Published on WEDNESDAY.]

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

For Terms see First Page

VOLUME XIV.

#### SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

NO. 19.

## New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED by THOMAS MCHENEY,
Secular Editor and Proprietor.

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next door to the Post Office, St. John, N. B.)
Rev. I. E. BILL,—Denominational Editor.

The New Brunswick Baptist and
Christian Visitor—For 1861,
Will be enriched by regular contributions from the
pens of
REV. S. ROBINSON, Pastor of Brussells-st.,
E. CADY, Pastor of Portland,
I. WALLACE, A. M., Pastor of Carleton,
J. C. HURD, Pastor of Fredericton,
C. SPURDEN, A. M., Principal of the
Baptist Seminary,
T. TODD, Missionary,—Financial Agent
of the Union Society; and
D. NUTTER, of Livermore, Me.
The Pastors of the different churches, and
other valued brethren will keep the New Series thoroughly posted on all matters of local and denominational interest.
All Communications intended for this paper, All Communications intended for this paper to be addressed, "N. B. Baptist & Visitor Office, St. John, N. B.

Will receive the Baptist and Visitor as follows

5 to Sept. 1,1861, \$5,00; to May 1, 1862, \$9.0 5 to Sept. 1, 1861, \$5.00; to May 1, 1862, \$9.00 10 to Sept. 1, 1861, 10,00; to May 1, 1862, 17.50 30 to Sept. 1, 1861, 30.00; to May 1, 1862, 50.00 50 to Sept. 1, 1861, 40.00; to May 1, 1862, 70.00 100 to Sept. 1, 1861, 75.00; to May 1, 1862, 125.00 We trust this statement is clear and definite, and will be considered satisfactory,

Many poor persons who value the Visitor, and have been receiving it for years at One Dollar per annum, will still continue to receive it by giving us notice through our local agents, or through their minister, and remitting us that or selves in behalf of the Baptist and Visitor will receive it free. Any who do not receive it, will please send us their address.

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# Poetry.

[Written for the N. B. Baptist and C. Visitor.] "GOD OVER ALL."

BY REV. B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY What sweet, delightful strains are these.

That mingle with the evening's breeze; That fills my soul with joy and peace, And bids my doubts and fears to cease They calm my troubled, storm toss'd breast,
They bid the raging billows rest;
The darkest clouds that dim my sky
Before their gentle breathings fly.
When stern diseases me invade,
And trembling nature finds no aid:
When friends forsake, though loud I call,
My harp still sings, "God over all."

Although the fig tree may not bloom!
And earth be wrapped in midnight gloom!
Though thorns be scattered o'er life's path.
And friendship's smile be turned to wrath;
Though fields their meet from man withhold,
And flocks cut off from every fold;
Though vivid lightnings curl around,
Like fiery serpents o'er the ground!
Though sun and moen and stars withdraw,
And riot run for want of law!
Though Death may fling o'er life its pall,
My harp still sings "God over all!"

Though Kingdoms, States and Empired And rampant run the foes of peace; Though nations fall by nations side And earth drink in their crimson tide; Though thousands, millions, myriads fall, My harp still sings "God over all!" ssex, May 3d, 1861.

### The Platform:

ROGER WILLIAMS AND THE BAP-

BY DANIEL C. EDDY.

And the book we open is written in blood, and contains a long record of persecutions. We hear the grating rack, the torturing thumbscrew, and the turning wheel. We see the bonfire, the expiring led to the stake. The historic account of the new house of prayer; for while the outside is worthy of its object, we confess that it was the interior, in comparison with town, (Scherding, eight miles south of Passau.) and was approaching the fire, he wheel. We see the bonfire, the Expiring victim, and the flying exile. From the beginning in ng the unselfish, non-persecuting Baptist element has met only with proscription and persecution. As early as 414 the

As time rolls on, we find the enactments against the Baptists under the various names they bear-Donatists, Paulicians, Arnoldists, Waldenses, Lollards, and Mennonites, and against the principles they cherished,-becoming more stringent and severe, until, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the storm broke out in all its fury. Among its most noted victims was Arnold of Brescia, who was condemned, crucified, and burned at Rome, and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. He dared efter his protest against coercion of conscience. "He presumed," says Gibbon, "to quote the declaration of Christ, that his kingdom was not of this world. The abbots, the bishops, and the pope himself must renounce their state or their salvation." Bernard accuses his followers of "mocking at infant baptism"-a crime chargeable to Baptists for seventeen centuries. Of his disciples, who in that age were the Baptists, under the name of Arnoldists, Erasmus says, "They condemn the Catholic sacraments, particularly baptism, which they administer only to adults alleging that place, Whosoever shall be-lieve and be baptized shall be saved." Thus, for an avowal of the cardinal doctrines of the Baptists, the pure-minded Arnold, in 1155, met the fate of his Master, and sealed his witness for the truth by

being crucified.

Jerome of Prague and John Huss start up before us in the long line of martyrs. Robinson tells us that the sermons of Huss were full of Anabaptistical errors, and Orchard informs us that Jerome was baptized by immersion by some of the Greek church. The latter, in a letter to Erasmus from Bohemia, states that the followers of Huss "admit none until they are dipped in water, and they reckon one another, without distinction of rank, to be ealled brothers and sisters." These two men, the former of whom was a noted ecclesiastic, and the latter of whom was a sweet-tempered, pal church to force the conscience, refused to admit the validity of infant baptism, and asserted the doctrine of sole, direct, individual responsibility to God. For this they suffered. Huss was crowned with a paper cap, ornamented with flaming devils, on which was painted the sentence, " A Ringlead :r of Heretics," and went to heaven in a mantle of fire, shouting, "Jesus Christ, thou Son of the living God, have mercy on me." His ashes were mingled with the waters of the Rhine, and his sacred books burned at the door of the grand church of Constance. Jerome, the Bohemain heretic, the friend of the reformer, hearing of the condemnation of Huss, hurried from Prague to Constance to cheer the martyr, and was rewarded for his heroism by being condemned to the same fate. When bound to the stake, he cried to his persecutor, "Bring hither thy torch! Perform thy office before my face ! Had I feared death I might have avoided it."-And his body was wrapped in a robe of

Time would fail me even to enumerate those who, for ten centuries, have been condemned for these ideas. Felix Mantz. in 1527, was drowned in Switzerland for preaching publicly on baptism, for urging the necessity of a church in gospel order, and for baptizing contrary to the edict. "As he came down from the Wellenberg to the Fish Market," says Bullinger, " and was led through the shambles to the boat, he praised God that he was about to die for the truth : for Anabaptism was right, and founded on the word of God, and Christ had foretold that his followers would suffer for the truth's sake. And the like discourse he urged much, contradicting the preacher who attended him. On the way, his mother and brother came to him, and exhorted him to be steadfast; and he persevered in his folly even to the end.— When he was bound upon the hurdle, and was about to be thrown into the stream by the executioner, he sung with a loud voice, Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' And herewith was he drawn into the water by the executioner, and drowned. His body was then taken to the place, and buried at St. Jacob's." Of this noble martyr, of whom the world was not worthy, Capito writes to Zuingle, "Your Felix Mantz hath suffered punishment and died gloriously; by which the cause of truth and piety, which you sustain, is weighed down exceedingly." By this Capito means that Zuingle's victim died so nobly that his death was reacting on his persecutors and

George Wagner, for denying that water aptism saves men, and for refusing to countenance infant baptism, had a bag of gunpowder hung about his neck by the sheriff, and was burned at the stake, at

Munich, in 1527. Leonhard Keyser, a Catholic priest, who became a Baptist in Bavaria, was condemned to the stake. The historic account of the new house of prayer; for while the own, (Scherding, eight miles south of other places of worship, which struck us Passau,) and was approaching the fire, he most. We could but think of the first and persecution. As early as 414 the Council of Carthage decreed, "We will that whosoever denies that little children, by haptism, are freedfrom perdition, and eternally saved, be accursed." The first result of the protectorate of the Christian emperors," says Bunsen, "was, that in the recomber of the carther of the protectorate of the Christian embersed how within the recollection of the carther of this down to most statute laws. Thus Justimin, in order by a great fire to burn him immediate new-horn babes to be baptised, under a penalty for neglecting it—a law which still the color hapes for a Christian principle in the color many a Christian principle in the color many a Christian principle in the color of many a Christian state."

Pentecostal Baptists assembled. Thence, Carpanism of the sith contract of the children, with hardly s glance at the middle-age Baptists (assembled. Thence of the hardly section of the land, which, in their daily operations, of the lands of the land, which, in their daily operations, of the land of the land, which, in their daily operation, of the land, which, in their daily operation of the consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same come monosiderable sum of the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its of the same consistency with the language of inspiration and thorough justified by its

consumed, his whole body still remained ful construction or decoration shunned as unburned; his hair only had been burned if a sin-they seemed as if designed to and his nails turned brown. The ashes avoid distracting attention from spiritual uufaded in his hand, not the least burned. pieces, and threw the pieces into a new very pieces lay uncohsumed in the fire. Lastly, they took the pieces, and threw (To be continued.)

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.

The London Freeman furnishes the following interesting sketch of this new Temple, erected for divine worship in the heart of the mighty metropolis of England, and of its opening services. God grant that it may prove to be the spiritual birth-place of multitudes of immortal souls :-

Last Friday, a series of services was brought to a conclusion, which has lasted with little intermission for nearly a month, having commenced on the 18th of March, and which, in their object and their conduct as a whole, must be considered unique in the history of our denomination. Some of the parts were, of course, of the same character as any Dissenting religious services in this country must be; but then the occasion for them has never existed among Baptists before. An Apollos amongst us, whom every number which could be accommodated within the reach of his very distantly audible voice, would crowd to hear -a place of worship which would seat more an tour thousand persons, and find room one thousand six hundred persons, the greater part by far collected through the six years' ministry of our young brother, to take possession of it at once—these facts, which were the occasion of the services, are, we believe, without parallel, not only among ourselves, but among Dissenters, and certainly among Churchmen.

Again, in addition to these facts, the meetings of all kinds were designed, not only as a consecration of the noble edifice just completed to the service of the Eternal Gop and the Eternal Word of Gop, but also to offer it to Him, an acceptable sacrifice, without the "spot or blemish" of a debt. It was wished that the temple in which so many citizens of a commercial country were to worship, should be a monument to the sacredness of the injunction, Owe no man anything, but to love one another." And we here record our uneigned thanks to the minister for whose use it was built, for the example he has set. We may allow that he had physical as well as mental powers for achieving what he has done, which few, very few, possess; yet, knowing the sacrifice he has nobly made-counting it no sacrifice-of money which on the ordinary principles of our Church management he might have fairly considered his own; knowing also his well-devised arrangements to collect money in every feasible mode; knowing. above all, how he associated, in no mercenary way, with collecting subscriptions, an amount of preaching the Gospel all over the country, in season and out of season, under which most men would have broken down,-knowing all this, we can but feel that our brother has done a noble, a disinterested, and a generous work. Some cavillers there will always be, whose lynxeved ill-will (for such it is too commonly, if analysed) would concentre itself on what might, possibly, have been better avoiled in the mode of appeal. But we have no sympathy with such censors. From the days of PAUL to those of LUTHER, and from enthusiasm which could accomplish great things, that did not afford matter of cavil to those who thought more of proprieties than of noble results. Let them cavil on. Energy cannot afford to wait upon prudery. It was a high, a worthy resolve, that when it was found that a temple, such as the service of Gop at the moment demanded, would cost more than £30,000, the money should first be had. It was a resolve which will, we trust, reform and revivify our whole notions of chapel-building. And buildings, costing but a larger or smaller fraction of that sum, will, we may now hope, as the rule, be presented a free, unmortgaged, every-way unencumbered offer-ing, to Him who is worshipped in them. May we be excused for mentioning one of the first thoughts which occurred to us as we looked the very beautiful interior of

being brushed from his body, it was exercises by anything like material beausmooth and clear, and the flower was found ties, and it must be acknowledged the success was complete. It only appeared to The executioners then hewed his body in be forgotten that material ugliness, if too obtrusive, and material discomfort, if too fire, which again being burned out, the great, might call away attention by an opposite process. And n w we were gazing on a perfect model of the contrary of all them into a running stream called the Inn. this. A chapel, placed at the convergence The judge was thereby so terrified, that he of some half score metropolitan roads, open resigned his office, and left the place." to the view of the innumerable passengers, and with an elevation to lead any passer-by to enquire, What is this? And when we enter, did we not know its object-a place so comfortably seated, so adapted to the purpose of sound from one extremity being audible over its vast dimensions to be brief, a place so equally pleasant to the eye and auxiliary to the ear,—would certainly suggest to us that those who are wiser in their generation than the children of light," had built it to gratify their love of this world's music. And in truth the "Metropolitan Tabernacle"-all unmusically as this long lumbering lot of Greek and Latin syllables bounce and rattle on the ear-is a very much improved adaptation to Christian worship of the more happily named Surrey " Music Hall." It is considerably larger by the arrangement of the floor and galleries, it affords the worshippers, we are told, 6,000 superficial feet more than the hall. Certain ornaments, chiefly appropriate to "ball, and song, and dance," are, of course, omitted. Pew-doors there are none. Pulpit, happily, there is none. An elegant platform, supported by tasteful wreathed pillars from a much larger lower

platform, and on a level with the first gallery, supplies the place of the wooden "tub" in which most preachers are content on Sundays to separate themselves from the people, and to raise themselves above Here the minister is almost surrounded by hearers; six elders, and five more who add to the eldership the humbler office of deacons, forming, as it were, the preacher's ecclesiastical guard of honour. A small, low, and easily moved table, serves instead of a desk, and leaves the speaker rull access to the months the placerum. The arrangement here seems perfect. Or the lower platform are the baptistry and the communion table. The front of the two platforms is open balustrading; that of the galleries in its general character similar to that of those in the Music Hall but the emblems of music are dropped, and a highly complex pattern of open cast ironwork substituted. We need not, however, dwell on what a lengthened description would make but imperfectly intelligible .-A sight will explain all to thousands of our country readers this week. We should think, too, that photographs of different parts of the interior of the chapel might be taken without difficulty. We are sure

they would be interesting. On the whole, we may remark that London and the Denomination have now a building adopted for religiou public meetings far superior to any we have hitherto received. Why in the world the Missionary Society did not hold its annual meeting there, instead of in that gloomy, drafty, Exeter Hall, we cannot conceive. We well know it, whether on the platform, or in the greater part of the body of that place, it is a trial to listen without hearing, and to speak to those who obviously do not hear. We have tried the worst positions in the Tabernacle, and found hearing quite easy. One aid to the voice, that of covering the walls with wood, will probably be largely

Of the numerous opening meetings we have given some account already. The pecuniary object was attained long before their termination. The closing one, the lecture by Henry Vincent on the Political Bearings of Nonconformity, was, we understand, the most enthu siastic of all; the cheering being taken up, at last, by all ages and both sexes, Mr. Spurgeon himself rising and joining in the clapping and waving of handkerchiels. The author of 'Jethro' 'ells us that he did not like the bapthe days of LUTHER to those of WHITFIELD tizing service. He says "it is the fly in the and WESLEY, we never knew of a religious ointment!" We do not wonder he thought so. We remember, when reading his remarks many years ago on infant baptism in the book referred to, we could but recognise in them the vigorously-sprouting germs of Baptismal regeneration. To poor, simple souls like us, the positive theology of infant baptism, and specially that of the "Jethro" school and upwards, to that of Dr. Pusey, seems to have done infinitely more mischief than all the negative theology that ever has been, or is ever

likely to be, in the world The least interesting service seems to have been that which was devoted to Calvanism. The "five points" were found to be pointless. Speakers from whom most was expected, were most prosy and wearisome. Last Sunday evening, Mr. Spurgeon himself publicly expressed his disappointment. We do not wonder at it. For one thing, as an intelligent member observed to us, "we have known all member observed to us, "we have known all about it ever since we learned our Catechism."
But another, and we think a juster reason, is, that modern Calvanism is wanting in the grand and mysterious character of its original. If we might take a figure from nature, we should say that John Calvin's Calvanism peered awfully on high like a hugo iceberg just commencing its voyage; and that modern Calvanism resembles the same berg thawed and reduced to a low universiting level mass of

wood, and made a large fire, which being reason) and everything approaching taste- we could much prolong. We congratulate the denomination on the success of this noble effort of voluntaryism. We thank the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for vouchsafing to us the honour of what has just been acbuilding being Mr. Spurgeon's property, and We shall not disgrace our columns by repeating them. We are in a position to know, that they are, one and all, false, deliberate, malicious lies; indeed, every intelligent Baptist would know they must be false, even had he no evidence that they were so. No! Whatever of inevitable human imperfection may be detected in the preacher, or in any part of the affair, of placing this noble treehold building in perpetuity at the service of the Baptist denomination, we may safely challenge modern evangelical movements to name a preacher of the Gospel, whose efforts; between nineteen and six-and-twenty years of age, have produced such wide, such world-wide, results, and to point us to a house of worship whose erection does more honour to all parties con cerned. Let us thank God for the past, and pray that the future may be even more blessed!

> Thoughts on the Liquor Traffic. In the first place, is the liquor traffic right isks a valuable Exchange. We ask this ques tion with candor and sincerity, let it be pond ered and answered accordingly. For our part we are prepared to answer it promptly, with an emphatic No. Who is able to point to single instance in which there can be shown good reason for its continuance? Who i able to show us where this traffic has benefit ted the world, or conferred the slightest good on our race either socially, morally, or politi-

Can we find in the whole length and breadth of this "wide, wide world," a single church school house, college or any worthy institution which the traffic has aided in erecting? Nay verily, these are not to be seen as the fruits of this traffic. Not even a solitary hospital or asylum wears its spire upon the contribution of the liquor dealer. No house of refuge, no place is provided for the myriads of helpless victims which this relentless curse has bequeathed to the world for its support. We look i vain for a single instance where this traffic has aided towards the promotion of public or benevolent enterprises. On the contrary, it is nooriously and lamentably true; the amount of capital employed in the manufacture, the value f the products consumed, the labor expended n the distillation of liquors in this country. with the incidental and consequential dutlay of moneys, would be ample to build our colleges thrice ten thousand homes happy, which are

now ruined and desolate. Dear reader! turn over the pages of the las ensus of the United States; see what these statistics reveal, what fearful and appalling facts are these that stare us in the face ; let u read the truth and know the worst.

Eleven millions, sixty-seven thousand, six hundred and sixty-one (11,067,661) bushels of corn are distilled annually in our country, and et it is also true, that corn is sometimes scarce. Think of it; our best friend converted into our deadliest enemy-corn made into poison ! How much human suffering, starvation and death would this relieve and prevent Nor is this all. The truth-telling census exhi bits to our astoni hed gaze another frightfu figure. Three millions, one hundred and forty three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven bushels of rye, are also distilled.

We look again. The record shows us that 51,517 bushels of oats are consumed, with 521, 840 bushels of apples; 3,787,195 bushels o barley; 1,294, tons hops; and 61,675 hhds. of molasses all these consumed in distilling and malting, the aggregate value of which, at various prices, will not vary much from \$14.643.

There is another and a frightful though brought to our minds by these statistics, which shows us in figures, which cannot lie, the ag gravated and terrible enormity of this evil is that ratio of distilled grains compared with the quantity grown, which, according to computation, is: "Of corn, I bushel distilled in every 54; of rye, 1 in every 5; of oats, 1 in 2,618 of barley, there is malted 3 bushels in 5. From these products are manufactured forty-two millions, one hundred and thirty-three thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five gallons of whiskey r six millions, five hundred thousand five hundred gallons of rum; one million sever hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four barrels of ale,"

"The aggregate value of those liquors a holesale prices is estimated at \$19,941,897. Besides the above, there are made 221,22 callons of wine, and an inconceivable amoun of "bad liquors" that draw heavily for their onstituents upon domestic and foreign drugin their manufacture, but which are not count-

In view of these, with ten thousand other tartling facts, which had we time, might be easily a lduced, we ask the candid and honest reader if he will not respond to the sentiment, that the liquor traffic is wrong, all wrong, and ought to be abolished. We make a few closing enquiries and reflections, and leave the reader to draw his con

clusions therefrom. Has not the liquor traffic injured the world n millions of cases? Does it not people out iails and penitentiaries with scores and hundreds of miserable victims whose hands and hearts are steeped in crimes of the deepest dye? Another important thought we desire ust here to present. This system of legalized wholesale destruction to human life and pro-perty does not support itself, but relies upon the people, the sovereign independent people who are heavily taxed for its support. Our

nade by this traffic. If there were no tippling found on our highways often in a state of

contingent account statistics warrant this as-

as much so to sell three gallons without one. Strange legislation, that! The people must take this matter home to their hearts and examine each for himself, and decide upon the justice or injury which they receive from this miserable traffic. Let us, friends! reason together. Look at the question fairly and honestly, and as men who love their country, endeavor to do all we can to abolish this vile. soul-debasing God dishonoring traffic.

Coal-fields and Gold-fields in Nova Scotia. The Halifax Reporter has the following interesting remarks on the above sources of wealth in Nova Scotia

" COAL VERSUS GOLD .- The existence of

gold of great purity in this Province, has for some time past been an established fact, and has necessarily produced considerable excitement. The productiveness, however, of the auriferous region of Tangier, cannot be judged from the few isolated specimens which have as yet reached us. There has never been that thorough geological survey of the locality, which is to enable us to form a correct estimate of the value, and extent, of the gold field.-Professor Dawson, in his supplementary chapamount of denudation which they have sufferd or specially familiar with the organization of a great military department. The Duke of

ter to "Acad.an Geology," remarks incidentaly, that research may lead to important discoveries. "Quartz veins abound in this disrict, and the rocks are of the age of those in which gold is found elsewhere. The great ed, is perhaps the most unfavorable indication as to their productiveness." That the gold is of a superior quality, fully equal to that found gold-bearing quartz in the richest regions, acknowledged by all those who are most ompetent to express an opinion. The fact of its existence, however, in reefs of quartz, the close of the war would have been carried shows conclusively, that but a meagre quanity of it can be procured by means of ordinary mplements, in the hands of unskilled miners. It will require an outlay of considerable capital acquainted with the springs of Indian society for expensive machinery, ere the productive- can form an idea of the obstacles which beset s not likely that any one will run the risk of the expense that would necessarily be incurred, unless a thorough survey, by competent persons, can disclose the probable extent of the precious metal. One satisfactory step, we understand, has been taken, that of sending the and exclusive adds a personal acquaintance best specimens to England. This may tend with the policies of Europe, and an intimate to important results. "Perhaps on none of our resources does the

future greatness of this country so much depend, as on her coal. No one looking at the vast veins of coal already disclosed, or as vet undeveloped, can doubt for an instant, that this indispensable article must be the chief source of wealth to this country. Coal and iron, we need hardly say, have been proved to is obliged to hear, and empowered to set be the foundation of all modern enterprise. By means of them, Great Britain, aided by the indomitable energy of her people, has reached to her incalculable wealth, and gigantic power. Without them, the United Kingdom would never have succeeded in founding and extending her manufactures to such an amazing extent, that all nations envy, but may not equal them. It would not be within the purpose of Mussulman revival still unsubdued, the adthis article to cite many statistics, to show the extent and value of her coal, to which mineral we are more particularly referring; a few facts and comparisons, however, will not be inappropriate. It is estimated that in Great Britain, the annual production of coal is upwards of fifty millions of tons; the value of capital avested in the mines is supposed to be something like fifty millions; and the value of the product at the pit's mouth eighty millions of dollars. Belgium, which ranks next in this particular, produces about eight millions of ions; while in the United States, the last annual yield was nearly eight millions of anthra. cite, and two millions of other descriptions With a coal area twelve times greater than that of Great Britain, the annual production | Canning, who, with many high qualities, has of the United States has now reached only one a sort of Stuart talent for exciting enmitties, sixth of hers, a disparity due to the fact, that this is a new country, still abounding in wood. while the facilities for mining and delivering coal, are of comparatively recent introduction These few figures can give some idea of the important influence coal must have upon the industrial system of Great Britain. " The coal trade of Nova Scotia is as yet its infancy; but already, its great importance

can be easily realized when we consider, that no other of her industrial interests has shown a more satisfactory gain these few years back. The abrogation of the monopoly of our mineand minerals, held for so many years by the Mining Association, has already given a stimulus to enterprise, which must increase every year. A large number of new mines both of coal and bituminous shales, so valuable for oil, have already been leased by private individuals, and worked with profit. A comparison of the trade of last year with hat of nrevious years, will show its steady increase. 1850, the exportation of coals amounted only to the small quantity of 92,613 tons : in 185 it reached 147,250 tons and the value was estimated at \$321,000. Last year, we learn from the Inspector of Mines' Report, that the whole quantity of coal sold by the General Mining Association, was about 286,700 tons, exceeding the business of 1859 by 46,547 tons This increase was in common coal entirely; th 1859. The value of all the coal at the several places of saipment, is stated at \$650,000 . no

important article, we have every reason to expect, that not many years hence it will constiof the prosperity of Nova Scotia."

#### The New Viceroy of India.

LORD CANNING, says the London Spectator, after a reign of six years, unequalled in the history of India for incident and anxiety, is at length about to retire. His successor, it is said, is the Duke of Newcastle, and a selection less open to criticism could hardly have been made. The public voice pointed to only two other candidates, and to both serious objections might be raised. Sir John Lawrence, though the ablest of Indians, is still an Indian, and the policy of never submitting India to a man bred up in its school is one which ught never to be abandoned. However able or distinguished, he is sure to be either the head of a party, or devoted to the extension of a system. Sir John Lawrence is both.— His plan for the limitation of idolatry, statesmanlike in portions, was in others as extravagant as that of Sir Herbert Edwardes, while he would be urged on by outside pressure to himself laid down. The ability of Lord El-gin, again, which is taken for gramed in Eng-land, is not believed in the strongly eastward of the Cape. He is strongly condemned by a large party in China, and in India he contrived to leave an impression among the officials the reverse of reverential. What is required moreover in India just now is not a diplomatist, but an administrator, and an administrat-Newcastle was popularly supposed to have failed in the Crimean campaign, but the juster appreciation of Parliament condemned the system which neutralized his high administrative power. Had he remained in thice to carry out the reforms he himself projected, the revival of British efficiency which signalized to his account. With the details of amalgamation to arrange, he will have even wider scope for the experience acquired during the calamities of 1854. No man not intimately ed, of the jealousies to be soothed, the claims to be satisfied, even the dangers of armed resistance to be temperately removed. For all this work no man can be better fitted than a peer who, to the weight of high social position—a point of the first imperance in India where the governing class is at once plebeian knowledge of the details of an army. It is a mistake to suppose that such questions as amalgamation will bring up can be decided by a Commander-in-Chief, though he be like Sir Hugh Rose, a man of the bureaux. His assistance will be of the highest value, but Anglo-Indians look to the Viceroy for final decision, and on all financial points the Commander-in-Chief has merely the right of giving one opinion among the five which the Viceroy

castle is not of the sort which place-hunters are apt to envy or desire. India is the grave of official reputations, and with the ashes of the mutiny not yet cooled, an army of five thousand officers to reorganize, a civil service to base upon new principles, a dying cultivation to revive, and a cultivation vital to England to develop, with war pending in Europe, and the ministration of the empire will be a task about as pleasant as the government of Ireland be-fore the repeal of the penal laws. The very first task of the Duke of Newcastle will be to restore official subordination, the subordinanation of the Vicerovalty to the British Minister, and of the services to the Vicerov. Both have been most grievously impaired by the mutiny, and the personal position of Lord Canning. The mutiny gave every man who could keep his district a petty kingdom, and the officers who succeeded were naturally reluctant to resign their independent power, to sink once more from satraps into clerks. For nearly twelve months, also, Lord Canning, satirized by Lord Ellenborough and snubbed by Lord Stanley, was in the position of a teward who hourly expects his dismissal. An Indian official, moreover, is nearly as irremosable as the holder of a patent place, and Lord found his authority weakened by party feeling among his own subordinates. His orders were often quizzed in the letters which acknowledged One officer of high rank stormed a city in the teeth of written instructions; and another transmitted a circular with the marginal comment that he did not intend to obey it. The spirit thus developed is by no means allayed, and coupled with the anger that amalgamation is sure to create, will require the exercise of both tact and forbearance before it is subdued.
Nor is the financial difficulty much less barras-

The task undertaken by the Duke of New-

ing than the administrative. Sir Charles Wood gives us periodically conteur de rose statements about an equilibrium which is to be produced next year, or the year after, or any other time in the far-distant future. These statements are, thus far true, that the revenue is improving, that thus far true, that the revenue is improving, that opium will yield this year nearly seven millions sterling, that the new customs and stamp duties are producing two millions, and that the income tax will yield as much. But an Indian burget is a marvellously slippery article. The result of the famine will be the sacrifice of half the revenue of the North-West for a year. The drought is extending to Bombay, and may seriously af-fect the southern division of Madras, and will certainly bring down the customs revenue once more to its old level. The deficit of seven milions, therefore, though partly supplied is not "choked," and must be met by reductions none but a strong Viceroy can carry out. Every step in this direction is unpopular. Every economy affects some service, or some class, or some n erest which has the power of making itself directly felt, and against which there is no nation to appeal. The Viceroy upon such a point stanus alone, as alone as a Czar, and without that support a liberal Czar will always find in the world knows and cares nothing about Indian de-tails, and the Viceroy must fight his battle alone, winning, it he does win it, by years of dreary poring over papers, and writing of memoranda, every one of which he is conscious makes him a bitter personal foe. It requires a man who to England and not India for his applause, who is sure of fair construction by his colleas to stand up against the tempest of obloquy his own circle an innovating Governor-Ger