ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 22, 1866.

An Appeal to Slumbering Churches.

The slumbering condition of a very large majority of the christian churches of these Provinces calls loudly and earnestly upon the watchmen on Zion's walls to inquire seriously and prayerfully into the causes of this wide-spread religious declension, and to adapt such courses of earnest action, as may with the blessing of God, result in producing a change for the better. As churches, we are all obviously encompassed with the love of the world, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. Many that once publicly professed allegiance to Christ have turned away from the commandment delivered unto them, and are found, we fear in many instances, sitting in the seat of the scornful, and standing in the counsels of ungodly men. Vast numbers have no personal interest in the Saviour's blood, and are rushing on to eternal ruin. An insidious skepticism, we regret to say, is sowing its poisonous seeds in the minds of our young men. and hardening their hearts against the claims of a vital christianity. No marvel, therefore, that the most earnest appeals from the sacred desk are unheeded by them, and that the thunders of Sinai and the melting accents of the cross are alike regarded as so many figments of a bewildered imagination, or as the delusions of a fanatical mind. We feel assured that this sort of infidelity is much more prevalent than is generally supposed. A committee appointed by one of the Congregational churches of Boston recently held a meeting for the purpose of considering the state of religion in that city, and to recommend for adoption such measures as they might deem advisable for the promotion of religious revivals. The result is, an earnest appeal to the churches on the subject under consideration. The facts stated and the sentiments enunciated in this appeal are as applicable to the churches of New Brunswick as to the people of Boston. These good men say, We do affectionately and solemnly adjure our churches to employ such prompt men and decided measures for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ in and around them as the spirit of Christ which is in each shall suggest : and we do affectionately and solemnly adjure each or our church members to enter at once upon a deeper and more thorough humiliation and repentance before God, a more entire separation of heart and life | Violation of the Liquor Law in Albert County. from the world, and a more faithful and earnest personal activity in the work of saving souls.

We all acknowledge the central truth that if there is ever to be a revival in a church it must commence in the hearts of its members. We cannot hope for God's blessing upon the meetings and the prayers of nominal Christians who are daily sinning against their Maker, and whose daily lives are devoted to the service of mammon; such prayers are empty forms, without reverence, or love, or faith.

The sins of individual Christians are the cause of this condition of the churches of Christ. While we rejoice to know and to acknowledge the unaffected piety, the simple faith and holy lives of so many Christians, we are also aware that the most earnest and the most devoted are those who are most alarmed at the general condition of the churches.

There are many of the nominal members of the Churches of Christ whose daily lives are at war with thr plain commands of the Gospel? Do they love venly things? They do not endeavor to renounce the sinful customs and vanities of this world ; but Albert should be wined out. they allow the solemn realities of religion to become secondary to the duties and pleasures of the passing hour. Parents neglect family worship and faithful religious instruction in their families; they disregard the eternal welfare and the salvation of the immortal souls of their children, and make their duties to God subordinate to the friendships, the claims, the pleasures and the frivolities of social life. Trifling causes. which do not keep the lovers of pleasure from theatres and balls and parties, are sufficient to prevent nominal Christians from attending the services of God's sanctuary and the weekly meetings for prayer.

Prominent among the evils with regard to which there can be no trifling and no compromise are two. We refer to the neglect of daily secret prayer and of the daily study of God's word. We desire to express our settled conviction that daily secret prayer (not a formal lip service, but a real and consecrated communion with our Heavenly Father,) is as essential to a true Christian life as vital air is to the life of the body; and that a daily study of the Bible, with prayer for God's blessing upon the study of His own word, is indispensable to growth in grace, and, indeed to any really religious life. We have reason to believe that both The spacious school-room, which is alike creditable of these vital points are daily neglected, to the en- to the public spiritedness and intelligence of the comdangering of many souls.

forward into prominent view one great cause of the want of progress in the Church of Christ on earth. This is, that with but comparatively few exceptions. our members are not working for the cause of Christ and his kingdom. What different results we might expect if every Christian were earnestly at work for the saving souls. We believe that this is a plain Curriation duty which cannot be neglected or evaded, that it is essential to a true Christian life, and that the only truly happy Christians are always working

Christians.

In view of the painful declension in the churches, and of the solemn responsibilities of this hour, when all around us we can hear of the coming power and glory of God, we do solemnly and earnestly recommend to each one of you, our Christian brethren and sisters, that you study carefully and with earnest | W. P. Those present were then earnestly requested prayer your covenant with God. Your conscience to enroll themselves as members of our great brothwhich you once took upon yourself in the presence of God and of His holy angels. If you feel that you have broken your covenant and neglected your duties, you must return as a peninent sinner to the one straight and narrow way. You must humble yourself before your Maker and repent and seek forgiveness and mercy through the atoning sacrifice of Christ until you receive that free pardon which He giveth to all who in sincerity and humility come to Him; and then you will be enabled by a sincere and heartfelt reconsecration of yourself to Christ, to become a living member of the church to which you now are an occasion of grief and reproach. We know that this reconsecration is possible to every individual Christian, not as an empty form, nor by any public profession only, but after sincere self-humiliation and a new pardon, and a glad reconciliation with God.

We are convinced that the services of the Lord's Day ought to be considered supreme above all other times and means of grace. The members of our churches should keep God's Sabbaths holy, and reverence His sanctuary by attending both the services usually held. We know that these great duties are

We believe that it is desirable that the Pastors should select subjects for their sermons such as the resent hour seems to demand; and we recommend great plainness and distinctness in preaching upon

or worldliness, and God's ministers should be sustained and supported by Christians in this high

We recommend that every means should be taken to bring about a more fraternal union and practical sympathy and co-operation between all our churches. We need a higher faith in the prevailing power of prayer. We therefore earnestly adjure all who love the Lord Jesus Christ that they do daily, with deep earnestness and trusting faith, strive earnestly in prayer for the manifest presence and power of the Holy Spirit in all our churches.

We recommend that each church should increase the number of its social prayer-meetings; and that for the present these meetings should usually be devoted to prayers for the Holy Spirit, and for the conversion of the impenitent. We suggest also that increased efforts should be made by Christians to induce the unconverted to attend these meetings.

We recommend that in each church competent and experienced Christians shall be appointed to visit the members, for the purpose of conversing with them on the subject of personal religion, for their mutual profit. In this way the hearts of true Christians may be encouraged and quickened, and the unfaithful may be won back to duty and their first love. It would be well for the visitors to go forth two and two, as the Lord appointed a few members of the church being appointed to each pair. Simultaneous neighbourhood prayer meetings, or a special church prayer meeting, might profitably close the work.

We recommend a more general and faithful attend ance upon the Sabbath schools, especially on the part of adults. Every member of our congregations. and especially every Christian, for whom it is possible, should be connected with some Sabbath school, as a teacher or as a scholar. The Sabbath school ought to be employed as a means of drawing children and others into the services of the sanctuary, and not as an independent and superior instrumentality of grace. We suggest, also, that the Sabbath school should be made a less means of merely interesting and amusing children, and more a means of instructing them and bringing them to Christ; and that every Sabbath school teacher is bound to bring the children to a personal interest in the Saviour.

Let us, then, pastors and churches awake to the responsibilities and privileges of the hour. The time is short; the reward is great; and lo! Christ is with

For many years the magistrates of Albert County have refused to grant licenses for the sale of intoxi cating liquors, and so far have taken a noble stand on the side of morality and good order. But, we regret to say, that persons are found in different sections of the County base enough to sell in open violation of the law. A friend of Temperance has furnished us with the names and denominational connection of some twenty-five persons, who are engaged in this unrighteous business. For the sake of their friends, we withhold their names for the present. What we may feel called upon to do in the future in respect to them remains to be seen. But, so far as they are personally concerned, they richly merit exposure through the press, and a withering castigation in the bargain. The magistrates of the county are under solemn obligation to look into this matter, and make the offenders feel the weight of the penalty of violated law. It seems, by the information given by our correspondent, that in this conspiracy against law sented. This blot upon the fair Temperance fame of

Our informant calls upon us to wield our pen, and upon all Christian ministers to put forth combined efforts for the suppression of this fearful vice. He says, unless the growing evil be in some way checked, that Albert County, in a few years, will be overspread with the direful evils of intemperance. He thinks the merchants who are selling slily by the bottle, are doing much more harm than the whole body of out-

For the Christian Visitor.

Temperance in York.

MR. EDITOR - Dear Sir : - The attention of York Division, No. 2, S. of T., having been directed to Hartt's Mills, Blissville, Oromocto, as a favorable locality for the institution of a new Division, a Committee of the Division was appointed for the purpose of holding a Public Temperance Meeting there on the 24th Feb. Although the travelling was very heavy. in consequence of the unusually severe and protracted thaw, yet with the irrepressible zeal which ever prompts those who are Sons of Temperance in deed and in truth, the Committee was all there in season. munity, was well filled, despite the unfavorable In connection with these duties we wish to bring | weather, with a most respectable, orderly, and atten-

Indeed it is impossible not to be very favorably impressed with this section of the Province. In the substantial character of the farm-houses, and the commodiousness of their public buildings, one everywhere sees the unmistakable signs of thrift, intelligence and liberality. These were the signs that induced the Committee to select this as a favorable place to plant our standard, and unfurl our glorious Temperance banner.

The meeting was opened in an impressive manner with prayer, by Mr. John Alexander, who was called to the Chair for the occasion. Speeches were then delivered by the following brothers-the writer of this article, George Babbit, Wm. Whittaker, Andrew Blair, George Gregory, and John L. Marsh, G. P. will instruct you as to your fidelity to the vows erbood, and resulted in obtaining the names of twenty five applicants for a charter for a Division. Thus our "great expectations" of this place were more

> Mr. Ww. Lemont then gave an impressive recita tion of a grand Temperance piece; the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, who happily responded; the doxology was sung, and the most successful Temperance meeting the writer ever witnessed, closed, "Vive le ordre." The Committee are laid under deep obligations to the inhabitants, for their unaffected and generous hospitality.

Yours fraternally, On behalf of the Committee. CHAS. W. S. BARKER. Fredericton, March 8th, 1866

Temperance at St. Martins.

MR. EDITOR-The Temperance cause in Middle town, St. Martins, received a fresh impulse on the evening of Monday, the 12th inst., when the Rev. I. E. Bill delivered a neat and appropriate address, in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of St. Martins' Division, S. of T.

The speaker showed the inutility of alcoholic drinks; the enormous amount which they cost the Province annually-enough to build the Intercolonial Railway, or more than enough to complete all the se grand and solemn doctrines of the Bible- branches now under contemplation-and this for

by the Press and the Christian ministry for the sup- The Moral Law in its relation to the Sabbath. pression of this inhuman appetite. The writer was called on, but being in ill health,

was unable to respond as he wished. Dr. Ruddick (chairman for the evening), then followed in his usual pleasant style; and the meeting was closed, as it had been opened, by prayer.

This Temperance meeting was a success, and re flects credit on the good brethren who got it up. The hall was filled to overflowing, yet the utmost attention and the best of order were observed throughout. The agreeableness of the evening was increased by the attendance of a choir, which, with vocal music, contributed to the general gratification. Besides the chairman and speaker, the platform was occupied by James H. Moran, Esq., and others.

ONE PRESENT. St. Martins, 14th March, 1868.

Donation Visit to Rev. T. W. Crawley, St. Andrews.

DEAR EDITOR-A number of my people made me friendly visit, one evening, and there were two things in it that pleased me very much : one was the informal, sociable demeanor of the visitors; and the other, the quiet, unostentatious manner in which they left a purse containing fifty dollars. In addition to this donation, they have purchased a comfortable parsonage. Whenever we review what the Lord has wrought through the instrumentality of the few Baptists in this town, we are astonished. Here is a feeble Church, of only fifty members, four-fifths of whom are females, dependent upon missionary aid for the support of a minister, that has succeeded in building and paying for a handsome little church. costing two thousand dellars, within three years This is a noble proof of what can be accomplished

by faithful prayer and self-denying zeal. While we are not, as yet, able to record our share n the gracious revival with which other Churches unshaken confidence in God's Word, and in the promises which he has given concerning its wonderful increase. We believe that its silent germinating process has been going on in many a heart, and that it will presently "spring and grow up" at a time which we cannot now know.

Donation to Rev. G. R. Campbell.

We regret to hear that this esteemed brother has peen greatly afflicted. For six weeks he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties. His wife also has peen ill. Amidst these trying visitations we rejoice o be informed that his people have shown him much cindness. Some seventy persons provided an excelent tea, met at his house and enjoyed it together with his family, had a pleasant time, and on retiring left him between sixty and seventy dollars in cash, and in other useful articles. Our brother wishes to acknowledge this expression of christian sompathy on the part of his people, and to tender to them his deepest gratitude.

Revival Intelligence.

The Boston Christian Era of the 8th inst., furnishes the following interesting items: -God grant

has not been in a long time such cheering indications of the Spirit's presence and power in so many of our churches, as now.

This City. The Temple Church is working, prayprayer meetings, and inquirers in each. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Tremont Temple. At Bowdoin Square, the house was thronged during the day, and in the evening many went away, unable to get in the vestry. At the close of the morning service three candidates were baptized by the pastor, and afterward the Church Street Methodist Church came there and baptized two more. The occasion was one of much interest. This week meetings are held every afternoon. The religious interest seems to be deepening and extending. Harvard Street-The congregations are large, and religious interest is manifest. Last week the pastor was assisted in some extra meetings by brother Miller, who will continue that assistance the present week. Several are seeking the Saviour, and one was baptized last Sabbath. -At the Bethel there is more than usual interest, and many are inquiring for the way of life. At the Twelfth Church the interest continues. In East Boston there is a very enconraging state of interest. Brother Foljambe baptized one last Sunday .- In South Boston, at the First Church, seventeen have

been baptized recently.
In Fall River the good work continues. Last Sabbath brother Duncan baptized six more candidates, and gave the hand of fellowship to twenty-five. - The Central Baptist Church of Leominster were permitted to welcome twenty-four new members to their number last Sabbath, six of them by baptism. It was an occasion of great joy to the church .- At Cotuit Port there is a precious work of grace. Hitherto only a union meeting has been held there. This revival will doubtless lead to the establishment of a church. -At the First Church in Charlestown, the pastor, brother Gardiner, baptized two last Sabbath. Many are in an inquiring state of mind. The same is reported from the Bunker Hill Church, where brother Morse baptized two last Sunday .- In Winchester meetings are held every evening, and a large number are seeking salvation. Some are rejoicing in hope. Meetings are thronged .- in Melrose there is a powerful work. The whole place seems to be shaken. Commencing with the Methodists, the work has extended to the other churches. Many are rejoicing in hope.—In the mighty power. Last Friday afternoon in two of the grammar schools prayer meetings were held. One of the teachers, and some fifty of the scholars are hopefully converted, while nearly as many more are leeply anxious. Twelve were baptized last Sunday week. In Malden there have been a lew recent con versions, and one was baptized last Sunday. - In East Cambridge, meetings are held every afternoon, ond conversions are frequent, especially in the Sab-bath school.—In both the churches in Haverbill and also in Lynn there are tokens of the Spirit's presence Some are inquiring, and others are rejoicing in recently obtained hopes.—In Medford there have been several recent conversions .- In the Dudley Street Church, Roxbury, one recent baptism and a few conversions.—In Fairmount, the pastor baptized three candidates last Sabbath, all members of the Sabbath school, and one of them the daughter of brother Skinner, the pastor. In Foxboro' a precious work has commenced, and within the last few weeks quite a large number of conversions have occurred.—Is Weymouth, God is visiting his people as they have entered their new house. Meetings are held nearly every evening, and some are hopefully converted.—In Stoughton there is also a good work in progress.—In

Salem, where there has been no revival of religion for twenty years, there is some awakening in both churches, and a few conversions.—The chaplain of the State Prison in Charlestown informs us that he has never been so much encouraged in his labors there as now. A prayer meeting is maintained by the prisoners, and several of the men give good evi-dence of conversion. Manchester, Mass.—The pastor, brother Hatch, writes: "We are enjoying a precious work of grace. Many have been converted, and others are seeking Christ; but very little excitement pre-

Rev. E. C. Cady requests us to state that Reuben Lunt, Esq., has kindly consented to repeat is instructive and deeply interesting lecture, on his late visit to Palestine, in Portland, for the benefit of the Portland Baptist Sabbath school. Most cordially do we welcome our old friend,

Man's total alianation from God; His divine justice in the stornal publishment of the wicked; the new birth; salvation through faith in Christ.

These primal truths of God's word, and Christ's storn and awful warnings against a nominal and merely formal worship of God, should be preached without any compromises with pride, heresy, without any compromises with pride, heresy.

These primal divine justice in the stornal publishment of the wicked; the new makes the least evil of drink: to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time to us, its friendly visits were discontinued some time.

The Advocate is ably conducted, and gives much reliable information respecting our brethren in Maine.

BY REV. J. 1. DUNLOP.

No. 8.

As to the decalogue itself :-- the marked distinction in the mode of its promulgation, indicates its nature and perpetuity, as an epitome of the Moral law, It was delivered on the top of the mountain, in the face of the world, as being of universal obligation. Its precepts were spoken immediately by God himselfnscribed on the most durable tablets-and deposited in the Ark of the Covenant,* Its matter, too, bespeaks its origin and design: -according to it, God is to be honored, in his own way -at times, of his own appointment—and the relative duties of life are to be performed. The summary given of it, by our Lord, † and the reference to it, by his Apostle, I manifest that the decalogue is no longer the law of Moses, -but that it is the law of God himself for man, as man, in every dispensation and age ;- nor is it to be confined to man only; -its essence-from its very nature-is only bounded by the Universe. It enters into, and, indeed is-the basis of the moral code, on every globe, throughout the vast empire of Omnipotence: -- for aught we know, it extends to all worlds, and constitutes, in addition to its use, as a rule of action, the bond that unites to the Creator, as Moral Governor, and to each other, all intelligent beings, that obey it, of whatever kind.

The law of the Sabbath, in the decalogue, is placed in the very centre of moral obligation : -- in the midst, between the Commandments that relate to God, and those that relate to man, -as partaking of the nature both of God and man-on whose observance, in a great degree, depends the keeping of God's holy law. It is the last, in the first table, to mark its order and sequence: -after stating the object of worship. - the manner - the kind - then comes the time in which God is to be worshipped—one whole day, and that every seventh day. This Sabbath law has-like all other are blessed, still we are not discouraged. We have parts of the Moral Law -its basis in the eternal fitness in the application of one thing to another; -and, as such, existed in the only way, in which truth can be said to be eternal, in the Eternal Mind: -and, it is as indestructible and unchangeable, as that Supreme Intelligence himself. In the nature of God, and in the nature of man, its foundation is deep laid. It never has been, and it never can be, abrogated, while the relation between the Creator, and his intelligent creature, subsists, that gave rise to it. It is the reflection of the moral image of the one, and fitted into the condition of the other-suited exactly to his nature and circumstances: -nothing else, as a substitute, can answer the great end of man's existence. As in the physical world, so in the moral; -God's natural laws can never be violated with safety-nor can man ever with impunity transgress his moral law-in either case—the punishment—natural consequence may be delayed—but it is not the less certain.

The Sabbath, as part of the Moral law, rests on its own proper basis; -and is, in no way, affected by any subsequent arrangement in God's moral government of the Universe. It is the same, in every dispensation: - the ceremonies connected with, and laws respecting, its observance in the Mosaic, and Christian, enter not into its nature—they are purely accidental, that our Province would share in this blessed work and recognized only so far as they are compatible with its real character. The appointment of a God is graciously visiting his beloved Zion. There seventh day, as the Sabbath, either Saturday, or Sunday,-to commemorate creation, or redemption, or both,-is positive, and depends on the will of the Lord of the Sabbath, and his reason for the selection, ing and rejoicing. Last Sunday evening the Melo-naon, vestry and Social Hall were all thronged with the decalogue. The fourth Commandment itself does not determine the particular position of the seventh day specified :--leaving that to be ascertained from other sources, and enjoining only a Sabbatic day after six common days. The nature of the Sabbath, and its adaptation to the end, as existing in the Divine Mind, constitute not its law-that only can be done by the expression of the will of the Great Lawgiver. which is published to the world, in the fourth Commandment-obedience to which, is required, simply pecause God has commanded it :- thus placing the Sabbath, on the foundation of authority, and not putting the matter, as the creature might prefer, in the light of reason. Settled, on its own pedestal, as a great law of the Universe, the Sabbath is destined to survive the wreck of time, and continue throughout all eternity. Had man not fallen at all, -and had no scheme of redemption been introduced, - the Sabbath would have been the same. . Its presence was needed in Paradise; and for aught we know, even Heaven itself, as it appears, could not be without it.

*Exod. &x; xxxii. 15, 16; xxxiv. 28. Deut. iv. 13; x. 1-5. +Mat. xxii. 87-89. 1Rom vii. 7, 12, 14, 22.

Female Education.

Mr. EDITOR-We have watched carefully, for some months past, the correspondence in the Visitor relative to Female education.

It was with sincere pleasure that we learned through your columns that the Educational Committee have determined to open a Seminary for ladies in connection with the one for gentlemen now in operation in Fredericton. And now that it is a fuct that we are to have a Superior school, we are anxious to know the details, and the questions are asked, "When will t be opened ?" "What will be the torms ?" " Will it be on the Mount Holyoke system?" Of course, we can only conjecture, and wait, patiently or impatiently, as the case may be, for further information. We can hardly help wishing, as we write, that some one of the gentlemen on the committee of management, had been at some period of his life a country school ma'am; for if he had been, he would probably have a good idea of the anxiety with which many such will scan the bill of terms when it appears. As the school is being established, we trust, for the benefit of all ranks, farmers' daughters, self-dependent teachers, etc., as well as the daughters of the rich. we hope, whether the Mount Holyoke system be adopted or not, (we cannot help confessing ourself a warm advocate of that system), that its expenses will be as low as possible, so that many may be enabled to enjoy its privileges who could not afford an expensive

But we are not advocating a second rate School Mr. Editor, that is far from our intention; we believe that in education, as in other things, the best is the cheapest, and our desire is, that the contemplated Seminary may be made equal to the demands of the times; that the education it will impart to its pupils may be of the best and broadest character, comprehending not only the training of the intellectual in woman, but paying attention due to the physical and moral as well. That the School will have a religious influence will

vails. A very solum, earnest spirit pervades our meetings, which are held every evening. We have had no foreign aid, but the labor is contined to pastor and people. May the Lord continue to bless, and may the blessed spirit extend to other places. naturally be expected, because it will be in connecand ye shall receive," is the admonition of the Lord.

Then, let those who would have their Seminary famous for good influences unite at a common mercy seat in prayer, that all concerned in its establishment and other services of this department made." inuance may seek to be instructed by the Great Teacher, that wisdom that cometh down from above may be given them, and that teachers and pupils alike may be brought to God.

einster street Committee room, on the 5th instant. There were present Rev. Messrs, Gady, Bitl, Spencer

and Brethren Everett, Burnham, Bell, May, Barteaux, Harding, Titus, Smith, Hartt, Steeves and Masters. A letter from Rev. T. W. Crawley asked an explanation of the Board in reference to his field; whereapon, it was Resolved, that should be remain at St. Andrews, the Board will contribute from their funds towards his support, after the present quarter, \$100 per annum. And further Resolved, that should he extend his labours to St. Stephen, the Board will guarantee an additional \$100 per annum.

Rev. E. Hickson reported three months labour at Newcastle, which was received, and the amount due o 1st March, \$25, voted to be paid.

A letter was read from J. H. Tupper in reference o an old claim he had upon the Board. On motion, C. S. was authorized to communicate with Rev. Thomas Todd on the subject.

Rev. W. A. J. Bleakney reported five months laoour in his field; reports one conversion at St. Franeis, and others under serious impressions, and the ause is in an encouraging state; and at Grand Falls he brethren are preparing to build a Meeting house.

A letter was read from J. C. Bleakney. Voted to 1st of May next, to that field-Woodstock and Rich

Rev. W. A. Crandall reported three months labour t Restigouche; and informed the Board of his intenion to discontinue his labours in that field. Voted o pay the amount due to 1st February, \$25.

t Long Beach, etc., which was read, and the amount due to 1st February, \$10, voted to be paid.

Voted to Rev. E. McInnis, \$20, S. M. Fund On motion, Brethren Steeves, May, Hartt, and

Rev. A. Washburn reported three months labour

Burnham, were appointed a committee to collect rom their several churches their proportions of the \$100 guaranteed to Rev. T. W. Crawley by the Bro. Steadman asked further remittance. Voted to

orward \$15 of the amount appropriated. Rev. E. C. Cady, Chairman of finance committee. eported progress; and, on motion, committee were ranted one month further time.

On motion, adjourned to meet in Brussels street, on the first Monday in April, at half-past seven, P. M J. E. MASTERS, R. Sec.

Rev. A. B. McDonald has engaged with the churches at Jemseg and the Narrows. He resides in the parsonage bequeathed by the late Deacon Amos Corey to the Baptist Church at the Narrows. These are both important fields of labour. We greatly reoice that our esteemed brother has so far regained his health as to be able to enter upon them. May the Master give him enlarged success. His address is the Narrows Post Office, Cambridge, Q. C.

The Rinderpest

is quite as destructive to the cattle in England as ever. The religious portions of the community feel that it is a judgment sent by God upon the nation for its sins, and are hastening to the throne of grace to offer prayer for the removal of that terrible scourge. 400 tons. Several of the Bishops and clergy have arranged for special seasons of prayer, and the President of the 500 tons. Wesleyan Methodist Conference has appointed Friday, the 9th of March, to be so devoted. On the previous Sunday sermons are to be preached in Weslevan chapels, directing the minds of the worshippers to the subject. Should the other denominations not follow hese examples exactly, it may still be assumed as certain that, in the ordinary ministrations of their churches, the Divine power has been, and will be again and again, humbly implored to remove calamity from our midst.

Secular Department.

LEGISLATIVE DEFENCE ACTION.

The following is the message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, communicated to the House of Assembly on Friday :-

MEMORANDUM No 1. Government House, March 16th, 1866.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desires to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the expediency of furnishing means to enable him to provide more efficiently for the protection of the Province from possible insult.

"The Government of the United States is fully deerwined to discharge the duties imposed by internaional obligations, and the relations of amity happily subsisting between that power and Great Britain : or does His Excellency believe it possible that an nostile expedition of any magnitude can be organized n the territory of a neighboring and friendly state, and permitted to cross its frontiers or leave its ports. The vigilance of the authorities of the United

States may, however, at some point be eluded, and as the intention to commit depredations on Her Majesty's dominions on this continent has been openly avowed by evil disposed persons, it is manifestly expedient that additional security should be given throughout the whole extent of Her Majesty's American Provinces to such points as from the importance of their position or the weakness of their means of defence may appear to invite attack. "The Lieutenant Governor's attention has already

been directed to this subject, and he has from time to time taken such steps as appeared necessary for this purpose: but, in order fully to carry out the precaulouary measures necessary to obviate danger it may be requisite to call upon a portion of the Provincial Militia Force to co-operate with Her Majesty's Regular troops in New Brunswick. "Before taking this step, however, which may in-

volve a considerable outlay, His Excellency has deemed it expedient to communicate with the House of assembly, in the firm confidence that any measures needful for the protection of the Province from marauding bands will meet with most hearty concurrence and support of the Legislature and loyal people New Bronswick. "The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House

brief memorandum of the amount which will probably be required for the military service of the year. MEMORANDUM No. 2.

"The expenditure required to carry out the proviions of last year's Militia Act was a little over \$30,-000 for 1865. For 1866 about \$40,000 will be need ed, owing to the great increase of Volunteers, the allowance, per head, to whom is definitely fixed by the "It would be most injudicious to disturb the ar-

rangements for the military education of officers, and on-commissioned officers which have already worked "The amount required for the ordinary military

service, and the sums paid in connection with the apprehension of deserters from Her Majesty's Forces, may be accordingly estimated at about \$40,000,

"The amounts of extraordinary expenditure to be incurred in measures of precaution, it is of course difficult to estimate, as it must mainly depend on the

greater or shorter length of time during which they nay have to be maintained. So far as can at present be calculated it need not exceed from \$30,000 to \$50, be calculated it need not exceed from \$30,000 to \$50,000. This of course is on the supposition that no hostilities actually take place, and that the expenditure is limited to measures of precaution; for of course in the event of active operations it is impossible even to guess at the amount which might be required. It would be manifestly inexpedient to state the items of proposed expenditure; but they include measures of defence for particular points, and the pay of a certain number of embodied Volunteers for three months. Should they not be embodied for so long a period the money would, of course, not be long a period the money would, of course, not be

In the course of the day the Attorney General moved the following resolution :-

Resilved Unanimously,—that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respectfully assuring His Excellency that the House, representing the whole people of the Province, will provide for all precautionary measures that the Executive Government may deem necessary in the present emergency for the defence of the Country.

The New Brunswick B. H. M. Board met at Lieut. Governor with this resolution, to which His

Excellency made the following roly :-GENTLEMEN, -I thank the House of Assembly for the fresh proof they have afforded that the ancient spirit of loyalty which animated the first founders of the Province has neither diminished nor decayed.

I deeply regret that the machinations of evil disposed men should render necessary a considerable expenditure for defensive purposes; but your liberality will have been wisely bestowed, should it show to the plotters who dream of a descent upon our borders, how little they can hope for success in such an

The most rigid economy shall be exercised in the expenditure of the resources you have placed at my

Confident in the protection of Almighty God and assured of the support of a gallant and united people. I await the future without anxious care.

And still they come. The Unionist, in copying the Visitor's remarks, showing who are in favor of, and who against Confederation, reminds us that Archbishop Connolly, and his clergy in Nova Scotia, are all in favor of Confederation; and not continue the appropriation of \$60 for one year, from Judge Johnston only, but the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court Bench, so far as he knows, advocates the Union of the Provinces. We are happy to inform our contemporary that since the article appeared to which he refers, converts from the high places of New Brunswick have declared themselves Union men. Prominent among those is the Hon, Attorney General Smith, the leader of the Anti Confederate Government of this Province. Wonderful change! Some seem to question the sincerity of the conversion, but the Visitor accepts it in good faith, and gives him a cordial welcome to the Union platform. We trust his Anti friends will all follow his example, and go heart and hand for union, protection, and progress.

In our Legislative Council, Confederation is triumphant. Only three of that honorable body oppose it. Thus this progressive movement marches favorably

NEWFOUNDLAND. The Confederate triumph in this remote Province

ook nearly all the friends of the cause by surprise. In the Lower House 26 against 7 declared in favor of Union, and in the Upper House the vote in favor was unanimous.

SHIP BUILDING IN ST. MARTINS.

This important branch of business is being prosecuted with more than usual vigor at St. Martins. J. H. Moran, Esq., & Co., have four vessels on the stocks at the present time, making in the aggregate. 3.700 tons.

William Vales, Esq., is building a ship of 1400 tons. Thomas Bradshaw & Sons have a vessel on the stocks of 500 tons. Marr & Brown have one in course of erection of

Hugh McQuiston is laying the keel of a vessel of

Edward Nugent has one in progress of 300 tons.

Osborn & Son has one on the stocks of 200 tons. Marr & Brown have commenced one of 150 tons. In all 6,850 tons. These are all spruce vessels; but by a recent arrangement of French Lloyd's, they will be classed Al for six years, instead of five as heretofore. This, of course, will add very much to their value. When all completed and fitted out for sea, these new vessels will have cost their owners at least £66,000.

FIRE!-At a quarter past four on Wednesday moring, the building on Church Street, known as the Aroostook Hotel," and occupied by Mr. Win. Wilson, was niscovered to be on tire. It originated on the second flat in a room used for the purpose of drying clothes, from whence it extended to the flat above when its progress was checked. The assistance rendered by nosemen and engines was poompt. - News.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, March 14. A Bill to revive export duty law, introduced by Attorney General, and under discussion in Committee of whole house during morning. Fisher wished it postponed for a few days, so that his mind may be made up as to effect of an expost

Attorney General, Fraser and others, quoted authorities to show that retrospective laws were numerous in England and this Province, and were necessary in exceptional cases like present.

facto law which he thought would create interminable

Government did not wish to exculpate themselves from blame, but wished to prevent litigation.

Many members of Opposition while blaming Gov-ernment for oversight, would assist in passing measure at once.

Bill to revive and continue Export Duty Act adopted-read a third time and sent to Council. Smith spoke two hours in defence of Government charging Fisher and emissaries with carrying his election by bringing diabolical charge of treason and removal of seat of Government against Executive. Endorsed Minute of Council of 12th July, and was proud when he read its manly language in England. Said Cardwell admitted many objectionable features Quebec Scheme-who did not know there were to se separate Governments and Legislatures, but supposed provided for one Legislature and Government. Cardwell said it was best that could be secured, but

admitted force of delegates' arguments that that was

no reason why New Brunswick should accept it.

Admitted oversight in permitting export law to expire—said hurry of meeting Legislature after elections

was the cause. Aften, then Attorney General, had overlooked it. Resume speech at 2 to-morrow.

FREDERICTON, March 15. In reply to Connell, the Att. General stated that 500 stand arms were in hands of competent men in Carle-ton. Men were being drilled, and watches placed on all likely points of attack on Provincial railways. A number of gentlemen on both sides of politics expressed determination to assist Government in every way for the defence of the country.

Progress made in Bill to amend Parish School law. In the course of the discussion a numbers of members expressed willingness to support direct taxation for school purposes. Bill better to provide repairs of roads and bridges in Newcastle adopted. Mr. Needham introduced Bill to alter practice of law in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Lindsay a Bill to extend jurisdiction of Magistrates in civil suits. Bill to revive Export Duty Act assented to at 8 o'clock by His Excellency.
Smith continued Speech on Want of Confidence

debate. Defended Government from blame in not appointing Auditor General. Work had been done for years by Mr. Johnson, and had been done satisfactorily by him since death of Mr. Partelow.

Country had suffered no wrong in that office, and

Auditor General would be appointed shortly. Was postponed because Mr. Wilmot was supposed to take it. Said Solicitor General had not been appointed because North Shore should have representatives in Executive, and final answer from a gentleman in that

section had not been received. Spoke at length in reference to Judges, and repudiated idea that Chief Justice had caballed with members of Executive for office. Declared politics did not enter into promotion of Judge Ritchie, and said Judge Parker would not have taken office Chief Justice if Government had decided to appoint Judge

Desbrisay declared himself opposed to Quebec cheme still; but blained Government for want of pluck in supporting its friends.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Friendly Society passed in Committee.

Progress made on a Bill to abolish Property qualifications of Members to General Assembly.

Provincial Secretary said that to Thomas King's claims would be laid before the

will provide for all precautionary measures that the Executive Government may deem necessary in the present emergency for the defence of the Country.

It was acconded by Mr. Fisher, and passed unanimously.

On Saturday the House in a body waited on the to-day.