THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 27, 1867.

Meeting of the Eastern B. Association.

This annual gathering of our body is at hand. The place of meeting is central, and the church admirably adapted to accommodate delegates in any number. We hope, therefore to see a full representation. The church at Hillsboro'-so distinguished for its hospitality in the past-will not fail to be fully up to the mark, and, we doubt not, will give a cheerful greeting to all who attend. The success of the meeting will be influenced largely by the preparatory action of the churches represented. Speeches and resolutions may be multiplied in any quantity, but if not sustained by the faith, prayers and liberality of the brotherhood generally, they are utterly abortive. Let us have, therefore, thorough preparation for the approaching Association. Do any ask in what way? We answer-

1st. Let devout prayer be offered that the Holy Spirit may be present with His servants.

2d. Let every church, large or small, resolve to be

well represented. 8d. Every member of every church, old and young, male and female, should send a contribution to the Union Society. If you cannot send a large one, send a small one. If our 4,650 communicants in the Eastern Association would average 40 cents each, for benevolent purposes, it would give us in the aggregate \$1860. But to obtain this amount, we must go to work in earnest. An immense number will not give 40 cents. Well, then, let them give 30 cents, or twenty, or ten, or five, or one. If any are so poor as not to be able to give a cent, then they should receive from the charity funds of their church. Dead heads are troublesome wherever they are, but especially so in the Church of God. Alas! that we have so many of them as cumberers of the ground. We hope that every pastor will have the pleasure of giving a cheering account of the liberality of his people. To get the average up to forty cents, some must give from \$5 to \$10 each. Who will set the example? "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand,"

Practical Prayer.

Prayer is a divine conception adapting itself to man's necessities. "We know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the Spirit helpeth our infirmities and maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." What condescension to man's feebleness! The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much for the simple reason that it is nothing more nor less than the intercession of the Holy Spirit in the heart of the Christian. Such a prayer will not, cannot, return void. It is the expression of the Divine Will, and, therefore, must be answered.

But let us not forget that prayer of this nature is always practical. We mean by this, that when we offer our supplications sincerely for blessings upon ourselves or others, we will not fail to use all necessary means within our power to procure the good which we seek. To pray "Thy kingdom come," and make no effort for its extension, is simply to mock God. Do I pray for the salvation of my child; then, if I would not be justly chargeable with gross inconsistency. I must labor to persuade that child to be

Practical prayer, says Dr. Jenkyns, bears the same relation to saving influences in the word, as philosophical research bears to physical influences in nature. Neither of these brings in any influence to the subject concerned; they both only bring out the influence already there. The difference between them is to the advantage of prayer: for research has to discover whether any influence be or not in a given subject, but prayer is previously informed that the influences are truly there, and that they are certain to be developed to a praying mind. In the present day there is an exuberance of sentimental invocations, and doctrinal supplications, for the Holy Spirit, and there is much also of practical prayer, but we want this spirit as Christ had it, "without measure." The prayer that is active, assiduous, laborious, expectant, is the prayer that makes it becoming and suitable for God to manifest to us his Spirit. It was never the design of prayer to invite God to work, and to leave us idle; or to keep us unemployed, or constitute us diguified lookers-on. In what manner prayer derives and receives Divine influences, we do not know; because we only know facts and results, but are completely ignorant of the processes. There is no doctrine of which we have clearer evidences than that prayer produces in the mind an aptitude for the reception of Divine influences and blessings. There is always a readiness in God to manifest them, and there is always in the means an aptness for communicating them; the inaptitude which is in us is removed by practical prayer.

Philosophical research, is asking the God of nature to manifest what is in nature; and prayer, is asking and seeking the God of the gospel to manifest the influences that are in the gospel. The asking and in-quisitive search of the philosopher is not the sentisental desire and wish of some fervid emotions, but a practical inquiry and trial of the case. He inquires and asks by trials, perhaps on the wheel of electricity, or by actual experiments in the galvanic battery. This is like the inquiring prayer that God encourages. How are we to ask God to convert a relative or a neighbor? It is by attempting it-by trying what his gospel will do. Practical prayer for the converting of the world is-the devotion that attempts that conversion. The prayer that is not practical is as useless, as longing to discover the sources of the Nile without attempting it. When the prophets prayed for the Jews in any emergency, they attempted what could be done to recover them. When the apostles prayed for the Gentiles, they essayed what the gospel could accomplish for them. When prayer becomes, instead of a sentimental longing, a devotional research into the practical energies of the gospel, the influences of the Spirit will be manifested with the copio of the waters that fills the channels of the sea.

We cannot demonstrate whence prayer derives its efficacy. In the Divine arrangements, prayer is truly as indispensably necessary to success, as is contact between two chemical agents in physical process: it is as much a fixed law, in the con es to see, or seeking a thing to find it. We do not mental philosophy are the results of physical influen-mental philosophy are the results of physical influen-me imparted from the First Cause to second causes and instrumental means. Verily few, if any, of these results, would have been produced, or come into facts, had it not been for inquiry and spirit of research. We know the fact, that inquisitive research has put second causes into contact with the physical inof the First Cause; but to show how the exion was formed is beyond our powers ch to be a facit seeking or asking the God of the to reveal its secrets—this would be prayer. answer to prayer, than in a phenomenon from search and inquiry. The influence of a search changes the God of revelation, than otal inquiry changes the Author of nature.

of reserve and inquiry, which followed
of Baces, more of the influences of nature
developed than at any preceding period.

and we believe that as the improved age of experi nental seeking, and of practical prayer, shall advance in the church, will be the abundance and the variety of the manifestations of the Holy Spirit.

The creation of another Chair

our Provincial University is producing quite as excitement in some quarters. One of our contempo aries declares that the design of this new movemer s to reward one of our city editors for political ser rices rendered by him to the party in power. Ano ther of our exchanges assures us that the gentlemareferred to "has certainly the strongest claims upor the Government," and that to pass him by would be politically speaking." "the unpardonable sin. How far these statements are correct, we shall no presume to say. Until we are better informed, how ever, we shall take it for granted that the object of this new creation is to keep our University up to thtemper of the age, and to render it more effective fo. good. We have not the slightest wish to call in ques tion the claims to distinction of the gentleman whose name has been so freely used in this connection, either on the score of political service rendered or of menta capability; but we must, in the name of the sacrecause of education, protest against using our Provincial University, sustained as it is by the funds of the whole people, as a political engine to serve the cause of any party, either in power or out of power. claims founded upon the political service rendered t the dominant party are to be considered in this appointment, then we say that the Baptists of this country have the very first claim. Their press, the ministry, their people, are all but a unit in the support of the present administration. It is patent to all that both sections of the Baptist brotherhood, anthe two representative papers at their command were uncompromising in their devotion to the Union cause; and therefore, when claims are urged upon political basis it is only natural that they shoul think of their own claims upon this ground.

But passing by political considerations, the Bap tists of this Province do claim the right to be consu. ted in regard to this expansion in the teaching de partment of the University on the basis of denomina, tional status and influence. They embrace, at least one-fifth of the entire population, and of course supply the Provincial treasury with funds in proportio to their numbers. From these funds the University is mainly sustained, and therefore their wishes an their interests should be consulted.

The time was when the institution was encompass ed with restrictions that virtually excluded Baptist from its immunities; but when it was liberalize and made the University, not of a class, but of the people as a whole then it was understood that a christian denominations in this Province should be qually represented in its management, and, so far a they deserved, in the enjoyment of its advantage Now the Baptists have two members in the Senate but they have no one to represent them in the Facul ty: there is now an opening for such a representaion; does not justice demand that their claim should e recognized? Then if the interests of the institution are to be taken into the account in this new appointment, a policy which would be likely to attac. or alienate such a large body of people, is surely worth considering in all its aspects. and .ave

Again, the Baptist claim is greatly strengthened b actual work done in the cause of education in this country. We need not dwell upon this aspect of the case: their exertions in this direction is known an

But so far as the present appointment is concerned no claim on the score of political or denominations; distinction should be urged irrespective of the intelectual and moral capabilities of the candidate or car. didates who may seek the position. It may be aske have the Baptists a man among them who is compe ent to fill the new chair? We answer, Yes. W. are not called upon at present to mention his name out we will say that on the score of educational abili ty, of gentlemanly bearing, and of sterling moral an eligious worth, his eligibility for the office canno justly for a moment be questioned. Before any ar ointment be made therefore we respectfully as the Senate of the University to consider carefully the claims of the gentleman to whom we now refer to the position in question.

The Rev. H. Munro, of Liverpool, N. S., preache for us, morning and evening, in Brussels Street o Sabbath last. Seldom have we enjoyed a richer in ellectual and religious treat. The congregation wer deeply interested, and, we hope, profited. In the evening it was very full, and the impression all pervading. We most heartily congratulate our friend n Liverpool in securior a minister of such decide ability, and possessing such deep-toned religious sen timent. May pastor and flock mutually participate n the riches of sovereign grace !

It will be seen by our obituary list that another o the early members of the Baptist denomination, or this country, has passed away. We refer to Brother Daniel T. Currie, who, on Monday last, was taken by his friends to his last resting place. The departed professed his faith in the Redeemer long years sgo, was baptized by the lamented Estabrooks, and joined the Baptist Church at Canning not long after its organization. The christianity which he then espoused became as a lamp to his path, amid the checkered enes of a protracted pilgrimage, and he was enabled through grace to abide steadfast to the end. He rained a numerous family in the nurture and admoition of the Lord, and enjoyed the happiness of seeng them, in due time, yielding their hearts and lives the claims of redeeming love. When he felt that his life was ebbing, he could say with the apostle, " I m new ready to be offered, the time of my departure is at hand: I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the rightous judge, shall give me at that day." His departare was like the going down of an unclouded sun. He has left four sons and five daughters to deplore their loss. To them we tender our christian sympathy, hoping that their father's God may be their guide henceforth and forever.

For the Christian Visitor, Western N. S. Baptist Association.

DEAR BROTHER-The Anniversary of this body as held this year with the Baptist Church at Hillsburg, of which Rev. A. Martel is pastor, comme on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. K., and on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. K., and closing to-day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, noon. The attendance of ministers was large; the locality remarkable for its charming scenery; the weather, generally favorable; the hospitality of the good people of Hillsburg unbounded, and the Divine presence in several of our meetings graciously manifest. The universal testimony, therefore, is that our recent

gathering has been an exceedingly pleasant one.

The Rev. N. Videto was appointed Moderator; Rev.
D. O. Parker and W. H. Richan, clerks, and Bro. larding Chute, Treasurer. The letters were read on orday and indicate the past year to have been one

on the Sabbath the pulpit of the Baptist Chapel was occupied by Rev. Dr. Tupper at 101; Rev. E. M. Saunders at 8, and Rev. Geo. Armstrong at 7. The services were very largely attended, and the preschers happy and successful in presenting the Word of Life. Several of the surrounding localities

On Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the introductory ermon was preached by Rev. Isaiah Wallace, formerly of your Province; text, Rom. xiv. 7: "For none of us liveth to himself." The preacher first shewed by various considerations the reasonableness and propriety of the great principle stated in the text. In he second place he dwelt upon the all-important service involved in this principle. He remarked that there should be in this service a recognition of the Divine Word as the rule of our conduct and that the aim and end should be to please and glorify God. In presenting a practical view of this service, he spoke of the importance of personal piety, of efforts for the salvation of sinners, and of the exercise of expansive iberality in reference to our various benevolent operations. He appealed, in closing, to our pious young nen, in view of the mournful destitution of preachers, to pause in the selection of their future course. and ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

The Circular letter was read by its author, Rev. Dr. Tupper, and is a most interesting and valuable

In the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, the Reports on our Missions were presented. My space and time will only allow me to give a brief abstract of these Reports:

That of Home Missions indicate 59 weeks' labour are two Mission Premises owned by the Society-one ary as soon as possible to labour in conjunction with Rev. M. Normandy, now in the field. A debt of distributed. \$1,000 had considerably hindered the operations of

There was more preaching during this Association than is customary, and this was evidently a decided number of its publications amounted to 6,935,229. improvement. Rev. N. Videto preached on Monday evening. Rev. Jas. Parker on Tuesday morning at These discourses were powerful and impressive.

On Tuesday forenoon, after the service, the subject of education was presented, and much interest our beloved College at Wolfville. Acadia College was represented as being in a highly efficient condition, but as requiring imperatively an increased endow-

The S. School Convention met on Tuesday after oon, and several resolutions were spoken to in advecacy of the claims of this interesting and hopeful department of Christian labour. The Report indicated that nearly 8,000 scholars have been taught in our terest in the cause is apparent.

This morning the Association reassembled at 9 of lock, and after routine business the Report on Temperance was presented, and earnest addresses offered nations of the first standing Yours, &c., in advocacy of the cause. Temperance is evidently with this Report, it was recommended that our ministers and members do all they possibly can to discountenance by precept and example the use of to-

gesting improvements in our mode of conducting the Association, presented the Report, which was unanimously accepted. It proposes that upon the Association assembling, "the letters be handed over to the Clerks, who shall retire to some convenient place and ciation is then organized, and a Committee of arrangement is then appointed whose business is to report on the preachers for the Sabbath; the time, place, and preacher for the next Association, and to engage speakers for the various objects that shall come before the body, and give due notice to such speakers. The Report also suggests that on each evening there shall be either a sermon or a missionary or educational meeting, and that a digest of the letters be also published in the minutes.

After the usual vote of thanks the session closed with prayer, to meet next year (p. v.) with the Baptist Church on Long Island, in June 1868. Yours truly,

Hillsburg, Monday evening, 19th June, 1867.

From our European Correspondent. Paus, May 10th, 1867. THE PARIS EXPOSITON.

MR. EDITOR-Months, aye years, might be profits ly spent in examining and studying the almost infiite number of objects to be seen in this grand, international Exposition. One, after visiting it for days, finds he has scarcely seen anything of it. A hurried glance only bewilders; to be seen profitably it

sion of the concourse of all nationalities and creeds. to further the praiseworthy objects they seek to ef-

In the Palace, the British and Foriegn Bible So clety has on exhibition copies of the Bible and New Testament in the 173 languages or dialects into which they have been translated, which of itself is an exceedingly valuable and interesting collection. In the Park the Society has a building in which are exhibited for sale or gratuitous distribution copies of ples, through the inculcating of such principles in the Old and New Testaments, in many of these langhibited for sale or gratuitous distribution copies of uages or dialects. The New Testament is given gratously to workmen and the military, and the Bible is sold at a reduced rate. Since the 10th of Apri last 1742 copies have been given away and 1825 sold, in twenty-five different languages. Since the forms tion of the Society, 1804, fifty-two million copies the Scriptures, either in whole or part, have been put n circulation, at a cost of six mi circulation, at a cost of six millions sterling. A great work is yet to be done by this Society before it shall have accomplished its object. In China alone are 360 millions, who may be said to be without the Word of God. Adjoining the building of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Park, is that of the "London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jewa." This Society was established in 1809. It is exclusively a Church of England Institution, it being distinctly missionary. The first great tures in the hands of the eight or ten millions of Jews, in their own language. Before the establishment of the Society, a Hebrew Bible cost several pounds; it now costs less than two shillings. Since 1817, over 80,000 copies of the Hebrew New Testament have been sold or given away. This Society had many obstacles at first of a serious mature to overseem. A

were occupied on the Sabbath by preachers from the Jew could not even accept, as a gift, a copy of th New Testament, much less read it. The missionary who attempted its circulation, was subjected to oble quy and scorn, if not personal violence; yet, happily great change has been effected, and thousands of copies of the New Testament are annually sold t this wandering race, in different fields of missionar operation. Under the auspices of this Society, ove 12,000 copies of the Liturgy of the Church of Eng land have been translated into Hebrew and circula ted. Auxiliaries to the mission have been establish ed at Jerusalem. In London a kindred institutio has been established, called the "Operative Jewis' Converts' Institution ;" its object being to furnish th means of livelihood to indigent Jewish converts. 1 the building of the "London Society for promotin Christianity among the Jews," are many interestin collections illustrative of Jewish habits and customs and also a collection of Hebrew manuscripts an books. The latter contains a copy of the Roll of th Pentateuch, in manuscript, purchased from the rem nant of the Jewish Colony at K'ae Fung Foo, in th Province of Ho-nan, China. There is also a mode of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, showing the surrounding churches, convents and buildings; a model of a portion of Mount Zion, oppo site the Castle of David, and a model of the Taber nacle. There are also two Bible stands, one in the Palace and the other in the Park, under the auspices expended, and 49 converts baptized during the past of the committee of the Bible stand of the Crystal year. The French Mission Board report the baptism | Palace, Sydenham, at which portions of the Bible of 20 of the Acadian French during the year just and New Testament are gratuitously distributed. closed, besides several others hopefully converted. This Society or organization consists of three or four This Mission has a large place in the sympathies and wealthy merchants of different denominations, and is confidence of the Baptists of this Province. There quite unsectarian; its object being to distribute the Word of God in various languages. At the Paris Exat Tusket and the other at Saulnierville, and it is pro- position the Scriptures are circulated in fifteen differposed to secure the services of an additional mission-dent languages by this Society, Already 400,000 copies or portions of Scriptures have been gratuitously

The Society for promoting christian knowledge has the Board. A special subscription, I am happy to also a stand, in the Palace, at which are offered for say, was opened on Tuesday evening, and \$750 of sale religious and other books at publishing cost. Bithis sum at once pledged. The balance will be forth- bles and Prayer-books, however, are sold far below cost price. This Society has been in operation near-The report on Foreign Missions was sustained by ly 170 years. At the time of its commencement, in effective speeches, and a special collection taken on 1698, it consisted of only five members : now it numbers 10,000. This Society is exclusively under the control of the Church of England. In 1865-6 the

Paris is filled with visitors, so much so, that it is difficult to get accommodation at the more respects-10 o'clock, and Rev. J. A. More on Tuesday evening. ble hotels. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh spent the whole of last week in examining the Exposition. They seemed much pleased with the Colonial display. Nova Scotia deserves much was excited in our institutions of learning, especially credit for the enterprize she has munifested in representing her products. The coal column attracts considerable attention; as also does the excellent collection of stuffed birds, contributed by Mr. Downs. It is a matter of general surprise among the Colonial Commissioners that New Brunswick is not represented. Many of her products would have compared favorably with those on exhibition by other Colonies, and had she made the effort, she would have doubt less carried off some prizes. Several Colonies of not schools during the past year, and that a growing in half her size or importance, and even further away, are represented. a switch is ned a

Canada has an excellent display of woods, furs and minerals, and, in these departments, competes with

Sons of Temperance. ROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION OF THE SUNS

OF TEMPERANCE, OF NORTH AMERICA. The twenty third Annual Session of this body, was The Committee appointed to prepare a Report sug- held in Wilmington, Delaware, and through the courtesy of Rev. Dr. Cramp, delegate from Nova cotia, we are able to note the proceedings of the first and second day. We learn from the Wilmington Commercial that the delegates with quite a large number of visitors arrived in Wilmington from Phila-

prepare a list of delegates. In the meantime the Mo- delphia, and were met at the depot by a delegation of derator of the previous year offers an address and con- Sons of Temperance of this city, and escorted to the ducts a social Conference. At the close of this Con- Institute Hall, where they were assigned to temporary ference, the list of delegates is presented. The Asso- homes during their stay in the Metropolis of the Diamond State.

> National Division met at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Institute. M. W. P., John N. Stearns, of New York, the chair. After the usual opening services, the roll call showed that the officers were all present exept M. W. T., as follows :--M. W. P., John N. Stearns, of New York,

W. A., John M. Cramp, of Nova Scotia.

W. S., Samuel W. Hodges, of Mass. W. T., O. D. Wetmore, of N. Brunswick, protem. W. Chap., Rev. John B. Abbett, of Indiana. W. C., James M. Lyle, of Pennsylvania. W. S., James C. Pickles, of Delaware. Canada West was represented by Edward Carswell

From the Report of the M. W. Patriarch we learn

On every hand the work of organization is being rapidly pushed forward, and the signs of the times indicate a grand uprising of the people against the great crime of our land, intemperance.

The order was organized in New York ou Sentember 29, 1842, by sixteen persons, and it has since enrolled about two millions of persons in the United States and British Provinces, and now extends to Australia and to England, and other countries in the

Its fundamental principle is total abstinence, and i presents a social and fraternal combination to meet id overcome the social allurements of intemperance

must be examined in detail. Many have visited it every day, since it was opened, and have yet gone over but a small space.

One of the most remarkable features of the Exposition is, the zeal manifested by religious societies and the combined liquor traffic.

The six months which have clapsed since the Grand Scribe's report on membership have added greatly to the membership of the order, 8000 new imembers having been added in Eastern New York alone. The change in the laws authorizing subordinate divisions to strike from their books all who are six months in arrears for dues while it has greatly ished their numbers of members has given them

diminished their numbers of members has given them a more live and active membership.

The admission of women to full membership necessitates changes in the laws and ritual, which the National Division is recommended to make.

The report alludes to the great struggle going on in Massachusetts and other States, and recommends determined resistance through the ballot box to the organized efforts of the liquor dealers to throw around their traffic the sanctity of law.

The advention of the young in temperance principals.

The education of the young in temperance princi-

Sunday and other schools, and the formation of Bands of Hope, etc., is earnestly recommended.

The National Temperance Society and Publication house, which commenced operations January 1st 1866, has become one of the established institutions of the country. Since its organization it has stereotyped eleven books and pamphlets, and thirty new tracts, and printed 11,000,000 pages of books, tracts and papers. Its papers, the National Temperance Advocate and the Youth's Temperance Banner, are published at such a low price and so ably conducted that they should reach every part of the country.

A temperance library should be connected with every Division, and the report recommends the im-

eus for large libraries.
he report of the M. W. S. and M. W. T. were
all showing a very satisfactory condition of the
rent departments of this great order, when on
on the National Division adjourned to meet at 9

may be as successful in driving intemperance from their State, as they have been successful in entertaining the N. D. of North America. O. D. Wetmore, of New Brunswick, then entertained the audience in a speech of rare eloquence, but seldom surpassed in research and power, viewing the liquor traffic from a legal stand point, depicting the rise and progress of the cause in New Brunswick; its betrayal by false friends, and subsequently the overthrow of the prohibitory law in that Province.

Edward Carswell, Oshawa, Canada East, was then ntroduced to the audience, who entertained them for a short time, in one of those rich racy speeches, for which he is so celebrated, alternately convulsing the audience with laughter, and then melting them It now being near 10 o'clock, the audience was

dismissed with the benediction, and the members of the National Grand and Subordinate Divisions, with their friends and lady visitors proceeded to the Odd Fellow's Hall, where a sumptuous repast was in wating for them, provided by the lady frieds of the

Order in Wilmington.

Two immense tables, each running the full length of the hall, were loaded down with cakes, ices, strawberries and cream, and such was the bountiful provi son that though the hall was hterally packed with people, there was plenty for all and considerable to

SECOND DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, June 20. The Division met at Institute Hall, at 9 o'clock, M. After the roll call of officers and adoption of the minutes of previous meeting, committees were

M. W. P., J. N. Stearns, announced the reception the following telegram which was read :-

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 20, 1867.-J. N. Stearns National Division Sons of Temperance. - Brothers We send you greeting. Our Band of Hope, 300 otal abstinence children are marching through the treets with banner and flags, going to a cold water LINCOLN DIVISION,

No. 27, Sons of Temperance.

The M. W. P. answered the telegram as follows :-WILMINGTON, DEL., June 20, 1867.—Band of Hope, incoln Division, S. of T., Elizabeth, N. J.—The National Division cordially acknowledge your welome greeting, and wish you a pleasant day and a seful and happy future.

J. N. STEARNS, Most Worthy Patriarch, National Division.

For the Christian Visitor. ERBATA - Second paragraph of Alumni Oration, 4th ine, instead of "have been wanting," read "have not been wanting." The negative makes quite a dif-

Rev. T. H. Porter informs the Messenger that he revival in his church is still on the advance. Eight persons were baptized by him recently, making twenty-three in all since the work began. Others are indicating hope in the Saviour. May the good work go on with mighty power!

We are requested to state that the usua anthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the St. John and Portland General Charitable Association will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday first, at three o'clock, within the office of the Board of Health, and not on Monday-that being a holiday.

Special Notice.

The Anniversary of the N. B. Eastern Baptist Asociation will open its next session with the 1st Baptist church at Hillsboro' on Thursday, July the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL. The country is rapidly approaching a crisis. Ra

dical changes are about to take place which must ne-

cessarily deeply affect these British Colonies for weal or for woe in all coming time. Man carves his own history : so with provinces, so with nations. The future of New Brunswick is in the hands of her sons and daughters, and will be moulded and fashioned by their action. It is not for Nova Scotia or Canada, or even England to say what shall be destiny of this noble Province. The sovereign people must decide that question. Where the franchise is free the government cannot be despotic. The people at the hustings rule the country. They say who shall serve at Fredericton, and who shall serve at Ottawa. Let no one imagine he is to be ruled as a serf by either the local or the confederated power. Every man, who gives his vote, is a ruler. All this talk about being sold to Canada, or being made slaves to Canada, is mere political gammon uttered for a purpose. We join hands with Canada upon the principle that two is better than one, and for the reason that a threefold cord is not easily broken. Or we help Canada because in so doing we help ourselves. The whole tendency of the age is towards combination. This is probably largely the result of railroads and telegraphic wires. These Colonies are just moving with the tide of opinion as developed in the action of all civilized communities. Our christianity is shaping its course in this direction Denominations hitherto isolated are blending for the common good. We have the dawn of the promised period when the "watchman shall see eye to eye." We may as well attempt to roll back the tides of the Bay of Fundy, or to row a boat up the rushing waters of the Niagara, as to resist this tide of public sentiment. The social and religious instincts of our numanity demand church unity and national combination upon a grand scale, and we must have it; but as you rush on with the multitude in this direction emember you have an individual responsibility in the matter; that you are individually shaping the new combination whatever it may be. Here comes the personal responsibility. How shall we meet it? By throwing ourselves across the path of progress, by attempting to break down rather than build up? What have the people of these Colonies been doing in the past by their agriculture, their ships, their commerce, their schools and colleges, their political and religious associations? Simply laying the foundation of an empire-making for themselves and for their generations a country and a nation. We are only going on in the path which they have marked out for us. Let us be true to ourselves, and all will be We understand that every member of the present

Executive Government of New Brunswick will seek position at Ottawa, either in the Commons or in the Senate. This will clear the track for aspirants for political honors in the local Government of this country. Who will give shape and character to this new order of things? Shall our political destiny be placed in the hands of political tricksters? or in the bands of men who have the good of their country at heart? Men of intelligence, of integrity, sober, upright, loyal, God-fearing men. Men whose instincts are for progress, in all that appertains to the true elevation of the social compact! If you send men to Ottawa see to it that you send such as will be an honor to your country, and when you elect men to make laws and to govern at Fredericton, make choice of those that can be trusted at 12 o'clock at night as

country, and in their God, and will shape their course

An Epitome of the News.

The singing of the Sabbath-school children in Brussels street Church on Sabbath evening last, under the leadership of Mr. James Clerke, was superexcellent. The congregation were intensely interestted in the performance. Who does not love to hear children sing the praises of redeeming love!-The feelings of the intelligent and religious are being outraged from day to day by a mammoth menagerie, at the Rink, mixed up with all sorts of evil influences to entrap the unwary and the vulgar. - The logs in the St. John are much more numerous than usual.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS :- James Steadman. Esq., and W. H. Tuck, Esq., to be Queeen's Counsel. The following persons to be Judges of the County Courts, viz :-

James G. Stevens, Esq., for the Counties of Charlotte, Carleton, and Victoria. James Steadman, Esq., for the Counties of York,

Sunbury, and Queens.

James W. Chandler, Esq., for the Counties of Albert, Westmorland and Kent. Honorable Edward Williston, for the Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche. Charles Watters. Esq., for the Counties of St. John

The following persons to be Clerks of the County Courts:-

George S. Grimmer, for the County of Charlotte. William M. Connell, for the County of Carleton. William T. Wilmot, for the County of Victoria. Charles H. B. Fisher, for the County of York. George J. Bliss, for the County of Sunbury. S. G. Morse, for the County of Albert. Daniel L. Hanington, for the County of Westmer

Thomas W. Dibblee, for the County of Kent. Samuel Thomson, for the County of Northumber-

William End, for the County of Gloucester. William End, for the County of Gloucester.
James S. Morse, for the County of Restigouche.
J. G. Forbes, for the County of Saint John.
Finemore E. Morton, for the County of King's.
W. H. Tuck, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown, in the
place of Charles Watters, Esq.
Leverett Carman, Esquire, to be Commissioner of
Sewers and Marsh Lands in the Parish of Lancaster,

in the County of St. John, in the room of G. C. Carman, Esq., deceased.

Nathan Lowerison to be Commissioner of Sewers

in the County of Westmorland, in the room of Charles Cahill deceased.

Daniel Hanington, Esq., and John Lewis, Esq., to be members of the Legislative Council. Samuel Thompson, Esq., to be Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Northumberland, in the room of the Hon. Edward Williston, resigned. Richard Sutton, Esq., to be Commissioner of In-dian Reserves in the County of Northumberland, in the room of the Hon. Edward Williston, resigned. Patrick Curran to be Indian Commissioner for the

County of Charlotte. I. B. Freeman, Esq., M. D., to be Coroner for the County of Kent, in the room of L. M'Laren who has left the County.

John Meahan, jun., to be Fishery Warden, District No. 10, in the County of Gloucester, in the room of D. J. McLauchlan, Esq., appointed Sheriff.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, has been received, from which we make a few extracts :-The whole number of teachers for 1866 was 844, an

increase of 162 over that of 1252, and the number of pupils 29,781, an increase of 11,190. Denominational and other schools now receive grants to such an extent that they employ 30 more teachers than they did in 1852, and the number of teachers or of pupils is not included in the Superintendent's return. The expenses were in all \$98,306-of which salaries to teachers amount to \$81,194, the cost of Superintendent, Clerk, Inspectors, \$6,040, and the cost of trainnools, \$4,208. The average cost of each pupil to the Province was over \$3.

Of the teachers 163 are Episcopalians, 208 are Catholics, 153 Presbyterians, 106 Methodists, 203 Baptists, 7 Congregationalists; and others not described number 9. In the last half year 422 of the teachers were males and 382 females.

During the term ending March 31st, there were 21

Superior Schools in operation, and 12 Grammar Schools were open all the year. It will be seen that the Catholics and the Baptists

supply the same number of teachers-203 each. This is 40 in excess of the supply furnished by Episcopalians, the next largest denomination in the Pro-

(From the Royal Gazette Extra.) FREDERICTON, June 22, 1867. BY AUTHORITY.

By His Excellency Major General CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE, Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Uhief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

HASTINGS DOVLE. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen, by virtue of the lower and authority in Her vested by the Act of the imperial Parliament for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, has been graciously pleased to issue Her Royal Proclamation, fixing the first day of July next for such Union: I do hereby appoint the said first day of July a Public Holiday in this Province, and invite all Her Majesty's loving subjects to celebrate the said day accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. Johnson.

The Journal of Wednesday says :-We are in a position to make the following announcement, derived from our correspondent in Mon-treal and thoroughly reliable. The following gentle-men constitute the Cabinet.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Hon. William McDougall, Hon. J. Ferguson Blair, Hon. Mr. Campbell, and Hon. Mr. Howland.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Hon. Mr. Cartler, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Hon. Mr. Langevin, and Hon. A. T. Galt.

FOR NOVA SCOTIA. Hon. Edward Kenney, and Hon. A. G. Archibald. FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. HoneS. L. Tilley, and Hon. Peter Mitchell.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS PROVISIONALLY AND TEMPOR General Stead, for Ontario; General Michel, for Quebec; General Williams, for, Nova Scotia; and General Doyle, for New Brunswick.

The Departments will not be arranged till Satur-"Agencies of the Banks of Montreal will be ope liately in St. John and Halifax in order to facilitate inter-Provincial trade, and preparatory to early legislation which will give a uniform currency to the

The News learns by a private telegram, received last night, that Mr. Wesley Thompson was accidently killed in his Mill at Grand Falls on Monday last. His body will be brought to town to-day.

The Christian Messenger in speaking of the recent Anniversary of Acadia College, says :- "That ten udents presented themselves for marticulation, and it is expected that there will be as many more before September—the commencement of the next Term. This is what we may naturally expect from the increase of interest in educational matters. A new class of twenty each year would soon change the numbers of those that can be trusted at 12 o'clock at night as well as at 13 o'clock in the day. The hand of a presiding Providence, unseen by mortal vision, has been preparing our country for these marked changes through which we are passing, and men will be found in all the counties fitted to assume the middle of the country for these marked changes through which we are passing, and men will be found in all the counties fitted to assume the middle of the country and forty students to between thirty and forty students to between seventy and eighty, and would demand colarged accommodations. It becomes the friends of Acadia to be on the alert or their very success will outstrip them."—A son of Mr. Bishop, of Dartmouth, Halifax, sponsibilities which the choice of their countrymen will place upon their shoulders. In the hands of a temperate, industrious, frugal, intelligent, religious people our country is safe. In free countries the people make the rulers; let us see to it that we make country of Digby, is said to produce richer quartz that ours the very best upon the continent. Such men will be sure to have faith in themselves, in their of the settlement of Halifax was celebrated in that