Stray Arrows.

Where God loves, He affords love to-kens, and such are only his soul-enriching graces. If our heart moves towards God. certainly his goeth out towards us. The shadow on the dial moves according to the sun in the heavens.

He that loves God most, will lay out most for God. More than once we read in Scripture of the "labor of love." Love resteth in its labor, and then resteth most when it laboreth most. Nothing labors more, or thinks its labor less.

THE TWO EXTREMES. Let us neither be secure nor discouraged. mies; we cannot trust God too much, nor our hearts too little; we can neither stand nor rise alone; all that we can do alone is to fall. Not discouraged—thy many rob-bers show thou hast something worth the taking from thee; in opposing thee, thine enemies speak thee none of theirs; nay, they engage Jesus Christ to oppose them, who will lose none of his; to pity thee, who will not suffer thee to be tempted above thy power. Let the world fall, yet a Christian falls not, so long as Christ

KEPT BY THE POWER OF GOD. Grace in itself considered, as a creature, will totally fail. Our permanency is not in respect of the thing, but of God; not from our being holy, but from our being kept holy. All the power of hell shall never prevail against the God of heaven.

"POOR, YET MAKING MANY RICH."

There's nothing more covetous or prodigal than grace. A saint ever loves to be receiving from God, and imparting to others. "From Jerusalem round about to Illyricum," Paul preached the gospel. "retcining slavery under the protection of the What an encouragement it is to young beginners in grace to see that they who once were as poor, and had as little to begin with as themselves, have attained to such a plentiful spiritual estate.—Jenkyn.

ONE DOLLAR will pay for this Paper ill May 1st, 1862.

New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1861.

Associational Business.

Among the matters claiming associational sideration and action, the necessities and claims of our educational Institutions at Fredericton invariably occupy a prominent place. The Baptists of New Brunswick founded this Seminary of learning some thirty years ago. They contributed large sums of money in the first place for the purchase of the grounds and years they sustained it without legislative aid. Its early years were signalised by remarkable prosperity. Pupils, male and female, flocked to it from all parts of the country until at one time they numbered a hundred or more. This, so far as numbers were concerned, was its golden age, and although the ruling power of that day regarded this effort of the Baptists to have a Seminary of learning of their own with the most profound contempt, and treated their applications for legislative support accordingly, yet this only tended to bind them all the more strongly to it, end to arouse them to greater exertions to sustain it. For years this infant Seminary had to endure a life and death struggle. Father Ring, now of St. John. Asa Cov. Esq., John T. Smith, Esq., of Fredericton, and others, who were in charge of its nances in that day could tell us of the burdens they had to bear, and the exertions they had o put forth to keep it from being crushed by a growing debt in its very childhood. It lived mply for the reason that these men resolved in the strength of the Lord it should not die.

The time came when the opposition with hich it had to contend in its early years was so far overcome that the Legislature consented to endow it with a permanent grant of £250 a year. We were in Fredericton at the time. and drew up the petition which secured the grant. This was about twenty years ago. That grant has continued up to the present time, and it has enabled the denomination to sustain the institution in a way that has accomplished an immense amount of good without drawing very largely upon the liberality of the churches. It is largely indebted however, to the frugality of its worthy Principal for keeping its debt within manageable limits. A man of extravagant notions and habits at its head would long since have effectually closed it up. The annual reports presented from year to year to our associations by the Principal have invariably given satisfaction on the

But while we feel that there is much to be isful for in relation to past success, it rikes us that the time has fully come when mination should take hold of this eminary with a firmer grasp, and place it in sition correspondent with the progressive seter of kindred Institutions. It is not own, it must progress, and this it cannot do without more combined and efficient denominational action. The warm-hearted sympathy of the deurolise is essential to its success. No amount of Legislative support can supply the place of this sympathy. Let it have this in

Brunswick have not contributed their funds to this Seminary to make it a School for Fredericton or St. John, but for the Province .pected to come from every section of the Province, and its attractions should be such as to draw them.

We call attention to this subject now for the reason that our Association at Keswick is soon to meet. Let there be an unreserved and kindly consultation. Let a whole day be devoted to this matter. We feel assured that our much esteemed Principal is most anxious that some judicious arrangements should be made to accomplish the original designs of the Institution, for which he has so long and so faithfully labored. We trust this whole subject will be approached in the spirit of prayer and of brotherly love, and that we shall have wisdom in council, and harmony and decision in action.

English and Colonial Sympathy.

The last Watchman and Reflector misunderstands the N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor when it supposes that we "hope England and France will interfere in behalf of the South." We hope for no such thing. Our earnest prayer is that both England and France will continue perfectly neutral. If the emancipation of these 4,000,000 slaves were involved in the question at issue between the North and the South then would England and her Colonies give to the North their deepest and warmest sympathies; but as the object of the North is simply to compel the South to remain under the Stars and Stripes with its national wing, we do not perceive why there should be disappointment or vexation when English or Colonial sympathy is withheld. By disinterested spectators it can only be regarded in the light of a mammoth family quarrel, and one which the civilization and christianity of the nation should have prevented. The longer it continues the greater will be the injury inflicted upon the parties immediately concerned and upon the world at large. It cannot do otherwise than diffuse a poisonous leaven through all the springs of social, civil, moral and religious life. We greatly mistake if it has not done this already to a most alarming extent. Why then should the religious press of the nation call loudly for its continuance? Why should it find fault with those that pray for its termination?

Agency Report of the Union.

The following interesting report of the oprations of the Union, appears in the Minutes of the Eastern N. B. Baptist Association :-

It will be observed that I was requested by the above body, at its late session, to prepare a report on said Society. It will not be expected that I shall say much about the Agency, or the work done by the agent, during his past service in this department, suffice it to say that one year and five months have been devoted exclusively to the financial work of both Associations. About eighty Union Societies have been formed, with eighty Secretary-Treasurers and two hundred and fifty Collectors appointed. The cash receipts during those months have been (\$3,016) three thousand and sixteen dollars, and, including the arrangements made by the Agent for the Grand Falls and Tobique, there is in subscription on the Ledger about (\$1600) sixteen hundred dollars. We expect quite an amount of this to be paid at the Western Association in September. Had not the times been peculiarly embarassing, the greater part of the above sum could have been collected without delay. It will be emembered that the Eastern Churches last year paid for Home Missions £16 3s. 4d., as reported in the Minutes of that year. Compare the conjoined report with that, and the utility of system will at once appear, even to the sceptic.

Now that we have a uniform financial organization in our churches, let our Ministers. Deacons, and Members take hold and work it, without a General Agent : thus they will save time and expense. The Agent will not allude to toil connected with this work, but refer to kindness received on all hands from the Ministers and Churches, and deeply regret that he was not more qualified for the work to which he was appointed. I am confident that we have arrived at the right plan. Let us therefore not abandon it. There may be some little discrepancy in publishing the names of subscribers in our report. To be perfectly accurate in this requires more attention than the superficial man is prepared at once to recognize. Any mistake that may occur is not intentional, and therefore we hope will be over-

THOMAS TODD, Financial Agent. Woodstock, 20th July, 1861.

Concert this Evening.

We call attention to the notice in another umn of the concert of the Brussels Street Sabbath School to come off this evening in the Mechanics' Institute. The evening promises to be fine, and we doubt not there will be a large attendance. A rich musical treat may be expected.

Arrangements for going to the Association.

The Association opens its session at Keswick on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. P. M. We have arranged with Mr. Hathe-P. M. We have arranged with Mr. Hatheway to take passengers to Fredericton and back for a single fare: but tickets must be obtained at the office, so far as passengers from the city are concerned. Persons wishing tickets can get them by letting us know in time. The boat leaves Indiantown every morning at 9 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday svenings at 6 o'clock. Elder Harris informs us by letter that friends at Keswick will meet the Associational passengers at Frederictor with horses and carriages to take them to the place of meeting. Our brother wishes to know when they shall do so. A good many

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor. MESSRS, EDITORS,—Having just returned from a visit to Cumberland County in Nova Scotia, perhaps a brief sketch of the tour may not be perhaps a brief sketch of the tour may not be unacceptable to some of your readers. I left Fredericton hastily on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21st, on receipt of a despatch informing me of the extreme illness of my mother. Arriving at St. John Shursday morning at 2 o'clock, we had to wait 6 hours for the "Cars going East." At 8 o'clock, a. m., therefore, we left your city, by rail, for Moncton, where we arrived a about 12, noon. Here again we were delayed about 2 hours for dinner, which at length being over, we left by coach for Amherst, where we arrived amid torrents of rain. the same evening at 9 o'clock :- thus (including 8 hours delay,) making a journey of about 230 miles in 27 hours. So much for the spirit and enterprise of "Young New Brunswick!" Meeting my brother at Amherst, Pproceeded in company with him to Wallace, where I found my beloved mother in a very low state. garding the soil as the grand source of wealth and prosperity, not only to the Province as

I am happy to say, however, that contrary to the expectations of physicians and friends, she has since rallied, with a fair prospect of permanent recovery. During a stay of 9 days in my native place—which I had not seen before for nearly 7 years—I preached three times to crowded congregations in the Baptist Cha-pel, a new and commodious building erected at the head of the tide, where since my own ecollection scarcely a Baptist existed, but now there is a large and growing church, at present under the pastoral care of Brother Foshay. I lectured on Temperance once at Wallace Harbour, at the request of the "Sons."— Had an overflowing audience, and trust good will be the result. In this village there are no Baptists. The Methodists have a large interest here. I obtained leave to occupy their pulpit part of one Sabbath. It was a deeply olemn, and to me a most; interesting season. A thousand reminiscences of the past were called up as I stood before that people with whom I had been so familiar in times past. I was once a pupil in their Sabbath School, a member of their church. Here, as a thoroughgoing Methodist, I was for years a constant atendant upon all the means of grace-preach-

ing, and prayer-meetings, class-meetings, &c., &c. Here I received my first religious impressions. Here I believe I was converted to God, and here I first had thoughts of devoting myself to the work of the ministry, and here, too, after an absence of nearly twelve years, I stood up to preach before them, as a Baptist Minister, the first and only one ever permitted to occupy their pulpit, Their present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Allan, is a christian gentleman, highly eseemed by all denominations where he is known : and his kind and brotherly courtesy extended to me during my visit to my native place will not soon be forgotten. Leaving Wallace, in company with my bro-

ther, for Amherst again on Monday, Sept. 2d, we arrived at that pleasant and thriving village at 5 o'clock, p. m. Here I met the Rev. G. F. Miles, the energetic pastor of the church in this place. He appeared unusually delighted to see me ; not of course from any particular regard which he had for me personallybut because, forsooth, it was the night for their regular Temperance Meeting. This I was glad to have an opportunity to attend. Found a large audience assembled in the Baptist Meeting House, and a young gentleman from River Philip all ready to deliver an address. The address itself was well composed, and very suitable for the occasion, though by far too hastily delivered; (a very common fault, by

The writer was then " called upon," and occupied about forty minutes; but as very little can be said either for the composition or delivery of this latter speech, I will let it pass .-The Temperance meeting being over, instead of taking the coach for Moncton, as I had expected. Brother Miles informed me that he would convey me to that city—a distance of over 45 miles—in his own carriage. Such an offer, so kind, and so exceedingly out of the ordinary course of events, was not by any means to be rejected; and here I will frankly confess, that this act of genuine brotherly kindness most thoroughly convinced me that the delight which Brother Miles evinced on seeing me at Amherst on Monday evening was not all on account of the Temperanee Meeting. Having enjoyed the kind hospitality of esteemed friends at Amherst, we left for Westmoreland about 9 o'clock, p. m., which was reached in a very short time.

I can assure the reader that whatever impressions I may previously have entertained respecting the importance of a Railroad be-tween Amherst and Moncton, a trip with Bro. Miles over that road effectually obliterated them; for while with him, everything is to be gained in regard to fare, precious little is to

he lost in point of speed.

Having passed the night most comfortably at the hospitable mansion of our g. od Brother Gabel, we set out next morning in company with several other carriages, arriving at the house of Charles Cahill, Esq., Sackyille, at the unusually early hour of 7 o'clock, a.m., to witness a marriage, two happy hearts being at that hour united, by Brother Miles, in the holy estate of matrimony." At 8 o'clock a large company sat down to a sumptuous repast. All seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. Even the "happy pair" themselves were not more delighted at the union which had been thus happily consummated, than the guests who witnessed it, for every countenance, expressive of real pleasure, seemed to say, "what God has joined together, let no man put assunder." Leaving this pleasant party we proceeded to Moneton, where we spent an hour, and dined with Brother Miles and his interesting family, which were just preparing to remove to Amherst. Taking leave of our esteemed brother, I left by rail for Saint John, esteemed brother, I left by rail for Saint John, and from thence by steamer to Fredericton where I arrived on Wednesday evening, just in time for the Tea Meeting, held in the new Free Baptist Meeting House, in this city. It was the most magnificent affair of the kind I ever attended, and I am informed proved a complete success, over fifty pounds being realized, notwithstanding the extreme hardness of the times. But I must applicate for the length of this letter, and close.

Truly yours,

Fredericton, Sept. 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I had the pleasure a short time ago, of listening to a very excellent Lecture on Education, delivered by J. Bennet, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, in the Temperance Hall, Parish of Wickham, owing to the shortess of the notice given of the lecare, the audience was not so large as could be desired, but I noticed the principal farmers ogether with a number of the teachers of the county were present, (as the Teachers' Institute of the County had met that day.) Mr. dennet as a lecturer, (for perspicuity of ideas and logical reasoning) has very few equals, and being himself a practical educationalist, the handles his subject with the same ease and exterity, an experienced mechanic handles he implements of his craft, and the different

of her more favored neighbouring States and Provinces, and in view of this he had brought under the notice of the Board of Education under the notice of the Board of Edu (or the Government) the necessity of introducing or incorporating into our system of Education the science of Agricultural chemistry: and had then in the press a reprint of Doctor Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, as a text book for the use of schools throughout this Province, and that the Government at consi-derable expense would furnish the necessary apparatus for the proper development of the science in which the Teachers of the Province would be instructed through the medium of the Institutes or some other yet to be devised. This, sir, may justly be considered a step in the right direction, and one of the best moves yet made in our Provincial Education; for, when the boys of the present generation leave the school house to go to the farm prepared scientifically to combat the many difficulties with which Farmers of the present day have to contend. Then, (if knowledge be power) and only then! will New Brunswick and her stalwart sons stand forth in their might, re

whole but to each individually. I will not further trespass on your columns at present, but by your permission at some fu-ture time advert to the above subject. I am, sir, your's, &c.,

Cambridge, Q. C., Aug. 8th, 1861.

For the Baptist & Visitor.

The Seminary and Fredericton. MESSRS. EDITORS,-When I was in Montreal this summer, a gentleman from the United States, with whom I had entered into conversation on board the steamer from Toronto, met me in the street, and among other things, he asked me what the large stone building with a dome was, that occupies a commanding po-sition on rising ground within the city. I told him it was a Jesuit College, but I did not tell him that it was originally built by the Baptists as a literary institution, I did not like needlessly to expose my brethren to the unfavorable inion of a stranger.

Why then refer to it now, and give publicity to a fact which may be forgotten or unknown? I do so that we in New Brunswick may learn wisdom from what has occurred in Canada The only use that can be made of such unfortunate circumstances is to deduce from them lessons of instruction for future guid-

How came this building into the hands o the Roman Catholics? They hought it openly and fairly, and almost on their own terms. But how came the Baptists to sell it? Because the Baptists of Canada West would not co-operate with their brethren in the East, and the latter were overwhelmed in a periodical commercial crash, and could no longer hold the building. Did this loss stimulate the brethren in the West to found a literary institute in their midst? Not at all, and this is the point to which I desire to call special atten-

It was in 1844 or about that time when the ouilding in Montreal was erected, and it was not till last year that the Baptists of Canada West opened a literary Institute at Wood-stock, C. W. Objections and local prejuidices were sufficiently strong to destroy but not to build up, to withold contributions from the East, but not to give them to the West.

Thus is may happen with ourselves if every opportunity is taken to raise an outcry against Fredericton as a place, and create a prejudice The prejudice against Fredericton is in my pinion most unjust, but I do not intend at this time to enter upon a defence of the place. my object is to show that declaiming against Fredericton, and stirring up prejudices against it, is highly injurious to the Seminary, but cannot arouse any generous sympathy on be-half of education. That it is powerful to de-stroy what already exists, but powerless to substitute anything better in its stead.

That there is not at present a very strong enthusiasm on behalf of education among our people, I conclude from the fact, that a gentlenan offered five hundred pounds towards founding an Institution in St. John, provided nine others would each contribute the same sum, and no one came forward to accept the challenge.

But it may be said, were contributions to be asked towards this object, we should be met with the reply, you have a Seminary at Fred-ericton, what do you want with money for another? Is any one simple enough to sup-pose that by destroying the one at Fredericton, such men would be propitiated to give to-wards another. Let the Seminary be sacri-ficed, and then go to the same men and ask them to give towards the erection of a new one elsewhere. Would they not say, "You had one at Fredericton, why did you sell that? it did very well, I do not see any necessity

for fooling money away like that."

The fact is nothing is more easy than to injure, to destroy, to sell, to sacrifice, it requires neither energy, nor judgment, nor skill, nor wisdom, nor ability of any kind except for mischief; but it is altogether different when the object is to build up and establish. Let these things be carefully considered, and brethren will, I think, abstain from cast-

ing unmerited reproaches upon Fredericton and its inhabitants, and so injuring the Academy there without effecting any good purpose

For the Baptist and Visitor. Mr. EDITOR .- By the mercy of God. I returned last Wednesday to the bosom of my family and friends after an absence of ten weeks, having passed over a distance of 3000 miles. I left Eastport the Monday after the Quarterly Meeting at St. Andrews; visited Portland, Boston, Albany, Niagara Falls and McGilvery, Canada. Here I met many of my oid friends of Mascarcen, with whom I took comfort, as I had done heretofore. I found rerified the passage, "as iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of a man his friend." After preaching several times, I went with my friends to Carlisle, to attend New London District Association. Here I met about twenty Ministers with a great body of peop ty Ministers with a great body of people. I preached in the evening by request both of Ministers and people. The Lord's day was "an high day." I went to McGilvery with my friends Mr. Cathro's family. I preached again on Tuesday, Thursday and on Sabbath forenoon at this place; in the afternoon I preached about eleven or twelve miles distant in com-

Religious Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN PROPOSED WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER IN ANUARY, 1862 .- The Committee of the Evangelical Alliance have issued a circu-

lar suggesting a week of prayer for 1862. The following are suggested as topics suit ed for a prominent place in the exhortations and prayers of the successive days -Sunday, January 5th .- Sermons on the Holy Spirit : His divinity and personality His offices and operations. Prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the services of the week. Monday, 6th.—Humiliation and Confession of sin: as individuals—as families-as churches-and as a nation Thanksgiving and praise for recent religious awakenings. Tuesday, 7th .- Home Objects for prayer: The conversion of the ungodly—the cessation of intemperance and immorality-and the spread of vital religion in our families and households, among our rulers, the rich and poor, our soldiers and sailors, the authors of our literature, secular and religious. Wednesday, 8th.—Foreign objects for Prayer : The revival of pure Christianity, and the extension of religious liberty in Europe and the lands of the East—the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error-the conversion of the house of Israel-the prevalence of peace among all nations, especially in America—and a yet more abundant blessing upon our brethren and sisters engaged in the work of missions. Christian education, and literature in foreign lands. Thursday, 9th .- The Church of God and the Christian ministry: The increased spirituality of the Church, and its more decided seperation from the world —brotherly love, sympathy, and union of labor among the Lord's people—a higher standard of piety and power among the Christian ministers and all their fellowaborers-the outpouring of the Spirit upon our Universities and Colleges, and on the rising ministry at large—the conversion of the young, and a large blessing upon Sunday and other schools. Friday, 10th.—The Word of God: That it may be received with increased faith, reverence, and love-that its assailants may be enightened and brought into the way of truth—that the power of the divine Spirit may attend its private study, and its cir culation throughout the world. Saturday. 11th.—The Lord's day: That its Divine nstitution may be recognized, and its desecration at home and abroad may cease. Sunday, 12th .- Sermons on the Signs Dangers, and Duties of the present Times Motives to personal holiness and Christian

The following extract from the Quarter-Record, gives an interesting account of he circulation of the Scriptures in Russia :

"Yesterday I was driving in one of the principal streets of St. Petersburg, where there is always a crowd. All at once, I saw a table spread on the sidewalk, and ments, and tracts. The colporter was an aged, very kind looking man. Some people were buying. Until now, never was there a colporter seen here, especially not in the streets, and it was such a rejoicing sight I could not take my eyes off it. Of late, I have remarked little boys selling tracts. It has been observed that in Germany, where at every watering place there are colporters, the most Bibles are bought by Russians. This I have heard asserted by a great many persons. In general there s, particularly now, a great demand for Bibles and Testaments. Our new Russian version of the New Testaments has underone within one year two or three editions. each of many thousands of impressions."

SPAIN STAIN STAIN PERSECTION OF PROTESTANTS.-The Granada journals state that three poor persons—one a hatter, another a charcoaldealer, and the third a public letter writer -had been lodged in prison on the charge of having distributed Protestant works, and defended Protestant doctrines at Alhama, Trigo, Luno, and Matamores. It is added that the English at Granada were liberally providing for their wants. The Madrid ournals of Aug. 6th publish a long address to the Queen from the Archbishop of Taragona, in the name of himself and his suffragans, entreating her Majesty to take measures for preventing the spread of what ne calls the errors of Protestants.

PORTUGAL. SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM .- A Madrid journal affirms that Protestantism is spreading in Portugal, but it gives no details on the subject.

TURKEY. THE BULGARIANS .- Just before the death of the late Sultan, the affairs of the Bulgarians seemed to be taking a very favorable turn. It is true their Bishops remained in exile, but it was intimated that its continuance would be brief, and mean while an allowance of fifty livres (say £45) was made to each for his monthly expenses and they were treated in every respect with consideration and kindness. The Government were showing a decided disposition to make some arrangement of the Church question which would be satisfac-tory to the Bulgarians. Their first pro-position was to reconstruct the Synod of the Greek Church, and to give the Bulgarians six out of twelve members, instead of two out of thirty-three, as had formerly been the case. But this proposition prov-ing acceptable neither to the Bulgarians nor the Greeks, a deputation of Bulgarians, who waited upon Ali Pacha but a few days before the Sultan's death, were authorized by that minister to prepare and present for the consideration of the Government a statement of their own views and wishes in reference to the organization of their. Church. The Bulgarians were very much elated by what they regarded as the very hopeful aspect of their cause. They are still hopeful. But the death of the Sul-

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN SIAM .- Mr. Telford of Bangkok, reports the formation, April 8th, of a Chinese church in Bang-

of the day was devoted to a missionary and has in its employ a native colporteur. The subscriptions for the nine months amounted to \$90.82; expenditures, \$31. 20. Balance on hand, \$59.62. "The prospects of the Siamese department of the Mission were never more encouraging .-Several voung men, of reliable piety, have

the ministy in view." BAPTIST MISSIONS IN BURMAH .- Dr. Binney, May 10th, had commenced a new term of the Theological School, with fortysix pupils. Mr. Kincaid, writing from Prome, April 18th, reports that he had just returned from a tour of 250 miles in a north-east direction, visiting a large number of villages, and many he had never seen before. He left two Karen assistants in the mountains, with a Karen chief who desires a Christian school. Mr. K. also visited in Kyen villages fifty miles north of Prome. The people urged him to send teachers to them, to instruct them to write, and to read the divine book. He also writes that "the telegraph line is now open from Prome to Ceylon, via Calcutta and Madras. A telegram came this morning, just thirty days from England." Mr. Kincaid writes, May 18th, that he had recently made two somewhat extensive tours. preaching the Gospel in many places where t had never been preached before. He was generally treated civilly, and asked to come again, and in some places " whole villages are turning from heathenism."-'In one village, where there are two Christian families, the kyoung or monastery has been abandoned by the priests, as the people refused to support them any longer, and the building is now given to the Christians for a Christian school. "In another village, about two miles off, Buddhism is entirely given up."

AFRICA.

PRESBYTERY OF LIBERIA.—The Rev. E. W. Blyden, of Monrovia, represented the Presbytery of Liberia at the recent Synod of Edinburgh. He was received with marked attention, and his address to the Synod gave much satisfaction. Mr. Blyden is the Principal of the Alexander High-School in Monrovia.

BAPTISM IN ASSAM .- An interesting incident is reported at Assam. Seven persons had been baptized at Tezpore.-They are of the Kacharee race, and had travelled, for the purpose of being baptized, distance of more than a hundred miles on foot, crossing ten rivers, and passing through a dense, heavy jungle, infested with tigers and bears, miles in extent, which took them four days to accomplish. UNITED STATES.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.—The Hom Mission Record says :

" Every State, except a few of the newest, has its State organizations for Domestic Missions, entirely independent of, and not auxiliary to, the Home Mission Society. In January last we presented the statistics of these bodies, showing that the amount received for Domestic Missions, reported n thirty State Conventions, was \$71,892. 38, and that local Domestic Missionary organizations were estimated to receive \$15,337,68 more. The Southern Baptist Convention reported for the same year, \$21,610.73, and our own Society, in 1860, \$57,777.22, making an aggregate for Home Mission work in our denomination, in 1860, of \$166,618. This amount, though less than we could wish—less than t ought to be-does not fall very far short of the amount raised by any other single

denomination.
"But the money standard is a low one by which to measure moral results. Let us look at the subject in another direction. What has the Society accomplished in the twenty-nine years of its existence? It had, by October, 1860, commissioned over 2,700 missionaries, who had organized over 1,100 churches, and ordained more than 600 ministers. Under the impulse it had communicated, the number of Baptist churches in the Western States had increased from 1,817, which was their number in 1830, to about 6,000 in 1860, and the ministers from 953 to about 3,800, The Missionaries of the Society had baptized over 26,000 converts, and had been the means, directly, of the erection of 300 church edifices. They had promoted Foreign Missions, temperance, and other good causes in a very remarkable degree, and the expenditure for this amount of labor had been less than \$700,000.

Secular Department.

THE NEW LIEUT, GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The English Mail, this week, brings pos tive information of the appointment of the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, as Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in succession to the Hon, J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, whose

term of service expired last year. The new Lieut. Governor is fourth son of that well-known statesman, the late Earl of Aberdeen, by his second wife, Harriet, sister of the 18th Earl of Morton, and widow of Viscount Hamilton. He was born at Argyle House, in London, 1829, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as M. A. in 1850. In 1854 he was returned to Parliament as member for Beverley in Yorkshire, and sat in the House of Commons until the general election in 1857, when e lost his seat.

While in the House, the Hon. Mr. Gordon professed himself a Liberal, and advocated a arge increase of the suffrage, with vote by

ellency the Hon, Mr. Manners-Sutton wi leave this Province for England next month and the Hon. Mr. Gordon will probably arrive here prior to His Excellency's departure.

The ladies will, perhaps, be interested in learning, that the Hon. Mr. Gordon, now

thirty-two years of age, is still a bachelo

From late English Papers.

discourse, and the afternoon to the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The Society, which has been in existence nine months, numbers about thirty members, have reason to congratulate themselves at having try, I would submit to their notice the following

figures as very pertinent :-The stock of American cotton in Liver-

Making a total supply of....... 1,354,200
The stock of American on Dec, 28 was...403,000

So that there were taken for consumption and exports in 20 weeks

where more than fifty per cent. of the crop is an where more than fifty per cent. of the crop is annually received, show that a paction has been agreed on there by all the factors, recommending planters to abstain from sending down to ports of shipment a single bale as long as the blockade exists—advice that will doubtless be followed. It is manifest, therefore, that our future supply is very remote, and that the well-being of our manufacturing classes is jeopardised, and I throw out this timely word of warning that those whom it most concerns may be judithat those whom it most concerns may, by judi-cious counsel, endeavour to ameliorate, if not to avert, the famine that is impending.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.—The mone tary, if not the commercial position of the country is in a satisfactory condition. At precountry is in a satisfactory condition. At present trade is not flourishing, but the prospects of improvement, except as regards America, are of a cheering character. Money is plentiful and cheap, with every likelihood that very shortly it will be cheaper. For harvest purposes, the weather has been all that could be desired. Of the crops themselves, although English wheat is not above an average, yet it is of a fair yield, the bulk of prime quality and in excellent condition. With respect to Barley the growth is greater than for some Barley the growth is greater than for some years, and a large proportion fine. Oats a prolific crop, and generally of excellent quality. Only a moderate yield of Peas, but production of Beans heavier than for some seasons, and condition better. Cloverseed will be a splendid crop, and quality first rate. There will be a greater yield of Potatoes than in 1860, but-quality very indifferent, arising from disease existing in many localities. The Fruit season has been the worst experienced for many years, excepting for apples, of which there is a plentiful supply. Of Elder Berries the growth will be much less than in 1860. With respect to Hops there will be a much larger crop, and a fair portion of fine quality.

In the discount market the rates are 41-4

to 4 3-8 per cent; the demand however being only moderate in the open market and at the Bank. Gold continues to arrive from Australia and elsewhere largely in excess of the exports, which have, however, been but light to all quarters since our last.

The London Railway share market has been more active since our last than for some time past, and prices of English Railway shares gene-rally have improved; the announcement of the dividends and the state of the traffic regulating the advance or decline, and Indian railway stocks are in growing favour, as are all other good securities suited for investment. To-day the securities suited for investment. To-day the market closed firm. Americans closed rather weak. Great Western of Canada has improved since our last, and are now quoted at 10 to \(\frac{1}{4}\); but Grand Trunk has given way and left off at 19\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 20. Other Canadian descriptions are thus quoted:—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 58 to 62; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 4\(\frac{2}{4}\); New Brunswick and Canada A Cap. Shares, 5 to 7; ditto B Cap. and Land, 4 to 6. Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Debentures have improved. In miscellaneous shares, Canada Five per Cents. In miscellaneous shares, Canada Five per Cents. are at 981 to 3.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.-A Paris letter in the "Independence Belge" gives the following as the substance of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to the Pope:

—"His Majesty points out to the Sovereign
Pontiff the sentiments of respect which he
feels towards the Chief of the Church, and then going on to enumerate the services which the French Government had been happily able to render the Pontificial Government, he adds to render the Pontincial Government, he adds that his strongest wish is to continue the pro-tection of his soldiers to the person of the Pope. Nevertheless, the letter concludes by pointing out to his Holiness the intrigues and intolerable state of things which prevail at Rome, evidently without his knowledge, and by which public opinion in France is much excited. The Emperor then addresses a hope that Pius IX. will know how to put an end to a state of things which is incompatible with the presence of the French flag at Rome, and assures him, on those conditions, the mainten-ance of the present statu quo. This letter may be interpreted in different ways by party men, but it is evident that, notwithstanding the form and expression of devotedness and respect for the Head of the Church, it has a character excessively menacing for the temporal authority of the Pope, and that it constitutes a real summons to yield to the remon-strances of the French government if the Court of Rome wishes to retain the protection of the French bayonets.

The last formal meeting of the Social Science Association was held on the 21st, but ence Association was held on the 21st, but most of the persons who had crossed the Channel to attend it, would stay until the end of the week, and some of them much longer. The Dublin gathering has been a decided success, and Mr. Hastings gave the following brief sketch of the circumstances to which the Association owed its origin:—"It was now four years since a few persons met in the four years since a few persons met in the drawing-room of Lord Brougham's house and formed the present association, which had now become thoroughly national in its character, and embraced in its operations the whole emand embraced in its operations the whole empire. Four years was a very short time in which to achieve such results, and he believed the meeting they were about to hold in London would show, not only to this country, but to Europe, the influence which they were able to exercise in every department of human progress and improvement." If we might be permitted to indicate a fault, however slight it would be in the direction of the member over-complimenting each other. Lord Brough am must have felt oppressed at the elaborate eulogies which have been heaped upon him, most of them sound and just enough in their way, but tiresome from their "damnable iteration," beginning with the eloquence of the Lord-Lieutenant and ending with the over whelming panegyric of Sir Robert Peel. The can do with a good deal of this sort of thin across the water, but these distinguished eulers.