in a rising institution of the country. So be it: the Baptists of New Brunswick can live as well without the Provincial University as the institution can live without them. If the Baptists do their duty to themselves and their country and to their God, the time is not far distant when better counsels will prevail. So far as the Baptists of these Provinces are concerned, let all geographical lines be thrown to the winds, and let us feel that we are one in the great work of extending the blessings of an enlightened education to the rising sons and daughters of our common country.

THE REV. J. C. HURD. We are informed that the Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., has received and accepted a call from the first Baptist Church of Brantford, Ontario. We were hoping that he would return to New Brunswick, but as it seems to be the will of Providence that he should go to Brantford, we trust enlarged success will attend his ministry in that important section of the Dominion.

Letter from our Ottawa Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 10, 1870. One of the events of the past week was the arrival of the delegates from British Columbia, to treat for the admission of that distant dependency into the Canadian Dominion. The three gentlemen entrusted with this mission, Hon. Messrs. Trutch, Helmichsen and Carroll, are all members of the Government, and the first named, the leader of it. Mr. Trutch has the reputation of a man of ability. Doctor Helmichsen is the resident agent on the Pacific coast of the Hudson's Bay Company. Doctor Carroll (for there are two "medicine-men" in this trio) is a younger man than the others, and has seen military service during the late American war on the Southern side. While I write, these gentlemen are engaged with Hon. Sir Geo. Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks, and Hon. Mr. Tilley, as a Committee of the Privy Council, in discussing the preliminaries of the proposed union. The terms on which they are empowered to treat have already been printed, and I need not therefore reproduce them. But there is one feature that will strike many readers unfavorably. British Columbia has been thus far without the boon of responsible government, and almost without representative institutions. In the one chamber which constitutes its legislature, the four departmental officers of the non-responsible government, and also six stipendiary Magistrates of the country, have seats by virtue of office. The balance of the twenty-three members of the chamber are chosen biennially—nine of them by the popular universal suffrage vote; and four appointed by the Governor. Of the nine popular representatives, two are appointed to the Executive Council without office, and are therefore strongly swayed toward a government view of things. As a natural result of such a system, the Executive and the people are not in accord, and those representatives who are not under the influence of office are constantly in opposition and constantly in the minority. Up to the appointment of Governor Mulgrave, "the powers that be" in the Pacific colony were opposed to union; but the new Governor made his entry bearing instructions of a very strong character in favor of it, and the Council have accepted the proposition to which they were formerly opposed. But they ask that the Colony shall be admitted retaining its present form of local government until altered by themselves. On the other hand, the people through their representatives, ask that it shall be granted political institutions such as are accorded to the other Provinces, on entering the union. It is alleged, and we can easily believe it, that under the present system the Colony has been badly misgoverned, and that while a revenue of half a million dollars is this year raised, almost the whole of it is consumed in paying expenses of government, while no provision is made for the creation of necessary public works or increasing material accommodation. A small grant of \$10,000—the first of its kind—is this year given for school purposes. Were the present unpopular and inequitable system continued until changed by the people, the Colony must long lie under the incubus of obstructive institutions, for the popular representation is so small as to be always out-voted by "the compact," who would naturally seek to retain power and place as long as possible.

In advance of the Colonial delegates, but no doubt somewhat interested in their mission, another gentleman from the Pacific coast has arrived, whom we have had the pleasure of meeting. I refer to Mr. Bely, editor of the Victoria Colonist, and formerly of New Brunswick, where he was one of the appraisers of Railway damages. In the home of his adoption, as in New Brunswick, Mr. B. is wholly committed to the party of reform and progress, in which interest the Colonist is an able advocate.

It is one month to-day since Sir John A. Macdonald was suddenly stricken down and believed to be dying. For a week he remained on the sofa in his office, where first placed, unable to be moved, even to have a pillow placed beneath his head. With extreme slowness the more painful symptoms of his disease abated, and he was at length removed to a bed placed in the same room where he was first attacked. A week ago his bad symptoms returned, but he is again easier, and was removed two days since on a litter to the Speaker's rooms in the House of Commons. He remains extremely weak, and the daily bulletins, issued by Dr. Grant, if they report him better one day, on the following day so qualify the former report as to leave the impression which now prevails here, that beyond the abatement of painful symptoms, there has been no material improvement in his condition for weeks. He sees no one but his immediate attendants, not even his colleagues of the Privy Council, and all matters pertaining to public business are carefully kept from his attention. Yet Sir John is still Premier in name. A month ago it would have been thought almost impossible for the business of the country to go on without him. So active, so able, gifted with rare talents, and still rarer tact in the management of men ambitious to rule, and possessing the faculty of bending others unconsciously, but none the less certainly, to his views, he was Prime Minister in reality. But now that for the time he has become unconscious of public affairs, they go on much the same.

The "expedition of peace" moves on towards Red River; Judges and Governors for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba are created; the Fenian invasion is rolled back, and British Columbia is advancing to enter the Union. However the Premier's illness may terminate, and we still hope for his restoration it must at the best detain him for many months from the active duties of public life. Possibly, even should his life be spared, he may never be permitted to resume the direction of the affairs of the Dominion. Under such circumstances, it is perhaps not strange that speculation should be indulged respecting his probable successor as leader, and also respecting a more or less extensive reconstruction of the Cabinet. These have not yet taken any definite shape here, and persons in official circles give but little heed to the wild rumors which some times find their way into the maritime papers. We are told by some that Sir Francis Hincks is too old to remain longer in public life, and therefore he is summarily "removed" out of the Cabinet. But if they would remember that this same Sir Francis had grappled with the Banking question and settled it after the failure of men like Sir Alex. Galt and Sir John Rose, and remember, too, that in two months he has abolished the "silver nuisance" in Canada by a first attempt, after all others had failed, they would see that there is at least vitality and administrative energy as well as clear-headedness in the ex-Governor yet. Another rumor has it that Hon. Joseph Howe will be made President of the Senate in the event of Caughon's resignation. Now, if the latter should resign, and if Mr. Howe wished to be his successor, he could no doubt have it so; but these two rumors are quite improbable at present. Another rumor that has reached here is that St. John paper, where it was mentioned as "extremely improbable," affects Hon. Mr. Mitchell's chances of remaining in the Government. Yet this Hon. gentleman seems to enjoy the fullest confidence of his colleagues, and certainly if there is anything in the legislation of the recent Session, which more than another commends itself to the approval of New Brunswickers, it should be the two measures of Mr. Mitchell for the protection of the Fisheries and to exclude Americans from our coasting trade. In devising these the Minister of Marine has deserved well of his Province and the country. At present, therefore, the different members of the Government, and especially those from New Brunswick, may be thought pretty firmly established in their seats.

Meanwhile the Reformers of the Western Province are hopeful of the results of the next general election in 1872. Hitherto Canada has been chiefly ruled by the Conservative party, with a large majority in Lower Canada, and a minority in the Upper Province; or by a Coalition with a preponderating Conservative influence, as at present. Reformers of the Globe type are seeking a return to purely party government, and hope on this issue to carry their Province at the plebiscite of '72. At that date, if the estimated populations given in the Year Book prove correct, Ontario will receive an addition of seventeen members in the Commons, making a total of ninety-nine in all; while Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will remain as at present, having sixty-five, nineteen and fifteen representatives each, or sixty-nine in all—only enough when united to counterpoise the Ontario vote. But the four representatives accorded to Manitoba will, upon sectional questions, count with Ontario, religiously perhaps, with Quebec. With her numerous representation if Ontario should return a large reform majority, they, with the small Liberal element of Quebec, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Liberals, might be able to form and sustain a purely Liberal administration, and thus realize the hopes of some who in Canada have been long doomed to the cold shades of opposition. But as time only can settle the question, we may safely leave it for the present.

In denominational matters we have, looming up in the near future, the Annual Meeting of the Central Canada Baptist Association, to be held at Ottawa, commencing on the 16th inst. If certain New Brunswick recollections are to be relied upon as sufficient to form an opinion by, I judge that the few Baptist families at the Capital will have ample opportunity to exercise their hospitality. But with true Baptist spirit they are nothing terrified, but rather glad of the chance, and will no doubt accomplish wonders in the way of close packing and generous feeding.

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On Wednesday evening, June 8th, the annual oration before the Alumni Society was delivered by the Rev. G. M. W. Carey in the Baptist Chapel. The subject chosen—"Liberal Culture"—was discussed under three heads. Physical, Mental, and Moral. No more outline can give any just idea of the excellence of the lecture. It was scholarly, eloquent, and instructive, abounding in classical references, and quotations from standard authorities upon the questions discussed. As we understand that the Rev. gentleman is willing to re-deliver his well prepared lecture, it is to be hoped that many, in other parts of the Province, may have the treat which was enjoyed by those who had the privilege of listening to him on Wednesday evening.

REVIVAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT. Dear Visitor—The cause of God has been greatly revived in this place. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and sinners converted to God. Forty-two have been baptized in the likeness of the Saviour's death, and the work is going forward with might and power. Many more, old and young, are earnestly seeking the Saviour. Baptism here next Sabbath. Truly on this mountain the power of God has been displayed in the salvation of sinners. The presence of Jehovah has been felt by all. Dear brethren, pray for us, that many may be converted to God. T. J. YOUNG, June 7, 1870. E. B. COREY.

Secular Department.

A Brief Review of the News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The precious rain of Saturday night and Sunday morning was a refreshing shower, producing the most cheering results. Notwithstanding the absence of reviving showers for several weeks, vegetation, in its varied departments, was making considerable progress; but now that the clouds have poured down their refreshing streams, it is springing up with unwonted vigor, and looks exceedingly promising.

THE DEAD LOCK. In Charlottetown in relation to the extension of the railway to a deep water terminus is provoking and humiliating in no measured degree. The affair was taken up by the Carleton people with great spirit and energy, and the action of the Provincial Legislature gave every encouragement to proceed; but on the question of electing Directors a division arose in the members of the Common Council on the West side, which has proved to be a complete stumbling block in the way; but for that miserable check the work would have commenced probably a month ago. Who is responsible for this delay? Whoever they are they will have all the time to grapple with the indignation of an outraged community. They had better step aside as soon as possible, and let the car of progress rush on.

On Wednesday evening, June 8th, the annual oration before the Alumni Society was delivered by the Rev. G. M. W. Carey in the Baptist Chapel. The subject chosen—"Liberal Culture"—was discussed under three heads. Physical, Mental, and Moral. No more outline can give any just idea of the excellence of the lecture. It was scholarly, eloquent, and instructive, abounding in classical references, and quotations from standard authorities upon the questions discussed. As we understand that the Rev. gentleman is willing to re-deliver his well prepared lecture, it is to be hoped that many, in other parts of the Province, may have the treat which was enjoyed by those who had the privilege of listening to him on Wednesday evening.

REVIVAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT. Dear Visitor—The cause of God has been greatly revived in this place. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and sinners converted to God. Forty-two have been baptized in the likeness of the Saviour's death, and the work is going forward with might and power. Many more, old and young, are earnestly seeking the Saviour. Baptism here next Sabbath. Truly on this mountain the power of God has been displayed in the salvation of sinners. The presence of Jehovah has been felt by all. Dear brethren, pray for us, that many may be converted to God. T. J. YOUNG, June 7, 1870. E. B. COREY.

Secular Department.

A Brief Review of the News of the Week.

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, FREDERICTON. is a charming place for those who wish social comfort. It is newly new, rooms large, clean and airy—table well supplied and rich in variety, waiters attentive and courteous, and Mr. and Mrs. Orr, who keep the establishment, exceedingly kind and obliging to their visiting guests, or persons wishing a change from the "fog" of St. John to the clear sunshine of the celestial city, will find a comfortable home in this admirably kept hotel.

ON Thursday night last, was very serious. The saw mill of Messrs Temple and McKead, and several adjoining buildings, were consumed. The loss is said to be \$20,000, insurance \$4,000. The fire that was raging so furiously in the woods on the North Shore, up the River St. John, and in other sections of the Province, last week, making sad havoc with buildings of divers sorts, are mercifully checked by the recent rain, and we hope, effectually quenched.

THE QUESTION OF SITE for the shire town of King's County has been proclaimed by Governor Wilnot. He has selected a lot of land lying south-east of the Osceaga Station, in the Parish of Hampton, and south-east of a road on the top of a hill in rear of Barnes Tannery, and north-east of a lot leading to Woodpecker's Hall. This land, we understand, is now owned by C. D. Everett, Esq., of this city. The people wish to have the name of Osceaga changed to Hampton.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY from Woodstock to Edmundston is spoken of hopefully. A recent survey has shown that a route comparatively easy can be obtained. So says the Sentinel.

THE ALBERT RAILWAY PROJECT is assuming a more hopeful aspect. The abundant unopened resources of that noble County render the railroad an absolute necessity. It is not simply a question of convenience, but of real development and progress. Every interest of the County is implicated in the success of this enterprise. The people should unite in enlightening the administration to carry the project forward to a successful issue. Let every man feel that the railroad end must be built, in despite of all opposing obstacles. The success of representative Peck in getting an extension of the subsidy act through the House at its last session shows that the matter has weight in the minds of representative men. Let Albert be true to herself in this thing, and she will obtain all that she needs.

NOVA SCOTIA. RAILWAY TO YARMOUTH.—The Yarmouth Herald of the 9th inst. says—Vernon Smith, Esq., agent of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co., arrived here on Thursday last accompanied by Mr. Savary M. P., and a meeting was held at Ryerson's Hall this evening in reference to the extension of the railway to Yarmouth. Mr. Vernon Smith was called to the Chair, and S. H. Pelton, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Act of Incorporation of a Yarmouth Railway Co., passed in the last session, was read, and after hearing the views of Mr. Smith and Mr. Savary, and remarks from a number of gentlemen of the town, it was agreed that the meeting should give place to a private conference between Mr. Smith and the charter holders in the Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

A barn belonging to Charles Hall, Esq., near Harbordville, Cornwallis, was recently, with all its contents, consumed by fire. A dwelling house owned and occupied by Frederick Kauff, near New Germany, was lately totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The new dwelling house of Joseph McLenn, Esq., Sherbrooke—a large and handsome two-story building—was totally consumed by fire on the morning of Wednesday the 18th ult.

On Friday last we were shown by S. M. Ryerson, Esq., President of the Yarmouth Gold Mining Co., an ingot of gold, weighing nearly 15 lbs., and worth about \$200, the product of the Co.'s mine at Onanberry Head for the month of May. Only 10 men are employed at the mines at present.