THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 18, 1867.

## The Revival in Portland

we rejoice to say is extending and deepening in power. The meetings are continued with increasing spiritual life and vigor. Brother Coleman is still rendering valuable assistance, and some of the city pastors and other brethren have given timely aid. Some who had been expelled from the Church long years ago, have returned with brokenness of heart and contrition of spirit. Alienations of long standing have been removed, and many disobedient ones have been brought to embrace the cross. New-born souls are multiplying, and on Sabbath last the pastor, Rev. E. C. Cady, baptized eleven happy converts.

Our Methodist brethren, in Portland, we understand are also sharing largely in this blessed work of grace. Rev. Mr. Narraway, the presiding minister, is earnestly engaged in guiding souls to the Saviour, and many have professedly found peace in believing. Conquering Jesus, we bless thee for what thou hast done. Go forth, we beseech thee, in still greater majesty until all hearts shall be subjugated to thy peaceful sway!

We are having a delightful visit from Brother Mc-Kenzie, of the northern mission. He preached in Leinster Street on Sabbath morning last, and in Brussels Street in the evening to a large audience, with much acceptance.

Rev. G. A. McNutt is holding special services in Leinster Street this week, assisted by brethren Chase and McKenzie. May the regenerating Spirit come down in mighty power to save. Brother Chase gave us an able discourse in Brussels Street on Sabbath morning. In the evening he preached for Brother Foshav in Carleton.

Brother Beck with still continues his services at Pitt Street, and is looking for the refreshing shower from

#### The Report of Dr. Livingstone's Death

which at one time was regarded as doubtful, by more recent information seems fully confirmed. It appears that he had penetrated five days journey beyond the banks of Lake Nyassa westward, and had entered upon the hostile country of the Mafite savages. He was traversing a wooded country, when, in a glade of the forest, a party of Mafite suddenly appeared. Livingstone was in front armed with his gun, with nine or ten unpractised musketeers attending him. The Johanna men were resting with the baggage far in the rear. Ali Moosa, their chief, had left them, and had almost joined Livingstone in front, when the Mafite came in view. The savages instantly came on to fight. There was no parley-no avoidance of the combat. They came on with a rush, with war cries. rattling their shields with their spears. As Livingstone and his party raised their pieces the onset was for a moment checked. Livingstone fired, and two Zulus were shot dead. His attendants fired, but their fire was harmless. He was in the act of reloading, when three Mafites leapt upon him through the smoke. There was no resistance, there could be none; one cruel axe-cut from behind put him out of life. He fell, and his terror-stricken escort fled. Ali Moosa had just gained the party, and sank down behind a tree to deliver his own fire when his leader fell. Moosa fled for his life along the path he had come. His Johanna men threw down their loads, and with him fled into the deeper forest. However, at sunset they in great fear left their forest refuge and got back to the place where they had hoped to find their baggage. It was gone; and then, with increasing dread, they crept to where their slain leader lay. Near him, in front, lay the grim Zulus who were killed under his sure aim. Here and there lay scattered some four dead members of the expedition. One blow had killed Dr. Livingstone outright. He had no other wound but this terrible gash. From their description it must have gone through the neck and spine up to the throat in front. It had nearly decapitated him.

# Objections answered.

# To the Baptists of New Brunswick :-

DEAR BRETHREN-I have already incidentally met and answered several objections that exist in many minds against learning; but there are others, to the consideration of which it may be worth while to devote some further attention.

It is sometimes urged against using means for the instruction of ministers of religion, that God, if he chooses this means to be employed in the advancement of the truth, will convert learned men, and bring them into the ministry; thus making it onnecessary for others to take thought or trouble on

Now, no one will, for a moment, deny the power of the Almighty to do thus if it should please Him to do so. But before we exonerate ourselves from any duty in the case, we ought to know more than the ability of God to act thus; we ought to have a reason for thinking He will do so. Now, what God will do in any case, can be known only from the revealed Word, or from His procedure in other cases as shown

What may we learn from the Word? Do we discover there any intimation that it is the will of God that we should be inactive in the matter of learning, and wait for Him wholly to do all, without our agency? What do you say to the consideration that the Bible itself is a learned book, containing the literary labors of many servants of God, the most eminent in the ages in which they lived for learning and ability; and that we have every reason to believe that they sought this learning in the modes which were prevalent in the countries where they lived? Hence, we read frequently in the Old Testament of "schools of the prophets." If Amos and the fishermen of Gallilee were exceptions, every other distinguished saint
who has been made the inspired instrument of conveying to men God's will is, on the contrary, an example, we have reason to believe, of men who have
sought learning with diligence. Moses, Samuel, David, Isaiah, and all the prophets, appear to have purand this course; their writings attest that they were
deeply imbaed with the knowledge of their times.
We must look upon them, then, as good men inspired If Amos and the fishermen of Galli-

ready to seize and employ every means of usefulness. dresses and 2 lectures. "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise," says he, "think of these things."

But the translation and publication of the scriptures in modern languages has been almost equivalent to a new Divine art of revelation. It is a distinct and manifest providence of God; and without it, we should now, most of us, be as ignorant of His holy will as heathen. We ask ourselves, therefore, how it has been brought about that the Bible is marvellously multiplied as it is this day, so that it is now read and understood in scores of different and difficult dialects? It certainly has not been effected by means of men already possessed of all the knowledge necessary for these numerous translations; but, on the contrary, by the agency of those who, from a sense of duty, have devoted themselves unremittingly to the studies that were essential to the work. Such men were Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, Tindale, and all the distinguished reformers and translators of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; such are those in more modern times, as Carey, Ward, Yates, Marshman, Morrison, and the host of eminent missionaries whose learned labors have unlocked the treasures of the scriptures to the natives of the East, to the red men of the West, and to the dwellers in the innumerable "isles of the sea."

And is there not one manifest Divine law in all matters of human industry that tend to useful and beneficial results? Is it not that men shall be diligent in every business; that they shall sedulously cultivate and improve every talent? The whole arrangement of human society, so far as it is not marred and distorted by human wickedness, is surely of God; and do we not see in all one law of industry, demanding, in every worthy pursuit, the devoted activity of men? Through this activity, the Great Ruler works out all his designs. "Be fruitful and multiply," announced the law of increase of man in numbers, in possessions, in powers; and in that increase are seen the means and measure of human happiness. How great and how divine would that happiness be, if sin did not oppose, if men were bent on obeying the Saviour's words, "Occupy till I

Now, who among us would justify an attempt to destroy those busy activities, and to induce a universal indolence? But ignorance is mental indolence. and those who plead for it are making, in one important direction, that very attempt that all would deprecate if directed against any other branch of hu-

If waiting for God to work, by an indolent inaction on our part, were right in one case, it would be right in every other case, and all progress would be at an end. If it were God's chosen way to bring men into His service already prepared by learning, then we ought to look for Him to act in the same way in other things. We must have houses of worship, for instance; but if it were proposed that we should build them, the answer, according to this principle, would be, "No; God will bring it about that His Churches shall have houses to worship in without their aiming

But more than this. The will of God certainly is that His people every where should be fed and clothed, and sheltered. Does He accomplish that purpose by a direct act of Divine power? or is it brought about by the aims, and desires, and industry of the daily acts of Divine Providence go to show that the notion of waiting in inactivity till God convert learned men is an error.

Another objection, which, I think, may be dismissed with a few words, consists in alleging that minis. ters have learning enough. Now, it is indeed true that every minister—nay, every individual christian -has, as I have already had occasion to notice, some knowledge. But who among them all feels that he knows enough? For a private christian it would seldom, if ever, be alleged that he knows enough. If this is true in regard of the taught, how much more must it be true of the teacher. How shall he teach except he be taught himself?

Those who make this objection are, I apprehend possessed with the idea that if a minister is able, in intelligible language, to fill up his measure of half an hour or an hour of pulpit labour, this is enough. But, we ask, is there no difference in the character of the thought presented? May it not all be clothed with intelligible language, and yet the discourse of one day be full of thought, energy, instruction, and that of another, dull, superficial, common? And yet there may be equal piety and an equal measure of the Divine Spirit in both cases. What is it constitutes the difference? It may, indeed, arise from a peculiar wakefulness of mind occurring at one time and not at another, but it may also be, and is, no doubt, often the result of continued thought and study, making all this difference in the same individual, and still oftener, constituting a permanent difference between two men: giving to one who has knowledge and who studies much, a racy and instructive energy that is often looked for in vain in another man of equal natural ability and equal piety, who is destitute of the advantages of education.

Many men, indeed, overcome the difficulty greatly. perhaps entirely, by their own efforts, without the usual means of regular education; but it must be apparent to all, that these all are instances of the advantage and need of education for the true advancement of the truth.

I cannot conclude in one letter my answer to all the objections I desire to notice, and remain, therefore, till another opportunity,

Yours, affectionately, ... E. A. CRAWLEY.

# Missionary Letters.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, April 6th, 1867.

Rev. I. E. Bill, C. S. H. M. B. : DEAR BROTHER-In consequence of my absence from home, this quarter's report falls behind time; and this is not all, for it is in some measure anticipated by the report of your very faithful missionary,

I have just returned from a pleasant tour to Bathurst and New Bandon. Last Lord's day morning I addressed a large congregation in the Masonie Hall. Bathurst, and in the evening preached in the Kirk at New Bandon. You have been informed that we spent a week, early in March, in Brother Edwards' field It was a very pleasant and, I trust, profitable season The first week in January was devoted to prayer by our Church in connection with the Kirk and the Methodist Society. The meetings were well attended

and very solemn. Mall A Aller

The absolute necessity of additional spiritual la bours in these Northern Counties appears more and more every day. Can they be obtained? You will ask, What can be done for their support? I must say, But very little. Are they to be abandoned? Only for the liberal grant made me by the Board last fall, I could by no means remain in this field this year. Our people are poor. If they were only as "poor in spirit" we would have a great blessing

Although we have no additions to the churches, play and usefulness. They did not act on the principle of waiting upon God to convert learned oppositions. I am convinced that our religious views are advancing more rapidly than any others. The prejudice against Bapliets which once prevailed here is going like the melting move divided by the hand of God and brought into the warm beams of the meridina sun.

Although we have no additions to the churches, and the wants of our mustionary fields at home and abroad—we must then look to the lays men of our churches, and they must go out and or guide and institute Sebbath-schools, establish neighbour continues to spread with great solemnity and interest. Nine were bapouts and doubtless prized it as a means of glorifying God. The example of Paul, a learned man, suddently arrested by the hand of God and brought into the warm beams of the meridina sun.

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time God. The analysis of God in the churches, and interest of the message of

all men;" he exhorts Timothy to "give attendance | the Lord's Supper 6 times; delivered 44 discourses. to reading," and his whole spirit is that of a man i. e. preached 24 sermons, delivered 18 religious ad-Yours in the Gospel.

EDWARD HICKSON.

BLISSFIELD, MIRAMICHI, 1st April, 1867. During this quarter your missionary has had to intend with stormy weather and bad roads, yet I think successfully. We have been able, with two or three exceptions, to keep up all our appointments, vet I feel the wearing influence of this bard work.

There is one difficulty with which we have to conend. Mission fields are far too large, and we have to do double work in order to supply the great want

E. Hickson and W. S. McKenzie. Though short, the list for the purpose of purchasing a Cabinet Organ, on which \$95.35 was subscribed, to be paid in July : so we have a fair prospect of succeeding. Our meetings are well attended, and a spirit of harmony prevails. We are like Gideon's little band, faint but yet pursuing. The longer I live in the North, the more I become attached to the people. Everywhere we meet with the utmost kindness; and I am looking forward to the time when these fields shall be self-

We have been looking for a revival of religion, but as yet we have no additions to report; we believe that salvation is of the Lord, and we must labour on at his command, and offer all our works to him. But hope has been deferred, and answers to prayers delayed; still it is ours to say, "Father, thy will be done." Yours in the gospel,

WE M. EDWARDS. To Rev. I. E. Bill, C. S. H. M. B.

### The Celebrated Dr. Campbell

of London, died March the 26th, of congestion of the liver. The London Freeman, referring to this melancholy event. savs:

"Dr. Campbell has certainly been a man of mark in the dissenting world by his publications and his controversies, rather than by his preaching. It is superfluous to mention what he has done in the line magazines and journals which have been under every one's eye, if not in every one's hand. His books have also had a large circulation -especially his prize essay, 'Jethro,' the 'Martyr of Erromanga,' and some others.

The Christian World sums up the labors of this extraordinary man thus:

"With feelings of the deepest regret we record the death of the Rev. John Campbell, D. D., after a few days' illness, in the seventy-second year of his age. Few men were more extensively known to the Christian public of England -first, as the Minister of Whitfield's Tabernacle, Moorfields, and afterwards as a voluminous author and laborious editor of two monthly periodicals, and a weekly newspaper. Dr. Campbell acquired celebrity as a writer by a large work on Lay Agency, and by some vigorous Letters in Condemnation of the Bible Monopoly. These were succeeded by a Life of the martyred John Williams, and another able book on Christian Missions. Then followed a remarkably successful effort to cheapen the religious periodical literature of the country, the origination of the Christian Witness and the Christian's Penny Magazine. Loss of voice, some twenty years ago, which rendered preaching to large congregations impossible, led to the starting of the quently gave place to the British Standard-and the astonishing energy of the man is revealed by the fact that he edited all these publications simultaneously. and did most of the writing in them himself, besides doing much miscellaneous work, including a brief commentary on the whole of the books of the Bible for the use of Sunday School teachers. At the end of twenty-one years of labour, the Witness and Penny were given into other hands, and at the close of last year the Standard was also relinquished, a handsome testimonial of £3,000 having been subscribed by his friends to enable the veteran journalist to retire from active duty. A subsequent marriage permitted of this being still more effectively done. But, true to George Whitfield; but both manuscripts, we believe, are left incomplete. Throughout the whole of the more active period of his life, Dr. Campbell found real enjoyment in doing stern battle with opponents: and, as may well be supposed, made many foes in consequence of the hard blows that he struck. Still it must be said of Dr. Campbell that he possessed a ant position to which we have attained; notwith genial nature and was ever ready to do a generous deed; and it is pleasing to know that during the last year or two of his life, he had renewed friendships which the strife of controversy had broken, apparently for ever. Besides his widow, the deceased leaves three daughters, two of them married, and

#### Boston Correspondence. DEAR BRO. BILL-When taking leave of you last

September, in St. John, I promised to write a letter occasionally for the Christian Visitor, but long continued illness has prevented the fulfilment of that promise until the present time.

Amid all political changes and the agitation of trade and commerce, the cause of our blessed Redeemer is still onward; and the power of His Gospel is felt and acknowledged, as it goes on from conquest to conquest, giving promise that the day is not far distant when "the kingdoms of this world" shall "become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. and he shall reign for ever and ever."

The great problem which has agitated this country for so many years-culminating in a war of greater magnitude and expenditure, of blood and treasure than was ever known before in the history of the world in the same length of time-has now reached a solution, and we are more quiet and occupy a stronger position than ever before since our Government was established. We have now decided to do right, and feel that God is on our side, and "if God be for us, who can be against us?" Although the lesson was a simple one, we refused to learn it, until the Most High asserted his prerogative, and by fire and blood compelled us to learn and oney. It is now settled beyond all controversy-first, that the NEGRO is a Man, and second, that he shall enjoy all the rights of any other man-social and political. No one opposes this just settlement except a few drunken, gambling politicians, who would at any time sell their birthright-the honor and credit of their country-for a political office.

During the past five months we have been h a series of meetings, called "Christian Conventions," the object being to ascertain what can be done to reach that large class of persons who neglect the Sanctuary, and never attend a prayer-meeting or the Sabbath-school. In our most favored localities not more than one-third of the population attend, or are even nominally connected with, any place of religious even nominally connected with, any place of religious worship, and if every seat in every church building in Massachusetts was filled, and every aisle was crowded with persons standing up, not one half of our population could thus be afforded an opportunity to hear the Gospel preached. The question is, what can be done to meet this alarming state of society. There is but one answer—the ministry cannot do it—they cannot even supply all the pulpits of our churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of an enterior of the churches and meet the wants of the churches and the churches and meet the wants of the churches and the churches are churches and the churches and the churches and the churches are churches and the churches and the churches are churches and the churches are churches and the churches and the churches are churches and the churches a

churches must go out together, bearing aloft the union banner, inscribed simply with the great central truth -"the blood of Jesus Christ His son cleanseth us from all sin." When these souls have become the Children of God by faith in Christ Jesus" then let their conscience and judgment decide to which branch of the great christian family they will connect themselves. These are the points which have been brought out at these Conventions, and I am sure from personal knowledge that the same principle will apply, and that an equal need exists, in all the Pro-

I rejoice to note what Brother McKenzie is doing by his persistent and self-sacrificing labors, and trust of more gospel labourers. We do all we can; and that the good seed he is engaged in sowing, will at best I often feel myself but a cumberer of the speedily spring up and bring forth "a most abundant harvest." There are men and means enough in In March we had a very pleasing visit from Revs. New Brunswick-belonging to the Church of Christ -if properly employed, to establish a prayer-meetvisit was most refreshing; Bro. McKenzie delivered | ting and Sabbath-school in every neighborhood, or to a lecture on "Progress," and thinking it a good time preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified" to every to do something in the way of progress, we opened a family in the Province within one year, and if such efforts were put forth the reflex influence on the Churches would bring to them a blessing such as

they have never before experienced. You will be rejoiced to learn that our Brother Garner is enjoying the most manifest tokens of divine favor. The indications are, that he acted decidedly in accordance with the will of Providence when he came to Boston. He found a church barely alive-a Sabbath-school and congregation that a very small room would have accommodated-now he has a large congregation and school, has had three baptismal services-one each month-and there is not now a Baptist Church in the City which gives greater promise of spiritual and material prosperity than Charles Street, and all this change in less than four months.

Leinster Street, St. John, too, I am glad to learn, has a much loved and devoted servant of God ministering to them in "holy things," and thus what has been a gain here, has not been so serious a loss to you as might at first have been anticipated.

There are revivals in many of our Churches in Boston and vicinity-a steady, quiet work, not attracting much attention, but evidently directed by the Holy Spirit and accompanied with saving power. Fraternally yours, N. P. KEMP.

Boston, April 8, 1867.

### For the Christian Visitor. Westmorland County Lodge of "British

#### Templars" Held its Quarterly Session with "True Briton Lodge

No. 6," at Shediac on Wednesday, 27th ult. W. Co. Chief R. Maddison, Esq., of Moncton, pre

sided. Twenty-nine delegates, representing ten Lodges, were present, besides six visitors. Two new Lodges were reported formed during the quarter. The report of the Co. Secretary below shows the order to be in a prosperous state. The following resolutions (among others) were unanimously adopted, viz: one appointing C. E. Knapp, Esq., representative to the Most Worthy Grand Lodge, at its next session in Liverpool, N. S., on the 10th Aug. next, and one appointing the next session to be held with Bayfield Lodge, No. 22, on the last Wednesday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Reports were read from the various committees. Votes of thanks passed to the members of True Briton Lodge, and to the Superintendant of the Europeant& North American Railway for allowing excursion tickets to members and visitors. Some time was spent in hearing remarks from the different representatives present in regard to the condition of the cause in their respective localities, when a very interesting following report was read by the County Secretary, and orderd to be printed.

Office of W. Co. Secretary, Salisbury, 26th March, 1867.

W. Uo. Chief, Officers and Members :

I have much pleasure in once more greeting you in County Lodge meeting, and in assembling on this occasion under such favorable circumstances. We do well to remember the source from whence we derive all our blessings, and while the Great Chief of the universe has deigned to bless the feeble instrumentality of our Order, in extending the reviving and soulcheering influence of Temperance, we should all acknowledge His power with grateful hearts, pressing his long habit and love of work, Dr. Campbell set on with a renewed and earnest zeal to do battle for himself to the writing of an autobiography, and the the cause, putting our trust in the arm of Omnipo-life of his great predecessor in the Tabernacle pulpit, tence for ultimate success.

When we contrast the present condition of our Order in this County with what it was a little over year ago, and note the beneficial results of the introduction of our principles in the different sections where our Lodges have flourished, we are led to contemplate with surprise and admiration, the import standing the many predictions of failure, from interested parties, and the many scoffs and taunts from the ranks of the enemy.

I believe that no similar enterprise could have ever enjoyed greater prospects for future progress, under the circumstances, than does our Order in this Coun ty; and if ever the friends of a similar organization were stimulated to go forth determined to do yet more and more for their favorite society, it is the Sisters and Brothers here to-day, and those they repre-

Let us therefore not be idle spectators, nor allow the present opportunity to pass unimproved, but may each be more firmly resolved to guard jealously and faithfully the best interests of British Templar ism, with a view to secure for it a permanent founda tion, a healthy and vigorous growth, in our County and Province.

We should ever exercise a kind and brotherly soli citude toward any whose former habits may have made it hard for them to withstand the temptations that are daily presented to the weak and erring-and do what we can to save such from the destroyer's power; as to be successful in this respect is one of the grandest achievements of a Temperance organization; and I fully believe that there are to day several instances in the history of our Order in this County, where the chains of appetite rendered strong by years of indulgence, have been broken asunder, and the once enslaved victims are, at least for a time, enjoying that security which our Somety affords. In reviewing the progress of our Order in this County for the past quarter we find two new Lodges have been organized, with a membership of 41, making 18 Lodges in good working order, 17 of which have sent in Returos.\*

Increase during the quarter are: Initiated 120, Joined by Card 4, ..... 124 Expelled 20, Withdrawn 19, ..... 39

Net Increase I trust our deliberations on this occasion will reat cause we profess to serve, that in dis several details of any measure brought before this County Lodge for that purpose, a spirit of brotherly deference for the opinions of others may characterize the remarks of all who take part, that we may fully illustrate the benefits of our Order in manifesting that love for each other, for which British Templar are justly celebrated.
Submitted in F. H. and C.

J. S. Colpitts, W. Co. Sec'y. \*Returns from the other one were received since Count Lodge Meeting, showing 10 initiated in the quarter—total

Human Progress, di pai well Rev. W. McKenzie lectures this evening (Wednes day) in Brussels Street Church on this deeply inter ting theme. The orator and his subject are both attractive, a full house therefore is expected. Doors open at half-past seven. Lecture will commence precisely at eight, r. m. Admission fee, 10 cents, to aid his mission at the North.

We learn through Rev. Dr. Orawley, that our

A Latin Grammar

for Schools and Colleges, by Albert Harkness, Pro fessor in Brown University. This work comes to us ecommended by the first classical scholars of the age. The North American Review describes it thus: A new Grammar has been needed conformed to the present advanced state of Latin philology, and the difficult task seems at length to have fallen into hands well fitted for its execution. The book of Prof. Harkness comes nearer than any Latin Grammar we have seen in English, to the merit of being an organic work, in which the phenomena which make up the body of the language, are treated in their necessary connection with those principles which underlie them, and give them all their vitality. In the Syntax, the reader is troubled with no arbitrary distinctions, but finds the constructions exhibited with simplicity and naturalness, because in conformity with the genius of the language itself. It has peen our good fortune to read many good Latin rammars, but we have never seen one in which the ntricate subject of the Subjunctive Mood was better

For sale at the Colonial Book-store.

Broadway, New York.

## The Baptist Quarterly

discussed. Published by D. Appleton & Co., 445

for April is before us. It is an admirable number. All our ministers should obtain this standard work of our denomination.

#### Zion's Refreshing Showers

the title of a new revival hymn and tune bool placed upon our table. It contains about 800 hymns and tunes largely used in seasons of religious revival. and well adapted also to Sabbath-schools. It is issued in cheap style, and ought to have a wide circu-

THE "MINISTERIAL TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE" of New runswick is rapidly rising to its true position among the philanthropic and moral associations of the day as an agency destined to exert a mighty influence for ood. Our reporter, Mr. John March, has furnished very full report of the proceedings of the anniversarv for the Visitor, a part of which appears on our first page: the remainder we are compelled to reserve

## Secular Department.

#### COLONIAL.

A correspondent at St. Stephen informs the News Railway is giving a great impetus to trade. Last ditures. New buildings are in course of erection; and prospects are brightening on all hands.

The Dry House of the Provincial Penitentiary wa consumed by fire on Friday last, loss \$500.

It is understood, that the Legislature will meet for the despatch of business on the 11th of May.

Rev. William Morrison, has resigned the pastorat of the Presbyterian Church in St. Stephen, in con sequence of the introduction of instrumental music in opposition to the decision of the United Synod The residence of Rev. William Scovil, was serious.

ly injured on Saturday last by a gas explosion produced by lighting a match in a room where gas was escaping, for the purpose of discovering the leak. The front wall of the building was blown out several feet and split in the centre; one of the doors was shattered to atoms and windows were broken. Mrs. injured. It is marvellous how she escaped instant death. This should be a warning to all persons who use gas, to observe the utmost caution. A telegram to the Journal of Monday morning

states that Sarah Maria Oliver, a dissipated character, killed an old man named John Mooney on the street in Saint Stephen, this evening. They had a dispute, and Sarah went to a fence, took a picket and struck him two or three times behind the ear. The old man walked about a hundred feet, and fell dead The woman is now in the lock-up.

Fredericton is moving in favor of the erection of Boot and Shoe Manufactory in that city on a com-

TEA MEETING. - York Division, S. of T., celebrated their twentieth anniversary by a tea soriee and prom-enade concert in their Hall, last Thursday evening. The tables were set in the lower flat of the building while the band, singers, and speakers, occupied the upper Hall. The singers were Misses Currier, Lugrin, nd Messrs. Bill, Harding, Lemont, and M'Sorely and the speakers, James Steadman, Esq., James Johnson, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Lathern, and the Hop. S. L. Tilley. The music furnished by the String Band of the 22nd. Regt., was as is always the case of a high order, and formed not the least important part of the evening's amusement. The attendance was very large, embracing a great number of ladies and gentlemen, who are not connected with the order. The evening passed off pleasantly and the entertainment was a great success .- Farmer.

The Journal's correspondent says:

The preparations for the approaching elections in Nova Scotia are carried on very quietly. Dr. Tupper announced in a recent speech that he would appear to the people—that no position however exalted would tempt him to evade the popular verdict. It is surmised that he may be one of the candidates for Halifax. Mr. Archibald will offer in his own county. Colchester, which has returned him for the last six-Colchester, which has returned him for the last sixteen years or so. Colchester will no doubt send him to Ottawa, and be proud of the opportunity of doing so. Mr. Henry, (our Attorney General), will likely try Antigonish. Bishop Mackinnon is his friend, and priestly influence will likely secure him a seat. He has long represented Antigonish. These are the three leading delegates who are expected to appeal to the people for seats in the House of Commons. Communication by railway between Halifax and

Pictou, a distance of 112 miles, is now complete. Three French iron-clad men-of-war on their return rom Mexico are now in Halifax harbour for coaling purposes. The ships are open for the reception of

England, to look after a fortune of thirty-five millions of dollars, supposed to be in reserve for them. The dwelling house of Alex. Munroe, Esq., of Cape Breton, was recently destroyed by fire in his absen-Mrs. Munroe and family had a parrow escape.

An agent of the Church Family, is to be sent to

The ('hronicle of Halifax hopes to send to Ottawa anti-confederates in sufficient numbers to repeal the Union, and to inflict severe punishment upon the confederate leaders.

The Canadian papers are discussing the question of route for the Intercolonial Railway. There is a strong leeling in certain quarters in favour of the most northern line. The price of flour in the Canadian market is upward in its tendency. Large quantities are purchased for the United States market. A good article is worth in Montreal, from \$8.50 to

TORONTO, C. W., April 15 A special despatch to the Globs says a force of United States troops arrived at Rouse's Point yester-

The impression on the frontier is that a Fenieraid will be made before a month.

The Hotel kept by McFee at Henningford, was a tacked the other night by Roughs from the other side, who were fired upon and were driven off.

A Pilot schooner with 75 pilots left Quebec yester.

day for the Gulf, to swait the spring fleet.

Special telegram to "Morning Journal."

Montagar, April 16.

Hon Mr. Cartier was offered [by the British Crown the Lieut. General Governorship of Canada, and Conmandership of the Bath. He declines both, prefering to promote the interests of his country on floor of Commons under Confederation. Relieved other ring to promote the interests of his country on floor of Commons under Confederation. Believed other high honors offered to other deputies but not accepted.

A great coining operation has just been disclosed here. A man named McDonald successful in palminers.

ing off sovereigns and half sovereigns on the Banks to the amount of \$30,000! The peculiarities of the case is that though these spurious sovereigns were made by Mr. McDonald, the coins are almost pure gold, only containing seventeen per cent copper. It is supposed he must have stolen the gold; also the

tools, moulds, etc., found in his possession. The sovereigns might readily be taken for genuine. The Hamilton Company, which expects to get subidies for placing steam vessels on route between Gulf ports, is pressing Government for an answer to proposals before deciding as to offers from Maritime

lovernments. The ice shoved here to-day and will soon break up : channel is forming.

Flour market strong. Bakers flour sold in small lots to-day at \$8.50, and good ordinary superfine from Canda wheat in shipping order at \$8.40.

#### Pain Killer

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals as nevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Though we do not subscribe to this doctrine in all its length and breadth, believing that our pains, aches and sicknesses are the result of our own folly, our violation of nature's laws as they have been instituted by the Creator, still it is undeniable that the race has degenerated, and that all of us bear about us the seeds of disease as they have followed the great law of hereditary descent. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, and when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develope itself, and we be made to feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influences of disease,

Such a remedial agent exists in the Pain Killer of our fellow-townsmen, Perry Davis & Son, whose fame has extended over all the earth, and whose names are blessed even from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. The Pain Killer has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions, or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropies, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. No other has, to our knowledge, been so universally and favorably received. It has made its own highway, solely by its virtues.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted to eclipse the original. But we are pleased to know that their efforts have proved fruitless. Under simithat business is reviving in that town. The new larity of name they have attempted to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishmonth the road paid \$1,300 over all working expen- ness and dishonesty. But the people, true to the one who was their real benefactor, have in the main stood by the original; the imposters and their nostrums have sunk into oblivion and merited contempt.

The Pain Killer derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfils the conditions of a popular medicine. Stick to it therefore; buy the original and genuine. - Providence Times

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The resolution in favor of the Imperial guarantee or three millions of pound tercolonial railway, under Confederation rule, was carried in a very full House by the large majority of 180 votes; 67 only voted against it-247 for it. In the House of Lords the Bill, when put upon its final passage, was equally successful. We may regard, therefore, this question, which for so many years has entered deeply into the discussions of our Colonial Legislatures and which has occasioned so many delegations to England, as finally settled. We are to have the railroad; but the location is as yet in the dark. The British Government will probably have to decide this also. The impression seems favorable

in this region to the central route. The cable telegrams assure us that the Reform Bill after protracted discussion has passed by a small majority. Mr. Gladstone offered an amendment to the Bill, fixing the rating at £5. After a long and very interesting debate, the amendment was rejected by a decided vote, the Government's majority being

London, April 13-noon The Times of this morning has a congratulatory editorial article on the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons last evening. The course pursued by Mr. Gladstone is severely criticised, while that of the Liberal members who deserted their party are correspondingly lauded. The Times thinks the Liberal bolters hold the balance of power now and virtually control the Reform Bill.

FRANCE AND PRUSSTA are assuming an alarwing attitude towards each other Hard words have been exchanged. Blows may come next. A war between France and Prussia, under present circumstances, in all probability would involve all Europe, if not the whole world, in bitter, bloody strife. France is making preparations for war on a grand scale, and the cable news of the 11th inst informs us, that Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussis holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step, and asks for instant cessation of warlike pre-

#### ENGLAND THREATENS SPAIN. A telegram of the 12th inst., says :-

The fleet which sailed for Cadiz, early this week, took out the peremptory demand made by the British Government upon Spain, for instant redress both in the case of the Tornado and the Victoria. To this summons the Spanish Government has made an eva-sive reply in regard to the steamer Tornado, but has given no answer whatever to the claim made in Thus the war-cloud is extending. When or where

it will break in a tempest of awful conflict, Jehovah only knows.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES, THE PRINCESS OF WALES, we extremely regret to learn, is at the point of death.

A surgical operation upon the bone of the knee is ne-cessary to save her life, but she cannot endure the pain, and is too weak to take chloroform. EX-GOVERNOR EYRE,

of Jamaica, is likely to escape the punishment due to his sins. The Grand Jury has ignored the indictment framed against that officer growing out of his official conduct during the revolt in that Island.

London, April 15.—Spain has at length yielded to the demand made by the British Government in the case of the steamer Victoria.

LISBON, April 16.—The Brazilian mail steamer. which arrived here this morning, brings additional intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil in order to reinforce his army on the river Paraguay, had called the National Guard of the Empire into active service and this measure had caused much discontent among the people, and proveked some opposition to the continuance of the war with Paraguay.

# UNITED STATES

Mississippi is contesting the validity of the United States, and hopes by this manner to nullify the action of Congress. Mississippi is doubtless surtained in this line of policy by the politicians of the South generally.

Connecticut, in her recent elections, has gain Democratic victory by the choice of a Democ Governor.

In the Western section of New York forty persons were recently arrested by the detective police, charged