seeing them. Already many of them have picked up several familiar English words and expressions, and manage to make themselves understood. Most of them are provided with dictionaries in English and Japanese, which they study assiduously. Fish (occasionally raw) and rice form a great part of their ordinary diet at every meal. The Ambassadors and officers have now so far adapted themselves to European usages as to abandon chopsticks, and both as to their mode of living and for the most part as to edibles they differ in little from English gentlemen.

We fear that the distress in the manufacturing districts, though already very severe, has yet to be felt in its full intensity when the small stock of cotton has been exhausted. It is certainly on the increase; and, though the President of the Poor-law Board has shown that the rateable wealth of Lancashire is sufficient to meet the emergency were the number of hands out of employment double what it is, it is certain that thousands are suffering severe ly, and that in the towns where the distress is greatest the rates are already as high as they can be made. In Preston, perhaps the most impoverished of the manufacturing towns, the rate is three shillings in the pound.

The influx of foreigners to see the International Exhibition is very great. The Exhibition itself is severely criticised. The French refreshment department in particular has drawn on the head of M. Veillard sharp animadversions. There seems to be no doubt that, however secondary the rank which the new Great Exhibition holds in comparison with tne old one, it will stand the English standard of success-it will pay. But the opinions of our own weekly journals, as well as of some foreign ones, do not favour the belief that we shah gain by it in reputation.

Lord Palmerston has received a deputation from the Metropolitan Association of Officers of Health. Various members of the deputation gave their experiences of the wretched state of dirt and disease in which children were found in schools. Mr. Chadwick stated his belief that out of about 60,000 children who died annually in England and Wales within the school ages, as many as 50,000 might be saved! Lord Palmersion said that the deputation were addressing one who was, in respect to the necessity of clean and pure air, as well as clean and pure water and good exer. cise, a converted man. He was, however, most sorry to hear the account given of the lamentable condition of the young population of the country in respect to those essentials, whilst he was glad to hear of the efficiency already attained in sanitary measures for prevention. These facts as to sanitary progress were certainly very gratifying. He, however, requested the deputation to wait upon Lord chiefly was.

of the expected solution of the Roman question, and of the visit of Prince Napoleon to Naples. The Moniteur denies that it has any poli ical significance, but to many this will be the sures proof that it has. Victor Emmanuel has been received in Sicily, say the telegrams, with unlimited enthusiasm, but it is difficult, amongst conflicting reports, to say how far these demonstrations have been genuine, either there or at Naples, or how far they are to be attributed to active agency and a liberal dis-

improved. The Duke of Brabant arrived in Whether the preaching of past worthies, Brussels on Sunday. A numerous crowd assempled at the terminus of the Northern Railway, and received his Royal Highness with hearty cheers.

Russia.—It is said that a military conspiracy in favor of Poland has been discovered in St. Petersburgh, and that a great number of others, all of whom are Russians, are said to be seriously implicated, more especially those belonging to the garrison of Kalisch.

GERMANY. -Prussia and Austria are preparing to make a military occupation of Hesse-Cassel, in consequence of the unconstitutional benaviour of the King having been condemned by the Diet of Frankfort.

GREECE .- A telegram states that the Municipal Cou..cit of Nauplia has annulled all the resolutions come to by the insurgents. The inhabitants of the town have presented General Hann with a sword of honor. Fresh arrests have been lately made in Syra and Tri-

India .- Mr. Laing introduced his Budget on the 16th of Apr.l. Its main features are as follows: - The financial year commences with a deficit of six millions. The present estimates show a surplus of £900,000, although nearly £1,500,000 are to be spent on public works in excess of the estimate for the current year. The revenue of the coming year would amount to £885,000 over the preceding year, if calculated on the same basis of taxation. The military expenditure is reduced to £12,200, 000. The surplus is disposed of by increasing the education grant to £500,000, and by bringing the public assignment up to £4,250,600. The import duties on piece goods and yarns are to be reduced to 5 and 34 per cent. respectively, with immediate operation. The paper duty abolished. The rates on beer and claret are reduced one-half, and on tobacco to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The income tax is reduced to 2 per cent., and as regards small incomes is abolished altogether. The total repear of the tax is promised at the close of five years from its enactment. The cash balances for the year closed at £17,690,000.

LOCAL.

The Woodstock Journal says :-The weather continues to be the principal topic. For a short time the defeat of Banks claimed an equal share of attention; but now that the excitement upon that matter has subsided, the weather has a snade the preference over everything else, partly from the general permanent importance of the subject, and partly from the oddity of its recent manifestations. The rain market is very slenderly suppiled. On Saturday night we had a heavy shower, and on Sunday afternoon a cold light rain, which lasted till the following morning. On Tuesday afternoon and night we had other slight falls. But the supply is insufficient for the wants of the crops, and the grass, particularly gives evidence of the lack of moisture. We have had, with the exception of a few unbearably hot days, nearly a month of cold weather, -cold enough for April. What the rain fans short is made up in wind, which continues as brisk as ever. The effect of the dry atmosphere, and of the ever constant breezes, is shewn in the falling of the River and streams. Last week the Town was visited by some of the officers of H. M. Ships Hero and Mersey, stationed at present at Halifax. They went up as far as Grand Falls, and returned after a d y or two. Several officers of the army have also paid us a short visit.

Baptist Anniversaries for 1862. It will be seen by Dr. Cramp's notice that the Anniversary of Acadia College takes place on Friday, the 6th of June.

The President expresses the hope that

there will be a good delegation from New Brunswick. We hope it may be so. The splendid steamer New York will take anniversary passengers to Windsor and bring them back for one fare. It is

at Liverpool, June the 14th. N. S. Central Baptist Association meets

June.

at Lakeville, Cornwallis, on the 21st of

of July. The Eastern Baptist Association of New

Thursday in July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Western Baptist Association of N B. will meet at Newcastle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. and Prince Edward Island, will meet at Moncton on Saturday, the 23d of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

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 Bantist Associa tions therefore :-Resolved,-That said recognition be continued

by the Churches of this Association.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

Decay of power in the Pulpit: its Causes and Remedies .- No. 3.

The pulpit may be powerful in its administrations, and still a deep-rooted skeptieism may reject its authority. So it has been from the beginning, and so it will be Granville, in whose department the matter to the very end of the present dispensation. The preaching of Christ was power-ITALY .- We give full particulars elsewhere | ful, but the Scribes and Pharisees heeded | min Rider, who fed them with knowledge it not. The preaching of his Apostles was powerful, but the unbelieving Jews rejected the counsel of God against themselves. If, therefore, the ministry be not successful in tue conversion of souls to the extent desired, we are not to conclude. that ministers are the only parties to blame. The skepticism which turned a deaf ear to the celestial message coming fresh and pure from the Saviour's lips, and from heaven inspired tongues, still dwells in hu-

which produced such amazing impression in their day would be equally effective now. no mortal man can tell. Dr. Haws inclines to the opinion that it would not; but if Baxter, or Whitfield, or Edwards were again heard thundering God's truth from Zion's battlements, our impression is that the people, as in the past, would hasten with eagerness to the foot of the cross.

Read what the learned Doctor says :---1. There is, at the present time, in the community, and it has long been growing, a wide-spread and profound insensibility to eternal things. God is not feared as he once was, nor his authority cared for, nor his threatenings heeded. The scenes of eternity are sadly out of sight, or at least seem in a great measure to have lost their power to impress and move the senwhat impressions were often made by the preaching of such men as Edwards, Whitefield, Davies, Bellamy, Dwight, Mason, Strong, and others of the last generation, I am led very seriously to doubt whether the same preaching by the same men would produce anything like the same impressions at the present day. If I am asked, why? I answer, it is in part because of a diminished sensibility to divine things, because of the decay or absence of a state of the mind susceptible of being duly affected by the great truths relating to God, the soul, and eternity. But this very insensibility is an effect to be accounted for. The nature of man is not changed. It is the same now that it was when such powerful effects were produced by the preaching just referred to.

How comes it to pass then, that there is less sensibility to eternal things than in former times, or why is it that the same truths which were once of such mighty efficacy as, when preached, to melt and subdue whole assemblies, are now so often neffective and powerless in their exhibition? It may in part answer this question if I observe.

2. That there is a large infusion of skepticism in the minds of men at the present day, which operates of course to diminish sensibility to divine things, and greatly to prevent the proper effect of preaching. The skepticism here referred to is not the open infidelity of a former age, but it consists rather in a half-believing, half-doubt-It is circulated and cherished by much of cient for the reception of converts; and the popular literature of the day. It is we know not how large a proportion of spread abroad through the medium of the this assembly are believers in Christ, benewspaper and the pamphlet, and the po- cause time fails to hear the cases of con-

istrations of God's word. ished influence of the pulpit is the excessive worldliness which has long been growing up in our country, and is so prevalent at the present day. This, too, is a principal source of that insensibility to eternal things of which I have before spoken. The minds of men are pre-occupied, filled a lovely season of the year to visit the with the things of earth and time, absorbcountry. Who will go from the City?

N. S. Western Baptist Association meets multitude of idols of their own forming.

4. One other cause of the diminished power of the pulpit: it is an aversion on the part of people to a direct and full ex-N. S. Eastern Baptist Association meets | hibition of the distinguishing doctrines of at Great Village, Londonderry, on the 5th | the Christian system; operating at once to Brunswick meets at Jemseg, on the second them out of their preaching. That the fact is as here intimated can not well be doubted. It is even boasted by the enemies of evangelical religion, as one of the favorable signs of the times, that the stern orthodoxy of a former day has been obliged, under the pressure of public sentiment and the increase of light, to soften down or conceal some of its more severe and offensive points, and to be more pliant and accommodating in its inculcations from the pulpit. This, I fear, is true to an extent which a due regard for the teachings of God's word and the interests of religion would by no means justify.

Extracts from Spurgeon's Spring Sermon. II. Methinks the text has a very Special voice to us as a Church. We must use the Scripture widely, but yet personally. While we know its reference to the universal Church, we must not forget its special application to ourselves. We, too, have had a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The day was with this Church in the olden times when we were minished and brought low through oppression, affliction, and sorrow; when we could not meet more than twenty in a place, and sometimes not more than five, without fine and prosecution. Then the Church had its elders, who could meet the few in private houses,-and cheer their hearts, bidding them abide in patience, waiting till better times might come. Then God sent them a pastor after his own heart, Benjaand understanding, and gathered together the scattered sheep during the times of peace. Then there followed him a man worthy to be pastor of this Church-one who had sat in the stocks at Aylesbury, had seen his books burned by the common hangman before his face, and who counted not even his life dear unto him that he might win Christ, that man was Benjamin Keach, the opener of the parables, and expositor of metaphors. On old Horsely-Belgium.—The health of the King has man hearts and tends to the same results. down, then a great common, a large house was built where he preached the word, and his hearers were very many. He passed away and slept with his fathers, and was followed by Dr. Gill, the laborious commentator; and for some time during his sound and solid ministry it was a good and profitable season, and the Church was multiplied and built up. But again, even under his ministry, the ranks were thinned, and the bost grew small. There was doctrine in perfection, but more power from on high was needed. Then after a space of fifty years or more of Dr. Gill's ministry, God sent Dr. Rippon, and once more the flowers appeared upon tha earth, and the Church multiplied exceedingly, bringing forth fruit unto God; and out of her there went many preachers who testified of the truth that was in Jesus and were the parents of Churches which still sibilities of the inner man. When I hear flourish. Then the good old man, full of years and of good works was carried to his home: and there camo others, but they were not such builders as those who had gone before them. Then came a time of utter deadness; the officers mourned: there was strife and division; they looked upon empty pews where once there had been full congregations; they looked about them to find one who might fill the place and bring together the scattered multitude; but they looked in vain, and despondency and despair fell upon some hearts with regard to this Church; but the Lord had mercy on them, and in a very short space, through his providence and grace, the winter was passed, and the rain was over and gone. The time of the singing of birds had come; there were multitudes to sing God's praises. The voice of the turtle was heard in our land; all was peace and unity, and affection and love. Then came the first ripe fruits. Many were added to the Church. Then the vines gave forth a sweet smell. Converts came, till we have often said, "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their windows?" Often has this Church asked the question, "Who has begotten me these things?" And now these eight years we have had a season, not of spasmodic revival, but of constant progress. A glad period of abundant increase in which there have been as many converts as we could receive, till every officer of the Church has had his hands full in seeing enquirers, and we have only had time to ing, unset led state of mind about religious stop now and then and take breath, and truth. This type of skepticism, I am per-suaded, is more widely diffused, and is truth time came when we erected this house, bemore fatal in its influence on the interests | cause no other place was large enough for of religion than is generally supposed. us, till our Church-meetings are not suffi-

venting all just impressions from the min- saying, "Where much is given, there the power of persuading sinful men, to much shall be required." Serve not the be reconciled to God. But we were par-3. Another leading cause of the dimin- | Lord, as other churches, but yet more ticularly interested in observing that in abundantly. As he has given you show- opening his agricultural pursuits he had ers of love, so give him your fertile fields. Let us rejoice with thanksgiving; let this Church feel that she ought to be more dedicated to Christ than others; that her must produce in sufficient quantity to remembers should be more holy, loving, liv- fund this early expenditure of capital, and ing nearer to God; that they should be furnish an ample bonus in addition. more devoted, filled with more zeal, more hope the young farmers of Windsor and fervency, doing more for Christ, praying its surroundings will follow this example more for sinners, laboring more for the of Mr. Smallwod, and let fruit-tree planting conversion of the world; and let us be have a prominent place in the very comasking ourselves what can we do, as a Church, that shall be more than we have ever thought of doing: inasmuch as he feeds us with the bread of heaven, multiplies our numbers, keeps us in perfect conseal their minds against them, and to tempt | cord and makes us a happy people; let us ministers to handle them lightly or drop be a peculiar people, zealous for good works, showing forth his glory among the sons of men. It is a solemn responsibility to rest on any man's mind to be the pastor of such a Church as this, numbering very nearly two thousand in Church fellowship. I suppose such a Baptist has never existed before. If we be found craven in this day of battle, woe unto us! If we be unfaithful to our charge and trust, woe unto us! If we sleep when we might do so much, surely will the Master say, "I will take the candle-stick out of its place, and quench their light in darkness. Laodicea is neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm, I will spue her out of my mouth." And there shall come a dark day to us, with Ichabod on the fore-front of our house of prayer, and with darkness in our souls, and bitterness and remorse in our spirits, berause we served not Christ while we might. I will cry aloud to you and spare not to admonish and encourage you, my brethren and comrades, in the conflict for truth. Men, brethren, and fathers; young men, maidens, and mothers in Israel, shall any of us draw back now? O Lord, after thou hast so richly blessed us, shall we be ungrateful and become indifferent towards thy good cause and work? Who knoweth the hour. but thou hast brought us to the kingdom for such a time as this? Oh! we beseech thee, send down thy holy fire on every heart, and the tongue of flame on every read. that every one of us may be missionaries for Christ, earnest teachers of the truth as it is in Jesus! I leave these thoughts with you. You can feel them better than I can express them; and I can better feel their might than I can make you feel it. O God! do you teach us what our responsibility is, and give us grace

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. WINDSOR, May 20th, 1862.

Our good people of Germain Street havving kindly granted us leave of absence for a time for the purpose of testing the effect of change and rest upon debilitated health, we left St. John on Friday evening last in the steamer New-York bound for Windsor. The night was pleasant, and the bay calm, so that there was general freedom from that most provoking of all diseases, sea-sickness. The speed of the New York is such that she quite overruns the tide, the result is, a good deal of detention after leaving Parrsboro, waiting for the flow of the tide, indispensible to prepare a highway over the Minas and Windsor flats. even in this age of steam.

It is a great treat to have such a mode of transit on this route as the New-York. The good steamer Emperor when she was on was perfection itself when compared with her predecessors; but the New-York, in point of cabin accommodation especially, is greatly her superior. In saving this we have no idea of throwing the Emperor into the shade. We were delighted the other day when we saw her returning in such good trim from the war storms of her late Federal engagements. Like a thing of life she came into the harbor leading at a respectable distance the American boat. Thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Hatheway for such accommodation for travellers as the New York and Emperor af-

We arrived at Windsor about 7 o'clock. A. M., on Saturday, and at once recognized familiar faces at the landing, to bid us welcome. The first view of Windsor at this enchanting season of the year is enough to make a sick man well. Marsh lands as far as the eye can reach covered with carpets of beauteous green. Apple, cherry, pear, and plum-trees all blooming with the prospect of an abundant yield. Garden gooseberry and current bushes already literally loaded with infantile fruit. Just before our arrival the weather had been very warm, and hence the rapidity with which vegetation had come forward. The lands about Windsor are exceedingly fertile, and the opening prospects of the present season are unusually promising to the agriculturalist. For a week past the weather had been dry and cold, but on Tuesday night the clouds poured down beautiful showers to refresh the earth and to invigorate her productive power. We are glad to see the people turning their attention to the cultivation of fruit. In driving a few miles out of town the other day we passed a farm said to be owned by Rev. Mr. Smallwod, well known as a Methodist minister. It appears that this gentleman has been deprived of the use of his voice, and has therefore been compelled to exchange the pulpit for the plow. He was a very ready, earnest, and

commenced at the right end. Acres of promising young apple trees stretch along by the roadside, which in a very few years

mencement of their agricultural life. Sabbath was very profitably spent in listening to two excellent discourses from our esteemed brother Welton, pastor of the Baptist church at Windsor. He is highly esteemed by his people, and they generously sustain him in his work of love. He first became acquainted with the church at Windsor in the golden days of the lamented McLearn. He was at that time their devoted pastor, laboring with all diligence and earnestness to lead souls to Christ. His people loved him with a pure heart fervently, but in the midst of his popularity and usefulness his voice, naturally very powerful, failed. It seemed strange providence, nobody could explain the reason why, but so it was. He lived more than a quarter of a century after this, and did much good, but his life so full of hope and promise to the Church had to be devoted mainly to secular pursuits. How inscrutable are the ways of God to man! Who by searching can find out God?

At the time to which we refer the church at Windsor worshipped in a very small house, but that has given place to a house of much more capacious dimensions, and very chaste in style. The place is furnished with a beautiful instrument of music, which, in the hands of Professor C. R. Bill, discourses sweet music, and adds greatly, in the estimation of martial ears, to the interest of the devotions of

We are glad to see our brother Welton's health much improved. May he long live to discharge with fidelity the duties of his holy vocation, and to be an able and useful minister of the New Testament.

Yesterday we spent the day most pleasantly in company with our esteemed Bro. S. T. Rand, and his interesting family, at his own residence in Hantsport. We found the Mic-Mac Missionary, the translator of God's word into the language of this interesting tribe, working away with that we may discharge our duty in thy all diligence, not in hunting up Indian it has been steady and permanent. The words, which few white men beyond him- soil is being prepared, and the seed sown, self know or care anything about, but planting potatoes and beans, and other good things. He was not just in his element, it is true, but he attended to this little bit of farming as a matter more of hese planting operations yesterday, will enter with renewed vigor upon his accustomed work. He is proceeding with the translation of the Scriptures quite as rapidly as the necessities of the case require. He has just completed the transation of the book of Acts, and is about despatching the last half of this most important portion of God's word to England, to be printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, who generously publishes, at its own expense, the work as it is prepared by Bro. Rand. He sends the manuscript to England, it is there taken in hand and printed by the letters as wrttten out plainly, and then sent back in proofsheet to the translator for revision and correction. This being done, it is returned to the publishers; they put it in respectable book form, and then it is sent out and distributed among the Mic-Macs. Many of them receive it gladly, and learn weeks. Is there not reason to hope that fulness to Almighty God. it will become the power of God to the salvation of their precious souls. Toil on, brother Rand, you will not fail of your reward. "They who go forth working bearing precious seed, will doubtless return again with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves | tive duty of those enjoying the privileges with them."

To those who are interested in the restoration of our health, we beg to say that the indications are favorable, and there is reason to hope that after a few weeks of change and rest, we shall be enabled with renewed vigor to prosecute the work committed to our care. We pray for those we have left behind as we pray for our own souls. May the brethren who have so kindly consented to supply our pulpit during our absence be filled with the treasures of truth and love!

Correspondence.

For the Paptist and Visitor. Messrs. Editors,-There is so little of interest to write about that is not constantly before the public, that an attempt to furnish anything for the press-which is likely to be read-is connected with difficulty, and approached, especially by modest men, with unavoidable reluctance. Local matters, generally, are of local interest, and cannot either with benefit, or propriety be heralded to the world. Everybody does not want to know what every- By reference to details, our readers will body else is doing, not so much, perhaps, see that the important features of this because "'tis none of their business." 'tis because "they have something else to from Virginia, a battle before Richmond. do." Still it is very interesting to hear which has been disastrous to the Federal occasionally from our neighbours, if it is arms, and the evacuation of Corinth, by useful preacher, and it therefore seems the for the mere satisfaction of knowing some- the Confederates. There cannot be pular ecture, and, in a thousand different ways, works itself into the minds of the young and the unreflecting, making them love, my fair one, and come away." I the considerable advantage to the Confederation of the minds of the love, my fair one, and come away." I turn aside from his high vocation. May a portunity of "talking about them" a little love, my fair one, and come away." I turn aside from his high vocation. May a portunity of "talking about them" a little love, my fair one, and come away." I turn aside from his high vocation. May a portunity of "talking about them" a little love, my fair one, and come away." I turn aside from his high vocation. May a portunity of "talking about them" a little love, my fair one, and come away." I turn aside from his high vocation.

which we receive now and then from the churches in the different sections of the province is sometimes very refreshing, and affords us new cause for joy and thankfulness, and new incentives to energy and perseverance in the ways of truth and life.

I am sorry that I have nothing very encouraging to communicate from the church in Fredericton; nor have we serious cause for complaint. When I commenced my labours with the church as its pastor. less than two years ago, the interest was exceedingly low. The church and congregation had for a considerable length of time been destitute of regular pastoral oversight, and stated preaching. As a necessary consequence they became weakened and scattered to a considerable extent. And doubtless they would have suffered still more had it not been for the self-sacrificing and faithful efforts of our highly esteemed brotner, the Rev. Dr. Spurden, who with the care and burden of the Seminary upon his shoulders, was ever ready to respond cheerfully to the church's call for a supply of the pulpit, or any other service he could render to the cause. The church in Fredericton owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Spurden, which they are not slow to acknowledge. His valuable services here for the last twenty years, have not been without some good results. His sermons, always sound and instructive, have also been highly appreciated. His efficient aid in the general management of the affairs of the church. and his wise and prudent counsels in the enforcement of scriptural discipline, have been the means in a great measure of preserving the unity of the church, and the purity and fidelity of its members in particular. But as one Brother could not fulfill the duties of a pastor, and Principal of the Seminary at the same time, the church suffered materially for want of a stated Since I commenced my labors amongst

them, no special interest has been awakened. Few actual conversions have occurred, only one has been baptized, and but one restored. Several have been added by letter. Still we have not labored in vain. The interest upon the whole has been satisfactorily sustained. Sabbath congregations have been constantly on the increase. Attention always good. Evening services during the week are generally well attended, sometimes very solemn and interesting. Our conference meeting last Friday evening was especially so. Matters are therefore progressing favourably. True, our progress has been gradual, but and with the blessing of God will take root and spring up into a glorious harvest. May the Lord hasten it in his time.

On Thursday evening the 29th ult., a platform meeting was held in the body of necessity than of choice. But it will do the chapel in aid of Home Missions. Owhim good, and as he was enabled to finish | ing to the extreme depression of the times. and consequent scarcity of money, there was not so large a number present, as would be expected under other circumstances.

Still, there was a very fair congregation who enjoyed a rich treat from the very able and stirring addresses which were delivered on the occasion. The speakers were, Rev. E. McLeod, (Free Baptist,) James Johnston, (Editor of the Philanthropist,) Rev. Mr. England, (Wesleyan,) Rev. Dr. Spurden, Rev. Dr. Brooke, (Presbyterian,) and the writer. In reference to these speeches I can only say—and say truly-that they were all good, and gave very great satisfaction to all present

The three following Resolutions, moved, seconded, and ably supported by the gentlemen above named, were unanimously adopted :-

1st. Resolved, That the success which has hitherto attended our Home Missionto read it in the short space of five or six ary enterprise is matter of devout thank 2nd. Resolved, That the cause of Home

Missions is one of vital importance, demanding the cheerful and hearty co-operation of our Churches in its support. 2rd. Resolved, That it is the impera-

and ordinances of the Gospel, to aid by their prayers and voluntary contributions. the dissemination of the same great blessings throughout the destitute portions of our Province. The speeches were interspersed with ex-

cellent music by the Choir of the Baptist Church, led by Mr. Weeks, whose services were kindly volunteered for the occasion.

A handsome collection was taken up at the close, the benediction was pronounced and the meeting dispersed.

There are other matters of interest to

which I would now allude, but I have already exceeded my limits. You may, therefore, expect to hear from me again at no very distant date. Meantime I am. Very truly yours,

J. C. HURD: Fredericton, June 2nd, 1862.

Secular Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The crowded state of our columns this week will prevent any extended remarks. week's news are the retreat of Gen. Banks merciful providence speedily restore to him | -in a friendly way. The intelligence lost much morally-if it does not materi-