THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 6, 1864.

Return of Dr. Alexander Duff.

This celebrated and successful missionary has returned to his native land, where he will probably spend the residue of his days in promoting the great work to which he early consecrated the splendid talents and mighty energies with which his beneficent Creator had so largely endowed him. For some thirty-four years he has been laboring with all but super-human energy for the intellectual and religious regeneration of the teeming millions of India. Carey and his coadjutors had commenced this mighty movement before Duff was born; but owing to the ignorance and illiberality of the British Government of their day, they were compelled to open their broad baneficent plan in Serampore, then a Danish Province. There in 1806, Carey and Marshman conceived and brought forth their great idea of translating God's Word into every Oriental language, and of giving an oven Bible to the great Eastern world. By connecting with this thought a college training for Hindoo converts, and the youth of India generally, they hoped to prepare the way for Christianity to become self-supporting throughout that vast country. Their successful exertions in this connection opened the pathway for such a noble and commanding spirit as Duff. Before he came upon the stage the appeals of Andrew Fuller at home in behalf of the Baptist Missions to the East, conjoined with the success of Carey and his associates in the field, had so moulded the British Government in relation to Christian missions. as to make India through all her wide domain accessible to missionary enterprise. Under the training of Dr. Chalmers and men of kindred spirit, young Duff. by the blessing of God, was prepared to enter in due time apon this great work. His talents would have introduced him to the very highest positions in political or legal life, had he preferred the distinctions of the world to the claims of the cross; but as in the ease of the great apostle to the Gentiles, the aspirations of worldly ambition were made subservient to the nobler impulses of a Saviour's love. In the name of his master be laid himself and his all upon the altar of christian sacrifice, and went forth to plant the tree of life upon the banks of the Ganges. On the 27th May, 1830, Alexander Duff landed on India's shore, and hastened to investigate for himself the necessities of his new home, and to introduce his plans to all the men of influence with whom he came in contact. He resolved to fix upon Calcutta as the centre of his operations, and to combine secular education with religious instruction as absolutely essenrial in the successful prosecution of his work. He . met with powerful opposition from the committee at home, and from those around him, but this only impelled him to increased exertion, and so rapid was

His masterly talents were brought to bear with wondrous power upon the atheistic and infidel mind of India, and the results have been most salutary and encouraging. He had intended fully to wear the remainder of his valuable life out in that great field. but such have been the dispensations of the Almighty brethren at home, as to make him feel that it was his duty to return. He has obeyed the call, and is now in Scotland.

the tide of prosperity in his favor, that his opponents

soon had to acknowledge that his work was of the

with the most violent persecution came round to be

At a recent meeting of the Free Church Commission of assembly, he addressed his countrymen for the first time since his return. In the course of his

God is my witness that if there were any desire which dominated in my heart more strongly than another for thirty-five years it was that, if it were this holy will, I should be permitted and privileged to end my natural life on the shores of India. To this subject I have in various ways adverted both at home and abroad; and I will now only, with your permission, take advantage of the opportunity of the presence of my fathers and brethren, the representa-tives of the Free Church of Scotland, for solemnly declaring that the way in which I have been led here has not been of my own seeking. If I am here this day, it is in spite of strong antecedent wishes and plans and purposes which seemed to gather strength with advancing years. I felt not only bound by ties pecuhar and endearing to India and its people, but, as it were, actually rooted into the very soil of India, and held fast there by numberless sinewy fibres that shot downwards and spread outwards with yearly augmenting force; so that to tear me away from that soil was like the tearing up of an old tree by the roots by the force of a violent tornado, and flinging it forth to wither and die. Yet God, the good and gracious God, has in His own wisdom accomplished that which I never wished to accomplish-yea, which was contrary to my strongest wishes-and I have been so placed in His own gracious way of judgment tempered with mercy and affliction mingled with pity and compassion, as to constrain me soon passively to acquiesce; and not only so, but by subsequent processes of self-crucifixion of the severest kind-of the previously cherished feelings of the heart and the strongest convictions of the head-I have been led, not only into passive acquiescence, but to the adoption of the language of undoubting and unhesitating faith, saying, "Good is the will of the Lord Lord Thy will and not mine be done." And to those who have experienced processes of this kind-and I beg I nay be excused, for I shall not again, during my life in this Assembly or anywhere else allude to it-those who have experienced processes of this kind will testify that they are fraught with practical lessons of the most instructive kind-lessons which before perbaps might have been dimly seen floating like abstractions and clouds. Among these is the hard and useful, but difficult to learn, lesson of one's own individual worthlessness and nothingness amidst the countless agencies of Jehovah's providence and grace. In spheres where any of us may have long laboredand laboured it may be not without some signal tokens of Divine approval and blessing-all of us know that the feeling almost instinctively and without any articulate expression, is apt to creep in upon us, that in some way or other our personal presence and labour must be absolutely indispensable there In order to crush-to eradicate-yea, to utterly annihilate any such illusions, God, in mercy to our souls, to prevent the retarding of the growth of grace, is pleased to tear them to shreds and scatter them to the winds of heaven. It is in these of Heaven-taught experience that we are led at last to confess that God. the great God,

"Does not need Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best his state is kingly, thousands at his bidding speed And post o'er land and ocean without rest; They also serve who only stand and wait."

Violently wrenched and thrust forth by an afflicting isitation of Providence from the land of my adoption on the one hand, and summoned on the other hand, by the voice of the General Assembly of the Church to assume an office which, while it removes my bodily presence from the banks of the Ganges to the banks of the Forth, yet opens up-daily opens up-abuncant scope for all activities and energies that may survive in health and strength for the mighty work of Indian evangelisation; and recognising, too, in the very peculiar circumstances of the case, the voice of Him who is the Great Head of the Church, acting, as His who is the Great fread of the Church, acting, as the unfailing does, through the spiritually constituted organism of his own appointment—I am again prepared cheerfully to adopt the language of faith, and say in the words of him of old—" Here am I," in obedience to this providential call; "Lord, what with thou have me to do?" Further, allow me, with all the before you this day, that if after great searchdeciare before you this day, that if after great searchings of heart and reiterated reviews of the incidents and circumstances and ways by which God has led me, I did not feel in the sober convictions of inmost you that I am here this day simply and solely in bedience so a providential call, I would be one of the nost unhappy of men; but praise be to God, I do sel with the intensity of unhesitating faith that I am ferethis day solely and solemnly in obedience to the carrely, roices arguitionally, expressed by sundry

manifestations of Providence: and being here in this manner this day I am prepared, though in utter distrust of myself, but in humble confidence in my God
—I am prepared, yea, I am emboldened and heartened, to enter on that important office which, in the exuberancy of its kindness and goodwill, the Church of my fathers has called me to fill."

In the course of an eloquent peroration, the Doctor indicated missions from the charge of failure, and expressed his conviction with the utmost emphasis of faith, that the evidences of Christianity bulk more massively than ever, and with more rock-like solidity than ever. It might be that God would accomplish the purposes foreshadowed in prophecy in a manner wholly different from our antecedent anticipationsby sore trials, the dissolution of existing ecclesiastical

ganisations, and so forth: All this and much more may be; but, with the Bible in our hands, we are called upon-cay, we are warranted in rising up in stronger faith and sayng, 'Come, thou Almighty Saviour, in the infinite sympathies of Thy boundless compassion; come thou Spirit of grace, in the plenitude and overflow o Thy soul quickening and soul-reviving influence. Let the blighting of our once fondly cherished hones. f need be, and the retardation of our once fondly cherished prospects, be to us and to all believers throughout the world but the preparation for that night of sterm which may be now so ominously prooding over the nations; and when the gloom is thickest, and the tempest of human passion loudest, and the rage of Satan-who is coming down with great wrath because his time is short is fiercest, may ours be the faith which shall discern even in atl this what are the signs and presages of that hallowed morn which shall chase away the long dark night of ages, heralding the coming of Him whose coming shall be in the glory of His kingdom, and then will be dawning of millennial glory; and amidst the jubilee of the once groaning but now regulated universe, by ways eve bath not seen, ear bath not heard, and the imagination of man bath not conceived, will be realised that bright and glorious consummation of the sighings and longing and aspirations and desires of the Church militant through all ages of time, and in all regions of the world.

A Memorial to departed worth. At a meeting of the Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John, held Sept. 27th, 1864, the following memorial was submitted and unanimously adopted.

The 1st of March, 1863, Rev. Henry Vanghan became our Pastor. He continued to fulfil the duties of his sacred office with christian fidelity and commendable ability and zeal until he was smitten down by inflammatory dysentery on Lord's day evening. August 21st. 1864. In despite of the acknowledged skill and untiring exertions of his medical advisers, the disease terminated fatally on Monday, 12th Sept., at 41 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesday, the 14th Sept., appropriate funeral services were held at the Parsonage of the Church, conducted by our former pastor, Rev. I. E. Bill. Hymn read by Rev. George Ballentine, and sung by the church; Scriptures read by Rev. W. V. Garner; funeral oration by Rev. I. E. Bill, and prayer by Rev. Samuel Robinson. The remains were then removed to St. Martins, and were interred in the "family Cemetery." An appropriate funeral sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. John Rowe. The very numerous attendance upon Lord. In fact the very journals that had treated him the service at the Parsonage, and the many expressions of grief on the occasion, indicated the deep sorrow which agitated the hearts of the people of his charge. No wonder that it should be so: for his deep-toned piety, his wisdom in counsel, his fidelity to truth his ardent love for souls, and the lively interest he manifested in all that concerns the progress and well-being of Zion, rendered him not only worthy of our implicit confidence, but of our most devoof his Master-we loved him for his own sake. He preached to us in all fidelity the pure gospel of Christ -he prayed for us in all earnestness and love-he sympathized with us when the clouds of sorrow gathered around our pathway, and he rejoiced with us when rays of heavenly sunshine enlightened and warmed our souls. When sickness came upon us he committed our case to God, and when death entered our dwellings he mingled his tears with ours. As we think of all this we cannot but feel sad in the reflection that we shall see his face and hear his voice no more in this world. His countenance, once beaming with love and good will, is now shrouded in the grave and his lips which were went to proclaim to us the messages of life, are now closed in death. We mourn, but we sorrow not as those without hope. Our loss, we doubt not, is his eternal gain. We trust, through grace, that we shall meet him in the better land." This trial of our faith is severe; bu

we bow to the righteous decree, and pray that we may all profit by this chastening from a Father's rod. Resolved. That we tender to our beloved sister in Christ, the sorrowing widow of our departed minister, our deepest love and sympathy, and fervently do we pray that the angel of the divine presence may sustain her in this hour of deep affliction, as also the esteemed parents and relatives of the deceased generally, that all may be enabled to say from the heart, "the will of the Lord be done."

Resolved, That this memorial of our love to our departed pastor be placed upon the records of the church, and a copy of the same, with the letter or condolence now read, be sent to his afflicted widow, and inserted in the Christian Visitor.

By order of the Church. I. E. Bill. SOLOMON HERSEY. G. A. GARRISON, E. J. BARTEAUX, Committee. M. FRANCIS, V. GRAVES, L. McMANN.

G. M. STEEVES. St. John, September 27th, 1864.

To MRS. HENRY VAUGHAN-Dear Sister: The enclosed memorial will express to you the sentiments of respect and affection cherished for your late beloved husband by his bereaved church. He shared largely in our christian love, and we looked forward to future happiness and prosperity under his faithful administrations. But it has pleased our heavenly Father to take from us the pastor of our choice, and from you the husband of your youth. Dear sister, we mingle our tears of grief with yours; but we at the same time know that it is impossible for us to feel all that bitterness of anguish which swells your aching beart. We mourn the death of our minister, you the death of him who was "bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh;" for you were "no longer twain, but one flesh." One in prosperity and adversity, one in love and in interest, one in sorrow and in joy. But, dearest sister, this separation has taken place under the guidance of Him "who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind."

Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face."

Thank God, the separation is not for eternity. You hope to meet him where pain and sickness, sorrow and death can never, never come. Let this thought cheer you in the dark hours of your solitude; and be assured, we most fervently pray that your Saviour's strength may be perfected in your weakness, and that the sweet words, from which your lamented husband preached his last sermon, will be to you an unfailing source of consolation and joy. Read them nore exceeding and eternal we We subscribe our names, dear sister,

In behalf of the Church Solomon Hersey, G. A. Garrison, Wals as murra Committee. a agraviou sil E. J. BARTEAUX, M. FRANCIS, V. GRAVES, L. McMann, THE VIOLES

few weeks of San Francisco.

s niddle sis voil G. Me Streeveste

For the Christian Visitor. Mr. Epiror.-Your correspondent, "Baptist," has approached, and treated the subject of namely—"What advantages do the Baptist people of New Nova Scotia and New Brunswick derive from their College at Horton and the Schools in connecti on with it and their Academy at Fredericton"-with such good feeling, that notwithstanding the egregious errors into which he has fallen, I can but hope that he may be saved from his mistakes, and set right in

His apparent error lies in the supposition that the exclusive object of these institutions is the general education of the Baptists of these Provinces. While this is doubtless included, it is only included in the greater object of imparting education to all, irrespective of denominational tenets. But, suppose this to be what he has stated. Has the effort been a failure? Far otherwise, so far as Acadia College is concerned ery many have in part, or altogether received mental training there, for the various callings now honorably filled by them-from the highest gift in the power of the country to bestow down to the humblest eacher of the common school-the mechanic, the farmer, the bar, the press, the desk, have all shared its blessings. This may be seen by any one who would fairly contrast the present state of the denomination, in its social and religious aspect, with its past. Nor does it appear that the residents of the place are the most benefitted by its influence; more generally those who, denied the privilege at home, thirsting for its advantages, have at the expense of great effort, sought and obtained at Acadia, that culture that elsewhere they could not receive, have distinguished themselves by their talents and usefolness. I am greatly mistaken, if you are not already reaping reportional advantages from your Institution at

Vour correspondent seems to see education for the Bantists on the horns of a dilemma. First, a failure because "Not one Baptist in a hundred can patronize them"-which, by the by, needs more than assertion to support it, and their Institutions another failure of necessity, because "Neither of the Principals is reputed purely Baptist in sentiment, and some of the teachers in the Schools of Acadia College are not even nominally Baptist."

Now, a word about the respected "Principals of these Institutions." I refer, as I presume your correspondent does, to the President of Acadia College, and the Principal of the Fredericton Seminary, these men are not Baptist in sentiment, I ask who are? Men that have sustained the name of Baptists in the mother country, where Baptists and baptist He is not more than five feet high, and of slight build, principles are tested by such State oppression and deominational competition as do not exist in a new country like these Provinces. Men who are ever foremost in contending "for the faith"-men whose souls are consecrated on the altar of faith, and whose ives are devoted to the enlargement of the Church of Christ on earth-men who have for scores of years given testimony to a pure gospel-men who preach salvation only through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and practice immersion upon a profession of faith, as a declaration of union with the church. If these men are not assurdly Baptist in sentiment, who are?

But some of the teachers of the Schools of A. C. are not even nominally Baptist." Be it so. Acadia College is not as a college necessarily Baptist. It is known by the cognomen of "The University of Acadia College." It has a Collegiate and a Theological department. The latter is denominational, that is its Principal and staff of teachers are Baptists. Its pupils may, or may not be. There are no tests be yond that of piety required of those who would enjoy its advantages. The former is secular, and not necessarily denominational. Its President and staff of Professors are not of necessity Baptists. These two departments are necessarily distinct, though they may or convenience, in part taught by the same per-Now had your correspondent been acquainted with these facts, or have duly considered them, he would not have objected to those Institutions because some of the teachers were not nominally Baptists. minational, but educational.

The remark of "Baptist" about "Making" and Educating" Baptist ministers, seems to me equivocal. "It's gist," if I rightly apprehend, is an expression of disapprobation of an educated Baptist ministry. That education without piety will make a gospel minister, I am far from believing, but that education, where piety exists, and is seen and felt in an ardent desire to make known the way of salvation, through a crucified Redeemer to a lost world, is unnecessary, I A man may as well deny the necessity of education for a Medical Doctor or a Lawyer. A preparation for any calling is necessary, why not for the ministry of God's Word? If it he replied, God can give that preparation; I admit it, and I add, that He does so, but by such justrumentalities as he bestows. and woe to him who neglects them.

Your correspondent refers to the financial condition of these Institutions. And here his language seems dutte has that of a stranger. True there is a paltry little debt of a few hundreds on the Fredericton Academy -- a debt which a inere fraction of the Bapsists in New Brunswick could pay off as easily as a his main: but not a semblance of a debt rests on Acadia College. Her four thousand pounds in real eatate, and her nine thousand pounds in endowment, stands out in bold relief. But suppose there was a debt, and suppose there was an annual call for \$2.-000 dollars instead of \$1,000, would it weaken her connection with her patrons? The heart-felt interest Acadia was comparatively never seen nor felt until her necessites demanded some \$12,000 to relieve her of her liabilities, and then it was felt and nobly responded to. Acadia College is not "hopelessly in

State aid seems a formidable objection to the Academy at Fredericton. Does not your correspondent know! that the Academy at Horton receives \$1000 year from the Provincial chest.

Well now what great evil is there in receiving a Aye, thus it ever has gone on, and still, yearly donation from the "State" to aid us in educa- Till we apply the remedy, it will; ting the country? At Horton, the place where I Till proud Old England be with graves o'erspread, write, we have young men and misses from all of the One vast, continuous city of the dead; Lower Provinces. I presume, it is partially s at And we might build a pyramid of bones least at Fredericton; and so long as the Governments As high as Cheops's, instead of stones. of the Provinces do not interfere with the mangement of our Institutions, I do not, I confess, see iny wrong in receiving for education, a portion of the the country, education included.

The argument for giving all denominational grant to common schools, is feeble; common schoolsare frequently under denominational control, and besies the sum thus transferred would not, divided aming pupils be of any consideration, and again, it is dently legitimately the work of the State to mk provision for the higher branches of education, aso

he elementary department. After thus briefly, and, of course, imperfectly iewing the letter of your correspondent, "Bapti cannot help thinking that he has laboured ad mistakes as to facts, and that those mistakes, ess corrected, will have an undesirable influence the minds of those he supposes to be the imporition Baptists of New Brunswick; who, as he thin elieve that Acadia College, its Schools, etc., w the Seminary at Fredericton, are of no advantage the Baptists. On this point, I may have somether farther to say at another time. Yours, respectful ONE OF MANY Wolfville, Sept. 10th 1864

The N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Board m Brussels Street Chapel, on the 3d instant. Reva Robinson and I. E. Bill, and Brethren, Cosgr. Sime, Steeves, Titus, Smith, Kinnear, Clarke Masters were present. The Rev. J. Spencer laid

fore the Board his views in reference to preach

among the seamen, and in destitute parts of the cit

On motion-Bro. Spencer and the Mission was On motion—Bro. Spencer and the Mission was a commended to the sympathies of the Christis churches of the city.

A report of three months' labor was received from Rev. W. A. Crandall, at the Flat Lands, in Kest gouche; it was received, and the amount dus \$15 ordered to be paid. Also a report from Rev T. W. Crawley, of three months labor at St. Andrews; his prospects continue to look more and more mocuraging congregations good; has commenced a prayage. ing; congregations good; has commenced a praye meeting and Sabbath school, and hopes son to be able to organize a church. On motion report was received and amount \$25, ordered to be paid

received and amount \$25, ordered to be paid

Corresponding Secretary submitted an aplicating from the North River Church, for missicary at blessings to a million hearts and homes. Thousands Secretary was authorized to obtain futher information of desire, and are praying for it. Rumsellers, of and submit to the next meeting. Bro. N. I Kemb course, oppose and dread it. But in spite of them, Treasurer of American Tract Society, dered the board a further donation of Tracts for thomissionaries and a liberal discount on books for per schools.

Bro. E. J. Bartaux was appointed a memor of the Board in place of Rev. H. Vanghan, decast.

Adjourned to meet at Marine Hall, first londay in Shoulders which have been unwhipped too long. It is a shoulder to the realized, with its unnumbered summation shall be realized, with its unnumbered summation shall be realized, with its unnumbered summation shall be realized, with its unnumbered beautiful and line is unnumbered summation shall be realized, with its unnumbered to long secretary was authorized to obtain full plants and homes. Thousands Secretary was authorized to obtain full plants and homes. Thousands Secretary and homes are praying for it. Rumsellers, of and submit it will come, and them, one of its it will come, and them, others, it must, it will come, and them, others, of indicating them.

How will they sputter, scold, blaspheme and swear, the plants are summation shall be realized.

From our English Correspondent.

MANCHESTER, July 1st, 1864. Mr. Epiror-On Saturday evening I accompanied he Grand Worthy Patriarch, the Most Worthy Scribe, and several other more or less prominent members of the Fraternity, to a small village in the suburbs of Manchester for the purpose of organizing a new Division of the Sons of Temperance. The members and officers elect being all present, and the "Charter, books, and other documents, having been presented to those authorized to receive them," the ceremonies, at the appointed time, were opened in due form, and proceeded with in a very able manner, till the new Branch of the Order was declared duly organized, "the Officers and Brothers clothed in appropriate regalia and in their places." These formaities being over, a messenger was announced, who on entering informed us that the Ladies had prepared an excellent tea in honor of the occasion, and that they would be "delighted" to see us in the adjoin ing Hall precisely at 7 o'clock, if convenient. And as nothing could possibly have been more convenient, it is needless to say that the invitation was accepted by acclamation, and the most ample justice was done to the hospitality so opportunely bestowed. The tables at length being "cleared off," which by the way was not a very heavy task after we had left them, the Grand Worthy Patriarch was called to the chair, and speeches, interspersed with excellent singing by an amateur choir, occupied the remainder of the evening. The chairman whose eloquence had given great satisfaction on former occasions, did not appear to his usual advantage, owing to the sudden indisposition with which he was seized after tea! He did not know that he could make any remarks, he fell like anything but making a speech. He complained of headache, and great dulness of spirits, and he was really very much fatigued, which was by no means surprising after the extraordinary exertions he had ust put forth during the physical repast.

The Grand Scribe was in particularly good trim just in the state of mind for enjoying a good time. but exceedingly active, shrewd, and intelligent, and to use an expressive Hibernian phrase, he is altogether a great man of his size. His speech was admirable for the occasion, abounding in flashes of rare wit and humor, with now and then a good hit which old with capital effect upon the audience. Your correspondent was next called upon, who in a "few remarks" occupied only three quarters of an hour. After one or two others had spoken briefly, and a vote of thanks presented to the ladies, speakers, and the choir, we all joined heartily in singing the "closing Ode:"

A goodly thing it is to meet, In friendship's circle bright. Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet, Or dims the radiant light, No happier meetings earth can see, Than where the joys we prove, Of Temperance and Purity, Fidelity and Love."

Mounting a bus we were soon hurried off into the heart of the great bive of industry, the gas lamps throwing their brilliant light upon the streets, as bright as day, which at that late hour were still crowded with a dense moving tide of humanity, pas-Moreover, sir, it is plain from this fact, occurring as sing to and tro, some on business, some on pleasure. it did from the desire of getting the best teachers, for and some on the darker errands of erime and shame, the situation, that the object was not purely deno- Reaching the Piccadilly about half past 11 o'clock, P. M., the Grand Scribe proposed a "voyage of covery" among the midnight scenes of Manchester. Anxious to see all that could be seen, and embracing t as my last and best opportunity, we set out in the direction of Deansgate, and passed through some of he principal localities where Bacchus holds triumthant sway, and where, in the very midst of a chrisian community, scenes are enacted enough to make the devils blush, and fiends grow pale:

"Where horrid, deadly crimes are brewed. In houses 'licensed for the public good!' Where murder, arson, rape are brought to pass, With hell-broth vented at two-pence a glass, I shall make no attempt to describe what there I

w. I could not if I would. I had heard of such scanow helore, but had always some ded she we nore on Management of romance, than narrations of sober reality. But having witnessed them for myself. I could only say, "the half had not been told lion rising from his lair would shake of the dew from me." There are forms of degradation, misery, disease and crime developed to an extent beyond what imagination's utmost stretch could possibly conceive.

> "Could half the truth upon the canvass glow. The force of fancy could no farther go. Gnast atrophy should gather up his shroud. And half-choked Asthma wheeze his wrongs aloud There pale Consumption by your side should stand And tottering Palsy point with trembling hand; herce Frenzy's haggard eye with fiery glare. Thile Cholera should poison all the air. All these, and more, with Babel-like acclaims, should cry to God and man, their authors' names. and thus this scourge holds on its noisome way, fo sicken, madden, poison, wound and slav.

God save her from a doom so terrible, but which it is hardly unreasonable to fear, if this mammoth funds paid by ourselves and others for the interet of curse be allowed to flow on unchecked and uncon trolled. Where are the men of piety, of might, and courage, that they rise not up against this evil to stay its progress, or hurl it from the land? " Shall tongues be mute when deeds are wrought.

Which well might shame extremest hell? Shall freemen lock the indignant thought? Shall mercy's bosom cease to swell? Shall bonor bleed? shall truth succumb? Shall pen, and press, and soul be dumb?"

Nav. it cannot, it must not be. Let every energy b aroused, and every tongue employed till the empire nerving every giant limb of her huge frame, shall shake off the loathsome anaconda that has twined itself around her. Let her Samsons exert their strength to carry away the pillars of this huge temple of infamy till it tumbles into a mass of irreparable ruins. Let her Gideons, her "mighty men of valor." lead on their veteran hosts, till, sounding their trumpets, breaking their pitchers, and flashing the light of truth upon the midnight revellers in the valley of shame, they shall flee in consternation, or perish in the conflict. Let her Davids, armed with the strength of Omnipotence, go forth to meet and slav this vaunting Goliath, till he shall no longer spread dismay, or crush his bleeding victims beneath his feet.

O for the potent rod in Moses' hand, To bid this plague depart from out our land;
A plague more pitiless than Egypt knew,
It smites our first-born and our youngest too.
But why invoke the Prophet's wand of power!
It lies within our reach this very hour!
Law, law's the rod we at this crisis need: The courage, not the strength, we lack indeed;
Our hands command the thong, but hardly dan
To lay it on. O cowards that we are!
We pause and hesitate, when one more blow
Might end the contest with our common foe."

May the day speedily dawn when this grand cor

Next week will conclude my letters from Mand ter, and then, D. V., I am off for London. Truly yours, J. C. Hurd.

Miscellaneous Reading. THE LAST HOURS OF PRINCE ALBERT.—There has eresting extract from a letter which was written by member of the Queen's household, shortly after the death of Prince Albert. The extremely confidential position which the writer held at the time not only rives the assurance of perfect reliability, but invests describing the griefs and the fears of the whole household for the Queen, the writer speaks of the personal loss sustained in the death of Prince Albert : "How I shall miss his conversation about the

children! He used often to come into the schoolroom to speak about the education of the children. and he never left me without my feeling that he had strengthened my hands, and raised the standard I John Grammar School, and published by J. & A. was aiming at. Nothing mean or frivolous could exist in the atmosphere that surrounded him; the conversation could not be trifling if he was in the room. I dread the return of spring for my dear lady. It was his favourite time of the year, the opening leaves, the early flowers, and fresh green were such a delight to him; and he so loved to point fout their beauties. Prince Wm. Street, are authorized to receive money to his children, that it will be terrible to see them, and subscribers for the Christian Visitor, and to without him. The children kept his table supplied with primroses, which he especially loved. The last Sunday he passed on earth was a very blessed one for the Princess Alice to look back upon. He required to meet expenses from this to the close of the was very ill and very weak, and she spent the after year. This is the month to square all up, and to pre-noon lone with him, whilst the others were in pare for opening the year 1865 with clean sheets. vindow, that he might see the sky, and clouds sailing past. He then asked her to play to him, and she perform well his part towards bearing the load, and went through several of his favorite hymns and chorit will be light for all. We want perfect freedom from als. After she had played sometime, she looked all financial pressure, and our numerous patrons can round and saw him lying back, his hands folded as if in prayer, and his eyes shot. He lay so long without moving that she thought he had fallen asleep, presently, he looked up and smiled. She said, 'Were you asleep, dear papa?'. Oh no,' he answered; 'only I have such sweet thoughts.'

"During his illness, his hands were often folded in prayer; and, when he did not speak, his serene face showed that the 'happy thoughts' were with him to the end. The Princess.

him to the end. The Princess Alice's fortitude has amazed us all. She saw from the first that both her father and mother's firmness depended on her firmness, and she set herself to the duty. He loved to speak openly of his condition, and had many wishes o express. He loved to hear hymns and prayers. He could not speak to the Queen of himself, for she could not bear to listen, and shut her eyes to the danger. His daughter saw that she must act differently, and she never let her voice falter, or shed a single tear in his presence. She sat by him listened to all he said-repeated hymns; and then; when she could bear it no longer, would walk calmly to Agriculture &c. Mr. Botsford President of the the door, and then rush away to her room, returnng soon with the same calm and pale face, without any appearance of the agitation she had gone through. "I have had several interviews with the poor

Queen since. The first time she said, You can feel for me, for you have gone through this trial. Another time she said how strange it seemed, when she looked back, to see how much for the last six months the Prince's mind had dwelt upon death and the future state; their conversation had so often turned upon these subjects, and they had read together book called ' Heaven our Home,' which had interested him very much. He once said to her, 'We don't know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognise each other and be together in ternity Lam perfectly certain. It seemed as if he nad intended to prepare her mind and comfort herthough, of course, it did not strike her then. She said she was a wonder to herself, and she was sure that it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained. She feared it would not last, and that times of agony were before her. She said. There's not the bitterness in this trial that I felt when I lost my mother ; I was so rebellious then ; in my trial.' Her whole thought is now to walk worthy of him, and her greatest comfort to think that his spirit is always near her, and knows all that she THE REV. CHRISTMAS EVANS AND THE POLISHED

ARROW. - The Rev. Christmas Evans, the distinguished preacher in Wales, met with much trouble in his emperance efforts from his brother ministers, who were not willing to make the entire sacrifice. One particular, Mr. W , of A , was obstinately opposed. Mr. Evans prepared to meet him. He polished an arrow," and put it in his quiver. On one occasion he was appointed to preach, and as usual there were gatherings from far and near to hear him. Mr. W—, of A—, was there also; but, as in anticipation of an attack, he at first said he should not be present while Mr. Evans preached away. Dr. and bye he crept up into the gallery where the preacher's eye-for he had but one-which had long been searching for him, at length discovered him. All went on as usual until the time came when the arrow might be drawn, which was done slyly and unperceived. "I had a strange dream the other night," said the preacher. "I dreamed that I was in Pandemonium, the council chamber of Hades. How I got there I know not but there I was. I had not been there long, before there came of the public, and respectfully request that your Excome to the earth directly.' Why, what is the matter now?' They are sending out missionaries to preach to the heathen. Are they! Bad news this. I'll be there presently.' Beelzebub came, and Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of hastened to the place of embarkation, where he saw the missionaries, their wives, and a few boxes of Bibles and tracts, but, on turning round, he saw rows of casks, piled up, and labelled 'gin,' rum,' brandy, etc. 'That will do,' said he, 'no fear yet. Those casks will do more harm than the boxes can do good. So saying, he stretched his wings for hell again. After a time came another loud call: Beelzebub. they are forming Bible Societies. Are they Then I must go.' He went, and found two ladies going from house to house, distributing the Word of This won't do, thought he, but I will watch the result.' The ladies visited an aged female, who received a Bible with much reverence and many thanks. Satan luitered about, and when the ladies were gone, saw the old woman come to the door to assure herself that she was unobserved. She then put on her bonnet, and with a small parcel under her apron; bastened to the next public-house, where she pawned the Bible for a bottle of gin. where she pawned the Bible for a bottle of gin. tion to the manifold resources with which this Pro-That will do, said Beelzebub, no fear yet, and vince has been endowed by Almighty God. back again he flew to his own place. Again came a loud knock and hasty summons. They are forming Temperance Societies. Temperance Societies I what is that? I'll come and see. He came and saw, and flew back muttering. This won't do much harm to seven years old last May, and now his measurement me or my people; they are forbidding the use of in height is 6 feet length 12 feet with a feet length 12 feet length 12 feet with a feet length 12 feet length 13 feet length 14 feet length 15 feet argent spirits; but they have left my poor people all the ale and porter, and the rich all the wines; no fear yet.' Again came a louder rap, and a more and more urgent call. 'Beelzeoub! you must come now, or all is lost; they are ferming teetotal societies.' Testotal! what in the name of all my imps is that? To drink no intoxicating liquors whatever. The sole beverage is water. Indeed; that is bad news! He has never been worked, and from calfbood he has I must see after this. And he did; but he went received the kindly attentions of his master, and has back again to satisfy the anxious inquiries of his had nothing to do but eat and grow. It is thought legions who were all quivive about the matter.' Oh!' said he, don't be alarmed. True, it is an awkward affair, but it won't spread much yet, for all the parsons are against it, and Mr. W——, of A——, (sending up an eagle glance of his eye at him), is at the head of them.' "But I won't be at the head of them any longer, cried out Mr. W_____ and walking calmly down to the table pew, signed the pledge.

The Devotional Hymn and Tune Book for Social and Public Worship.—This is a new work issued by the American Haptist Publication Society, 530 Arch of the year, is sending forward a good supply of fruit Street, Philadelphia. It contains a rich variety of the very best hymns and tunes found in the English language. Some old and familiar, others of more recent date, but all precious to the lover of sacred \$4; Potatoes, per bus., \$1 to \$3; Crab Apples, per bus., \$3 to \$4; Potatoes, per bus., \$20 to \$60. language. Some old and familiar, others of more recent date, but all precious to the lover of sacred song. In addition to a good supply for the Sabbath service, we have in this choice collection many real gems for social meetings, Sabbath schools, and the family circle, melituad ni metal so mais oldisiv bas

by the Hon. ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON.—Such is the title of a very neat pampulet of 64 pages, issued from the publishing house of J. & A. McMillan, His Excellence. Excellency has devoted so much of his time since he has been in this Province in exploring its wast forests and numerous lakes and rivers, that he feels himself justified in assuming the designation of "vacation and numerous lakes and rivers, that he feels himself justified in assuming the designation of "vacation tourist." His Excellency wields a ready pen, and his descriptions of the numerous incidents and scenes noticing to reque a steam of the numerous incidents and scenes noticing to reque a steam of the numerous incidents and scenes noticing to reque a steam of the numerous incidents and scenes noticing to reque a steam of the numerous incidents and scenes noticing to reque the numerous incidents and scenes noticing to request the numerous incidents and scenes noticing the numerous nu

of his journeyings are highly graphic and richly instructive. It is really a valuable accession to our home literature, and as such ought to have an extensive circulation. For sale at J. & A. McMillan's, 78 Prince William Street.

BARNES & Co. are in good time this year with their Almanac for 1865. In addition to the usual information about the planets, tides, dates &c. it abounds with general and statistical intelligence regarding matters of general and local interest, which he following lines with a very special interest. After every body ought to know. Barnes's Almanack is emphatically a book for the multitude. It is neatly printed, and for sale at their Store, 54 Prince William

> A Catechism of Geography, by EDWARD MAN-NING, English and Mathematical Master of the Saint designed for junior classes, and merits a favorable

> It will be remembered that BARNES & Co. 54 give receipts for the same. We have entered upon the last quarter of the year, and every dollar due is Weekly expenses, are heavy : let every subscriber easily keep us so. Faith in their willingness as well as in their ability is the power that impels us onward.

Secular Department.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION - This of course is the all engrossing topic of the week. Nothing to equal it in its line in the history of the Province. The crowds are immense, and still they flock from the east, west, north and south. Hotels full to overflowing, and private buildings crowded to excess. THE OPENING

took place on Tuesday at 11 A. M., by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by the staff officers of the 15th Regt., the Government, and Board of Board read the following address which is furnished by the Globe of Tuesday. To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon.

of the Province of New Brunswick. May it please Your Excellency-

We the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture, have much pleasure in affording to your Excellency in this the second Proxincial Exhibition held under its auspices, so favorable an opportunity of judging of the various products and resources of our Province, and of the abilities of our agriculturalists, manufacturers, mechanics and artizans. From the laudable desire practically evinced by

your Excellency to become acquainted with the Province and its judustrial departments, we feel assured that the Exhibition how to be opened will prove source of satisfaction.

We earnestly hope that the holding of such Exhibitions at stated periods may be productive of public good, as tending to develope and make known the internal resources of our Province, and prove a means whereby the talents and skill of our artists and work. of generous rivalry created, which will pleasing results of excellence in every industrial department.

The Board having experienced the great inconve nience and unsatisfactory course previously adopted of erecting a temporary building for Provincial Exhibitions, determined if possible, with the limited means placed at its disposal by the Legislature, to provide a permanent building for that purpose, and we have the gratification to state that, principally by the aid of the energetic and indefatigable exertions of the officers of the York County Agricultural Society, and the great liberality of the inhabitants generally of the County of York, the Provincial Board of Agriculture has succeeded in accomplishing that desirable object, and can now offer secure and ample accommodation to contributors in every department.

We feel that in the scene now before us are preways is secured to us under the protecting arm of that mighty nation to which we are united, and which connection is recognised in the representative of Roy. alty in our midst.

We beg to express our thanks for the readines evinced by your Excellency in assenting to take part in the proceedings of the day, and have now to announce that the Exhibition is ready for the inspection cellency will be pleased to declare the same open.

To this address His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply and send send

I thank you for your address, and assure you I am fully sensible of the advantage which the industrial interests of the Province are likely to derive from the periodical recurrence, in different localities, of Exhibitions such as that which you have on this occasion organized. Sul

The building in which we are assembled is creditable alike to the skill of the architect who designed it, to the liberality of the community which has consento the inerality of the community which has consen-ted to furnish the funds necessary for its erection, and to the energy and resources of the gentleman to whose untiring superintendence the successful com-pletion of the work is so largely due. I trust that the Exhibition held within its walls, and which I now declare to be opened, may lead to the accom-plishment of the most sanguine hopes of its projec-tors, and be productive of lasting good, by acting as a stimulus to native enterprise and by calling atten-

THE MAMMOTH Ox.—The largest ox probably in British America, is owned by Deacon Eliphalet Reid, of Sackville, Westmorland County, He was in height, is 6 feet, length 12 feet, girth 8 feet nine inches, and weight 35007b. He has used for food the ast year 100 bushels of potatoes, 50 of turnips, 60 of barley, 10 of oats, 2 of flax seed, and one ton of hay, costing in all not far short of \$100. The animal is in that he is capable still of considerable expansion, and will probably be kept on for another year. His owner has taken him to Fredericton as a show on private speculation, and if he be so fortunate as to get \$400 for him, he may be induced to leave him. otherwise he intends to take him home. Who will say after this that New Brunswick cannot grow big

bus., 30c. to 35c.; Beets, per bus., 70c. to 80c.; Bar-ley, per bus., 85c. to 90c.; Butter, by firkin, 20c. to 21c.; Cheese, per lb., 8c. to 12c.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE .- The house of Samuel

Halifax papers report the sudden death of the Hon. Wm. Black, on Saturday night last, of apoplexy, in the 75th year of his age.