

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG 16, 1860.

THE PROGRESS OF BAPTIST SENTIMENT ON THIS CONTINENT.

On no spot on this wide earth since the days of the Apostles have Baptist principles and practices spread so rapidly as on the American Continent.

According to Benedict, the first Baptist Church in America was founded by Roger Williams in 1639, in Providence, Rhode Island, whither Williams had been banished by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Massachusetts, as one whose religious opinions were dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the State. Two centuries ago there were only three Baptist churches on the American Continent, and these were the subjects of the bitterest persecution. Stringent laws were enacted subjecting their ministers frequently to fines, imprisonments, and stripes, but in the face of this hostility Baptist sentiments gradually gained ground. From a register of the Baptist denomination published in 1790, or 70 years ago by John Asplund, it appears there were at that date in the United States and in the territories eight hundred and sixty-eight churches, eleven hundred and thirty-two ministers, including some who were not ordained, and sixty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five members.

Now mark their rapid progress during the last seventy years. We have before us the AMERICAN BAPTIST ALMANAC for 1861, published by the "American Baptist Publication Society," which furnishes full and accurate statistical information regarding the present state of our denomination on this Continent. It shows us a grand total in the United States and British Provinces of 593 Baptist Associations, 13,046 churches, 8221 ordained ministers, 1203 licentiates, and a membership of 1,091,167 (ten hundred and ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven). Add to these anti-mission Baptists—Free will Baptists—Six principle Baptists—seventh day Baptists—Church of God—Disciples—Tunkers and Mennonites, all of whom adopt immersion as the only scriptural baptism, and the number is increased to considerably over ONE MILLION AND A HALF. But this number, be it remembered, embraces only those who have openly professed their faith, and have joined in church organization. There are at least four times this number, adults and children, who have not joined our churches, but are under the influence of Baptist teaching, and so far as they are anything are Baptist in sentiment. This adds the number to over SIX MILLIONS, or to nearly one fifth of the entire population of the United States and British Provinces. During the past year the regular Baptist Churches received an accession by baptism upon a profession of faith of 77,111 members. The Almanac lists 28 ministers received during the year from other denominations.

The first Baptist College on this Continent was founded in 1764, designated Brown University. We have now in addition to high Schools and Academies of diverse sorts, no less than thirty-five Colleges and fourteen Theological Schools. These all compare favorably with the Colleges of other denominations, and some of them in point of scholarship and the general elements of progress rank No. 1.

The Baptists have also on this Continent a vigorous Press, wielding a mighty influence in the propagation of their faith. They number some sixty periodicals, and the most of them are weekly in their issues. These are read by millions of people and cannot fail to make their mark upon Society.

Through the medium of their benevolent associations they are not only widening their influence vastly on this Continent, but they are extending it to the distant regions of the earth. The "American Missionary Union" has in Asia 16 mission stations and about 350 out-stations; in France and Germany 70 stations and 649 out-stations, and altogether in the foreign field the Union has in its employ among the heathen 85 Missionaries, male and female, and 364 assistants. In Europe it has 125, making a total of 489 laborers for Christ. The additions by baptism during the year to the mission Churches is 2,840. Whole number of members connected with the Foreign Mission, 27,017. The reports of the American Baptist Publication Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Southern Baptist Convention, show that they, in their respective spheres of action, are performing well their part in the great work of evangelizing the world, and in accelerating the universal conquests of the Prince of Peace.

It would be interesting to note particularly those special elements of progress which, under God, have given our denomination such prominence in the history of this Continent, but this we have not space to do at present. The faithful, earnest preaching of God's own Gospel by cross-bearing, God-fearing men, has doubtless contributed more largely than any other one instrumentality to the accomplishment of this marvelous work. It is just now as it was in the beginning. "When the world by wisdom knew not God it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." Out of this chief source of religious power spring all those other agencies, such as Bible, Mission, Tract and Sabbath School Societies, &c., which have been used with so much effectiveness by the Baptist Churches of America, especially within the last half century. These in their turn have planted and watered, but the increase after all, has come from above. "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name be all the glory."

CONVENTION AT SACKVILLE.

We apprized our readers in our last issue that the Baptist Convention of these Lower Provinces held its Session (D. V.) with the second Sackville Church on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The "Princes Royal" will leave St. John on the Tuesday evening preceding, and all land passengers at Dorchester on her way to Moncton. We are instructed to say that she will take and bring Convention passengers for a single fare, viz. 10s.

PORTLAND BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC to come off to-morrow. Boat leaves Indian Point at 8 o'clock, A. M.

AN IMPERTINENT LETTER.

We must apologize to our readers for troubling them with the strange production which appears upon our first page from the pen of Mr. J. E. Masters. We can assure them we should not publish an article so grossly insulting to our ministers and churches on the subject of Sabbath Schools were it not that we come in personally for a large share of the insult offered. Why are we asked to publish this letter? For the simple reason that sometime ago a covert attack was made by its author in two letters published in the columns of the *Christian Messenger* of Halifax, first upon our ministers for their delinquency in Sabbath School operations, and second upon ourselves in regard to editorial duties. We allowed the first letter to pass unnoticed, but when we saw the second we thought it was time to take the mask off and we did so. This *expose*, as a matter of course, very much displeased the author, and he now comes forward to justify his assault, not merely in its covert form, but in its most offensive signification. The whole tenor of this epistle more than justifies the interpretation which we gave to his *Messenger* letters.

As a proof of the apathy of our ministers, and people in relation to Sabbath Schools he tells us that "out of 115 Churches in the Province only 18 Sabbath Schools were reported to the Western Association last year." Now it so happens that there are only 55 Churches in the Western Association. Why should Mr. Masters expect the 60 Churches connected with the Eastern Association to report to the Western Association? He ought to know that they were under no obligation to do so, but if he does not know it he should not attempt to enlighten others on a matter of which he is ignorant. Of the 55 Churches in the Western Association there are 14 small Churches that made no report last year of any sort. And then it frequently happens that our most flourishing Sabbath Schools are not reported in association letters. If all felt as anxious as friend Masters to let the world know what he is doing, we should doubtless have fuller reports of Sabbath Schools and other matters of interest.

But again our correspondent finds proof-positive in the justice of his assault in the fact that he has written some 30 letters to different parties in the Province, and with one solitary exception they have not been answered. What a shame that he should be so slighted, and worse than all even "Jerusalem" has not filled up his blank reports, and is sadly delinquent in this matter. How trying to the patience of our Brother to witness such unpardonable indifference. He is all but a martyr to this good cause, and still his labors are not appreciated. But did it never occur to our Brother that it sometimes happens that things in our judgment most excellent and praiseworthy are placed before others in such an offensive style that disgust is excited, where under different circumstances there would be hearty co-operation? If a man, for example, thrusts himself forward as the reprover of his brethren he must be cautious how he chastises or the lash will be likely to recoil upon his own back in the shape of silent contempt or open rebuke. Our honest conviction is, that notwithstanding these complaints there is not a minister of our denomination in New Brunswick, ordained or licentiate, of any note, that is not quite as much interested in the progress of Sabbath Schools as is Brother James Masters.

So far as this unwarrantable assault has reference to ourselves we shall deal with it in a very summary manner. In the face of all this trade about opposition to the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brussels St., and the non-publication of its reports and notices, &c., our readers will probably be surprised to learn that the "Christian Visitor" from year to year has published the reports of that Society, the various notices of its meetings, and these accompanied, as often as necessary or desired, with Editorial commendations, that in no single instance was a report or a notice of that Society, so far as we know, refused a place in our columns. That we did ask in one instance Mr. Masters to shorten a very long report is true. But why? Because of opposition to the Society? Nay, but simply for the purpose of putting it in a shape, which in our judgment would be more satisfactory to our readers, and condensed though that report was in opposition to the wishes of its author it nevertheless occupied a full column or more of the "Visitor." One or two notices may for aught we know have been delayed in the office or through some mistake lost, but what of this? Amid the pressure of our numerous engagements are we to be criminated for the non-appearance of a letter or a notice in due time, which after all may be of very little consequence to anybody except to the party who has written it?

The plain truth is, the Editor of the *Visitor* from the beginning to the present hour has shown himself on all proper occasions in his own pulpit, upon the platform, and through the Press, the unwavering friend of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brussels St., and if any doubt it, we appeal to the ungrateful remarks of Mr. Masters to the decision of the Pastor and Church of Brussels St., feeling perfectly willing to abide their testimony.

But our correspondent strives to make the impression that we are opposed also to the Marsh Bridge interest, with which he is identified. Is it so? Was it not by the combined contributions and exertions of the Pastors and Churches of Germain and Brussels St. that the Marsh Bridge interest came into existence? Have these pastors ever refused when asked to contribute for its support? Have they not been ready on all and every occasion to aid to the utmost of their ability in building up the infant cause at the Bridge? Are not these two Churches paying interest upon money expended in seeking to establish a rising and valuable Church in that section of the city? Have the Editors of the *Visitor* ever refused a notice sent them by the Church, or by its pastor? Never.

All this clamor, therefore, about the opposition of the city Pastors and the *Visitor*, to the Marsh Bridge Church, is without the shadow of a foundation. It is all sham got up for a purpose, and will not bear investigation for a moment. It is therefore as ungrateful as it is unjust for Mr. Masters or any body else, to strive to make an impression to the contrary. Are we fools? Why did we expend our money there to build up a cause if we did not wish it? Mr. Masters may

play a game with children and fill their minds with unjust prejudice, but when he deals with men he must find better material to work with than he has got yet, or his cause is a failure.

Mr. Masters would make people believe if possible, that Rev. E. B. DeMille and the Marsh Bridge Church are ignored by the *Visitor*. But where is the evidence? He tells us a notice that he was to preach in town on a certain day, was sent to the office and refused. Why? Was it sent by the minister? No. Did the Church send it? No. Was it sent as denominational notices are always sent? No. An attempt was made by a private member of the Marsh Bridge Church to ignore the denominational character of the *Visitor* by offering his notice, not in the name of his minister or Church, but in his own name, to our advertising columns. The insult was resented by refusing the notice; and if a member of any other Church seeks to play this sort of game with the "Visitor," he and his notice will meet with a similar fate. And what does this prove? That the "Visitor" is opposed to the Marsh Bridge Church or any other? Nay, but it proves that the "Visitor" has too much spirit to allow itself to be insulted by anybody without administering a just rebuke.

We regret extremely that we are compelled to impose these personal matters upon our readers; but they will see at once that we had only to refuse to publish the letter of Mr. Masters, or to put him and his letter in the light of truth. We exceedingly regret on his account that he should request us or anybody else to publish a communication so foreign to right, and so insulting in its whole style and spirit. The *Christian Messenger* very justly refused it a place in its columns. To do otherwise would be to violate that Christian courtesy due from one Christian Editor to another. But now that our correspondent has been allowed to say just what he wanted to, we hope he will be satisfied, and if our readers will excuse us for this long story about personal matters, we will endeavour not thus to trouble them again for many a long day.

Several of our ministering brethren from abroad have recently visited the City, and some of them have kindly occupied the pulpits of our different churches. Among the number we may mention Rev. Dr. Pryor, Father Nuter, Rev. Mr. Falsome of Boston, Rev. John Francis, Rev. Levi H. Marshall, Rev. G. F. Miles, Rev. N. Vidtore, Rev. F. Todd, Rev. John Chase, Rev. W. Troop, Rev. Mr. Edwards, and Rev. Mr. Martin. The stay of some of these brethren was short; but those who remained over the Sabbath rendered timely aid to the City Pastors, and their sermons were highly prized by the people. May a rich blessing attend their work and labor of love.

Bro. G. Day, who spent the last year in New York, has recently returned home. He preached for Bro. Wallace in Carleton on Sabbath morning, and in the Marine Hall for us in the afternoon. If any of our churches want a good preacher we advise them to apply at once to Bro. Day, and not suffer him to return to New York.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ALMANAC for 1861, contains a large amount of useful reading. Its statistical tables are emphatically rich gems of information. This little pamphlet is very neatly got up, and merits an extended Baptist patronage.

THE UNION AGENCY.

It will be seen by the Quarterly Report of the Financial Agency of the Union that the work of combining the Churches is going forward with deepening interest. The returns of the last Quarter are highly satisfactory, and promise well for the future.

TEMPERANCE.—A new paper, published in Portland, Me. and designated the "Maine Son of Temperance," has been placed on our table. In its Prospectus it espouses party politics, and pledges itself to the uncompromising advocacy of the great Temperance Reform. Rev. William Hobbs, a New Brunswick son, as well as a true Son of Temperance, is one of its Editors. For his sake as well as on account of the intrinsic value of the Journal we heartily pray for its success. The first number is in all respects highly creditable. Price \$1 per annum.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston, have forwarded us the American Reprint of this able Quarterly for July. The contents are:—Strikes, their tendencies and remedies; The Mill on the Floss; Rawlinson's Bampton Lecture for 1859; The Post Office Monopoly; Ary Scheffer; The Irish Education Question; Germany its strength and weakness; Thoughts in aid of Faith; Grievances of Hungarian Catholics; The French Press; Contemporary Literature. It is quite unnecessary to make any remarks upon these contents; the character of all the British Quarterly stands too high, and is too well known to need any recommendation, other than that which they have already earned for themselves. The article on "Contemporary Literature," which is peculiar to the Westminster, is very valuable. The present number commences a volume as also does Blackwood's Magazine for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscriptions.

For sale at McMillan's.

TO THE REV. G. F. MILES.

DEAR SIR.—We have seen that the Baptist Home Missionary Board appointed you as a missionary in the County of Restigouche for the space of three months. We have also seen by the Christian Visitor that your Church is unwilling for you to come.

If that church is a body of real Christians, which from our acquaintance with them we believe they are, and if they knew the state of the cause of God in this county, I know they would say, Go! If they knew how the cause of God here is languishing; if they knew how sinners are hungering and thirsting after Righteousness without a sufficient number of Ministers of the Gospel to point them to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world; if they knew how sinners here are going down to hell for lack of men to proclaim the Gospel; if they knew how the love of many was waxing cold; we say if they knew all this and if they had any bowels of compassion, any love for the never dying souls of lost sinners they surely cannot refuse; and we ask you, brother, in the name of humanity, considering our present state how can you refuse to come. We pray you in the Macedonian cry "come over and help us."

Brother Crandall is the only Baptist Minister in this section. He is labouring zealously, over-taxing both mind and body, and he must have help. Many who have heard your years ago in this section are earnestly inquiring "is Mr. Miles coming, and when?"

We pray you Brother answer these inquiries in the affirmative.

Yours in the fellowship of the Gospel, RESTIGOUCHE.

August 6th 1860.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY AGENCY OF THE N. B. BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DEAR BROTHERS.—I have pleasure in presenting to you this third Quarterly Missionary Report. During the three months just ended, I have been more than ordinarily encouraged in the prosecution of my work. I have been received with marked cordiality by all; especially by the pastors of our Churches, who have in their power to add much to the happiness of the agent in the carrying forward this work. If I speak of success, I owe much of it to under God, to the hearty co-operation of the Deacons and Pastors. The prospect for Missionary funds are of an encouraging character, and I am happy to say that I think the Board was perfectly justified in making the appointments of missionaries, and appropriations of funds to destitute localities, which they did at their recent Annual Meeting held at Salisbury. Only let us have the right men in the right place and with the divine blessing we can get means to sustain them. Baptists are now what they ever have been since the days of John the Baptist, ready to engage in every good word and work.

During the three months past I have travelled 1250 miles attended 67 Religious Meetings, and obtained the sum of £58, 8s. 6d., the fruits of which are published in my Cash account.

Yours very truly,

THOS TODD, G. M. Agent.

St. John N. B. Aug. 2nd, 1860.
To amount of Monies received, collected for the N. B. H. Missionary Society, during the three months, viz. from 1st May, 1860, to 1st August, 1860.

May 12.—Collection from Baptist Church, Portland, St. John,	£1 13 6
"12.—Collection from Baptist Church, Marsh Bridge, St. J'n,	1 2 0
"19.—Collection from Baptist Church, Germain St., St. John,	3 2 0
"19.—Collection from Baptist Church, Brussels St. St. John,	3 1 2
June 3.—Collection from Baptist Church, Beaulieu,	0 14 0
"10.—Collection from Baptist Church, Quombury,	0 9 0
"17.—Collection from Baptist Church, Cardigan,	1 1 6
"24.—Collection from Baptist Church, Chipman,	1 1 7
July 1.—Collection from Baptist Church, Lower Cambridge,	0 10 9
"1 Collection from 1st Baptist Church, Cambridge,	0 12 0
"8.—Collection from 1st Baptist Church, Johnston,	0 17 6
"8.—Collection from 2nd Baptist Church, Johnston,	0 7 11 1/2
"16.—To cash received from Rev. Charles Spurgeon, A. M.,	5 0 0
"16.—To cash received from Rev. J. A. Smith,	5 0 0
"16.—To cash received from Rev. Thomas Luckey,	0 5 0
"16.—To cash received from Eliza Calhoun,	0 5 0
"17.—Cash received from the Treasurer of the Eastern N. B. Association	30 4 1 1/2
"28.—Collection from the Baptist Church, Canaan,	0 12 7 1/2
"28.—Collection from Baptist Church, Butterant Ridge,	1 5 6
"29.—Donation from Mr. W. C. Sumner,	1 4 4
£58 8 6 1/2	

July 17.—Also, Received from the Treasurer of the Eastern N. B. Association, for printing Minutes, 14 17 4 |

£73 5 10 1/2

St. John, Aug. 1, 1860. Financial Agent.

THE THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE N. B. BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ENDING 1ST AUGUST, 1860.

DEAR BROTHERS.—In this, my quarterly report, I am pleased to say that I can very encouragingly regarding our Union operations, and with our long extended remarks I proceed to give you the details of the past three months.

I have organized sixteen new Societies, from which I have received in subscriptions £140 13s. 6d., of which sum £73 17s. 5d., is paid, this of course does not include the collections taken at those places for Home Missions.

I have also received from Societies formed on former occasions and private donations £23 19s. 2d., for Home Missions and printing Minutes, £73 5s. 10d., making in all during the quarter £210 2s. 6d. If I speak of success in this work I do not vainly ascribe it to myself, I believe the work is of God and he does prosper it, also I remark that the Collectors, and Secretary Treasurers of our Societies formed have been most indefatigable in their exertions to collect in behalf of the Societies with which they are connected. I have travelled 1,250 miles in the past three months and attended 67 religious meetings.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS TODD,

Financial Secretary.

To REV. L. E. BILL, Corresponding Sec'y. St. John N. B., 1st Aug. 1860.

To amount of Subscriptions and Cash received for the N. B. Baptist General Union Society, since the 1st of May, 1860, to the 1st of August, 1860, by Thomas Todd, F. Agent.

	SUBSCRIBED.	PAID.
May 8.—Baptist Church, Germain St., St. John,	28 4 0	£13 10 3
"9.—Baptist Church, Brussels St., St. John,	20 7 10 1/2	10 1 9 1/2
"14.—Baptist Church, Portland, St. John,	19 16 2	8 5 0
"17.—Baptist Church, Marsh Bridge, St. J'n,	9 14 4	4 6 10
"30.—Bapt. Ch. Richmond and Hodgdon,	2 18 6	1 13 9
June 6.—Baptist Church, Howard Settlement,	2 0 4 1/2	0 10 6
"10.—Bapt. Ch., Upper Queensbury and Dunfries,	1 11 3	1 11 3
"17.—Baptist Church, Cardigan,	2 18 3	1 10 7 1/2
"25.—Baptist Church, Chipman,	12 2 2	7 19 1 1/2
July 4.—Baptist Church, Lower Cambridge,	5 17 5	4 16 1
"4.—1st Baptist Ch., Cambridge,	3 5 0	1 2 6
"9.—2nd Baptist Ch., Johnston,	4 8 6	1 0 0
"11.—1st Baptist Ch., Johnston,	5 10 0	1 17 6
"23.—1st Baptist Ch., Elgin,	13 0 10 1/2	3 8 9
"30.—Baptist Church, Canaan,	5 5 0	2 7 8
"31.—Baptist Church, Butterant Ridge,	12 8 0	3 11 0
£140 13 8 1/2		£73 17 5 1/2

St. John, Aug. 1, 1860. Financial Agent.

Also to Cash received from Secretary Treasurers of Societies already formed.

June 1.—Charles Parley, Esq., M. P.,	21 0 0
"7.—Deacon John Taylor, Sec'y, Treasurer, Lower Woodstock,	2 8 9
"7.—B. D. O'Brien, Sec'y, Treasurer, Upper Woodstock,	0 5 0
"13.—Miss S. E. Saunders, Collector Prince William,	1 8 1 1/2
"14.—Geo. Hammond, Esq., Secretary Treasurer, Kingsclear,	1 4 4 1/2
"14.—Deacon Holyoke, Collector, Kingsclear,	0 13 1 1/2
"14.—Mary and Alonzo McNally, donation,	0 7 6
"15.—Alex. Hendry, Collector, Kingsclear,	0 10 0
"15.—Joseph Dunphy, Secretary Treasurer, Kingsclear,	1 2 6
"16.—Miss Currie, Col. Missinague,	1 10 0
"16.—Miss J. Sloan, collector, Monacaque,	0 13 1 1/2
"18.—Deacon M. Yerr, Sec'y, Treasurer, Kewick,	5 16 4 1/2
"20.—Deacon C. Goodspeed, Secretary Treasurer, Naswank,	4 13 0
"21.—Deacon J. Smith, Secretary Treasurer, Rushogish,	0 5 0
"21.—G. C. Miles, Esq., Secretary Treasurer, Magalloway,	3 13 4 1/2
"22.—Miss H. E. Day, collector, Magalloway,	1 10 0
"22.—James Bridges, Secretary Treasurer, Canning,	0 10 0
"22.—Thomas Bridge, Canning, donation,	0 7 6
"22.—W. T. Estabrooks, Secretary Treasurer, Gagetown,	1 0 0
"23.—Miss McMath, Secretary Treasurer, Newbarton,	5 11 5
"28.—Andrew Bartin, Secretary Treasurer, Grand Lake,	10 8 9
"29.—Enoch McLean, Secretary Treasurer, Grand Lake,	1 5 0
"29.—Isaac McLean, Secretary Treasurer, Mill Cove, G. Lake,	6 10 0
"30.—Joshua Dykeman, Secretary Treasurer, Jemseg,	3 9 3
July 6.—Received from Widow A. Corey,	1 0 0
"6.—Jos. T. O'Leary, Esq., Secretary Treasurer, Cambridge,	4 10 0
"24.—Rev. D. Lawson, donation,	0 5 0
"25.—Palmer Woodworth, Secretary Treasurer, Monacaque,	0 7 6
"25.—D. C. Stillwell Sec'y town, Monacaque,	0 12 6
£62 49 2	

THOMAS TODD, Financial Agent.

St. John, Aug. 1, 1860.

News Department.

The address of our Government to the Prince of Wales, and the reply of His Royal Highness thereto were received from the proper authorities too late for insertion last week. We think the telegraph might have been employed upon such an occasion.

ADDRESS.

PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS REPLY THEREON.

Previous to the Leave held at Government House on Monday the 6th day of August, the Executive Council, attended by the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, for themselves and the people of the Province, presented His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales with an Address, which was read by the Honorable the Attorney General; to which His Royal Highness graciously replied.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS, ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF SAXONY, DUKE OF CORNWALL AND ROSSSHIRE, EARL OF CHESTER, CARRICK, AND DUBLIN, BARON OF RENFREW, AND LORD OF THE ISLES, K. G. The members of the Executive Council, for themselves, the Legislature and people of New Brunswick, offer to you, the Son of their beloved Sovereign and the Heir Apparent to her Throne, their respectful homage, and heartily welcome Your Royal Highness to this Province.

The inhabitants of New Brunswick are the descendants of the Loyalists, who in the war of the American revolution, adhered to the Royal Standard, and of Emigrants from Europe and the British Isles—all ardently attached to British Institutions. Contented and happy in the enjoyment of that large measure of rational liberty which our mixed form of Government has secured, they have with diligence and industry devoted themselves to the development of the resources of the country and the advancement of its material interests; and ever since the organization of the Province in the year 1784, it has steadily advanced in all the elements of progress.

The visit of Your Royal Highness brings to the recollection of many of the old inhabitants the time when Your illustrious Grandfather visited this Province, and they refer with pleasure to his benignity and courtesy.

In founding this Colony, it was the design of the Imperial Government that the Constitution should be settled upon the model of its great original in the Parent State; but it was not until the reign of Your August Mother, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, that the principles of Self-Government were fully established, with ample power to regulate our trade consistently with the general policy of the nation.

Although in this portion of the Empire Your Royal Highness will not discover evidences of the great wealth and refinement of the Old World, we believe that you will be pleased with the energy of the people and their success; and that Your Royal Highness will receive new proof of the fitness of this Province for self-government, of their loyalty to the Queen, and of their attachment to the Institutions of the Fatherland.

We hope that in witnessing the discipline of our Volunteers, Your Royal Highness will be assured that the patriotic spirit which animates the people of the Parent State also pervades this portion of the Empire, and that, if the necessity should ever arise, all the available resources of New Brunswick will be freely offered for the defence of Imperial interests and the maintenance of the National honor.

In again tendering to Your Royal Highness our unfeigned congratulations, we would invoke the continuance of the Divine blessing upon Your illustrious House, and most fervently pray that Your Royal Highness may long enjoy the high position to which Divine Providence has called You—over the pride of Your August Mother, and the hope of our common country.

To which His Royal Highness was pleased to make the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—I receive with much gratification an Address which, whilst it breathes the spirit of loyalty to the Queen and affectionate attachment to Her Family which animate the whole People of this Province, does not fail to remind me of the claims of your ancestors to live in the memories of your Sovereign and of the British Nation.

The commercial activity of St. John, the thriving agriculture on the rich banks of the River which I have traversed, and the smiling aspect of this City, the Capital of New Brunswick, all tend to convince me, even apart from your gratifying assurances, of the prosperity and happiness which you enjoy under the Constitution of the Parent State, and the free Institutions which you possess. Every visitor to your shores, but more especially the Son of your Queen, must earnestly pray

that your peaceful avocations may never be disturbed; but in case such misfortunes should await the Empire, I rejoice to observe that in this as well as the Provinces which I have lately visited, the self-relying spirit of patriotism prevails; and I see in the discipline of your volunteers the determination to protect the national honor which is manifested in every portion of the Queen's Dominions.

I beg you to accept my thanks for your congratulations, and for your earnest prayers for my present and future happiness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT TRURO.

[From the Presbyterian Witness.]

The Prince arrived at Hansport, on his return, in the *Slyz*, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. His Excellency Lord Mulgrave, the members of Government, and many other distinguished persons, met him there and accompanied him to Windsor, where he arrived at 7 o'clock and breakfasted. He then proceeded to Truro, and having performed the distance of 83 miles in 2 hours and 17 minutes. This was the greatest speed ever attained on our Railway.

Truro never witnessed such a muster of people before. All parts of the county contributed their share of men, women and children—sturdy farmers and their families. Arches of the finest construction spanned the streets, and flags waved over almost every dwelling. The Victoria Rifles, the Dartmouth Volunteers, and the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, performed the military honor with great tact and skill. Everything passed off admirably, and everybody was abundantly satisfied. It will be many a day ere Truro sees such another muster. A correspondent writes as follows:—

"At the expense of much labor and artistic skill Truro was dressed in gala attire. Old buildings were torn down or removed, fences repaired and whitewashed, and every thing so renovated that Truro will not forget the Prince's visit for some time to come. Five splendid arches were erected that would have graced the triumph of Julius Cæsar. I heard several persons affirm (and some of them were Italianians) that the Arches surpassed those of Halifax; it is not probable they were so finely decorated, although there was no mean display of feathers, crowns, &c. A temporary fountain was constructed on the square directly in front of the Court House, and over the fountain a splendid tower was erected. Flags and mottoes were almost numberless.

"His Royal Highness arrived about 11 A. M., amid the ringing of bells, firing of guns, and acclamations of the multitude. A long procession attended him to the court house, where an Address was presented and replied to by his Royal Highness in short but graceful terms. As he passed before the Normal and Model Schools, he was greeted by the National Anthem, sung by the pupils, who stood on elevated platforms. According to intimation previously given by the Governor, the Prince accorded a distinguished honor to the Model School