Resignation of Rev. Dr. Spurden.

For the last twenty-five years this esteemed bro ther has labored indefatigably, through winter and summer, seed-time and harvest, and, we may add, through evil and through good report, for the furtherance of secular and religious education in connec tion with the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton .-During these 25 years, what a host of young men have gone out from the institution, some to engage in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, others to enter the learned professions, and a goodly number to take their stand as watchmen upon Zion's battlements. Fuithfully and nobly has the late Principal of Fredericton Seminary performed his part in the education of this growing country, and his name will go down to future generations embalmed with the gratitude of an appreciative people.

In the providence of God be has felt himself called upon to resign the post which he has so long held, and accordingly has handed in the following LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 10, 1867.

To the Board of the N. B. Baptist Education Society :-

Dear Brethren-As there is no longer any occasion for my services in the theological department of the Seminary, in consequence of there being no students for that branch of study. I beg respectfully to resign the office which I held last year. This will terminate my connection with the Institution; and in retiring from the service of the Society, I return my sincere thanks to those members of the Board from whom I have uniformly and for many years received aid and encouragement.

I remain, yours truly, C. SPURDEN.

REPLY OF THE BOARD. At a meeting of the Board of Education, held on the 14th Oct. 1867, in the city of St. John, the following Resolution was passed :-

Resolved. That the Rev. Dr. Spurden having, at the request of the Baptist Education Society, come to this country about twenty-five years ago for the purpose of taking charge of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, and having, during that long period, with but one brief interval, conducted its affairs ; but now, from various circumstances, being induced to resign that charge, the Board cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without tendering to Dr. Spurden the expression of their high estimation of his qualities as a teacher, and of his upright, amiable, and excellent character during the whole of that time, while zealously and devotedly discharging the duties of Principal of the Seminary.

In this expression of their feelings the Committee have also the utmost satisfaction in believing such are not the sentiments entertained by themselves only, but also by the denomination of the two Provinces which have been so long connected in these educational interests, and by at least that part of the people of this Province among whom he has so long resided, and to whom the excellence of his character is well known and most highly appreciated.

Trusting in the God who has led him and his "all their life-time to this day" will still continue to lead and "redeem them from all evil," and make them, as they have been, a blessing to the Denomination, the Board now conclude by conveying to Dr. and Mrs Spurden their most cordial and affectionate regards.

And further Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Clerk to Dr. Spurden, and the same be inserted in the Christian Visitor. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. CALHOUN, Secretary.

The American Board of Missions

is the oldest missionary organization in America. The Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians are represented in this Board, and its income for the last year amount to nearly half a million of dollars. A writer in the Morning Star describes the operations of the Board thus :-

"The work which this society has accomplished in fifty-seven years affords great encouragement to all who pray for the conversion of the world. Worldly men ridiculed the idea of converting the heathen, but has not been too strong. The actual membership of the mission churches under this Board numbers 25,-502, with 13,824 pupils in the mission schools. And other societies have been equally blessed. Truly the

gospel is the pewer of God.

The Board now has three hundred and thirty-six missionaries in the various fields, besides nine hundred and twenty-eight native assistants, twelve hundred and sixty four in all. This is a noble army of the Lord. May it gain glorious victories for Christ. It has averaged more than one convert to a laborer during the year, and may be expected to add at least 14,000 to the mission churches in ten years to come. But the Board has resolved to increase its work. It has voted to send, out 60 missionaries and their wives, 120 workers in all, this year. This spirit of enlargement will carry up their number in a few years to two or three thousand. And the native preachers will increase more rapidly than those sent from home. The most interesting feature of the work at 'the present time is the increase of native pastors, and the disposition of the mission churches to support them. This is done now to a great extent, and the tendency

is to do this more and more; as well as to furnish peachers to carry the word of life to new fields.

It is impossible to so photograph a meeting of twelve or fifteen hundred earnest Christian men and women, that readers can get a correct idea of its salient points. They must see and hear and feel to understand and appreciate. As one good lady said to a new comer: "You would know how matters go it you had been here three or four days, and cried yourself to death, as I have." It does one's soul good to see these unimpressible Presbyterians and Congregationalists blind with tears. And there has been a good deal of that experience in this meeting. They had quite a cry over three old spoons, (and they were worth crying over) the gift of a poor German woman, who had received them as heir fooms from her ancestry, and now, from pure love to Jesus and to lost souls, gave them to the mission cause

Then there were the appeals from the missionaries for more help, just such appeals as come from Orissa.

More men! more men! to preach salvation to the perishing! That great congregation became a charg-d battery of emotion, when those appeals were read. f the young men of the churches could have been here, they would have been ashamed of their worldy, selfish purposes, and hundreds of them would are cried out, "Send me!" Why should men live fishly when men and money are so much need-

o seifishly when men and money are so much need-d, and are so deeful in saving souls!

All the reports of committees on the mission work ere interesting, but that on China was thrilling. In empire of 400,000,000, all accessible now, wait-ing for the gospel, stood plainly before us. They ere once far away, now they are at our doors, oon we can reach them by four weeks of travel, hey are the chief people of Asia; as the United tates stands to Aperica, China stands to Asia. We \$5,000,000; China holds 400,000,000 souls. close contact with them in commerce, the worth of their souls, their great preparedness for the gospel through lization,—all move the Christian to

as taken. God speed the work?

The speaking during the meeting was good, sensible, ractical, but very little of it elequent or remarkably appreciate. Yet the tone of the sessions was high, and continued to increase to the

n Monday evening, and addressed the Board on Wednesday evening. Every one was delighted with is sermons and speeches. He is direct, sharp and arnest in his style, and grand in his thoughts and flustrations. There is nothing English in his looks, namers or speech. He would stand as a good type f a first-class, off-hand, live, western Yankee radical nd determined to make all others as radical as him

We learn from the American Baptist that Rev. Dr. lackett, of Newton, has accepted an appointment o he American Bible Union, which will secure his con tant services in their work of Bible revision .-No man who knows Dr. Hackett (says the Baptist), can + for a moment doubt wisdom of this appointment. In the department of biblical exegesis, he certainly has no superior on this side of the Atlantic, if indeed on the other. He has been a most laborious worker in this department of learning from the time he assumed the duties of his chair at Newton in 1839, and no man can estimate the influence he has exerted in stimulating young men to exegetical studies. As a teacher of languages we have never met his equal, and do not expect ever to see his superior. We presume he will continue to perform his duties as Professor at Newton through the present seminary year, and we hope that the Board will be able so to fill his chair that the institution will suffer as little loss as possible.

Rev. Albert Barnes, says the Baptist, yielding to the urgent representations of his physician, presented his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sunday morning, Sept. 20th.

We understand that our excellent Brother Rev Henry Angell, who, for so many years, was the escemed and successful pastor of the 1st Baptist church of Yarmouth, N. S., has accepted the pustorate of the Sixth street Baptist church, New York, and has entered upon his onerous duties. May success in the future, as in the past, attend his labors.

Organization of a New Church.

A council having been convened at Fredericton or the 23d ult., for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Baptist church in that city, the following brethren were present, viz. Rev. W. Harris, from Nashwaak; Rev. Geo. Burns, from Maugerville; Rev. J. G. Harvey, and brethren Tozer and Hughes, from Keswick : brethren Joel Everitt and Thomas Dunphy, from Kingselear. At 4 o'clock m. the Council was duly organized by the appoint ment of Rev. W. Harris, Chairman, Rev. T. Todd. of Sackville, was requested to take a seat in the Council, and participate in its deliberations. Bro. Todd was requested to act as Secretary and also to offer prayer.

A letter from the Baptist church in Fredericton was read before the Council, and its contents noted. Also fourteen letters of dismission from brethren and sisters resident in the city, who were not members of the Baptist church in that place, were read, Brethren were appointed to give the Council information relative to the propriety of organizing a new church in the city, and having heard their reasons the Council after careful deliberation passed unanimously the following resolution:

Moved by the Rev. J. G. Harvey, and seconded by Rev. George Burns—
That it is the mind of this Council that it will be

for the glory of God and the good of His cause, that those fourteen brethren and sisters whose letters of dismission are before us, be forthwith organized into

The order of the service was as follows, viz., ser mon preached by Rev. T. Todd, Articles and Covenant read by the Clerk, organization prayer by Rev. J. G. Harvey, hand of fellowship by Rev. G. Burns, charge to the church by Rev. W. Harris. The church having been regularly organized, according to Baptist usages, proceeded to make choice of Rev. J. C. Hurd for their paster, Bro. A. D. Yerxa deacon, and Bro. J. C. Ingraham, Clerk.

The Western Association having passed a resolu tion at its recent meeting requesting the ordination of Bro. J. E. Hopper at an early period, this new church, in compliance therewith, unanimously requested his ordination. The above Council, with the addition of Dr. Hurd, having been invited to deliberate on the matter, and having listened with great pleasure to the Christian experience, call to the ministry, and theological views of our brother, proceeded at once to his ordination. Ordaining prayer by Rev. W. Harris, hand of fellowship by Rev. T. Todd, charge to the candidate by Rev. J. C. Hurd. The service was exceedingly solemn, and witnessed with marked attention by a large audience. Closing prayer by Rev. W. Downey (Free-Baptist), and benediction by the T. Todd, Secretary.

N. B. This new church is to be known as the Queen street Baptist Church, Fredericton.

The Apostle John. No 3

The labors of this Apostle, performed in obedie to the Saviour's final commission, are very sparingly alluded to in the New Testament records following the four gospels. After the ascension of Jesus, John resided in Jerusalem. We read in Acts (chap. iii.) that he accompanied Peter to the Temple ; that with him he healed a lame man, who was daily laid at the gate of the Temple; that for this act they were summoned to trial before the Jewish authorities, and commanded to desist from preaching the gospel.

The Apostle Paul, on his third journey to Jerusasalem, about A. D. 52, meets John there (Gal. ii. 9). but on his first visit to the Jewish capital (Gal. i. 19). Paul does not mention him. At what time John left the city of Jerusalem, to labor elsewhere, and whither he directed his steps, cannot be accurately ascertained. Tradition has drawn the inference from rather insufficient data that he did not leave Jerusalem before the death of Mary, the mother of Jesus, which event, according to Eusebius, transpired in the year A. D. 48, or about fifteen years after the crucifixion. We have the means of determining with considerable certainty, that he did not, upon leaving Jerusalem, make Ephesus-which was the scene of his late labors the place of his permanent residence. It is said by Tholuck that the first occasion for John's leaving Jerusalem was probably furnished by the death of Paul, s Asia Minor, where especially the Christian hurgies were very numerous, but where also doctrinal errors of the most dangerous character gern was the very region to demand the oversight and the fostering care of an Apostle. This would bring us to bout A. D. 65 or 66. If, then, he left Jerusalem in the year 48, as intimated above, his absence was only temporary. Ecclesiastical history affords numerous and reliable testimonies to the fact that John spent nest of the latter portion of his life in the city of Ephesus. But the information respecting his course there, whether it was peaceful and prosperous, or the reverse, is very scarity, and even that is uncertain.

It is unanimously asserted by the early historians of the church, that John wrote his gospel in Ephesus,

and near the close of his life, which would bring the date of its composition pretty well towards the close of the first century of the christian ers. A Biblica that the unanimous testimony of antiquity designates. John's gospek as the one which was written lest, a statement which internal evidence of various kinds e to sustain. It is believed that the three spirites which are ascribed to John, were also writ-

It is supposed to have been by Domitisa, about .
D. 95, some say A. D. 90, that John was banished

the Isle of Patmos, one of the Sporades in the Egean character that this exile of the Apostle did not conwriters in the interests of christianity record that cast into a vessel of boiling oil, but was miraculously ern hemisphere. delivered not only from death, but also from injury. "This statement," says a recent Biblical scholar, rests, however, on the authority of no ancient writer except Tertullian, who was not very critical; and, as this sort of punishment was unknown in Rome, no importance can be attached to it."

The early christians uniformly concur in saying that John survived all the other Apostles, and that he died near the close of the first century of the christian epoch. Some maintain that John suffered death for the faith. This inference, for it is only an inference, rests upon the fact that a bishop of Ephe sus, named Polycrates, and who lived about A. D. 200, calls the Apostle John "a martyr." But may not the term be applied to one who suffers for a cause without meeting death for that cause?

It is related by early writers that when the Apos tle was so aged and infirm that he had to be carried in the arms of his disciples to the christian assemblies, and was unable to speak continuously, he was accustomed to utter repeatedly these words, "Little children, love one another." On one occasion those who waited upon him in the assemblies, said to him. Master, why do you always speak the same thing?" de replied, "Because this is the command of the Lord Jesus, and if this alone is fulfilled, it is enough." This is the last expression we know of in the life of this companion of Christ, the only one of all the Apostles, who, as we have reason to believe, died natural death, and, if our data is correct, died at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years, at Ephe sus, in the reign of Trajan.

Many anecdotes are related of John by writers of a subsequent period, but most of them are evidently ladened with fictitious encumbrances. There is one resting upon authority which can hardly be questioned. We will reserve it for our next, and concluding rticle siles ad bloom of an En WENTWORTH.

From our Australian Correspondent.

BALLARAT, July 14th, 1867. EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE.

DEAR EDITOR-As the friends of education and emperance in the Provinces may be glad to learn what progress the people of this country are making n those two admirable interests. I avail myself of the kindness of your valuable columns in offering a few remarks; and as I am aware that readers in general. and editors in particular, are usually not particulary fond of long winded epistles, what I have to offer on these two great subjects of the day must necessar ily be brief and condensed.

Both these questions, education and reformation the liquor laws, are just now forming subjects of warm discussion through the medium of the press, and bills relating thereto have been brought under consideration. While it is generally admitted that reformation upon the existing laws is urgently needed. and that both bills appear to be just what is required vet it is to be feared that through party political prejudices (for party feeling here is at fever heat) as opposed to sound argument in their favor, both may run the chance of being shelved for the present, if not

I may say first, with regard to the subject of education there appears to be one fundamental principle upon which nearly all our public men, both speakers and writers, are agreed, and that is this, that the foundation of good government as well as the happi ness of a people rests in a large measure upon the education of the masses. The subject in dispute is, how is this to be accomplished?

In recognition of this principle no means are left untried, no expense spared by the present government in order to give to Victoria a system of educa tion equal in efficiency to any state in the world. A royal commission has been appointed, which has taken evidence upon the workings of the different systems at present in vogue in England, France. the European States and America. The result of their deliberations has formed the foundation of the bill that has been introduced to the country under the paternal care of the Hon. Attorney General, Geo. Higgenbotham.

This bill comprises many sweeping alterations up on the educational system now in force. Secular education is to be made, to a certain extent, comput sory, and municipial rates are to be levied to supple ment the amounts derived from the public coffers. Sectarian teaching is proscribed, but teachers may, at the discretion of local committees, teach the dogma of the majority of the parents. Local committees composed of the members of borough and shire councils, together with ordained clergymen of the various denominations, are to have the management of schools of these respective districts. Inspectors, consisting of gentlemen holding a diploma from Universities, are o be appointed to visit, examine and report. While the whole system is to be placed under the control and supervision of a responsible minister of the crown

to be called the Minister of Education. Meetings have been held in various parts of the country, some for, and some against, the bill in its present form; and many petitions have been present ed to Parliament against it. Among the religious de nominations in favor of the bill, and who have menoralised the Government upon the subject, are to ans and Congregationalists, while those opposing it are the Church of England and the Roman Catholics, the latter most streamously. "We must never permit this to become law," says Mr. Duffy, the learned mouthpiece of the deputation from the Catholic body, with us dogma and religion are inseparable." The groundwork of the apprehended danger lies in the supposition, that in all local committees there may be found a majority of Protestants, and thus it might happen that the children of Roman Catholies might be brought under the enlightening influence of Protestantism. But as a radical reformation upon the existing law is considered imperative by all classes, both within and without the walls of Parliament, no doubt these differences may be reconciled and the present bill probably pass into law.

You may form some idea of what the people here are doing in the way of instruction from the fact that according to the last census returns, two out of three of the entire children of the colony between the ages of three and sixteen, or one in five of the ontire popul lation are undergoing mental training at least son portion of the year.

The amount of State aid to each co anges from £120 to £170 per annum, or in the pro brtion of one pound for every three provided by the

These few statistics are satisfactory, as going to thew that the state of public instruction in Victoria will bear favorable comparison with that of other ries much older, and when it is consider the formation of the different departments of govern work of less than a score of years, it will be seen that the public spirit has little to be ashamed of in this respect; and that the enterprise, the energy, the liberality, which are shown in the erection of church and chapely of every creed, from the imposing ed Chinese Just House; the rapidly in

ty of Melbourne, not to mention Mechanics' Insti-Sea, where, according to Rev. i. 9, he wrote the Apo- tutes, Reformatories, Industrial Schools, Benevolent calypse. It is argued from testimony of a credible Asylums, Lunatic Asylums, Deaf and Dumb Institutes, speak well for the moral and religious princitinue longer than two years. Some of the early ples of those who are engaged in laying the foundations of an empire which, at no distant date, promi-John was taken to Rome under Domitian, and there ses to claim the title of the metropolis of the South-

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. With regard to this I am sorry to say there is not the same amount of attention given to it, which the importance of so noble an institution demands. In fact I may say we are unfortunately far behind the people of America in this respect

The efforts of legislation heretofore seem to have been directed, not so much towards the suppression of intemperance, but rather to render the facilities in the traffic more easy-nay, respectable; and as a natural consequence the thousand and one evils arising from such a misguided policy are to be seen through the length and breadth of the land. But there are appearances that the tide is already beginning to ebb the lowering clouds seem to be rising-a happier day seems dawning upon our future prospects.

Public spirit is awakening to the disastrous cons quences which its own misguided policy has brought about; and men in high places are casting about for a remedy. Happily that antidote may be found in the adoption of a very simple motto, composed of three very short sentences of two short words each.

I see that you are making great strides in this spect, namely the partial adoption of the Maine Liquor Law in some districts. I am afraid it will be a long time before these principles come to be recognized here. At present a disciple to this doctrine would be termed a mad man, or something equally extravagant, but reformation, if slowly, is surely

There is a great lack of public temperance men mong us. There can be no exaggeration in saying that there is a field here wide enough for the brilliant talents of a score of such apostles as J. B. Gough, and I have no doubt their labors would be amply re-The list of houses licensed to sell spirituous liquors

-awfully flery too some of them-in the town of Ballarat alone gives now the moderate number of four hundred, or about one to every twenty-five of the inhabitants. Melbourne and all other large towns in the same proportion. But I am happy to inform you that a great work is just now going on in Ballarat through the indefatigable exertions of a gentleman by the name of Matthew Barnett. His speeches are not of the type of first class; but they seem impelled by the force of truth and earnestness, and as the result more than a thousand have come forward and enrolled themselves under the banner of temperance. Ministers of religion, those whom we somehow or other naturally look upon as the champions of reforms, as the advance guard of the army, appear to be lamentably deficient in zeal and ardor in this noble cause. True, there are some honorable exceptions, but the majority of their lessons are confined to the pulpits-alas! in too many instances, "dull, stale, and unprofitable."

But great things are expected of the new bill lately introduced to Parliament, the consideration of which, in deference to your patience, I must for the present postpone, promising, if the spirit move, to bother you with a few more jottings in due course.

Yours truly, E. M. BILL.

Tithing the Mint.

Plenty of people in this day are open to the charge referred by the great Teacher against the Jews in His day, "Wee unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye pay tithe of mint, and anise, and cummen, and have omitted the weightier matters of the Law, judgment, mercy and faith." Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon to his people, said-Some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week shaving their fellow men; and many folks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not besitate to black their neighbors' reputation on such days." Just such men are to be found far east of Plymouth Church.

We learn from the Christian Messenger that in interesting Missionary meeting was held in Granwille street church for the purpose of giving public expression to the interest felt in the departure of Miss. Minnie De Wolfe to a foreign field. Revs. Dr. Tupper, D. W. C. Dimock, James E. Balcom, E. O. Reed D. A. Steele, and E. M. Saunders, were present and took part in the exercises. Prayers were offered, the praises of God sung, and appropriate addresses delivered by the assembled ministers. The Messen-

"The right hand of fellowship was then given to Miss DeWolfe, by the chairman, Rev. Dr. Tupper. The remarks by our aged brother were expressive of the most tender sympathy and warmest interest in the evangelization of the benighted heathen. The scene was one not to be erased from the memory of

any who were privileged to be present.

It was very touching to see the disciple of seventyfour years, who, while full of labors, was looking for
the summons to "depart and be with Christ, which is far better," extending a welcome to one—and she a young woman—just about to enter a field of labor for Christ, on behalf of her own sex, in a foreign

Our religious contemporaries of Halifax furnish extended reports of the "Young Men's Christian Asociation Convention," held in that city, recently. The Messenger gives a list of the delegates present, showing a full representation of young men from various secbe found the Baptists, the Methodists, the Presbyteri- tions of the Province. The ministry of the Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches was well represented; and the prayers offered and addresses delivered on the occasion were full of stirring interest. The Messenger in concluding his report

"Never has there been such a gathering of Christian men in Halifax. Entire harmeny prevailed at all the sessions. Ministers and layman all sought to consessions. Ministers and layman all sought to contribute to the general good. It would be very difficult for a stranger to distinguish them or between the different denominations to which they severally belonged, all were so thoroughly imbued with christian feeling. No reserve was felt in discussing either the externals and circumstances of religion, or the necessity for vital union with Christ as a prerequisite necessity for vital union with Christ as a prerequisite for any proper christian work. We cannot but regard this Convention as an augury of good for our city. The work of the devil has been going on long enough, it is time that some more positive aggression should be made which shall rescue young men from the paths of evil and bring them into Christ's church."

Why not have a similarConvention in St. John?—

ED. C. VIS.

New Books. THE HARD MASTER, is a charming Temperance

ECHO BANK, is a touching tale of the serious con sequences resulting from an occasional glass. Both these books are published by the "National Temperance Society" of New York, and supply attractive and use ful reading for the young.

McMillan's Map or New Brunswick comprises much valuable information, and is adapted for general use, especially in public offices, schools and private

Prices—Mounted on rollers, \$3.00; in book form, \$9.25; do. plain, \$1.25. Liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. For sale at McMillan's beokstore, 70 Prince William street.

Service will be hald every Sabbath (until fur-ther notice) in the Pitt street Beptist Church, at \$ and half-past 5 r. m. Scats free.

Religious and Secular Miscellany.

Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Charel, London, is ppressing the American mind deeply, by his atirring addresses on the great political and religious questions of the age. He sympathised strongly with the Republican party during the late war. This fact clears the track for him in the Northern States.

The Temperance Convention of the State of New York, at a recent meeting, recommended the Constiutional Convention to provide the means whereby the people may decide whether a law shall or shall not be enacted prohibiting forever the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

In a notice of the demand for Baptist labors in Norway, mention is made of a brother res Norway, mention is made of a brother residing on an sland three degrees north of the Arctic Circle, who after waiting in vain two years to hear from the Baptists farther South—his letters not reaching them—undertook a journey of 1,800 English miles, in order o receive the ordinance of baptism. It is a very cold country' in the region of the Arctic circle nevertheless, warm hearts will make willing feet

The police of Manchester are very active in arrest ing persons believed to have been implicated in the ecent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the court, no-thing being proved to warrant their detention; nor as anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited. The rumors are, nevertheless, still current, and it was announced Saturday morning hat another Fenian cruiser has recently been seen hovering about the Irish coast. The Government is taking every possible precaution to prevent any out

COAL ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT .- The English go ernment, since the announcement of the gradual failure of their supply of coal, have instituted inquiries as to the supply of other countries. coal is exported from Russia or Spain. Prussia rich in mineral fuel. France produced 11,297,000 tons in 1865, and imported nearly two-thirds as much, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, and other European countries have well stocked coal cellars. Coal abounds in South America, New South Wales, and in Natal, South Africa. In the year ending June 30, 1866, the produce of the United States was 20,553,550 tons. capacity of the Pennsylvania mines alone is 20. 000,000 tons a year. In forty counties in Missouri of 800 working days each, if an average of 100,000 ons were mined every day. It is estimated that the Illinois coal fields are six times as extensive as those of Great Britain, and that it would take 100,000 rears to exhaust them.

"I am a firm believer," says Dr. Cuyler, "in the noral and spiritual influence of an open fire. To make home attractive, there must be somewhere in the house a common family rendezvous, and that ought to present a more radiant attraction than a black hole in the floor, through which hot air pours orth from a subterreanean furnace. Men will tight for their alters and their firesides; but what orator ever invoked a burst of patriotism in behalf of steam-pipes and registers? I never cease to be thankful that I was brought up beside the hickory fire of a

The friends of President Anderson of Rochester have subscribed \$30,000 to procure for him a house and library.

England has paid out already more than two mil ions dollars on the iron clad Northumberland.

The wheat trade of Milwaukee this season is enor nous. The receipts of wheat in .that city the past week amounted to 896,448 bushels against 676,640 ushels for the previous week, and 574,670 bushels for the corresponding week of last year, and 458,000 for the corresponding week of 1865.

The finest lot of furs ever exported from St. Paul, Minnesota, were lately sent East. There were three nundred and eighty-seven bales of fine and valuable furs weighing forty-seven thousand four hundred and directeen pounds, besides five thousand dollars worth of other fine furs and thirty-one thousand musk-rat

A Savannah paper states that a ship of over a thousand tons came into port discharged a full mis-cellaneous cargo, took on board 538 bales of cotton, and sailed for New York in twenty-five hours.

Late advices from New Orleans both by mail and telegraph give no encouragement that the yellow fever has reached its height. A table of deaths since Au gust 12th, shows a steady increase from two or three day up to over sixty a day.

Suggestive. - While it costs \$35,000,000 annually to pay the salaries of American lawyers, \$12,000,000 to keep our criminals, and \$10,000,000 to support the dogs in the country, only \$6,000,000 are expended in the salaries of 6,000 preachers.

Rev. Dr. Stowe, of Boston, bas just been unanimously elected, by the Board of Trustees, Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Theological Department of Shurtleff Coilege. The President has ordered the pardons of Alexan-

der A. Stephens and R. M. T. Hunter, who are the ex-rebel Vice President and Secretary of State, to be The Maine Farmer says that cider will keep sweet

if one pound of mustard seed, two pounds of raisins and a quarter of a pound of cinnamon bark are put nto each barrel.

N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Board met in Germain Street Vestry on the 9th inst. Present :-Revs. Messrs. Bill, Coleman, Carey, Cady, and Mc-Kenzie, and Brethren Harding, Barteaux, McMann, May, Gerow, and Masters, also several visiting bre-Read report from Rev. W. A. J. Bleakney. He in

orms the Board that he has closed his labors in oris County. On motion, his report was received, and the amount due voted to be paid. Rev. D. Crandall submitted report of labour formed at Mechanic Settlement. On motion, it was received, and amount due voted to be paid. Also voted \$5 from Infirm Ministers' Fund to aid Rev. M.

Rev. B. F. Rattray's report of three months labour performed at St. Andrews was received Read a letter from Brother Churchill. On motion Corresponding Secretary was authorized to reply.

Vo'ed to pay Rev. T. Bleakney one quarter's appro-

Voted to pay Rev. T. Bleakney one quarter's appropriation, \$12.50, due 1st October.

Voted to pay Brother Joseph Jones \$25, being the amount appropriated from M. E. Fund.

Resolved, That Rev. Win. Coleman be invited to visit the Buctouche and Richibucto river settlements, with a view to settle there, and that the Board will. give him at the rate of \$300 per year.

Jas. E. Masters, Rec. Sec.

The Examiner and Chronicle has assume he eight page form, and comes to us much enlarged, n new type, and in all respects greatly improved. We trust increasing patronage will justify this bold dvance step. This leading Baptist paper was good pefore, but better now.

We have received the first number of the University Monthly, a new paper started by the stu-lents of the College in Fredericton. It is neatly printed and promises to be useful. Success to the nterprise !

Acadia College.

The next lecture of the course, will be delivered fore the Acadian Athenseum, on Friday the 18th st., at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Vestry of the Bantist deeting House, Wolfville, by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, of St. John, N. B. Subject, "Liberal Culture." C. E. Jost, Cor. Sec.

Music. - The following choice pieces are for sale at ne "Colonial Book Store," siz.: "Vocal Gens," Charles A. White; "A Collection of Gennan Songs WITH ENGLISH ILLUSTRATIONS;" "BRAUTIES OF EN. LISH SONG ;" " CORTES' LANCERS." The los susic will find a rich variety at the "Culonial Book

Want of appetite sometimes arises from over exer-ion, or suffering the horse to stand without proper exercise. Let the horse have a mixed diet of shorts and cut hay, given at regular hours, and nights and mornings a dose of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition

Secular Department.

COLONIAL

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION closed on Saturday evening. On our first page will be seen a very condensed report of the various things displayed to the gaze of the thousands who visited the Rink during the Exhibition week. For the want of space we have been compelled to leave unnoticed many things noteworthy; we trust the report, though brief, will not be wholly void of interest to our readers. Prizes have been awarded to the competitors by the gentlemen chosen to act as Judges. Successful parties of course are highly delighted, while those who failed in the race for honor will take it for granted that the Judges either did not understand the superior quality of their products, or that they acted partially in the case. The general impression is that the Exhibition has been a financial success. To what extent it has been so we have no means at present of knowing. Prospectively it will do good, inasmuch as it tends to create a healthy rivalry, especially among the agricultural and manufacturing portions of the community. Its moral bearings are not quite so apparent. But certain it is the horse-racing and rum-drinking features of the exhibition were dark plague-spots upon its respectability, and serious drawbacks to its usefulness. It is difficult, however, in this imperfect state to have an unmixed good of any kind.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT will open, its first session on the 6th of Nov. next. Let all christian hearts pray that wisdom from above may be imparted. Reflective minds, whether favorable or not to the new order of things, must look forward to the approaching meeting of the Dominion Parliament with the deepest emotion. If the principles involved be so wrought out by a wise and healthy Legislation at Ottawa as to make them a success, millions will rise up to bless the day when these thriving Colonies were consolidated into an infant empire; but if through a mal administration, Confederation fail to meet the just expectations of its friends, the loss to British America will be irreparable, and the whole thing result in a tremendous failure.

Let the policy be wise, just to all parties, and ecoomical with all, and then the new nation will be a grand success. The tariff must be adjusted so as to bear equally upon all sections of the Dominion : the civil list so regulated as to keep the salaries of public officers within the limits of a rational economy; the postal arrangements such as to give the greatest encouragement possible to the transmission of letters and the general diffusion of intelligence; and the currency system so moulded as to give a uniform value to specie and paper-money in all the Confeder-

Measures, of course, will be adopted to commence with the least possible delay the Intercolonia! Railroad, which is to bind together with strong iron bands these glorious gems of the British crown.

Many other matters of great moment will have to be considered by the Dominion Parliament during its first session of which we cannot now speak particularly. Let us hope that the spirit of enlightened patriotism and true devotion to the general good will be the guiding star at Ottawa for all time to come.

The St. John County election for two members for the Local Legislature occurred on Tuesday last, The close of the Poll exhibited the following resut:-

King, Potts, Willis, 1269. 1181.

WESTMORLAND.—J. L. Moore, Esq., has been returned for Westmorland, to fill the seat left vacant by Hon. A. J. Smith, in the General Assembly. Mr. Wm. Segee opposes the election of the Hor. Mr. Beckwith as Provincial Secretary.

FINE COLT .- " One of the Judges" writes to the Freeman to say that he had seen a very large and beautiful colt, surpassing any exhibited in the Province, so far as known. He writes: We understand he is owned and was raised by

James Gault, Esq., South Bay, Parish of Lancaster, County of St. John. He is 16 months old, stands 154 high, and weighs 1 028 lbs. Such a noble animai must surely be a credit to the County of Saint

ENTERPRIZE.—The Sackville Borderer, refering to the purchase by Messrs. Oulton Bros., of this city, of the brig "Victoria," built by white Brothers, of Dorthe brig "Victoria," built by white Brothers, of Dor-chester, says: "If we are not very much in error, this last purchase of Messrs. Oulton Bros., increases the number of ships, in which they have the largest share to seven, including barques, brigs and brigan-tines, which are all doing well for their owners. This not bad for our Westmorland boys."

The Acadian thinks that the Woodstock Branch Railroad will be ready for traffic by the 1st of Janu-

Just try a box of Grace's Salve, Ye who have doubted long I My word for it, your hearts, for joy. Will sing another song.

BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE CONFITS."-This valuable ombination has been successfully used by physiians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating rorms, so burtful to children. Be sure to obtain the Vermifuge Comft, which has been used with good success. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in medicine at 25 cents a box.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

A FOREIGN WAR

Several English travellers, some time ago were taken prisoners by the King of Abyssinia. Application was made by the British Government for their release; but his majesty refused. Forcible measures were threatened; but these were also unavailing, and as a last resort an army of soldiers is sent into that inhospitable country to liberate the English captives. The invading army is to be composed of 10,000 troops, with a fair proportion of cavalry; which, with the necessary camp followers, will make an array of some five and twenty thousand persons. There are to be our field batteries; and one mountain hattery of six rifled steel 7 pounders, to be carried on mules; a supply of Hale's rotating rockets, a powerful and deadly sort of ammunition; 5,000 breech-loaders and revolvers; and a complete field-telegraph. The motive power of this army on land is to consist of 21,000 mules and 5000 camels; and fifteen large steamers are engaged to transport the troops from India, and five or more to carry mules. There are three completely furnished hospital steamers to accompany lition. The freight of the transport vessels alone will cost \$150,000 a month. The army is composed principally of the best native India troops, with some English regiments. Gen. Napier has the

telent of the ability of his forces to su sist the straggling parties of the me and occupy the city. The insurgent and ding parties in the province of Viterbo have conntrated at Fornez where they have thrown up of the latest at Fornez where they have thrown up of the latest at the latest papel force bad left Rome revent a junction of Menotte Garibaidi and the sarties under his command with the insurgents at fornes. The plan of the Garibaidian leaders seems a be to draw the soldiers of the Pope away from tome, and thus give their friends in that city an opportunity to rise. Arrangements have been completed for a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and he King of Prussia at an early day, and the city of leaden has been fixed upon as the place where the interview is to take place.

Louros, Oct. 11.—Judges Blackburn and Mellon