RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

"WHEREAS—The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associations, therefore:—

Resolved,—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association." Passed by a vote of 60 to 22.

The following is the amendment offered and supported by the Editor and proprietors of the Whereas, The Christian Visitor has ceased to

be the exponent of the sentiments and opinions of the Baptists (and) of the Churches in connection with this Association, therefore,— Resolved, That we leave this paper to stand

This amendment was supported by a smaller minority than the preceding vote against the

original resolution. ONE DOLLAR remitted us by Mail will pay for this Paper until the 1st May, 1862. A few back numbers from 1st of Sept. can be furnished.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1861

Divine Sovereignty and Election.

God is a Sovereign. "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, "What doest thou?" The Shorter Catechism states the doctrine of divine sovereignty in the following concise and expressive terms. "The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, whereby according to the counsel of his own will. he hath, for his own glory, foreordained whatever comes to pass." To this doctrine we as Baptists heartily subscribe. We believe the empire of Jehovah to be universal, extending to all worlds, and to all events. He rules over mind as well as over matter, and controls the bad as well as the good, reigning in

hell as well as on earth and in heaven. Not a sparrow falls or rises without his notice; not a flower blooms, nor an anamalculæ dies. without his permission. The myriads of suns and worlds composing the universe, and the atoms composing these suns and worlds, fill each the place assigned to it by infinite wist dom, love and power, and move under the

Almighty's guidance. That this subject is deep, mysterious and awful, cannot be denied; that there are connected with it difficulties not to resolved by finite minds, we readily admit. But the contrary doctrine-the doctrine that the Almighty Ruler of the universe, cannot do as he pleases -that he is not a "free agent"-that he can be disappointed, controlled and baffled by his creatures-involves still greater difficulties, and of the battle-field at home. It is all right. consequences too appalling to be contemplated. How fearful would be the condition of

the passengers in an express train, dashing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, whose conductor and engineer had been hurled from their places, or who were incompetent for their work, and unable to guide the engine. Infinitely more dreadful must be the condition of those in earth or in heaven, if God connot control the universe, if he cannot "ordain all things according to the counsel of his own wilt," and if this control does not extend to "whatever comes to pass."

But let us briefly explain. Things come to pass so far as the Supreme Ruler is concerned in three-and but in three ways. Some things he brings to pass by his own unaided agency, his own Almighty flat. He said, "Let there be light, and there was light." He spake and it was done. "He commanded, and it stood fast." Now it cannot be denied that what he does directly himself, he designed-decreed. determined to do.

Secondly. Somethings he brings to pass by he ministration of angels and men. Israel was delivered out of Egypt-to cite an illustration-the law of Moses was given, and the gospel is preached, through the ministration of angels and men. And evidently whatever God brings to pass in this way, he designs to accomplish in this very manner. To this there can be no reasonable objection, and no possible denial.

Thirdly. Other things come to pass, because God for reasons infinitely just and wise does not interpose his power to prevent them. For instance, "the devil goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." "So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord and smote Job with sore boils, from the sole of the foot unto his crown." "And there were there an herd of manyswine feeding on the mountain, and they (the devils) besought him (Jesus) that he would suffer them to enter into them, and he suffered them." See also 1st Kings 22. 19-22. These facts are clear and undeniable. These events could not have "come to pass" without God's permission,-Neither devils nor wicked men, can move a hand, any more than a "dog can move his tongue" unless God Almighty suffer them. Their actions, therefore, and the consequences of these actions, are part and parcel of the divine decree. What God suffers to "come to pass," he of course decrees to suffer to come to pass; and we cannot conceive how any one who believes in his infinite god dness, any one who believes in his infinite god dness, any one who believes in his infinite god dness, the insurance. Some of the students lost any one who believes in his infinite got dness, love, and wisdom, can object to this latter case, any more than to the two former. God can overrule sin, the introduction of sin into the world, and all its fearful consequences, so that they shall contribute to his glory; and his glory is the highest good of the universe.

But let it be borne in mind that though God

rdains whatever comes to pass," it by have been forcordained which have never come to pass, and which cannot come to pass, his flot, tautological truism, is our anser, on the one hand, to the strongest objec-

was decreed. But this you cannot do. of sin. Prove that any man is compelled to sin-that he canot in any sense of the term. help doing as he does, and yet is punished for doing it, and we will admit that that too has come to pass," and that it has consequently been "decreed." But we deny that such a case has ever occurred. The very assertion that "a man is compelled to sin," is a contradiction in terms, and a gross absurdity -Such an event has never "come to pass" and never can. Therefore it cannot have been foreordained or decreed.

We will pursue this subject in our next, and refer to the doctrine of Election.

A Good Man in the Prospect of Death. Our exchanges speak in a style of touching orrow in relation to the unexpected death of Ex-Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts. He was one of the most eminent laymen of our denomination in the American Union. He was called at different times to fill highly responsible positions, both in civil and religious life. At these posts of responsibility and influence his councils and decisions invariably commanded the highest respect. His death was exceedingly afflictive to his family and to the church of God; but his faith in his Redeemer enabled him to pass joyfully through the dark valley. The following extract from the funeral sermon preached by his pastor, Dr. Porter, teaches us how a christian can die :-

" His death has created many a void. For forty years he was the firm friend and eloquent advocate of temperance. At Washington, at Boston, everywhere, he was consistent. 'Total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, as a beverage,' was his motto and his practice. A distinguished gentleman, who was strictly temperate, asked him one day: 'What is your course when wine is offered you in fashionable circles here at the capital ?' 'I decline t,' said he, ' and drink water.' 'I just put the glass to my lips,' said the gentleman, ' and then set it down, without tasting the wine '-But,' replied this inflexibly honest, consistent and morally courageous man, ' I decline it openly for example's sake.'

"In some circles he will be remembered but as the statesman, in others as the philanthropist. Here we knew him but as the Christian. He had long been ripening for heaven, and for one or two years past the process has been rapid. He united with the Baptist church when but twelve years old, and for fifty-four years has been a growing Christian. Brethren, he is with Christ, and we have his work to do as well as ours.—On whom shall his mantle

"It is interesting to learn how a man like Gov. Briggs approached the eternal world. He could not converse without injury after his wound, so he wrote on a slate, and many of these brief writings have been copied for preservation. It is gratifying to know that the fear of death, which was a constitutional peculiarity of his, was completely removed. It has come,' said he to his wife, 'be still and know that I am God.' To his daughter, he said, 'I thought that day I should be in eternity in a moment. I think I was calm. Immediately after reaching his bed, he said to his son, 'It is strange I should meet the fate That son knelt by him and prayed. father folded his hands on his breast with a most devout and placid expression of countenance. His soul was at peace.

"His love for his family was continually expressed. 'How much trouble I give you! How love you all! I have not seen little George. and Mary, and Nelly,' his grandchildren. 'To his physicians he said, 'I am afraid you are going to cure me.' Then, as his mind reverted to its former convictions, and he thought of their bereavements, he added: 'The dear ones here!' This suggested the idea of his son, Col. Briggs, at the seat of war. 'Dear Henry! If I should go (looking and pointing up to heaven,) and he should be killed what a meeting it would be!' After a few moment's meditation he said, 'What a night that was, doctor! God scourged me and them. But He has bound up our wounds How good He is!' Then he clapsed his hands in prayer. We all know his Christian humility. 'My life,' said he, 'seems useless. I have done nothing-nothing.'

"His submission to God's will, his confi dence in Christ his Saviour, and his longing for heaven, were continually displayed.—
Why do I linger here? It is to prepare me. Joy and calm below, but O, how calm, and quiet, and good above! O, that this poor, frail, unworthy one was there!' A dear friend stood by his bedside weeping. His son said to him. You have no better friend than this.' I have one better Friend,' said he, looking up o the mercy-seat. He said to his daughter, O, how I want to be in heaven! You are all so kind, but heaven is much better! God's will be done.' The day but one before his death he said, 'I am at the lowest point of animal existence. I don't see how I can be saved from dving .- I have no wish for it. God and Christ are my all. I love you. Do what you think best. Leave all to God. God.

sleep, which grew sweeter and calmer until Thursday morning, Sept. 13th, at nine o'clock when his spirit gently ascended to his Saviour.

Correspondence.

Literary Institute in Canada

Some of your readers may be interested to earn what our brethren in Canada are doing to repair the damage done by the disastrous fire that consumed their newly erected building for literary purposes. From an English paper of last month I extract the following:—
"About half past 3, a.m., Jan. 8, a fire broke out in the West wing of the institute, and in a short time enveloped the whole building in flames, so that in less than an hour and a half that which had been so long a subject of prayer and interest to the Baptists in Canada, was a mass of ruins! Little or nothing could be saved. The origin of the fire was a mysinsurance. Some of the students lost everything; but providentially there were no lives lost. This was to us a terrible calamity; yet we resolved with one heart and purpose to go to work, assured that "the God of heaven would prosper us, therefore we his servents would rise and build." Meanwhile the inhabitants of Woodstock, C. W., showed how inhabitants of Woodstock, C. W., showed how deeply they sympathized with us in our extremity by coming forward promptly, and giving the executive committee security for \$1,600, to be expended in the purchase of furniture and in rent for a commodious building known as the Woodstock Hotel for one year, in order that the operations of the institution might not be interrupted, it being understood that if the Institute was refitted, and the school again put into operation, the furniture should be ours. In these circumstances we saw mercy as well as judgment: so in a we saw mercy as well as judgment; so in a few days the institution was in operation in the above building, with about one hundred and twenty students, while over twenty of

agents to aid him in securing the end in view. With characteristic energy and resolution he betook himself to the work of discharging the onerous duties laid upon him; and the consequence was that soon the object contemplated was accomplished. So anxiously desirous were we that the institute should not only be re-built and re-finished, but also free from debt, that the Board resolved that if the above sum was not pledged in reliable notes by the 15th of May, to be payable on the 15th October, the enterprise should be given up, at least for the present. But was such an enterprise to be abandoned? The Baptists of Canada practically said, No, as they conclusively proved by coming forward promptly, and giv-ing liberaly reliable pledges for the sum of \$21,254, and this was now done before the 6th of May. Then immediately the work of rebuilding commenced.

Never before had the Baptists of Canada so generously taken hold of any enterprise; never before had so many hearts and hands among the Baptists contributed to any one enterprise; and it is proper to add, that many a heart has given expression to a deep-felt sense of gratitude to the Father of Mercies for what has been accomplished."

For the Baptist and Visitor.

Albert County Quarterly Meeting. The Albert County Quarterly Meeting, pur suant to announcement, was held with the Church at Caledonia, and commenced on Friday evening, Oct. 4, at 6 o'clock. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John Fillamore. On Saturday morning, public service commenced at an early hour; a prayer meeting was held at half past 8 o'clock; and preaching commenced two hours later. In the afternoon we met in Social Conference. This was truly refreshing season; we felt it good to be there; many were enabled to rejoice in the hope of the Gospel, and to lift up their voices in testimony of the manifest goodness of God. and to speak of his merciful dealings with them. The meeting was protracted to a late hour, and the congregation separated with apparent reluctance. We met again at half-past seven, when Rev. Mr. Charleton preached from the words of the ! rophet,-viz: "Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord." The Social Conference was then resumed; and many of the brethren and sisters present felt it to be their privilege to speak of the goodness of God, and to declare His wondrous works, as manifested in the conversion of their immortal souls.

On Sabbath morning, the prayer meeting was conducted by Rev. James Wallace, at the close of which a sermon was preached by Rev James Goldrup. A number of ministering brethren were present, and took part in the service. In the afternoon Rev. James Wal lace preached. There was preaching again i the evening by Rev. Levi H. Marshall.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a sermon was preached, after which the business of the Quarterly Meeting was taken up; and after making progress therein, the meeting was adjourned. We met again at 2 o'clock, and resumed business; and after adjusting the same we changed the order of the meeting, and Rev. James Irving preached from the word of the Prophet: "Is there no balm in Gilead? s there no physician there? Why then i not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" In the evening we had a social meeting. A large number gave utterance to their feelings, and were enabled to speak to sence of the great Master of the Feast w manifest, and the countenances of the people betokened that their hearts were made glad Two converts expressed their willingness to take up their cross and follow Christ in the ordinance of Christian baptism. The meeting was protracted very late; all seemed to possess the sentiment of the poet.-

" My willing soul would stay And sit and sing herself away

On Tuesday morning, prayer meeting com menced at half past 9 o'clock, and preaching one hour later. At the close of the morning service we repaired to the water, and witness. ed the administration of the ordinance of bantism by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Bleakney. two rejoicing candidates. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Tweedy (Weslevan Minister) preached from the words of Paul .- " beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mer cies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God which is your reasonable service." Though the afternoon was ve y wet, yet a goodl number of people got together; and although the evening was also rainy, the congregation re-assembled, and there was preaching again On Wednesday, the meetings were to be continued all day. I attended in the fore noon. Some of the ministering brethren had eft. The congregation was good. Brother

Starrett preached from Matthew xvi. 16. In conclusion, I will just add, that at the ousiness meeting held on Monday afternoon t was agreed to hold the next Quarterly Meeting with the Hopewell Church: the first meeting to be held at the Calkins' Meeting House on the first Friday in January next, at H. McLATCHY, 2 o'clock, P.M. Albert County, Oct. 11. Secretary.

S. M. Hewlett, Esq.

This talented gentleman has recently paid us a visit, and delivered three lectures on the subject of Temperance. The weather was exceedingly unfavourable, yet the Hall was literally crowded every night. The lectures were well received, and I have no doubt will leave a good impression on the minds of many who heard them. Mr. Hewlett is evidently a very clever man. He treats his subject in a clear and lucid manner, and with a fervid eloquence which is truly stirring. He possesses in a high degree the faculty—so essential to a temperance orator-of presenting truth in a most pleasing manner. This gives him access to the lass, who are beyond the reach of ordinary emperance advocates. His visit to our Pro tince will doubtless be of great service to the

Fredericton, Oct. 15. J. C. HURD.

REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND .- The awakenin still manifests itself in many parts of Scotland A rich spiritual harvest has already been gathered at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dumiries, Annan, Montrose, and other places. During the nonth of July large open-air religious meet-ngs have been held in many parts of Scotland. The largest gatherings were at Huntly and at Edinburgh. The assembly in the Castle Park, Huntly, was estimated to number upward of ten thousand souls. In Edinburgh the attendance was greatly beyond that of last year. The rising ground where the principal platform stood was so favourably placed for admitting a large audience within ear-shot, though there were sometimes as many as twenty thousand persons present, the speakers were quite well heard to the very outskirts of the congregation. The services continued for three days, and were so much appreciated that it was found very difficult to bring them to a close even at nightfall. There pward of ten thousand souls. In Edinburgh bring them to a close even at nightfall. There was generally a large attendance of inquirers, and a good deal of emotion in the churches opened for personal dealing with those who desired it. Open-air and in decrease

Religious Intelligence.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY. The undiminished interest which a large portion of our people feel in the work of revising the Scriptures was attested by the full attendance upon the meeting of the Bible Union this year. It had been ex- cation in their final form. This new plan pected that the friends of the organization, engrossed with the great National troubles. and, perhaps, in many cases, straitened in circumstances by the financial pressure of the times, would fail to come up as usual at this anniversary. But such was not the Board to publish the text without notes, case. The sessions of the Union witnessed an attendance that bore very respectable comparison with that of other and more prosperous years. There was the same unanimity of opinion, and the old firm devotion to the principle of revision.

THE FIRST DAY-MORNING SESSION. The Union assembled at the Broome Street Baptist Church, on Wednesday, October 2d. Rev. Dr. Armitage, the President, was in the chair. The officers with what God does, as the instrument of for the ensuing year were appointed. No the Spirit, and as the source of truth, and changes in officers at the Rooms were of life. Thence he deduced an argument made. Rev. I. N. Hill, of New Jersey, for giving that Word in its purity to the was chosen Recording Secretary. Among the Vice-Pesidents elected was Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of England. With a few other Grinnell, of N. Y. It stated that the exceptions, the list remains the same as Union had received during the year legalast year. The Treasurer's Report, presented by Eleazar Parmly, Esq., showed a more encouraging balance sheet than was expected. The receipts of the last year were \$20,491 27 against \$21,389 39 expenditures—leaving a balance of \$898 12 due the Treasurer. The adoption of the Report was moved by G. W. Merwin, Esq. of New York, who, as also did Rev. J. Q. Adams, of this city, spoke briefly of the encouragements of the enterprise, and in commendation of the tact and skill of the officers of the Society, in the management of its business concerns. The Annual Report of the Board

Managers was then read by W. H. Wyckoff, Esq. This presented a hopeful view of the affairs of the Union. By reexpenses, and adapting the obligations assumed to the prospects of receipts, the burden of a heavy debt had been avoided, and the Union was ready to go forward with its great work, confident of seeing it accomplished at no very distant day. The most prominent feature of the Report was the suggestion that the Union hurry forward to completion the whole of the revision of the New Testament, and issue it, without note or comment, in a cheap form, for general circulation. It was argued in favor of this proposal, that it would be a Pendleton, of New York, moved the adoption of the Report, speaking of the wondrous value of the Word of God, and the necessity of bringing all versions of it into correspondence, as near as possible perfect, with the language of the inspired Hebrew and Greek penmen. He also spoke, in strong praise, of the efficiency with which the work of the revisors had been conducted, and alluded to the vast responsibility devolving upon the people to sus-

tain the movement. Rev. Lyman Wright, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist Education Society, seconded the motion for adopting the Report, expressing great satisfaction with the document, and especially that part of it recommending the ssue, by the Union, of the whole revised New Testament, feeling convinced of the wisdom of such a measure, and seeing in its adoption the certainty of awakening renewed interest and confidence in the enterprise. He also spoke feelingly of the members of the Society deceased during the past year-particularly alluding to Brethren Edmunds and Pier. The various committees were then announced-on English, German and Spanish Scriptures, on The Introduction to Matthew, The Gospel of Mark. Proverbs. Galatians, Publications, Legacies, Obituaries. Before the meeting adjourned, it was announced that the usual collation for the friends from a distance had not been provided this year, owing to the death of Mr. Sylvester Pier, who had always been accustomed to have it in charge. But, in place of it, another excellent arrangement was explained. The Committee on Hospitalities gave to such as wished, a ticket, which secured them a good dinner at a well-kept restaurant in the neighborhood, and thither the friends of a pure Bible went, in such numbers as to strike confusion among the usually selfpossessed contrabands who did duty as

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, at half-past two, the Union re-assembled, after prayer by Rev. B. C. Townsend, of Suffern, N. Y. Rev. S. Remington spoke of the dignity of the work they had undertaken, contending that, great as was the importance, as well to the other nations of the earth as to us. of our present National struggle, the work of purifying the Word of God, on which not only rested the right of all earthly governments, but which declared to us the Divine law and rule, was still more important. He was followed by Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., who expressed his happiness at the privilege of saying anything in advocacy of a cause which he deemed so important. He humorously related the experience through which he, in common with many others, had passed, in getting

Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., from the Committee on Revisions, read, on behalf of the Board, proposed changes in the plan of revision, proposed by the Board, to conform to the present state of its finances, viz: to have the text published without the notes; the notes to be kept and published at any time when such a course would be practicable or advisable. The greatest confidence in the ability and cholarship of the Final Committee was scholarship of the Final Committee was there seems to be a movement looking to expressed. It was intended to allow the the overthrow of caste and idolatry. At

and thus commanding a greater sale, fur- have preserved the early religious tradinish the means to carry on the work according to the original plan.

It was further explained that the Board contemplated reducing the number of the Final Committee from five to four. They had been unable to obtain the four scholars connected with the universities of Great Britain to review the works before publiwould enable them to present their work completed to the world's criticism. After some discussion, at Dr. Conant's suggestion, the Union amended the report so as to "authorize" instead of "require" the and then adopted it unanimously.

The evening session was devoted to addresses from Rev. A. M. Gilbert of Ky., a nominal Christianity are very large. Meeand Rev. Frank Remington of Mass.

THURSDAY-SECOND DAY.

At the morning session, after the devotional exercises, Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., of Brooklyn, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the fundamental importance of God's Word, as more or less connected people The report of the Committee on Legacies was then submitted by Rev. L. O. cies from a gentleman in Missouri, of some \$4,800, to be paid after the death of the testator's mother; from a gentleman in New York State, consisting of a farm valued at from six to eight thousand dollars, also dependant on a life estate, and \$4000 from the late Mr. Sylvester Pier, to be realized after the death of a relative. It was Swaim of Pemberton, N. J., had left the Union \$1000. Some of the friends present, having an eye to a full treasury, manifested a curiosity as to the age of the ladies whose life estates intervened between the money willed and the Union's title, but it was somewhat unsatisfactorily explained that ladies have no discoverable age. The Secretary urged the friends of trenching in every possible way, ordinary the Union to remember the Society in their wills, and to make their wills forthwith,

Rev. Dr. Hodge presented the report of the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, referring to the importance of the field for the circulation of the Bible in the Spanish tongue, and recommending as soon as the money is forthcoming, renewed and vigorous efforts in this direction. Rev. F. Remington, of the Committee on German Scriptures, reported that Mr. Oncken was entirely cut off now from any assistance from other American Societies, and relied for the aid he well deserved upon the Bible popular measure, and secure what, in these Union. Rev. D. W. C. Cronk, from the times of stagnant literary enterprises, is so Committee on Obituaries, reported the Gilbert of Kentucky, reported, commendon Proverbs, which, while in general com- play to all. mending the revision, still thought that several of the inversions of sentences were not in harmony with the idioms of our language. It also criticised several of the read the report of the Committee on Publications. It recommended the continuance of the Quarterly, but the suspension of the Monthly Reporter.

Dr. Conant invited such of the friends the Union as wished to view the literary apparatus of Bible revision to meet him in the library, in the East tower of the building. A large number accepted the invitation, and Dr. Conant explained to them the arrangement. the character and the value of the volumes

collected by the Union. In the afternoon, Prof. Haves of R. L. spoke in support of the Bible revision, and reviewed searchingly the various arguments of opponents. A letter from Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D. of Philadelphia, was read, apologising for his non-attendance, and expressing great interest in the Union. Rev. C. N. Pattengill, reported from the Committee on Mark, that the printing of the work had been temporily suspended, although eight chapters were in type. They quoted changes from "baptize" to "immerse,

It was then voted to spend the rest of th afternoon in a free conference, with five min ute speeches. Rev. Frank Remington, Rev. L. C. Bates Rev. B. C. Townsend, W. H. Wyckoff, and others spoke. In response to an appeal from Mr. Remington, contributions amounting to about \$250 were either given on the spot or pledged to the Union. -

with commendation.

Addresses from Rev. L. Wescott. D. D. Rev. A. H. Burlingham, and by the President, Rev. Dr. Armitage, occupied the evening session, and concluded one of the most harmonious meetings of the Bible Union. Dr. Wescott advocated the consolidation of the Bible Union with the Foreign Bible Society. -N. Y. Chronicle.

Missions Throughout the World.

There are decided and cheering eviden ces of progress in Christian Missions. The thousands who have gone forth, weeping, bearing precious seed, are already returning to the heavenly home, rejoicing and bringing their sheaves with them; and from every part of the whitening harvestfield, there are indications of the greatness labor at home and abroad is on the increase. The Sabbath in Norway is no longer a holiday, but a day of solemn and devout worship, and 400 missionary societies have been organized, mostly within the past three years. In BULGARIA, the Turkish Government has consented to a half-way separation of Bulgarian Church from the Greek hierarchy, sufficient to leave them independent in all local ques-tions. This will probably prevent their forming a union with Rome, and opens the way for more effective missionary labor

Throughout the peninsula of Hindustan

tions of the deluge and the patriarchs, strongly resembling the Jews in their religious belief, have now for the first time become extensively affected by the preaching of the gospel. They are an interesting people, intelligent and moral, the great merchants of Hindustan, and though numbering not more than 150,000, possess a large share of the wealth of the country. One of their principal men, who deceased recently, left a fortune of forty-two millions of pounds sterling. This people, who have hitherto stood aloof, are now coming in by families, and as they live in a patriarchal way, the parents, children and grandchildren forming but one household. the numbers who thus come over to at least rut and Agra, too, which will be long remembered as places of terrible massacres and atrocities by the natives, are now enjoying a season of awakening and revival. On a recent occasion writes a missionary, no less than seventy-three heads of fami lies expressed their desire to embrace Christianity. The reports of the other missionary societies in India, exhibit as much of this spiritual progress as do those of the English Baptist Society.

-Is opening its gates for the admission of the gospel. In the anarchical condition of the Empire, the missionaries are, without much difficulty, obtaining footholds in the most populous cities of the country. The English Baptist missionaries have occupied Chefro, a large city in the north, and the American missionaries, and those of the London Society, have established themselves at Tientsin, the place where the recent treaty was signed, and said to also supposed that the late Hon. Thomas be next to Pekin in size, among the numerous cities of the populous Chi-Li province. - Exchange.

Secular Department.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition, at Sussex Vale, was brought to a premature close last Monday, instead of Tuosday as announced, a large proportion of the articles on Exhibition having been removed on the preceding Saturday.

While we feel pleasure in stating that the articles exhibited were highly creditable in every respect, to the artizans and workmen of the Province, and to the great natural capabilities of New Brunswick, and its wonderful and varied resources both of land and sea, yet we must say, that they were seen (if seen at all) to very great disadvantage at Sussex Vale. The incompleteness of the building, and the want of space within it, prevented anything like a fair display of the numerous articles offered for exhibition while the absence of classification, and the want rare, a ready and large sale for the book; death of James Edmunds, Elder Walter of a catalogue, render it almost impossible to that it would gratify the desire of the Scott, of Ky., and Hon. Thomas Swaim, give anything like a fair or equitable description friends of the Union to see some complete of N. J. The Committee on the Intro- of the articles displayed. To notice some of the the praise of their Heavenly Father. The preing the book issued by the Society, and fortunate as to procure good positions for disreferring in high terms of praise to Dr. play; and we therefore prefer not noticing arti-Count, its revisor. Prof. Whiting, of N, cles specially, as it would be quite impossible, Y., presented the report of the Committee under the circumstance, to do justice or give fair

> exhibitors, without exception, condemn Sussex Vale as a place for the Exhibition. Except in the beauty of its scenery, it had not another solilanguage. It also criticised several of the words submitted. J. W. Lewis, of N. Y. tary recommendation. It was seriously deficient in accommodation for visitors, and all those "means and appliances" necessary to give the Exhibition a chance of success. The location of a race-course at the Vale, in which there is not a decent stable for racers, and not a coach house at all. was a brilliant stroke of policy and sound judgment. It well entitles the projector to a Pro-vincial Diploma and leather medal—altogether, it was one of the best jokes in the whole affair It is to be hoped that three years will not be allowed to elapse before we have another Provincial Exhibition, and that the next will be in the neighbourhood of this City, where sufficient accomodation of every kind can readily be had for any number of visitors. We say, let it take place a year hence. Let proper grounds be selected in this vicinity, and a substantial building of ample size be erected, of iron and glass, or brick and stone, properly lighted and ventiated; with sufficient notice, and a month at least for the classification, and arrangement of articles sent in, thus enabling the preparation of proper descriptive catalogue, the public may reasonably expect a fair representation of all the products of New Brunswick, and not such an

We believe it may be said, that visitors and

abortive attempt as that recently made. From our own Exhibition let us turn to THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862 .- " It has been said that international industrial exhibitions have a natural tendency to develope and enlarge themselves with each succeeding display. The truth of this remark is being strikingly exemplified by the widespread preparations now making in all departments of science, arts, and manufactures for the great event of next year; and it is still more forcibly shown in the efforts of the colonies to be properly represented in the forthcoming display. The weak point of the Exhibition of 1851 was the Colonial department. As a whole the colonies were almost unrepresented. The notice given was too short; the object of the undertaking was new, and not well understood, and few of the colonies were in a position to go to much expense for contributions. Thus it was that out of the 23 500 feet of horizontal space allotted to the British Colonies in 1851 only 6,180 feet were thinly occupied. The Indian Court, it is true, made a grant display of rich and gaudy wares, but the products and manufactures—the material wealth, in short, of our gigantic colonial possessions. were either inadequately represented or not represented at all. Now, all this will be changed next year. The truth of the theory and glory of the harvest. The Basle Missionary Society, one of the oldest in Europe, has its 97 European missionaries and 137 native helpers, and from all its stations there is a good report. Throughout Scandinavia, the interest in missionary labor at home and abroad is on the stations there are indications of the greatness of the natural development of these Exhibitions, showed itself in the Paris Exhibition of 1853. Then, our colonies not only appreciated the objects of the Exhibition, but what was more important, understood what they had lost by being so imperfectly represented in 1851. The result was, that at Paris, in 1853, there was a finer colonial displaying 1853, there was a finer colonail display than in London in '51, and in the exhibition of next year there will be such a show of colonial products and manufactures as has never yet been gathered under one roof before. All, even to our most distant dependencies, are making such efforts to be well represented next year, as almost apparently to surpass the interest taken in the scheme at home.

taken in the scheme at home.

Thus, there will be gold earth and gold sand, with the methods of washing it; gold quartz of every grade of richness, from 30z. to the ton, till the lumps of metal at last emerge in an eruption of pure nuggets upon the surface of the earth. Towards this display, New South Wales gives £5,000, with £5,000 more for the general purposes of exhibitors. Let those who affect to complain that ten years is too short a space of time to intervene between those who affect to complain that ten years is too short a space of time to intervene between these Exhibitions, think of this munificent grant of the Victorian Legislature, and of the desired it. Open-air and in-door meetings are held in Glasgow, under the direction of the Daily Union Prayer Meetings and Central Revival Committees.

They desired to publish the book so that it could be had either with or without the notes. The Union was much embarrassed for money, and, though they must be consisted as a distinct colony. Its population are allowed by the colony of the strongholds of the late mutiny, there is a wonderful work of Divine grace. A year and a half ago, but four of the members of the Baptist Mission without the notes. The Union was much embarrassed for money, and, though they were willing to publish the notes and Lexicony with season half dosen different versions of the Help Scripteres, and copies of the best translations into these themselves of the best translations into the street was been the mother of the money of the members of the Baptist Mission children and a half ago, but four of the members of the Baptist Mission children and a half ago, but four of the members of the Baptist Mission children and a half ago, but four of the members of the Baptist Mission children and a half ago, but the overthrow of caste and idolatry. At metics mutiny, there is a wonderful work of Divine grace. A year and a half ago, but four of the members of the Baptist Mission children and a half ago, but the notes. The Union was much church could be found, but so posserful has been the work of grace, that last January 150 communicants sat down together to the table of the Lord, and many more of the heavy money than the statute, and of the least on the decide. In 1851, Victoria was just starting into existence as a distinct colony. Its population was then short of 80,000; it has a statute was a posserful has been the work of grace, that last January 150 communicants sat down together to the table of the Lord, and many more of the strongholds of the late work of Divine grace. A year and a half ago, but the was short of 80,000; it has a statute, and of the muting was distinct colony. Its population was

value of £110.000,000 sterling. Nor is it only in Victoria that we see this astounding progress in the ten years that has intervened Port Phillip, which in 1851 had only just been erected into a separate colony, is now a great settlement of the group. Moreton Bay has within the last two years become a great, prosperous, and independent colony, under the name of Queensland; Van Diemen's Land no longer exists; but in its stead is the wealthy and thriving settlement of Tasmania, and even the beautiful Norfolk Islands are no more the most dreaded of all penal settlements, but have been colonized by the Pitcairn Islanders. to whom a romantic interest still attaches as the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, who kept up their primitive simplicity and isolation till they outgrew the limits of their first island home. We live fast nowadays, and ten years is a huge epoch in the rapid history of colonial enterprise and progress .-There are now railways and telegraphs to towns in Australia, which, ten years back, were only stations with sheep tracks through the bush. Steamers are plying on the Murray and the Darling, and Queensland, British Columbia, and Vadcouver's Island have, since the last Exhibition, been admitted into the great family of communities which constitute the gigantic empire of the British co!onies.

The 12th of February next has been fixed on as the date when exhibitors may begin to send in their objects; and the commissioners will receive them from that time till the end of March. After March, nothing whatever will be admitted either from home or abroad no matter from what cause the delay may have arisen. There will thus be one clear month, during which those in charge of the building can proceed uninterruptedly in the proper arrangement and display of all the works of arts and manufactures. If this rule is strictly adhered to, there is no fear of a repetition of the hurry, confusion, and half finished state in the midst of which the Exhibition of 1851 was opened."

INTERCOLONIAL FREE TRADE.-Canada

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, have been treating each other, these many long years, as if the were not members of the same empire, with common interests and probably a common future. Instead of cultivating friendly feelings, they have gone on in their several ways with out reference to each other; if, indeed, they have not commercially been at enmity. It needs but little reflection to show that this is a mistaken policy, very little calculated to further the political and railroad union which the statesmen of all British North America are looking forward to. It is not to be expected that, with different debts and different means of raising revenue, involving the exist-ence of different tariffs, there should be absolute Free Trade between the Provinces, for imports from abroad of foreign manufactures would then seek the ports of that colony only where duties were the lowest; thence to be distributed over the others. But the productions and manufactures of each colony might well be admitted free into the rest. As far as Canada is concerned, our imports from all the rest of British North America are only worth about half a million of dollars, while our exports, amounting to twice as much, are chiefly flour and fish, already admitted free.— The trade between the several Lower Provinces too is of very little more importance, at present, except in the case of Prince Edward Island, which ought not to have a distinct autonomy. So the difference to the revenues of It is true the same argument may be used in support of the view that it is unnecessary to nitiate a seperate customs system for so small a trade, but it does not then tell with equal force, for it is plain that Intercolonial trade is but in its infancy—that it is only within the last half dozen years that the Eastern Provinces have begun to extend their railroads Westward, or we to establish steam communication Eastward-and that if we commence a system for the regulation of a new commerce must be with an eye to its future growth rather than its present magnitude. Countries with clinate and soil, resources and products, so diverse as the British North American colonies, must be able to trade largely with each other; and, unless they do, Intercolonial rail-ways may be built, but they will be profitless and Intercolonial unions may be formed, but h ey cannot be permanent. - Quebec Chronicle

Three churches in Springfield, Mass., have adopted the plan of having but one sermon on Sunday, giving up the afternoon to the Sabbath

The cost of building the new iron frigates for the British Admiralty, just authorized by Par-liament, is \$2,500,000 each. Appropriations were made for the construction of five of these costly vessels.

Paris is lighted by more than 31,000 lamps.-All but about 500 are gas lamps; the remainder are fed with oil. More than three times the light is now produced by the street lamps which was produced in 1860.

The American Bible Society has printed at the rate of seven volumes a minute, during the last three months, and has distributed 360,000 volumes from the 1st of April up to a recent

SMOOTH. HANDS FOR DISHWASHERS .- Keep in a saucer, corn meal wet with vinegar, and when work is done, and a trifle of soap has done its office, rub your hands faithfully with a tea-spoonful of this mixture, rinsing off and rub your hands till dry.

M. Glatard has invented a harness which can be detached from the horse by merely pulling a rein. A break at the same time stops the car-riage. This permits the driver, in case his horse becomes unmanageable, to let him go entirely freed from the harness, and so that he will no be likely to injure himself.

A gigantic specimen of the American aloe in Drummond Castle gardens recently attained its full height of twenty-one feet. The stem towards the top has upwards of thirty horizontal branches. Each branch contains about one hundred and forty flowers, numbering in all more than forty thousand two hundred single flowers, of a beau-

ful cream shade or French white. Berlin journals say that the Prince/of Wales is reported to be engaged to the Princesof Wales is reported to be engaged to the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, of Holstein Glucksburg. They were to be presented to each other as guests of the Prussian King. It is said "there are but five marriageable Protestant Princesses in Europe," and that "this affiance augurs well in a personal as well as political view."

The Miller family, which resides in Minot, Conn., within a radius of two miles, has lost fourteen children by diptheria within the last few months, and not a single child or person of few months, and not a single child or person of any other family in the vicinity or town has died of this disease. Two of the children in the same branch of the family died the same day and the same hour. Three brothers of the family lost each three children. A sister of the brothers lost three children; two others lost, each of them, one, making fourteen children in all, out