ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 25, 1866.

The Anniversaries

of the American Baptists commenced in Boston, on Thursday last. We had made arrangements to have a report of the proceedings by the Tuesday's Boat ; but by some means the letter has been delayed. Fortunately, however, we are able to supply a condensed sketch of the meetings from the Boston Post, of Monday last :--

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of this Society was held on Saturday at the First Baptist Church in Somerset street, the President, Rev. Dr. B. F. Welch, of New York, in the chair. After the appointment of Committees of Arrangements, Obituaries, Enrolment and Nominations, the Society was addressed by the President, at the conclusion of which he declined the nomination of President for the ensuing year on account of increasing infirmity.

The Treasurer's report shows the following figures : balance beginning of the year, \$1564; receipts, \$40,-896; disbursements, \$36,930; stocks, books, etc., on hand, \$12,498; debt, \$5400; total amount to the credit of the society to date, \$12,972.

The report of the Board of Managers was then

read, and shows that the distribution of the Bible and its influence in India and China had been quite extensive, and attended with gratifying results. In America there had been 26,376 copies of the Scriptures distributed, and there had been donations 10,165 volumes to Sunday schools. The whole number of life members and directors was 8515, of whom 104 had been made such during the last year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :- President-B. F. Welch, D. D., of New York, and thirty-six Vice-Presidents from the various States; Corresponding Secretary-Uzal D. Ward, Esq.; Recording Secretary-Rev. Robert Lowry

Treasurer—George Gault, Esq.
There was but little change in the Board of Managers, those of last year being generally re-elected. The meeting was continued in the afternoon, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Kincaid of Burmah. Rev. D. Armitage of New York, Rev. H. W. Reed of Missouri, and others. Dr. Armitage made the prin-

cipal address. The annual sermon was preached last evening in the Harvard street Church, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New York, before a large and interested congregation. His text was 2d Peter, i. 19, "The light that shineth in a dark place." The speaker argued that no system of philosophy which the world had ever devised was sufficient for the guidance and salvation of man, and that the true light came only from above. He closed with a history of the Society and the great work it had done.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The American Bible Union held a special meeting Saturday forenoon, at the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, presiding. Dr. Pendleton, of New York, was chosen Secretary, pro tem. After devotional exercises, the semi-annual report was read by Rev. Wm. H. Wyckoff, the Corresponding Secretary. The report contained an explanation of some of the changes made in the revised version of the New Testament, from that of King James, and stated that the revision of the Old Testament progresses favourably. At the commencement of the late war the receipts were reduced to \$14,000 per annum. In 1863 they rose to \$17,000; in 1864, to \$20,000; in 1865, to \$30,000. This year, according to present prospects, they will considerably exceed \$40,000. At the close of the report an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, of New York, upon the proper revision of the New Testament, and the promulgation of the Word of God in the present form. Remarks were made by various gentlemen in regard to various points in the revised copy of the New Testament. After prayer by Mr. Miller the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the Bible Society and Union held a joint meeting at the Shawmut Avenue Church, which was addressed by Rev. Drs. Hackett, Eaton, Conant and Welch. A large and interested congregation was

BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Baptist Historical Society was held in the Bowdoin square church, Saturday evening. The meeting was called to order and prayer offered by Howard Malcom, the President. The annual report was then read, which shows that the number of volumes received since the last meeting was 620; pamphlets and association minutes, 1,926; manuscripts, 18; autograph letters, 48; likenesses of eminent Baptists, 25; and views of church edifices, 4. Of the 620 volumes received, 180 were imported by the society from London, 26 were brought to this country, and 112 were bound pamphlets. The whole number of volumes at present in the library is 2,810. The amount of cash received since the beginning was less than \$1000. The report was accepted, and a resolution adopted authorizing the President of the Society to procure the alteration of the charter prepared at the last meeting. An address was then delivered by Rev. Charles Howard Malcom. The old board of officers, with few exceptions, were reelected for the ensuing

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following were elected for the ensuing year:—
President, J. M. White, of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice Presidents, W. M. McPherson, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Rev. Wm. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Ebenezer Caldwell, of New York; Auditors, Wm. Phelps, of New York, and Albert P. Capwell, of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Backus; Recording Secretary, Rev. Dr. Hiscox; Managers, D. M. Wilson, of Newark, N. J; Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn; Rev. Howard Osgood, Rev. Samuel Vernon, and Rev. Edward Lathrop, all of New York.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The American Baptist Publication Society held two public meetings at the First Baptist Church, Somerset street, yesterday afternoon and evening, which were well attended. In the afternoon a discourse was preached by Rev. J. D. Gregory, LL. D., of Kalamazoo, Mich., from Ephesians 6-12-"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wicked-ness in high places." The object of the discourse was to show that there was a continual warfare was to show that there was a continual warfare going on between Christianity and ignorance, science and knowledge, superstition and skepticism; but the speaker contended that science properly understood or taught, was not opposed to Christianity. It was only its misinterpretation by those whose hearts are innately corrupt that science was used to confound

Christianity.

In the evening addresses were made by Rev. C. H. Crane, of Hartford, Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Jamaica Plain, and others, upon the importance of the great work entrusted to the hands of the Society, and the great need that such encouragement should be given it, as that it should send forth to the world no uncerain sound, but that it should be the means of bearing news of great joy to the people.

Drunkenness in Washington.

The use of intoxicating liquors is spreading disgrace and ruin over God's beautiful world. Washington, the metropolis of one of the most progressive nations on this wide earth, presents a picture of temperance that must sadden every christian heart. Zion's Advocate says, a friend in Washington writes: This city contains 180,000 inhabitants; and in This city contains 180,000 inhabitants; and in this population there are 101 wholesale and 951 retail liquor shops, or about 1200 of all descriptions. Of these, 1000 are licensed to bill as many people as choose to drink strychnine whisky. To say nothing of the deaths they cause, the amount of crime they occasion is enormous. The police statistics show that 18,500 persons have been arrested in Washington the past year; and of these, 17,400 were for drunkenness. Is it any wonder that the people of the whole country consider this city one of the worst places in the land, where so many public men are ruined.

mothers to earn their living were sometimes made drunk by liquors given them by members. Mr. Conness remarked that there can be no greater disgrace in the sight of God and man, then for legislators sent here to pass laws for a civilized people to appear here drunk in their seats. Mr. McDougal of California, was opposed to the resolution and in favor of wine and whisky: he expressed his regret that liquor was not brought into the ante-rooms of the Senate Chamber as of old, and declared the legislation proposed by Mr. Wilson to be degrading to the dignity of the Senate. The resolution was adopted with only two lissenting votes, Messrs Davis and McDougal: Mr. Saulsbury, notorious for drinking, being absent. The resolution has been amended in the House so as perience of every true believer. to include all the public buildings, but has not received final action.

Here is a good movement in the right direction too much of our legislation is inspired by alcohol, It ought to be banished from committee rooms, and from the capitol, and from al! the public buildings, not excluding the White House. We need sober men to enact our laws and direct the affairs of government. It is what the voice and the votes of the people should imperionsly demand.

Leanora G., youngest daughter of Capt. G. F. Masters, of St. Martins, departed this life on Friday, the 15th inst., aged 16 years. The deceased had made no public profession of her faith in the Redeemer, consequently much anxiety was felt by her friends, in reference to the true state of her mind in the prospect of an exchange of time for eternity; but she was very reserved in her disposition, and carefully refrained from any expression of her religious feelings until a short time before her death. Feeling that the hour of her departure had arrived, she threw off all restraint, and declared to weeping friends around her the preciousness of Christ Jesus to her soul, and her readiness to depart and be with Him. The prayers and instructions of a sainted mother, now in heaven, had been as seed sown upon good ground. The result was a happy preparation on the part of the daughter to join the gloritied mother in the better land. Nature had fashioned her in one of its most beautful moulds; had given her an intellect quite in advance of her years; and had, so far, fitted her for a prominent position in social life; but grace had created her anew in Christ Jesus, and had adorned her with those exquisite beauties of the christian faith, in which she, doubtless, now shines, in association with the church of the first born in heaven.

Her remains were interred in the old cemetery, adoining the Baptist Church at St. Martins. During the interment, the choir sang that beautiful hymn,

"Sister, thou wast mild and lovely,

An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion to a very large and deeply solemn congregation, by Rev. I. E. Bill, from 1 Cor. xv. 57, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our

We tender to the stricken father and to the two surviving sisters our heartfelt sympathy, and pray God to sanctify this bereavement to their present and

Rev. Edwin Burnham is now in the city, holding special services with the Church in Brussels St. His preaching attracts large congregations, and we neartily join in the prayer that the word spoken by him may be the word of power to save many precious souls. It is generally known that this brother, at one time, entertained opinions with respect to the sleeping of the dead and the burning up of the wicked, that were exceedingly offensive to all orthodox minds. As a natural consequence, the most of our ministers and churches were disposed to keep him at a distance: but, after years of reflection and investigation, he came to the conclusion that the Baptist faith is sustained by the teachings of God's word. and therefore decided to offer himself to the denomination. A highly respectable council thoroughly examined his case, and recommended his reception. He is now here as a regular minister of our denomination, and seems really in earnest in striving to do what he can to help forward our ministers and churches in the great work of saving souls. He intends spending few weeks in the city, and will then be ready to extend his evangelistic labors to any section of the Province where they may be required. Trusting that he has a message from God, to deliver to immortal souls, in the Master's name we bid him God speed.

The Great Revival

is still progressing gloriously in many of the cities and towns of the American Union. Our exchanges are filled with reports of the most encouraging character with respect to the extension of this wonderful work of grace. Not only ministers, but churches are deeply aroused, and the lay talent of the church is used with distinguished success in guiding souls to Jesus.

Sudden Death of a Minister.

We learn from the Fredericton Reporter that the Rev. Wm. Smithson, a devoted Wesleyan minister, died in Fredericton on Tuesday morning the 15th inst. He preached his last sermon in the Weslyan Church on Sunday morning, and conducted the vestry services on the following evening, which were scarcely concluded when he was attacked by paralysis, which carried him off in a few hours. Thus, if we might employ the expression, he died as he wished to die, in the harness."

Mr. Smithson had long labored faithfully and successfully in his Master's service, and was doubtless ready for the summons which hurried him to his reward. How pressing the admonition, "Be ye also

The N. B. B. H. Missionary Board met in Bermain Street Committee room on the 7th inst. There were present Rev. Messrs Robinson, Cady, Bill, pencer, and Bro. Everett, Burnham, Barteaux,

larding, Clerke, Steves, Francis.
In a letter from Rev. J. M. Curry, he asks the Soard for a mission at Hampton Ferry during vacation. Corresponding Secretary was instructed to no-tify him that the field is occupied. Rev. J. Trimble informs the Board that he is laboring at present with the 3rd Springfield and Studholm Churches. That they are very weak financially, and that unless the Board render some assistance, he will be forced to leave the field. On motion, the letter was received and laid on the table for further information and consideration. Rev. W. M. Edwards reported three months' labor in his field. He feels that his labours are being blessed. One has been added to the Church of Blackville, and the general feeling is encouraging. On motion, the report was received and the amount due ordered to be paid. Rev. J. C. Bleakney reportd three months labor in Carleton County There has been a revival in Wakefield; a number have been converted and backsliders revived. On motion, the report was received, and the amount due ordered to be paid. Voted to pay Brethren Steadman and Titus the amount due them at the time they left their studies at Horton from M. E. Fund. On motion, Resolved, That Rev. J. Rowe be employed as Financial agent of this Board, for three or four weeks to visit Carleton and Charlotte Counties. On motion, Resolved, That Rev. I. E. Bill be requested to spend all his surplus time in visiting the Churchea in behalf of this Board, for the remainder of the year. Voted to pay Rev. W. A. Crandall one month's apppropriation, \$5.88, from H. M. Fund, the amount due at the time he closed his missionary labors at Restigouche. On motion, the Treasurer and Recording Secretary were appointed a committee to investigate has been a revival in Wakefield; a number have been

New Books.

by their Missionary Agent, Rev. Narcisse Cyr:

THE DEVOTIONAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK. This is a choice selection of hymns and tunes admirably adapted to prayer and Conference meetings, to Sabbath schools and to the necessities of public worship generally. The hymns are thoroughly experimental and practical, and address themselves with touching effect to the devotional element and to the inward ex-

JENNY BOARDMAN is a book of 865 pages, sparking with gems of thought for the young.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN is a work by George C. Baldwin, D. D. The author has succeeded in giving admirable life pictures of several of the most noted characters of the New Testament, such as John the Baptist, Herod, Peter, Judas, Paul and others. The most prominent points in the characters of these men are brought out with minute distinctness, and in a style that furnishes the author a rich theme for important practical suggestions suited to a great variety of cases.

THE ODD GENTLEMAN, is just the kind of book hat pleases young people.

INFANT BAPTISM AN INVENTION OF MAN. This is an able review of Dr. Bushnell's arguments in favor of this "human invention." The Doctor's theory of infant baptism, infant church-membership and infant communion, in the hands of this Baptist critic, expands into thin air and is left as baseless as a vision

MORNING GLEAM OR THE PASTOR'S DAUGHTER IS good story told in a fascinating style.

MANUAL OF BAPTISM, by G. S. Bailey. This is a plain scriptural exposition of New Testament baptism, regarding its subjects and mode. It ought to have a wide circulation among our churches.

THE PASTOR'S MANUAL is a selection of scripture passages, adapted to public and private occasions, with ecclesiastical formularies, by Edward Hiscox, D. D. This little work should be in the hands of every christian minister.

WILLIE IN SEARCH OF HIS GRANDFATHER IS a lively book for the boys. THE GOLDEN RINGLET contains passages more pre

cious to the children than the most fine gold. Missing Links in Jewish History, contains histo

ical facts with which all should be familiar. THE TWIN SISTERS is a sweet story, well told. CHILDREN AND JESUS. This little work, by the revivalist Hammond, is full of charming stories

Christian Union sets forth in distinct utterances the basis and obligations of christian fellowship, and scriptural means to be used for its attainment.

Gospel Tracts and Hammond's Pictures, are go We hope to see the works of this valuable Society

generally circulated throughout the Province. The seed is good, let it be scattered broadcast all over the and, and it will not fail to produce rich fruit. For sale at the "Colonial Bookstore."

THE WESTEEN PULPIT, No. 5, has come to hand. its contents are more than usually varied and instruc-

Temperance Meeting at Keswick.

Committee of York Division, No. 2. Sons of Temper- and therefore both parties were fully represented in meeting-house, Upper Keswick, on Saturday evening | tral, but he had thoroughly studied the subject, and 19th inst. The originial intention of the meeting was the result was a masterly exposition and argument for the purpose of instituting a Division of the Order in favor of Confederation. The lecture has been in that locality. A member of the committee having highly complimented by the press, is now in print, previously obtained the names of twenty-two appli- and is being scattered broadcast over the Province. cants for a charter-including some of the most respectable inhabitants—but in consequence of the ab- in the several counties are to come off as below :ence of the G. W. P. in Charlotte, the necessary documents were not obtainable in season. Mr. James E. Smith presided as Chairman, and in point of attendance, orderly conduct, and attention on the part of the audience, as well as the character of the speeches delivered, the meeting was a decided success. The advantages as well as the objections advanced against the order, and the physiological, legal, and moral aspect of intemperance were dwelt on, and faithfully, fearlessly, and truthfully depicted. The necessity of the institution as a protective measure was ably demonstrated by Bro. B. F. Rattray, who had kindly consented to act with the committee. All I think realized the truth of the sentiment embodied in the following beautiful lines: ac talayer to to

"Thou sparkling bowl, thou sparkling bowl— Though lips of bards thy brim may press, And eyes of beauty o'er thee roll, And song and dance thy power confess— I will not touch thee for there clings. A scorpion to thy side which stings."

At the close two more names were obtained, making in all twenty-four, and this Division will be instituted on the 9th June. Yours fraternally in L. P. F. FIDELILAS.

Keswick, May 21, 1866.

New York Correspondence. THE FREEDMEN.

Notwithstanding the rapid progress lately made in his country towards general freedom, we find still a great deal of prejudice and antipathy in the North, as well as in the South, with regard to the colored population. In many instances the negro is looked upon not only with contempt, but also with animosity. He is at best, little thought of and treated ac-

The proclamation of the late President, while giving the death-blow to slavery, has hitherto proved powerless in eradicating the false ideas and wrong feelings so deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of the white people. A notion still prevalent among all classes of the community, is that the African is unable to attain any high degree of mental or moral improvement, and doomed by nature and by God himself to perpetual bondage, or, at least, civil incapacity. This is the argument used in favor of slavery by the ex-oligarchy of the South, and by which they have so long tried in vain to reconcile conscience and reason with their avarice and sensuality. And although they have been silenced by stronger arguents, they continue to cherish their favorite notions, after having too well succeeded in infusing it into the minds of Northern men, in spite of the light of civi-

lization and the progress of the age. In fact, a considerable portion of the American people would endeavor to lower the negro in public estimation and exclude him from national rights, unleniable privileges. In the North as well as in the booth, the poor blacks are considered by their white brothers as the refuse of modern civilization, and es scially the outcasts of American society, . Although they are bodity free, their souls are still groaning under the oppressive yoke of general custom and pub of tyranny, and to fight their way to their religious

and civil liberties.

The negro is no longer, it is true; a beast of burden; but he is still scorned by his so-called betters, excluded more or less from society, and openly denied the most rudimentary rights of liberty and humanity. vent the sale of liquors in the capital building. The fact that some of the members of Congress give evidence of intoxication while in the halls of legislation, has induced those who regard the proprieties of life, the state of this meaner. Mr. Wilson said it was a well known fact that the employees of the capital, including even the boys, had been taxed to pay for the liquors drank by the members of Congress. Mr. Doubt and that all our Churches be requested to hold such meetings. On motion, and journed to meet at Leinater Street on the first Mon-liquor and equity would demand. The step lately taken by certain Legislatures of this countries and tardiness in granting him what simple requested to meet at Leinater Street on the first Mon-liquor taken by certain Legislatures of this country, face. See reesen and equity would demand. The step lately taken by certain Legislatures of this constructionards.

the negroes, in refusing all suffrage to them, is certainly a piece of injustice, although only one of the The following books, issued by the "Baptist Publication Society," have been placed upon our table numerous manifesiations of antipathy and ill-will

generally entertained for the blacks. I do not mean that the freedmen of this country should have more privileges than others, that they should enjoy an unqualified and unlimited right of suffrage; but that they ought to have the same rights with others, as long as they have the same legal qualifications. It seems, at least, nothing but just and reasonable, that those who have fought for the country should have a vote in the affairs of the nation.

General suffrage, within certain limits and under certain conditions, is so essential to the existence of a free government, that it was expected as a natual result of emancipation. The course followed by several States with regard to this subject, is therefore quite inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Constitution, as well as with all the sacrifices they have made to put down rebellion, and with their professed sympathy and interest for the slaves.

If those slaves, now so ironically called free, were to remain in a perpetual state of tutelage and political incapacity, I would not give a straw for that liberty, and it would not certainly be worth all the bloodshed and misery it has cost the nation.

The manner in which the freedmen have been treated-we might say disposed of-by the legislative authorities of certain States of the Union, is not only a great anomaly in a free country, but also a very bad policy, and which must, if persisted in, prove detrimental to any government, whether despotic or free. For it is always unsafe for any government to withhold from any portion or class of the people rights enjoyed by others having no better title than the first; inasmuch as it gives the party injured a constant cause for complaint and rebellion. J. R. L. New York, May 1866.

DECEPTION. - We are informed by letter from Johnston, Q. C., that notices which appeared in the Christian Visitor in April last, of the death of Mrs. Carry, wife of Andrew Long, Jr., and daughter of Thomas Odell; and also of the marriage of Christopher Hixon to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Odell, were base fabrications, sent to our office by some malicious person. The copy of these notices, after publication, was, of course, thrown into the waste paper box, so that it is impossible to say whose signature was to them; and therefore all we can do at present is simply to publish this correction. The man who could be guilty of such meanness and villainy ought to be published to the world as a deceiver of the worst kind.

We regret to learn by a letter received from Dr. Cramp, dated May 15, that Rev. A. Hunt was at that time confined to his house, and pretty much to up in an attractive style, and contain valuable reading his room. There was no observable improvement in his health. We hope, however, that by this time he is better. May the Lord in mercy restore him, and spare his useful life.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Potts addressed very large audience in the Mechanics' Institute on the subject of Confederation. It was not known which Pursuant to previous announcement the Lecture side of the question the lecturer was going to take, held a public temperance meeting in the Baptist i the meeting. At the last election Mr. Potts was neu-

THE ELECTIONS Election. May 25. Declarat'n Sunbury ' June June 1. St. John City 2. Charlotte 7. King's.... Victoria..... Westmorland.....

Some have supposed that all Roman Catholics are Anti-Confederates. This is a great mistake. Three of the most eminent Bishops of that denomination have written most eloquently and emphatically in favour of Union, viz. : Bishop Connolly, of Halifax ; the Bishop of Arichat, Cape Breton; and last, but not least, Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, Miramichi. These gentlemen express themselves as being thoroughly attached to the British Crown and Government, as opposed to all the designs of Fenianism in Ireland and in the United States, and therefore call upon their adherents in all affection and good will to unite together for purposes of defence and expansion. Edward Williston, Esq., a member of the Government, recently addressed the following letter to Bishop

NEWCASTLE, N. B., April 21, 1866. My Dear Lord Bishop-We are about entering upon a great political struggle on behalf of Confedera-tion. You are aware that the House has been prorogued, and a new Government has been formed, with the avowed object of bringing about by all fair and legitimate means, that most desirable object. I have received a position in the Government in the person of Solicitor General. * * * My past political course will be a guarantee for future operations. I have, under the circumstances, respectfully to request your Lordship's favour and assistance in the coming Election, should you be satisfied with my past conduct. I have every reason to believe that you are favorable to a Union of these Provinces, and will, as such, support those who support that principle.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's obdt. servant,
(Signed) EDWARD W To the Right Revd. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham. To this letter the Bishop was pleased to give the

My Dear Sir-My absence from home, protracted onger than at first intended, prevented me from re-plying sooner to your favor, which reached me at

It is hardly necessary for me to premise, that hitherto during my residence in New Brunswick, I have abstained from taking any active part in politics, not because I did not feel an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the country, but because the numerous and pressing duties of my Ministry had a prior claim, and absorbed all my time and attention. If, in replying to your letter on the present occasion, I deviate from my previous course by recording my strong convictions respecting the all-important ques-tion of a Union of the British North American Provinces, convictions which I have continued to enter-tain with increasing strength since that question became practically agitated during the past few years, it is because a combination of circumstances and the importance of the present crisis in our coun-try's history, reader it imperative for one in my po-sition not to remain silent.

Among the reasons which convince me of the benefit of the proposed Union, there is one entirely independent of the intrinsic merits of the question; it is that this measure is earnestly recommended to to us by the British Government—not by this or that particular Statesman or Party; but by the great

Why? Because these parties, from their stand-point of view, their information on the subject and interests in it are in a position to be the very best judges of its merits They are, as they have reason to be deeply interested in the welfare of their Colonial Empire England's greatness hitherto has been caused by, nay, I might also say consisted in the extent and success of her Colonies. The territorial smallness and insular position of the Mother Country made it not a mere matter of choice, or simply good policy, but of stern necessity, to build and man, and keep in profitable employment the "Wooden Walls of England," both mercantile and war ships. Without her Colonies to people, protect, and trade with, her Mercantile, Marine and Government Navy would have been without an object, therefore without existence, and without their existence the history of Great Britain during the last two or three hundred years would not have been the history of the greatest, wealthiest and most powerful empire that ever existed, but rather a continuation of England's history during the Wars of the Roses. The external field of congenial adveuture for the young noble, as well as for cheerful and profitable employment for the peasant youth. which the shipping and foreign possessions of the nation furnished, prevented the internal commotions which must inevitably exist in Continental Countries that have no such outlet for their surplus population, nor legitimate safety-valve, so to speak, for the escape of the exuberant and discontented spirits that cannot be restrained at home, but are always busy in creating revolution or other civil mischief. British statesmen are not only thus interested in the welfare of the Colonies, but their opportunities and facilities for possessing the most extensive and accurate information bearing on the subject, preclude the moral possibility of their judging without being duly informed, while their moderate but not too remote distance from us, enables them to take a more broad general view of our affairs, unbiassed by local prejuice or predilections, and unaffected by the petty personal or sectional interests or jealousies which enter so largely into our Provincial politics. When, therefore, a great measure calculated to de-

velope and consolidate our Colonial prosperity as well as promote Imperial interests is proposed and earnestly recommended by the Parent State for our adoption, it is, in my opinion, one of the greatest arguments in its favor. Nay, I go further, and say, hat, considering the past and present relationship between us and the Mother Country, it is our duty to acquiesce. Do we owe nothing to the Mother who bore us? that gave us territorial and political existence-whose sons fought and bled, whose statesmen labored, and whose people taxed themselves to pay for the wars by which these Colonies were acquired and opened up for our forefathers and ourselves. whereby we came into the free and easy possession of the property, prosperity and liberty we enjoy in them? Is Great Britain to continue to tax her people in order to send out here not only money and munitions of war, but also her bravest sons—the flower of the country in her armies and fleets to fight for us, to protect and build us up, and we refuse to make the slightest concession of our opinions, or even interests, were it required, in compliance with her recommendation? At the very moment when we have just been delivered from Fenian invasion by the prompt action of the British forces protecting us, are ve, in return, to thwart and oppose British policy, to tickle for our opinions, to preter, not the wish of our protector, parent, and friend, but rather that of her and our enemies? While Great Britain wishes us to unite, the Fenians have avoxed it to be their policy to prevent such union. Which of these should we try to please? Jas est ab hoste doceri. Should we not do the opposite of what the enemy wishes?

But besides the arguments which honor and duty to our benefactress furnish, that of self-interest in the more rapid increase of material prosperity which must inevitably follow from the more frequent intercommunication, the building of railroads and other public works, the increase of population and general usiness, the opening up and settling of wilderness ands, &c., &c., would make it the most preposterous part in the benefits of the proposed union.

Need I say, then, in conclusion, yourself and your colleagues who advocate this great measure, have my at one time a general rebound in prices. armest sympathy and best wishes for your succ With much esteem for yourself and entire approbation of your faithful and consistent parliamentary course, especially since the period of your last elec-I remain my Dear Sir.

Very sincerely yours, &c., † JAMES ROGERS, BISHOP OF CHATHAM. To the Hon. Edward Williston, &c., Newcastle, N. B.

THE ANNIVERSARY

of the Weslevan Educational Institutions at Sackville took place on Tuesday the 15th inst., was very numerously attended, and the exercises were more than usually interesting. Among other honors bestowed on deserving candidates, the honorary title of D. D. was conferred on Rev. George Scott, who has come over from England to preside at the approaching Conference of our Weslyan brethren in this city, and to look after the general interests of the denomination in these Colonies. The corner-stone of the new Seminary building was laid by Dr. Scott with all due if fear and distrust of the commercial world had

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

s-to be observed as a general holiday. The Queen, always dear to the people of New Brunswick, is now more so than ever. They feel that her troops and. her navy have, by the smile of Providence, saved them from a murderous attack by blood-thirsty Fenians, who came to our borders for the express purpose of spilling the blood of every man, woman and child that would dare, in their presence, to stand by the flag of old England. This festal day, therefore, will be greeted with more than a usual amount of gratitude and joy. There is to be a grand review of the troops, including the Volunteers. We trust that all who have an interest at the throne of grace will pray, not in word only, but in spirit and in truth, God save the Queen."

The London Owl says :-

We have reson to believe that the Hon_Arthur Gordon, C. M. G. at present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is to succeed Mr. Manners Sutton as Governor of Trinidad. It is not yet decided whether any successor of Mr. Gordon will be nominated—the opproaching federation of the North American provinces making such an appointment un-

Friday last, the 83rd anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in St. John, was signalized by the firing of cannon and by an unusual display of flags in different parts of the city and harbour. The Advocate, published at St. Stephen, was

thoroughly Anti last year; but the Fenians' threatened assault on the border county, and the opposition of these gentry to the Union of these Provinces have inspired friend Lorimer with new ideas on this subject, and he is now speaking in thunder tones in favour of Confederation.

St. Martins, last year, was the only Parish, in the County of St. John, that gave a majority in favour of Confederation. That majority, we are informed, is likely to be considerably increased at the coming election. The ship-building power of that thriving village is all heart in the Union cause.

Report says the Orangemen are nearly a unit on the Union ticket.

Mr. Rowan's ship yard on Saturday morning. By the falling of the shears five or six persons have been seriously injured, and two lives lost.

On Friday a man named Babcock, in crawling out

from under the platform and across the track, at Salisbury station, was run over, and, sad to relate, had both his legs cut off the train. It is understood

that he cannot live.

James Young, one of the seamen of H. M. S. Cordelia had three of his fingers taken off by the planing machine at Turnbull's sash-factory, on Main street. He and his companion were examining the machinery, Young was warned of the danger of placing his tingers so near it, but he did not feel alarmed, and soon suffered the sad penalty of his rashness. John West, another seamen of the same vessel, fell from the Parall must had an Friday and hyore his lag. He

Two seamen feil on Friday from the fore yard of the ship Yorick, while hauling into the wharf, and were severely injured. - Journal.

NOVA SCOTIA. Mr. Howe's agitation has been extended from Windsor to Kentville, and so on as far as Bridgetown. The meetings addressed by Mr. Howe at these several places are represented by the Anti-Confederate press as highly successful, but by the Confederate papers as miserable failures. Mr. Howe is probably the only man in Nova Scotia who could lead an opposition party in our sister Province, with any hope of success. Should be succeed in keeping Nova Scotia out in the cold, St. John, instead of Halifax, if New Brunswick Confederate with Canada, will become the frontier city; but we hope no one is sufficiently selfish to desire such a catastrophe for the Haligonians. Why did not Mr. Howe hold his first agitation meeting in the metropolis? Was he afraid of

The Canadian revenue for April was \$1,121,813.23 -the expenditure only \$852,884.82. The Ottawa correspondent of a New York paper says:

CANADA.

the public sentiment of Halifax?

This surplus over the expenditure will go far to meet the extra expense the Province has been put to in consequence of the threatened Fenian invasion.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CUBA."

HALIFAX, May 21. The steamship Cuba, Capt. Anderson, left Liverpool at 4 p.m. on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th. She arrived at Halifax at 3.30 p.m. on the

21st. She has 75 Boston and 43 Halifax passengers. Financial panic culminated late on Thursday afternoon, 10th, in suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. The business was converted in August last into a limited liability, with a nominal capital of five millions sterling, of which a million and a half was paid up. The liabilities are stated at ten to twelve million inds sterling.

The break down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares which forced them down from ten premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed, and the drain on the 10th was very severe. Application for assistance was made to the Bank of England, but the Governors declined to grant any, on the ground that it would be in vain, in a crisis like the present, to assist one establishment unless they were prepared to help other applications as well. It was too late to make a call on shareholders or take other steps, and the doors of the establishment were consequently closed.

The failure does not compromise Gurney's Bank at Norwich. On the following morning, Friday, 11th, intense excitement pervaded financial circles of London,

Liverpool and other large centres, and business was almost suspended. Times 12th in City article says-Bank of England

vesterday raised rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent., and charge for special advances to ten. The pressure even at these terms was enormous and was only on unexceptionable bills accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were hourly announced-first was that of the comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock for eight hundred thousand sterling, then that of W. Shrimpton, Railway Contractor, for two hundred thousand, and finally it was understood that Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid up capital is half a million sterling, and the Consoli dated Discount Company with paid up capital of a quarter of a million sterling. must with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation. During the day the most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain if any step has been taken by leading Merchants and Bankers to represent to Government the olly for us obstinately to persist in refusing to take extent of the crisis, and a false notification in Stock Exchange to the effect that extra issue of Bank to extent of 5 to 10 millions had been authorized caused

> ment had resolved to suspend the Bank Charter Act.
> The assets of Peto & Betts even under the most depressed circumstances are estimated at five millions ; and it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Every one will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the

> globe, while they have commanded high personal regard among all sections of their countrymen. It is already known that several failures among dealers will be announced in connection with approaching half monthly settlement on stock exchange. The Times in an editorial says :- Excitement on all sides, such as has not been witnessed since the

great crisis of 1825. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbour, and until a report at that time unfounded was circulated in the afternoon, that Government had authorized the Bank Directors to issue five millions additional in notes, it seemed as suddenly become boundless. The statement was bascless at that time, but served to allay the panic which had no solid foundation, even the announcement of Petos' suspension did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement of other stoppages produced little effect,
The Times adds—We feel persuaded had the Go

vernment stood firm, the panic would have subsided tself, and if, as we expect, confidence be speedily restored, we shall attribute it to natural causes rather than to the interference of the Executive.

The Daily News applauds a wise and prompt

action of the Government, says during Friday the Bank of England had extended its loans and discounts until the amount exceeded four millions sterling, the effect was to reduce the Bank reserves by nearly three millions in this diminution, and the prevailing distrust justified the Government intervention. The action of the Government was announced in the House of Commons on Friday, at midnight, by Gladstone, who had been engaged all the evening with Bankers and others, and who represented to him that the panic in the City was without a parallel in the financial history of the country.

a parallel in the financial history of the country.
Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the
Bank of England, to the effect that if they should
find occasion to afford relief to the wants of Legitimate Commerce, and make such advances as would require issue of notes beyond the amount allowed by Act that the Government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so, and undertook in event of that contingency to make immediate application to Parliament for Act of indemnity. The Morning Herald says, at a very large meeting

Lord Derby's supporters on eleventh was resolved no opposition should be offered to the second reading of the Reform Bill for redistribution of seats, and that Bill be allowed to go into Committee. Cholera continues to prevail among the passengers of returned steamer Helvetin and a few additional

deaths, not confined to Germans, are reported. Steamer remained in quarantine and large numbers of the crew took forcible possession of the tender and deserted the vessel, but subsequently were prevailed upon to return.

vailed upon to return.

Seamen in Liverpool, especially those engaged in steamers, were on a strike for increased wages. Many leading firms acquiesced in the demands of the men.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND ITALY.—The question of war for the moment is overshadowed by financial panic. There is no modification in the threatening aspect of affairs. The Times in its summary view of affairs on 11th, says, the whole Prussian army is mobolized, and great bodies of troops are massed along the frontiers. Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise and as for Italy, it is enough

along the frontiers. Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise, and as for Italy, it is enough to say that the whole nation is panting for war. There were rumors of a communication by France and England with Austria with a view to avert an outbreak but nothing authentic. Italian Chamber of Deputies passed by 203 to 48, Bill granting to Government extraordinary powers to provide for the maintenance of the public safety. Italian Muncipalities continued to vote rewards and pensions to solutions. es continued to vote rewards and pensions to sol diers who shall distinguish themselves, and at Messina the sum of 80,000 francs was voted for the crew of the first Italian man-of-war that shall take a distinguished part in operations against Venice. The City of Venics is said to be closed to traffic from without

A Royal Decree was issued at Berlin on the 10th dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. This me was proposed to the King by the Ministers in Royal mast bead on Friday, and broke his leg. He was not killed as stated in the Freeman, but is now under medical treatment at the Marine Hospital.

A stranger whose name is unknown walked from the gangway of the steamer Empress on Tuesday night, and was drowned. It is said he walked in his eleep. The Globe adds the following:

A young man was sadly injured at Messra. Kirk & Worrall's asw mill, Portland, on Friday.