THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 10, 1867.

Foreign Missionary Meetings.

On Friday, information was received that Miss Minnie DeWolfe, who was recognized at our late Convention at Wilmot as our Foreign Missionary, would be over in the Empress on Saturday, en route for Boston, to take passage for the distant East. The pastors and brethren therefore came together on Saturday for the purpose of making such arrangements as the occasion demanded. It was decided first to hold a union missionary meeting in the Brussels Street Chapel at 8 P. M., on the Sabbath, of all the Baptist Churches in the City and Portland, where an appropriate expression could be given to our missionary

At the hour appointed the spacious chapel was filled with attentive listeners. The services opened with singing, by the choir, the missionary hymn, commencing-

"Assembled at thy great command," Reading the scriptures, and then the opening prayer by Rev. E. C. Cady, full of missionary unction. The econd hymn, beginning-

"Kindred, and friends, and native land How shall we say farewell ?"

Sermon by Rev. W. S. McKenzie, founded upon Cor. ix. 6 9, and Proverbs x1. 24, 25.

The discourse was a lucid exposition of the claims of christian benevolence, illustrated and expressed in a style well adapted to arouse the people of God to beneficent action. Then came an appropriate and impressive prayer from Rev. G. M. W. Carey, dedicating this beloved sister to the great work of chris tian, missions, and pleading in the spirit of deepest earnestness that the angel of the divine presence would be her guide and protector as she passed over the wide waste of waters, and engaged in her master's service in a foreign field. This was followed by a valedictory address to the missionary by Rev. I. E. Bill, expressing the deep satisfaction felt by the denomination in the consecration of this beloved sister to the endurances and toils of the foreign missionary life ; uttering words of counsel for her future guidance, and assuring her of the continuous prayer, sympathy, and co-operation on the part of our sisterhood of churches in New Brunswick in support of the great work to which she had given her heart and her life, and commending her to the gracious care of the chief shepherd, until we should all meet her in the great harvest home, laden with sheaves ripe and precious, gathered through her instrumentality from the wastes of a dark idolatry, to be placed with rejoicing in the heavenly garner.

The collection followed, and while this was being taken, the choir sang in strains of delightful melody. "From Greenland's icy mountains,"

This was followed by the touching missionary hymn-

"Yes my native land I love thee; All thy scenes I love thee well : All thy scenes 1 love the went? Friends, connections, happy country Can I bid you all farewell? Can I leave you, Far in heathen lands to dwell?"

Benediction by Rev. A. Hunt, and this interesting service ended. The collection, as we hear, amounted to between sixty and seventy dollars.

For the information of such of our readers as may wish to know further particulars with reference to this young lady, we may say that she is the daugh-Wolfe, and the neice of Dr. C. De-

not "exercising the same discreet silence as the Halifax press had done in the matter while it was under consideration." We beg to say that the Visitor did observe a "discreet silence" while the matter was under consideration. But when a Council, mutually chosen by the advice of the Central Association had accomplished its work, it was no longer denominationally under consideration; after this, silence by the denominational press was no longer "discreet." Occasions arise when a "discreet silence" proclaims, as with a trumpet's blast, crimson guilt. The charges against Dr. Pryor had gone through the length and breadth of the land, gathering volume and strength in their onward march. At the suggestion of Associational, we may say denominational, action, council of twelve brethren had been summoned to investigate them and to decide as to their truthfulness or falsity. After seven days of patient enquiry, that Council decided that the evidence before them did not sustain the allegation of guilty intercourse or dishonest and fraudulent dealing. We knew this, and therefore, as a denominational journalist, we were bound by every principle of honor and of justice to say so. Silence on our part would have indicated guilt-guilt of the darkest, deepest hue. More than this, it is a part of our business, as the Messenger ought to know, to give timely and faithful reports of the proceedings of all committees, associations, conventions, Boards or Councils having charge of deno-

minational interests ; and so long as we have a tongue to speak, or a pen to wield, we hope never to prove recreant to the sacred trust committed to us by our brethren.

Our bro. Messenger may assume the right, if he think proper to do so, to say as to when and what we shall publish : but we are not sufficiently docile to acknowledge any such right on his part, and therefore we must beg to be allowed to follow the dictates of our own judgment and conscience in all that appertains to personal responsibility.

As to what the Granville street church may have said or done in relation to the decision of the Council, we have at present no comments to offer. If they have acted wisely, well; if not, upon their heads must rest the responsibility. The action of an interested church is one thing : the action of a disinterested council is another thing. Whatever may be the action of the church regarding the decision of the Council, we are greatly mistaken if those who know its members and who are capable of judging from a interested stand-point, will not give the Council credit, at least, for endeavoring faithfully to discharge their duty to God and to His cause.

Here now is the decision of the Council as furnished by the Christian Messenger. As the putting of the names of females in print in such a connection does not seem to us in good taste, we should have preferred simply giving their initials; but as the Messenger has given them just as they appear in the decision of the Council, we must do the same, or we shall probably again be accused by our contemporary of unfair dealing. Read the decision, then, as from the Messenger. Here it is :

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL.

This Council having been called by the Church in this place in conjunction with their late Pastor to consider certain difficulties which have arisen between him and them ; and having given prolonged, patient and prayerful attention to all the matters which have been placed before them, and to the testimony and arguments in relation to those matters, deliver their judgment herein, in manner and form as follows :--First Allegation. "That Dr. Pryor is guilty of gross impropriety in regard to Mrs.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

The Cost of Crime. Under this heading the Christian Era of last week makes some very sensible observations, which are well worthy of being repeated. Few persons whose usiness tends to manufacture and propagate crime, are aware of the fearful results of their operations in financial point of view. Even those who utterly despise the liquor traffic seldom pause to consider the nount of taxation to which they are indirectly subected by this nefarious business. The cost of the iquor traffic to the United States is perfectly appalling, and yet our impression is, if we could gather up the financial results of the trade in this country as with others is again with the risen Lord an Jerusathey really are, we should see that they are quite as lem, where they part, the one to re-enter the manalarming in proportion to the numbr of our popula- sions of glory, the other to spend a long life of toil tion, as in the neighboring Republic. Our Boston and struggles in the ministry of the Gospel, and to contemporary in dealing with the question remarks ; end that life at last for the joy of again leaning on People are very sensitive to taxation. From the the bosom of his Redeemer amid the glories of the ay when the tea was thrown over into the harbor, lown to the time when the income of every man is taxed, and every man who does a business amounting to over \$20 is obliged to use stamps, the American cople have been uneasy and restive under taxation. But do our people ever consider what crime costs them? Do they ever think how much it costs to support intemperance ? We have been much interested in reading a little essay on this subject from the pen of Rev. Wm. M. Thayer of this city. This genleman tells us that the direct cost of intemperance i the way of supporting paupers and criminals in this State amounts to \$2,000,000, and with this be says very truly that we could erect two hundred beautifu houses of worship annually, at an expense of \$10,000 each, and thus furnish sittings for more than 60,000 hearers; and in ten years the number of churches thus reared would swell to two thousand-four for each town, with sittings for over 600,000 listeners. -)r, we could furnish with it 2,000 school houses each year, at an expense \$1,000 each, to accommodate 100,000 pupils. In ten years, we could sapply each chool of Massachusetts with a new, attractive and ommodious school house. And who would not say that this money would not be much better expended in this way than in paying up the expenses of intemperance? Who would not rather have his money in churches than in prisons? Even infidels would rather that churches should be built than that more prisons should be necessary. The same gentleman tells us that by the report of the United States Revenue Commission on Distilled Spirits, more than ninety million gallons were made in this country during the year ending June 1st, 1860. If the same quantity were made now, and these liquors retailed at \$2 pe gallon, on the average, and the national tax of \$2 per allon were added, the actual cost of them to the country would amount to more than \$360,000,000. Add to this several million gallons of imported distilled liquors, and more than 100,000,000 gallons of wine, eider and beer, foreign and domestic, and the estimated cost of intoxicating drinks to out country-\$500,000,000-is not unreasonable. This is a picture for tax payers and political economists to ook at. "High English authority." remarks Mr. Thayer, "says that for every shilling expended for rum, another shilling must be added for the expense of crime, pauperism and misery occasioned thereby. t is just as true in America as it is in England. One billion dollars, then, is the actual cost of the traffic country as a tax, each man, woman and child would have to pay thirty-three dollars. The annual tax of a family of six persons would amount to nearly two hundred dollars.

And the conclusion to which we are brought is that the sale and use of intoxicating drinks actually cost this country more than the current expenses of the National Government, with all the financial buriens of the late rebellion upon it."

It is well for merchants who want rum to flow freely in Boston, thinking that trade will thereby be promoted, to look at these figures, which we believe will be found to be correct. It is well for men who are groaning under taxes imposed by the war to ask hemselves how much they are taxed, directly and indirectly, to support intemperance ! They will find the figures large enough for their amusement. We apprehend that the men who are license law do not think of the burdens that are day after he becomes a member, and thus purchase imposed on society by strong drink. . They do not the house he lives in and become his own landlord. think of the money that ardent spirits consume .----They do not recognize as they might the connection has tween intemperance and the prison, between drink and the almshouse. The pecuniary side of intemperance is not the most important nor the most serious, but it is sufficiently serious and important to demand attention.

viour's apprehension is a question subject to much doubt. It seems very improbable. He faithfully attended his master through the trial, and on the cross. On these occasions he does not reveal any of the timidity of the unknown young man who fled in such a state of trepidation.

After the resurrection John returned to the sea of Tiberius, and re-engaged in his former labors as a fisherman. One night, while on the Galilean waters, the risen Saviour suddenly approached, and gave orders to cast the net on the right side of the ship. John at once recognized him. Soon afterwards he WENTWORTH. celestial city.

(To be Coutinued.)

St. John Building Society and Investment Fund DEAR SIR-I would respectfully solicit the attention of the numerous and intelligent readers of the Visitor to the leading features of this Society, which has now a provincial importance unequalled by any other monetary institution in the Province.

Its organization as an Investment Fund is peculiar, the liabilities of members are confined to their indivi vidual transactions. The shares are of the ultimate value of \$200, and may be paid by monthly instal ments of \$1 each for 120 months, or by one payment of \$100, in either case they will receive \$200 at maturity, i. e, on the expiration of 120 months from the date of subscribing. Investing shares may be taken up at any time. Money is received on deposit from those who do not wish to invest as members. This department affords all the advantages of a Bank of Deposit, together with an increased rate of interest, and more accommodating terms than are generally met with. Interest is payable on 1st January and 1st July, in each year, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The whole capital of the Society forms guarantee for money received on deposit and being all invested in securities on landed property, no safer guarantee can be given or required. Inducements are thus offered to capitulists seeking a remunerative rate of interest, free from the anxiety and doubt, incident to investments requiring a constant watchfulness. Members can get advances to the amount of the shares they hold on giving satisfactory security, advances are made for ten years, repayable by easy monthly payments. The present position of the Society, is as follows :

1050 shares representing a subscribed capital of \$210,000. Advances have been on 850 shares representing \$119,280, which gives a monthly return of \$994, to which may be added the monthly returns from the investing members, giving a total monthly ncome from the share account alone of \$1700; these monthly returns, with all monies received on deposit are promptly reloaned, and in this way, the Society is continually reproducing itself, or in other words, will pay a large bonus over and above the \$200, payable to each investing share at maturity. The wealthy classes will find this Society a safe and profitable medium through which they may relieve thems lyes from much anxiety in regard to choice of securities, &c. This Society claims the attention of every industrious family. Any one taking five shares and investing \$5 monthly on the expiration of 120 months, he will have paid \$600, and will receive \$1000,

Secular Department.

COLONIAL. Opening of the Provincial Exhibition for 1867.

This important event took place on Tuesday last

at 11 o'clock a.m. It is the fourth display of this sort held in this province. The 1st occurred in Fredericton 1852"; the 2d at Sussex 1861 ; the 3d in Fredericton 1864; and now we have the 4th in the so showy as the Exhibition edifice in Fredericton, is robably quite as well adapted as that was for the rork in hand. The accommodations are enlarged by conecting the spacious car shed near by into a refreshment hall. We regret deeply that one of its apartments contains a bar where the vile stuff which maddens the brain, degrades the morals and ruins the soul is freely sold to all of every class, who choose to expend their money in this silly way.

Long sheds also, containing the different species of uadropeds, from the magnificent horse down to the quealing pig, bave been erected, and add greatly to temporary buildings, and has used in their erection, ged into a terrible conflict.

the Telegraph tells us, some one hundred and tifty thousand feet of lumber, the most of which had been brought down from his own mills. Not less than a

THE EXILIBITION

pened in due form on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. casion.

"We are gratified," says the address, " in having check. favourable an opportunity afforded the able mechan s, manufacturers and other laborers of this prospe ous City, as well as those of the Province generally, displaying their skill and handiwork, and we trust the Exhibition-now before us may add new laurels to and after that £3,200,000 per annum. Each country heir well-earned fame in their respective departments, and that in their respective fields of labour and skill heir position may be equal, if not superior to that of the sister Provinces of the New Dominion.

In the scene now before us we are impressed with he Agricultural capabilities and natural resources of our Province, and we hope that the periodical recurence of such Exhibitions may tend the more rapidly develope the resources and encourage and stimu te the energies of our people."

"We are especially gratified in having your Excel ency present to open this Exhibition, possessing, as your Excellency does, not only as the representative of royalty, but peculiarly as a soldier and citizen, our espect and esteem; and thanking your Excellency or the readiness with which you have complied with the request to be now present, we respectfully ask your Excellency to declare this Exhibition open to he public."

To this address his Excellency made the following brief reply :--

Mr. President and Members of the Board of Agriculture I must in the first place, thank you for your kind xpressions, as regards myself. It affords me sincere easure to be present at the opening of this Ex-

Although I have administered the Government of his Province comparatively only a short time, I can ssure you (Mr. President and Gentlemen), as well as Il those I see around me, that I feel, and shall always eel a deep interest in the well-being of New Brunswick, and I am convinced that nothing tends more to. enchance the permanent interest of a community than successful Agriculture. It is to the Farmers and Artizans that this Pro-

vince must look for its future advancement; without their hard labor and persevering industry. our com merce and even our shipbuilding (for which this city | Papal forces. The fight resulted in the defeat of the thing of the past. I believe that a display of productions, such as I now see before me, is fraught with lasting bencfit to thing of the past. I believe that a display of productions, such as I now see before me, is fraught with lasting benchit to an industrial population. The opening of this Exhibition will be my last public act as your Lieutenant Governor, and I could. not have left you all in a manner more gratifying to myself. I will only express a hope that my successor may be even still more fortunate, and that he may have the pleasure of opening in this Province an Exhibition containing the products, and displaying the uccessful resources, not of New Brunswick alone, but of the whole Dominion of Canada. I now declare this Exhibition open.

BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMPART."-This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to chimien. Be sure to obtain the Vermifuge-Comfit, which has been used with good success. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in medicine at 25 cents a box. a.25 - 2m.

THAT ENEMY OF MANKIND, consumption, can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use Skating Rick of this city. This building, while not of a semedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The arrest of Garibalda by the King of Italy was t bold measure, and has excited any amount of discussion in the English press ; but the event startling as it was, was anticipated by intelligent minds. It seemed the only course open to Victor Emanuel, Garibalda had resolved upor, the freedom of Rome. and the day was appointed for the Garibaldian tising. In the mean time it was understood that Napeleon would send ships of war and an army of soldiers to the convenience of the exhibitors. Mr. Elisha Steeves, aid in the defence of the imperial city, and therefore who owns lumber mills near the railway station, Sa- had the Italian Patriot been allowed to proceed with lisbury, had the contract for the erection of these bis plans the whole continent would have been plan-

The illustrious prisoner is for the present in safe keeping ; but the tide of revolution rolls on. Tens of thousands demand his release. His body is conton weight of nails has been consumed in the work. fined, but his great soul sends forth its patriotic impulses among the people. He is but the representative of the burning thirst for freeedom existing in the At noon his Excellency General Doyle arrived, and Italian mind. Garibaldi may be kept in chains, or he Chairman of the Board of Agriculture proceeded he may be banished to Caprera, his island home ; read his Excellency an address appropriate to the but the great idea, for which he is willing, if need be, to sacrifice his life, cannot much longer be held in

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

have settled their squabble respecting their financial arrangements. Hungary pays next year £3,600,000, is to have the benefit of what it pays off of 'its share of the national debt.

VIENNA, Oct. 8. - The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire have met in Congress and declared their opposition to any charge in the concordat now established between Rome and Austria,

LONDON, Oct. 8.-It is reported that a policeman has been shot and kiled in Rochdate by some Fenjans, Policeman was attacked and nearly killed in this City by a gang of Irishmen last night. These events connection with the recent occurrence in Manchester and Ireland have given rise to fumors of a new and wide spread Fenian conspiracy. The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has demanded of the Sublime Porte the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece.

LONDON, Oct 4 .- While in prison at Aiexandria, Garibaldi persistently refused to give his parole not to engage in any bostile enterprise against the Papal States. Meanwhile the Italian Government, hoping to allay the popular excitement caused by his arrest, gave orders for the transfer of the prisoner to his ome at Caprera without insisting upon his parole. The General was accordingly taken to that Island where he was apparently set at liberty. Soon after his arrival he suddenly disappeared from the Island and succeeded in reaching the mainland but his movements had been carefully watched. He was again arrested and sent back to Caprera, where he now remains under guard a prisoner in his own house. London, Oct. 4 .- The report of the Committee of Stockholders appointed to visit America and examine the condition of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is favorably received, and is highly satisfactory.

LONDON, Oct. 4-Midnight.-A message from Flo-rence announces that the insurgents, in a strong posion near Bagnares in Viterbo, were Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished person; great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasin was unbounded. Meetings of a like character are in contemplation in other cities of Italy. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countryman to redress them now; he appeals strongly to their patriotism and urges all friends to march forthwith to Rome. LONDON, Oct. 6. — Despatches from Rome state that great agitation and alarm prevail in that city. FLORENCE, Oct. 6.—Deputations are arriving here and memorials are pouring in from all the citles of the Kingdom demanding that Rome be made the capi-tal of Italy; the Press throughout the country are orging subscriptions and raising money for the Garibaldi volunteers who have been wounded in the fights which have occurred in Viterbo. PARIS, Oct. 6. - It is reported that Napoleon has formed the Italian Government that it may occupy he Roman territory with its troops, but they must ot enter the city of Rome. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Yesterday detachments of troops were out from Rome to meet the invaders in Frazinonexa province, lying southeast of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians near the Abuzzi frontier. The Papal troops were again defeated and compelled to fall back on Rome. A report is current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Italian Government to the European powers against the treaty of September, and will suport the demands of Italy in regard to Rome. It is said that Lord Derby will soon resign the Premiership. London papers this morning report that Earl Russell is now in Ireland prostrated by sickness, but the correctness of the report is positively denied this fternoon. The London Times to-day says Edward Thornton, he present Envoy of Great Britain at Rio Janeiro, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States. LONDON, Oct. 7. - A despatch from Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, announced that the pioneer steamer of the expedition for the release of the British captives, had sailed from that place for the Abyssinan coast. M. Achille Fould, an eminent statesman and finanier, died last night aged 67. Late advices from China report that a violent destructive Typhoon visited the harbor of Hong Kong, causing great injury to shipping. Several ves-sels were driven ashere and became total wrecks; others were badly damaged and disabled, and the destruction among the small crafts was very great, the shores being strewn for miles with fragments.

Wolfe, of the Theological School of Mount Allison. She professed her new-born faith in the Redeemer in Chicago, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Brown, and ioined the 1st Baptist Church in that city. She con-ceived the idea of going as a unseionary to a foreign field some six years ago; but she hesitated as to the path of duty, and did not make her wishes fully known until within the last year. She was spending the last winter in Philadelphia, and there she ventured to unbosom her feelings and wishes to her Sabbath-school teacher. This young lady became deeply interested in her and communicated with Mrs. Van-Meter on the subject. This lady is in connection with the Bassein Mission in Burmah, and had been spending some time in her native country for the benefit of her health. She at once took up the case with great heart and interest, and addressed a stirring appeal to our churches on the subject, which our readers have seen in the Visitor. Rev. Dr. Tupper, the worthy secretary of our Foreign Missionary Board, lost no time in bringing the matter, first before the Board, and subsequently before the Convention ; and Miss DeWolfe was duly received as our missionary to Burmah. She goes out with Mrs. Van Meter, and will probably reside either with her or with Rev. R. R. W. Crawley, and will be associated with them in missionary work. We regret to say that Mrs. Crawley's health has become so impaired that it became necessary for them to leave Henthada and come to Bassein on the sea-board to try the effect of a change of climate upon her enfeebled constitution. Miss De-Wolfe will be under their guidance, and will devote herself especially to the instruction and salvation of the benighted females of that heathen country.

As she decided to remain in the city until Thursday morning, the pastors resolved to continue these union missionary services in the churches. On Monday evening we had a deeply interesting meeting in Portland Baptist Church ; Tuesday evening in Leinster Street Church, and this Wednesday evening the closing service will be in the Germain Street Church. Thursday morning she leaves in the American boat for Boston, and she will bear with her the fervent supplications of many praying hearts, that she may arrive in safety at her future home, far, far away, and that she may long live to be eminently successful in winning souls to Jasus.

Our sister's prayer is :---

"In the desert let me labor; On the mountains let me till; How he died—the blessed Saviour— To redeem the world from hell; Let me hasten, Far in heathen lands to dwell!"

The late Ecclesiastical Council in Halifax.

We are glad to see in the last issue of the Christian Messenger a verbatim copy of the decision of the Council on Dr. Pryor's case. In our report in a previous issue, we were not authorized either by the Council or by the parties implicated to give the original copy, and therefore we simply, as a denominational journalist, gave a faithful report of the proceedings so far as they appertained to the question of Dr. Pryor's guilt or innocence, hoping that authority would soon be given to place the action of the Council in tull before our readers. It does not appear by whose authority the Christian Messenger has given the document in question ; but as our contemporary, either with or without authority, has made it public property, we are, of course, justified in transferring it to our columns. We are glad of the opportunity of doing this, especially for the reason that it will enable our readers to compare our report of the decision with the decision itself; so that they will be able to see how utterly baseless was the charge of misrepresentation made against us by the Messenger. It will be remembered that we distinctly stated that

Minetta McMillan and Mrs. Rachel Morgan (formerly Dr. Prvor's servant girl)."

Resolved 1st That in the opinion of this Council. Dr. Pryor, is not guilty of immorality as charged in the allegation : yet it is at the same time the opinion of this Conneil that Do. Toyor was snewn great want of discretion in the character of his visits to Mrs. McMillan.

Resolved 2nd. That in the absence of all evidence in the case of Mrs. Rachael Morgan the Council dismiss said case.

Second Allegation. "That Dr. Pryor is guilty of ishonest and fraudulent dealings in conducting the affairs of Miss Ann Vass, a member of Granville St. Baptist Church.

Resolved 1st. That the Council acquit Dr. Pryor of shonest and fraudulent intentions in his dealings as the agent of Miss Vass; but, they are of of opinion, that it was most unwise in him to undertake the management of her accounts at all, and that he is chargeable with incompetency in keeping accounts and culpable negligence in not preserving vouchers. Third, The actions of the church, viz:--- "Whether

the action of the church relative to the charges before referred to, and to Dr. Pryor, was such as should have been taken under all the circumstances; and if not, Why not ? and What course the church should have adopted."

The Council find that the Church has been accused of precipitancy in virtually suspending Dr. Pryor from the exercise of his public duties on the occur-rence of the unhappy incident in Pleasant Street, *Resolved 1st.* That the Council is of opinion that, in view of the circumstances forced upon the church,

and for the consideration of which time could not then be obtained, the deacons, whatever mistakes they may have committed in the discharge of the daties suddenly developed upon them, ought not to be charged with want of affection on account of such mistakes, it nevertheless might have been better if the deacons had sought a personal interview with Dr. Pryor, and consulted with him in reference to the ervices of the approaching Sabbath. The Council further find that the church is regard-

ed as blameable for having refused to call a Counci at an earlier period in the history of this whole case Resolved, That the Council are not able to decide upon this particular question, but, in relation to the whole matter of calling a Council in critical cases of a difficult nature between pastor and people, we are of opinion, that, for the interests of all parties concerned, an advisory council will generally be found desirable, and that such a procedure is in harmony with the practice of the churches in these provinces. Resolved, 4th. That in relation to the suspen of Dr. Pryor on the charge of fradulent transaction in the affairs of Miss. Vass, the Council is of opinio after a careful examination of the whole matter relation to which this Council has already delivered its decision, that it would be advisible for the Church

to reconsider their action thereon. Such is the judgment on all the above points at which the Council has arrived. They would have which the Council has arrived. They would have desired to add a few sentences embodying thoughts and counsels suggested by the matters which have come before them. The time at their disposal, how-ever, forbids this. They may utter somewhat in the way, but cannot write any thing further. They can only commend the late pastor of this Church with its deacons and members to the cave and guidance of the great Head of the Church. May He counsel, direct and dispose them to all that is well-pleasing in direct and dispose them to all that is well-pleasing in His sight, and beneficial to His cause. May He lead them to all things that make for holiness and love and which is now about to be dissolved, conducive to hese great ends. May He at last bring us all to the world of purity and rest. The members of this uncil will not then regret the toil which they have this time been led to devote to the cause of Christ at this time been led to in this place. And in Heaven we shall all rejo her in the result of our co non labors, and in the alvation of our Common Lord. Signed by the members of Council, Halifax, Sept. 5, 1867.

We should like to give the names of the twelve llors who framed the above document, but as our only authority for publishing it is derived from the Messenger, and as the names are not given by our temporary, we must leave it as we find it, lest we should be considered as trespassing upon the laws of a "discreet silence."-[ED. C. VIL.]

The Apostle John.

No. 2. Of the early religious training of this Apostle we have no authentic information. But as his mother so promptly and zealously devoted herself to the public ministry of Christ, it may be supposed that she had fostered in the mind of her son the hopes of the Messiah which she herself had been cherishing. But her views, in common with those of all the followers of the Saviour at that time, were very vague and inadequate, as may be learned from Matt. xx. 20. Yet t was an age, when in the hearts of many religious impulses were mysteriously and deeply stirred. There was a general and growing expectation relative to the Redeemer, who was soon to make his public appearance. And that the susceptible mind of John shared in this current feeling of anticipation may be easonably inferred from the fact of his prompt adherence to the forerunner of the Messiah. He was evidently baptized by John the Baptist. When Jesus made his appearance on the banks of the Jordan, and was pointed out by the forerunner as the Lamb of God, John at once left his human guide and joined himself to the divine leader. But he is not named as one of the two who first united themselves to Christ. Since however the record of this event is found; in John's Gospel, and as he always, when peaking of himself, adopts some modest circumlocution, we may safely conclude that he himself is that innamed disciple. After the recognition of the Messiah, at the stream of the Jordan, John returned to Galilee, and resumed his former employment with his father. Here the Saviour saw him and summoned him, with his brother, to quit their calling, and to become his constant companions. They obeyed without hesitation. During the first year of our Lord's public ministry we find John in the company of the disciples, following him from place to place. In the second year of that ministry, the Saviour, after spending a whole night in prayer, on a moun-tain, ordained his twelve apostles. John and his brother James were chosen with this company, and received, for some reason, unknown to us, the designation of BOANERGES, or sons of thunder. It has been conjectured by some that these Apostles were thus designated by the Saviour on account of their powerful preaching, or their stern denunciations against sin, and in support of this view we are referred to 1 John i. 1-10 ; ii. 4-9 ; iii. 8-15 ; iv. 20; where the bold, uncompromising, decided spirit of John is very manifest. But the argument is far from being conclusive. From the time of his ordination to the last week in the earthly life of Christ all that is known of John is embraced in a few very meagre records. He was one of those chosen to witness the transfiguration. And he who beheld the glory of the Messial on the mount, also witnessed his humiliation in the garden, through the trial, and on the cross. When lating the latter he must have recalled the former, and by it reassured a faltering faith in the superior character of him, whose glory was so gely obscured and degraded in that hour of the ver of darkness. John was one of the namber who accompanied the Saviour to the feast of the Pas-

brother James became so indignant at the conduct of the Samaritans. This incident seems to justify the title of Boanerges.

or he may borrow (get an advance) the Your kindness in inserting this already too long letter will oblige, dear Sir. Very truly yours, THE SECRETARY. October 5, 1867.

A Bazaar

is to be held by the ladies of the Baptist church and congregation of Carleton in the City Hall, to open on Thursday the 17th at 2 P. M., and will continue until Saturday. There is to be a fine assortment of useful and fancy articles, and refreshments also. A small entrance fee will be charged. Articles sent in by the friends of the cause will be thankfully received. The funds realized will be devoted to repairs on the chanel. Mrs. James Wright and Mrs. George Robertson are a committee to receive favors sent.

BAPTISMS IN ALEXANDER STREET, TORONTO. -- On he first Sabbath in September, Rev. G. A. Macnut aptized four candidates on profession of faith, and fterwards gave them the right hand of fellowship ogether with six others who were received by letter. ast Lord's day, the waters were again disturbed, nd two were buried in the likeness of Christ's death nd raised in the likeness of his resurrection.

The prospects of this young interest are full romise. Baptists have an important work to do in his Metropolis of Ontario, and plenty of room to do t in without jostling against each other. May the nly emulation between the churches be the noble triving to win souls to Jesus, then both churches will be under the necessity of colonisng before long We are sanguine to believe that a new era has been reached in the history of Toronto Baptists. Their latent strength is being called forth, and through grace, the results will be manifest and great. - Cana dian Baptist.

New Books.

STALE BREAD, OR LETTLE THE BEGGAR GIRL .- This s a charming book for Sabbath schools and for the family circle. It will doubtless have a wide circula-

CHURCH MANUAL, designed for the use of Baptist churches: by J. M. Pendleton, D. D. This church guide gives us-I. The nature of a church ; II. Officers of a church ; III. Doctrines of a church ; IV. The government of a church; V. The discipline of a church. This little work professes to give an epitome of New Testament teaching on those important subjects, and contains much valuable information in small compass. To which is added an appendix on the following subjects, viz : 1. Basiness meetings of a church ; 2. Forms of Minutes, Letters, &c. ; 3. Marriage ceremony ; 4. The province of Associations and Councils.

These works are both issued by the Baptist Publiation Society, 580 Pearl street, Philadelphia.

THE BAPTIST QUARTERLY for October has come to hand. The table of contents is rich : 1. The resurrection of the dead by Professor Alvah Hovey, D. D.; Intuitional religion, by Jeremiah Chapin, D. D.; 8. The Scriptural Anthropology, by Geo. Boardman, D. D. ; 4. Manuscripts of the New Testament, by Prof. A. N. Arnold, D. D. ; 5. The danger of modern Society, by Rev. W. C. Wilkinson ; 6. Micah's vision. by Rev. James JV. Welmarth; 7. Editorial Notes. We need not add, every minister should become a ubscriber for the Baptist Quarterly. It can be obtained by application to Rev. B. Griffith, 330 Arch street, Philadelphia. Price, \$3.00 per aonum-strictly in advance.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT for September is on our ta ble, and quite equals in interest the preceding issues of this valuable work. It contains an able discourse by Rev. J. A. Smith, D D., on The Sovereignity of God in Providence.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ALMANAC for 1868, by the B. P. Society is received, and contains much im-

The attendance is large and the display of Provincial products of divers kinds is quite equal to the most sanguine expectations. In our next issue we hope to be able to give further particulars.

OUR FUTURE GOVERNOR.

It is now generally understood, by those who are vell posted in political movements, that the Hon. A. G. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, is chosen to succeed Gen. Doyle in the Government of this Province, and that he will probably be here in a few weeks to take his place. So much for the union of these Colonies. It snaps' asunder the cords of aristocratic caste, and deals with men on the principle, not of birth or rank, but of real merit. Heretofore, no man was considered fit to rule the Colonies unless aristocratic blood coursed through his veins, but now colonial brains are beginning to be considered of more value than high sounding names or empty titles. What a brilliant path does union nationality open to the deserving young men of our rising country !

Attorney General Wetmore was elected on Friday last over his antagonist, lawyer Thomson, by a maerity of 220 votes. His appointment to the Attornef Generalship of the Province has been bonorably instained by the voice of the people .- The terrific ales of last week were very destructive to fishing crafts on the coast of P. E. Island. A score of these small vessels came to grief and several of them were abandoned. Fearful havoc was made with roads and bridges.

A vessel of 800 tons, loaded with deals, is said to have been driven ashore at Egmont Bay. The same gale passed in great fury over Nova Scotia. The Free Press, of Bridgetown, says the wind arose to a terrific gale on Monday night, driving before it rain, hail and snow, and continued to do so through the whole of Monday night and Tuesday. The snow lay upon the mountains to the depth of four or five inchs. The aspect was truly wintry. All the intervales and low grounds were submerged, and the river is now bank-full at low water. "The oldest inhabitant" remembers nothing like it."

Fire, since our last issue, has destroyed Hunter's mills, near the Oil Works ; Mr. Montgomery's school house in Carleton, and a work-shop in the ship-yard is assumed that he will resist with all the power that of Mr. Thos. Potts, Courtney Bay. 58

ANTIMONY MINES have been worked at Prince Wiliam, says the Telegraph, without a suspi ion of their ontaining anything of greater value than the metal for which they were opened; but latterly one of the leads on the property belonging to Messrs. Hutchinon & Lawrence, was found to contain a vein of silver of surpassing richness -- an ounce of silver to a pound of antimony. We believe New Brunswick to be imnensely rich io mineral wealth. Money, skill, and nergy only are required to develope sources of ealth of fabulous dimensions.

The splendid new Store of Mr. John Armstrong & Co., was opened to the public on Monday last. The appearance is very fine. We have large arrivals of Canadian floor in th

UNITED STATES.

DANGER ABEAD.

We deeply regret to see, by our American exhanges, that sober minded, sensible men are induling in fearful forebodings in regard to the future. The President is threatened with impeachment and expulsion from his office by a strong wing of the rep

ublican party, and if such should be the real effort, it he can command. In 'the prospect of this gathering

tempest, all eyes are turned to General Grant. Should the impeachment plan culminate in an attempt to remove by force the President from his position, one party assumes that General Grant, as the head of the army, will obey Congress and arrest him. The other party supports that he will obey the President and drive Congress to the wall.

The New York Tribune declares that it "never knew the general mind to be in a more apprehensive and unsatisfactory condition." The President, of course, is blamed for this restless state of One of his most influential organs, the Nat

elligencer, "officially announces the limits of judicial authority, and advises the President to adopt an attitude of open hostility, if necessary, to the Supreme

