ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1867.

### The Bulwark of Protestantism.

Many of our Episcopalian brethren honestly believe that the Church of England, as by law established, is the chief bulwark against the aggressive power of the Papacy. Hence they speak, write and act as if this were really the case. All honor to the efforts put forth by the evangelical portions of the Anglican Church to resist the encroachments of the Pope upon the rich domains of a vitalized Christianity. But when our Episcopal brethren claim to be the chief defence of the Apostolic faith, in our humble opinion they claim quite too much. As we understand the matter, an open Bible, an unfettered conscience, and the full exercise of the right of private judgment, constitute, under God, the grand safeguards of the Christianity that saves the souls of men. If the Church of England were purged from the ungodly influence engendered by her unholy alliance with the State; converted from her anti-scrip tural faith in the saving efficacy of her ordinances; put right on the subject of the power and authority of her priesthood; stripped of ritualistic fallacies, and filled anew with the blessed graces of the Spirit, then indeed she would stand up as a munition of rocks to resist error and defend the truth as it is in Jesus. But so long as she cherishes some of the most pernicious dogmas of Popery in her bosom, just so long will she be a feeder of Romanism. instead of a wail of defence to resist its power.

The following remarks on this subject, extracted from a recent issue of the London Freeman, are in point:-

"It is curiously at variance with the growth of ritualism, and of Popish doctrines in the Church of England, as well as with the acknowledged tendencies of a large portion of the clergy, that the leader of the Evangelical party should still describe the Establishment as the national bulwark against the encroachments of the papacy. If this is the last link which binds Lord Shaftesbury to a State church, it is, indeed, a "sorry" one. The facts of the case are so palpably against his statement, and his argument has been so often exploded, that but for our respect for his lordship's character, we should suspect him to be joking. Since we may not consider him as indulging in a Christmas jest, his seriousness, and his strong conviction on the subject, awaken our surprise. In a letter published in the Times of December 29th, his lordship says :- "Among other reasons for profound and reverential affection to the Church of England, to her liturgy, her stated ministry, and her ordinances. I hold that she is the grand and only effective bulwark for the maintenance of the Reformation against the unceasing efforts, the indissoluble combinations, and methodical encroachments of the Papal

We will not join issue on the activity of Romish emissaries; their stealthy advances are too well-known, and require ceaseless vigilance to circumvent them. Nor will we now dispute whether the check it gives to Popery is a reason for sustaining a State church, when such an institution is without foundation in Scripture, and is condemned by true statesmanship as opposed alike to liberty and justice, to the unity of a, to the best interests of religion, and to the peace and brotherhood of the community. Admitting a possible State church to be a defence against Romanism, the claim set up for the Church of England, as being such a bulwark, is at best a pretence. if not an impertinence. What has the Church of England done to arrest the advance of Popery? Is there less Papery in Ireland than when the Church of England was first established there? Where even in England are her converts from Popery? Has she done anything to retard the progress of Romanism among her own children? Does not Rome gain trom Les verjest uerself church h. favourable to the projects of the papacy. Aome has everything to hope and nothing to dread from it. A State church contains the essential element of Popery. "The English establishment," says Goldwin Smith, "is a relic of that great European establishment of the middle ages, of which the papacy was the centre and the life." If there had been no Protestant State church, the enormous strides taken by Popery towards an endowment from the national funds would have been impossible; and they will cease when the State church principle is abandoned. The Church of England keeps open the door by which Romanism advances to power.

If the English establishment be our chief protection against Popery, we may well tremble at the inroads made on our defences. The triumphs of Rome have been achieved, and are being multiplied in that establishment which should be our bulwark against it. She has never made any impression on Dissenters, but she has made a prodigious impression on the Church of England. She is making the clergy of that Church the channel through which she pours over the land the deadly poison of her errors. With strange want of logic, Lord Shaftesbury says in the same letter,-" I have long been, and am still conscientiously convinced, that were the Establishment swept away, a large proportion of her members would join the Church of Rome." Thus the army which constitutes our "bulwark" consists, in Lord Shaftesbury's opinion, of traitors to the Protestantism they are set to defend! It is not an enemy who thus condemns the Church, but one of her own most honored sons. What says his lordship of the rest of the clergy! "Many," he continues, "would remain indifferent; but even they, by their very weakness, would contribute to the progress of the common enemy." Cannot his lordship see that this terrible plague of Romanism in the Church of England is the very consequence of the Church's connection with the State? The heart of the people of England is more soundly Protestant than ever. The danger lies in the clergy. Among them the distinctive doctrines and practices of Rome prevail. But were the support of the clergy left to the voluntary principle, the people would soon reform the Church and dismiss the majority of Romanizing priests.

The Dissenters are, according to his lordship, o little account against Rome. "Highly," says be, "as I appreciate the zeal, learning, and talent, and principle of several of the Nouconformist Bodies, I cannot see in their organization and action any power of presenting a systematic and continuous opposition to the papal policy." Strange judgment this in face of the perfect failure of Rome against all sects of Nonconforperfect failure of Rome against all sects of Nonconfor-mists! Where are the Romish doctrines and the usages of their ministry? Where is the coquetting with tome on the part of the free churches? We except. of course, residuary Irvingism, itself a product, chiefblishment. Where are the Romish vestments and ritual, the confessional, and the mass, the doctrines of transubstantiation, and of purgatory, hip of the Virgin, prayers for the dead where the dogmas of apostolical succession, and the priesthood of the clergy; where Popish monasteries ceded to Rome? Which of the Dissenting churches vation pure and simple by the grace of God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

think us marvellously simple, or are themselves unfit for the leadership they assume. If the Church of England was indeed established as a defence against Popery, she has most egregiously failed; nay, she has helped on, to the best of her power, the projects she was appointed to defeat.

Some of the clergy of His Lordship's Church are far from according with him in judgment on their Church's claims. "These things," writes the Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys, "are reopening the question whether the Church of England was thoroughly reformed at the Reformation, and purged of the Romish element, and whether, after all, she is aught better than a feeder to the papacy, a nursery of Romish priests, and a teacher of superstition up and down the world?" The Association for the Revision of the Liturgy tells us, that "the work of assimilating the service and faith of the Church of England to those of Rome is rapidly progressing." And this s Lord Shaftesbury's bulwark of Protestantism!

But his Lordship hankers after some "systematic and continuous opposition to the papal policy," and he does not find this in the "organization and action" of the free churches. Why, herein lies the strength of Protestantism against Rome—the absence of this systematic opposition, and the presence of the living ower of the word of God, which Rome has never onquered. An open Bible, a free press, a constituional government, the education of the people, and he most unfettered liberty of conscience in matters of religion; these form the breakwater against which Rome's fiercest billows shall break into harmless spray while the State Church is a citadel of strength to Rome in England. When will the scales fall from the eyes of our Evangelical brethren in the Establishment, and they perceive this for themselves? We have hope yet of Lord Shaftesbury, and those whom he represents; and shall hail the day when they see the suicidal character of their present policy. England's religious peril lies in her State Church; her safety is complete in religious freedom and equality. So long as the Evangelical clergy sustain an establishment, so long they are aiding and abetting Popery. We have perfect faith in Divine truth when let alone; no faith in the buttressings of State churches. Set aside a religious establishment. and the door is closed forever against the encroachments of Rome. The union of the temporal with the spiritual is, whether in Italy or England, the serpent's poison to be dreaded. Destroy it, and the serpent becomes harmless. It may still continue to coil its folds and rear its crest, but the monster will have lost its fangs, and "A little child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den."

## The Carleton Trouble.

We never take pleasure in publishing to the world the quarrels of our brethren of other denominations. In this imperfect state, all churches are exposed to bitter strifes and disastrous contentions. Hence the wisdom of the inspired caution, "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." But as this Carleton trouble has occupied the city press so largely for the last fortnight, and as it really involves the grave questions of denominational status and of religious liberty, it seems only right that the Visitor should briefly state the leading facts of the case, with a few words of comment.

The late Rector of St. George's Church, Carleton, was disqualified by ill health, for months prior t his death, for the performance of his clerical duties. During a portion of this time, a young clergy man by the name of Walker, son of the Rev. Wm. Walker. Hampton, performed official duties in Mr. Coster's church. When, on the death of the Rector, it became necessary to appoint his successor. Bishop Medley-as report goes-without consulting the wishes of the people, advised the Administrator of the Government, General Doyle, to appoint Mr. Walker permanently as the Rector of St. George's church. To this appointment the George show the most determined onposition-1st, for the reason, it is said, that a majority of the people preferred the ministry of Rev. Mr. Disbrow; 2d, because the Bishop caused the appointment to be made without consultation with them on the subject. The consequence is open rupture. The Church Wardens have padlocked the door against Mr. Walker, and for the two last Sabbaths he has held service in the school room attached to the church, attended by those of the congregation who favor the High Church school. Now comes the tug of war between the Church Wardens and their supporters on one side, and Mr. Walker and his adherents, backed by all the prestige and force of the Bishop's authority, on the other,

We regret to hear of divisions in any section of the Christian Church; but all things considered, perbaps it is just as well that this case has occurred : for now some very knotty and important questions must be settled. Has the Church of England, as by law established, any legal pre-eminence over other denominations in these Colonies? Has the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, acting under the advice of the Bishop of the diocese, the power to fill vacancies, irrespective of the voice of the people?

Old commissions and instructions given to the Governors of the Province, from the days of Governor Carleton down to the present time, are brought up for the purpose of sustaining the action of the Bishop and General Doyle in this case. In these instructions the Crown says to the Governor for the time being :- " And whereas by our said commission we have authorized you to present any person or persons to any church, chapel, or other ecclesiastical benefice within our said Province, to which we may from time to time be entitled to present."

The question, then, to be settled in this case, does the Queen of England assume that she is entitled by the laws of the realm, to present Rev. Mr. Walker as pastor for St. George's Church, Carleton ? If so the sooner the Warden's remove the padlocks and throw open the doors to the present incumbent, the better; but if not, both Bishop Medley and General Doyle are as powerless in the case as infants unborn. Both must back down.

The decision in the Colenso case affirms that the Queen is not the Head of the Church in the Colonies; and in accordance with this decision Her Majesty refused to issue her royal mandate for the consecration of a bishop in Montreal, assigning as her reason, that she had no authority for so doing.

Now that the subject is up, let us have it thoroughl ventilated, in all its aspects, through the press an before the proper tribunals, and let us all know just how far the people of New Brunswick must do homage to Church and State unity.

# The London Baptist Association,

ablished last year, has recently given a practice illustration of its working power, in laying the foundation stone of a new chapei in Upper Holloway, not far from the Rev. F. Tucker's chapel, Camden Road, London. The President of the Association, Rev. W. Brock, occupied the chair, and remarked in his open ing address that their object, when the building was pleted, was not to preach rationalism, sacran and numeries under Protestant names; where are completed, was not expected the protestant names; where are completed, was not expected, wh

there was no John the Methodist, but a John the society. The ordinary word, in Greek, for "each," Baptist-when Baptists were true primitive Method- is not, it is true, that in the text; but, if we are not ists, because they baptized after the primitive mode. The churches of London had a history; but they writer, has, in some circumstances, the very same must not rest on the laurels of the past, but work force. This numeral adjective, the Bible Union Reearnestly for the present and future. He concluded his admirable address by placing upon the stone £50 towards the new building.

## Have we a State Church?

A writer in the Telegraph, of the 19th inst., says In reading over the Bishop of Fredericton's letter, addressed by him to the Episcopal Clergy of the Province, in reference to the Rev. Mr. McNutt, and pubished in one or more of our city papers, there is one or two questions which arise in reference to which I sk information.

First-In what sense are we to understand the term Sect" as applied by the Bishop to the Baptist Chris- authority. He even refers to this text as an example. ian Denomination? In England the term Sects is used as applying to those large and increasing bodies of Christians who dissent from the Established

Does the Bishop use the term "sect" in this sense, or is it simply used by him to mark the distinction netween the sect or denomination of Baptists and he sect or denomination of Episcopalians? If used by the Bishop in the first sense, is it not on the ground of a false assumption, seeing we have in this Province no State Church?

Again-Why is the distinction made by the Bishop then speaking of the two places of worship "Trinity Church" and "Leinster Street Chapel?" Why not Leinster Street Church ! In England Chapel is comnouly used as an inferior title applying to dissenting places of worship. If applied thus here, is it not an error, seeing we have no "Establishment" and there-

ore no Dissenters? Lastly-The Bishop in his letter speaks of the Rev. Mr. McNutt entertaining doubts as to his continuance in "the Church of England," and also as being no longer qualified to perform ecclesiastical duty within the Church of England." The question arises, was Mr. McNutt a minister of the Church of Eng-

Are we wrong in stating that it was decided, not nany months since, in England by high authority, that there was no Church of England out of Engand? And is not this confirmed by the statement nade in a recent number of the London Daily News, n reference to the consecration of the new coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, Canada, that "the law officers of he Crown have advised Lord Carnarvon, that a mandate of the Crown is not necessary to enable Coloni-

al Bishops to perform the rite of consecration." Apart from the Bishop's letter, we would ask, if here is not in this Province, according to law, perfect religious liberty and equality? And whether known as Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, or Episcopalians, is it not that these names only denominate the several branches of Evangelical INQUIRER. Yours truly. Christians?

To these enquiries, the Telegraph replies thus:-It is well that this subject should be discussed at the present time, when the assumptions of the local head of one denomination of Christians are fresh in the public mind. Of course, the tone of Bishop Medey's official letter is contemptible, and might be dismissed with a smile at its folly, were it not that an extraordinary step has just been taken by the Administrator of the Government of the Province, which is calculated to strengthen the insolent attitude of the

Everybody knows that a change has taken place in he ecclesiastical and political position of our populaion in the last thirty years. At one time the Church of England was considered as the Church of the land. Dissenters," as they were called, labored under serious disabilities-their clergy were fettered in many ways, and were held to belong to a class of subjects considerably lower than that in which English Churchmen ranked. Nearly, if not all, the political offices of the country were filled by adherents of the one Church. Episcopal Clergymen alone were considered eligible for Chaplains of the Legislature. Little by little, as the "Dissenting" element gained in strength it was found expedient to permit "Dissenters" to fill certain offices, but the act was regarded as a piece of gracious condescension. Finally, "Dissenters' claimed their rights; they elected "Dissenters" to the Legislature, and the Legislature gradually removed the disabilities imposed upon them. Step by step the battle was fought and the victory won. s some years ago since the final blow was struck by lative Council; but even previous to that the Church of England Bishop's seat in the Legislative Council had been left vacant, and the great majority of the adherents of that Church had agreed with "Dissenters" in regarding State and Church as for ever severed in the Colony. None but fools now pretend that there is any legal difference between the various religious bodies here, and none but fools or fanatics would deem it wise to revive at this date an idea which has been so thoroughly exploded. Yet, strange as it may appear to the great body of our people and especially to the great majority of the adherents of the Church of England, Bishop Medley is doing what he can, both by words and deeds, to bring his Church into contempt by claiming for it a status superior to that assigned to other ecclesiastical bodies. This appears on the face of his circular, as pointed out by "Inquirer."

# Another Countryman's

communication is withheld, not because he does no say some very good and true things, but for the reason that "A Countryman's" letter, which appeared some time ago, gave wide-spread dissatisfaction. The style of "Another Countryman" is still more offensive; and if published, would exert an aliena ting influence, call forth severe criticisms, and do, we fear, very much more harm than good. As Bap tists, we cannot afford to treat each other otherwis than kindly and courteously; and if we cannot see eye to eye in every thing, let us bear with one another in love, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

#### Hore Solitaria. - No. 7. BY J. L. DUNLOP

"That he, by the grace of God, should taste death fo

This text-for many years-has been a subject o careful investigation. As long ago as 1850, at the request of a correspondent, a paper on it-advocating the same view-has been prepared by us for the Primitive Church Magazine,\* an organ of the Particular Baptists, in England. It was well received, and, there is reason to think, useful. Since the insertion of the first article on it, in the Christian Visitor, our attention was directed to the opinion of Dr. Bonar, and Dr. Candlish, ton the subject. These distinguished divines of the Free Kirk of Scotland, explain the passage exactly in the same way, and give even the same rendering to the original word-translated "every

man," in the authorized version. Our authorized version, "every man," in this text, is admissible. It never occurred to us that it was anything else. And, if confined-as, indeed, it must be-to the "many sons," in the following verse, it teaches, very distinctly, what we contend for-namely, the individuality of the atonement, Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man of his chosen people, as it were, one by one-individually and personally. The Rible Union version, "every Lecture in the Vestry of the Baptist Chapel, Carleelegant, and correct.†† It teaches the very same glorious truth. The Bible Union Revisers take credit to clock. Subject—"Legacies of the Past." Entrance themselves for the purity of their revision. These faithful translators of the Divine Record, in their own estimation, assure us that "certain epistles, as that to the Hebrews, cannot possibly be understood or land Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, 23d inst., explained from the common version, without recourse at 8 o'clock. Entrance fee -10 cents. to the original."1. The authorized version stands

speech. He said they could recollect the days when bring out the meaning. We like to be found in such very much mistaken, that here used by the inspired visers tell us, on the authority of Kühner, in the singular, without the article, as it is in the text, in almost all cases, signifies "every," "each." They appear to be very positive on this point. With this authority, it is not too much to claim for "each," if not a faithful, at least a correct rendering. Buttmann, \*\* too, -a very good judge in such matters,nforms us that when this original word is without the article, in the singular, as it is here, it is commonly used for the very word that, we are assured, means "each." Robinson, in his Lexicon, for this Greek usage, adds Winer to Buttmann, as additional Situated as we are just now, further reference, even to standard works, on the subject, with which, in bygone days, we had some acquaintance, is impracticable. This is our misfortune-not our fault. That we could refer to others, on the subject, under more favorable circumstances, we doubt not. Enough, however, to confirm us in our present view. As yet, we see no reason to deviate from it-not the least. We are, however, open to conviction, and any person who is so kind as to shew us our error, we consider him our best friend. All we seek is truth.

\* Vid. p. 277. + Bonar's "Truth and Error." Candlish on the Atonement, p. 80. ‡ B. U. Quar., May to Aug., 1866. p. 886. B. U. Reporter, March 1857, vol. ii. No. 15, p. 19. [Ibid. \*\* §127-6, Gr. Grammar. †† Their final revision is every man.

MORALITY IN ROMISH AND PROTESTANT COUNTRIES. The Rev. M. Hobart Seymour has published a letter giving the results of an investigation on this subject forced upon him by an assertion of the superior morali ty of the Brussels population as compared with that London. All the figures have been gathered from official documents of the respective countries which Mr. S. names. They are tabulated thus :

ILLEGITIMATES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC Brussels -- Thirty-five per cent. Paris-Thirty-three Munich-Forty-eight Vienna-Fifty-one ILLEGITIMATES IN PROTESTANT London-Four per cent. THE MURDERS IN ROMAN CATHOLIC Belgium-Eighteen in the million. France-Thirty-one Bavaria-Thirty-two Austria-Thirty-six Italy-Fifty-two

THE MURDERS IN PROTESTANT England-Four in the million.

Turning back to some of the details on which this table is founded, we read :- " We may form an estimate of the morals of Vienna from the fact that fully one half of the population is illegitimate! In Berlin, the capital of the Protestant region of Germany, the number is eighteen per cent.; while in Vienna, the capital of the Roman Catholic religion, the umber is fifty one per cent. The difference, so striking, is suggestive." As to Rome itself, Sir J. Bowring's "report, published by order of the House of Commons, states that in the year he was there the total number of births was 4,878. We have also the official returns of the number of foundlings for ten years; and these returns give an average of 3,160 foundlings for each year. And thus we arrive at the result, that with 4,373 births there are 3,160 foundlings. These of course are not necessarily illegitimates, but it betrays a hideous state of morals when three-fourths of a population are foundlings those melancholy facts Mr. Seymour proceeds to draw the obvious inferences as to the practical effect of the Confessional and the use of manuals, which, he says, seem calculated above all else to suggest every form of vice to young and innocent minds : for they detail the most odious vices, and then desire those young and innocent creatures to examine themselves as to whether they have been in the habit of practising hem, when really, at their age, the very idea of such things could never have entered their minds."

## Short Living for Ministers.

Rev. C. H Spurden, in the Sword and Trowel, has some excellent remarks on this subject. He says :-"I do not ask luxuries for my brethren, although many of them might claim even these; but I would with all my heart and soul say, 'Deacons of churches, stir up the members, and set the example yourselves of giving our preachers at least a generous supply of necessaries. You, the deacons of our churches, know from your own experience that £100 per annum, for a man with a wife and children, is not wealth, but far from it, and yet how many ministers would be happy if their incomes came near to this moderate sum. We are asked repeatedly to send students to spheres where £40 is mentioned as if it were competence, if not more, and those who so write are not always farm-labourers, but frequently tradesmen, who must know what penury £40 implies. A church contributing £70, frequently counts itself munificent, but many of its members must know that such a sum is not respectability, nor much less than hard, pinching, but covert want. I heard the other day of a minister whose congregation would be shocked to know it, and I hope ashamed also, who very seldom sees a joint of meat, except on other people's tables, and is indebted to gifts from friends in other denominations for parcels of left-off clothing, which are made up for his otherwise ragged children With desperate self-denial alone is he kept from debt: comfort he never knows. If these things needed to be so, it were a theme of rejoicing that our brethren are honoured to endure hardness for Christ's sake, but these are in many cases needless hardships. and should not be inflicted upon our honoured brethren. If their Master called them to it, well and good, but it is not the Muster, it is the thoughtless fellow-servant who puts them to so severe a trial. Persuaded that a great reform is needed, I propose to publish such cases of deep a sixty as may be supplied to me by Baptist ministers, and are well authenticated. The names and addresses shall be sacredly kept socret, but the facts shall be published, that hely shame may induce a speedy amendment. Any person can reprint this article, and the more widely it is distributed the better. I speak not without abundant cause. I am no retailer of baseless scandal. I am no advocate for an idle and ill-deserving ministry. I open my mouth for a really earnest godly, laborious, gracious body of men, who are men of God and approved of his church. Are these for ever to be starved? Shall the ox that treadeth out the corn be always muzzled ? Shall he who planteth. the vineyard eat none of its fruit? It is our shame as Baptists to be mean towards our pastors. Brethren, help to roll away this reproach at once and for;

has given a Catholic Archbishop to Westminster? It is to the "bulwark of Protestantism" that these is to the "bulwark of Protestantism" that these is to the "bulwark of Protestantism" that the supplement "man," employed in the England to be the very bandmaid of Romanism. Those is an object us to ignore such facts, and support the word "each," in common with the supplement to so is possible to profit by them.

Severs illes.

PARIS, J. —All the numbers of the Cabinet that the supplement man," employed in the England to the Emperor, but his testing at the supplement man," employed in the England to the Paris Exhibition at Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount the Hallfux dispensary got \$100, the word "each," in common with the romanism in the Cabinet and at present will preside over the Paris Exhibition of the Poor, the Paris Exhibition at Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount the Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount, the Hallfux dispensary got \$100, the word "each," in common with the Finance and State Departments. Geuunilly will reveal the Poor, the Paris Exhibition at Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount, the Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount, the Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount, the Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$815. Of this amount, the Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition at Hallfux of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition at Hallfux of goods intended for the Cabinet and at present with the supplement." The College is full as usual. The Academy full are the theory of the Cabinet and the Cab

To the Editors of the St. John Press.

GENTLEMEN-The Directors of the St. John County Agricultural Society, in addressing you upon the subject of the Provincial Exhibition, feel confident that n this, as in all matters in which the public interest concerned, you will give them your assistance and co-operation, and they ask you to lay the following statement before the public.

The Directors of the St. John Society, having completed their arrangements with the Executive Comnittee of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, to hold the Provincial Exhibition in the fall of the year at St. John, wish to make known to the inhabitants of this City and County, that they are required to give the Provincial Board a guarantee that they will provide and fit up at their own expense ample accommodations in Buildings and Grounds for the above put pose; and when so completed satisfactorily and in proper time, to hand them over to the Provincial Board, for the purpose of carrying out the desired

The Directors think that it will be evident to every ntelligent person in the community that the holding of the Exhibition in St. John will be a great benefit to the City and County, in a commercial point of riew; and while thanking the gentlemen who have so liberally supported this Society in the past, they bave reason to hope that on the present occasion all the Public Institutions, as well a private individuals, will assist the Directors in carrying out their obligaions for the public good in a way creditable to the

Oity and county.

The sum required for the purpose will be large, but with the funds the Society have on hand, the \$2000 granted by the Common Council, and the known liberality of the people, the Directors feel confaction to the Provincial Board and to the general

By providing the Buildings and Grounds for the Provincial Board free of charge, the whole grant of \$3000 will be expended in Premiums, and it now ested in the matter, to give it their hearty support, and make it the best Exhibition ever held in the Province. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BARBER, Secretary. St. John, Jan. 18, 1867.

## In South Australia

we are glad to see the Baptist cause is in a flourishing condition. An Association was recently held in Adelaide. Fifteen churches were represented, having 726 members. The increase of the year was within a fraction of ten members as an average to each church. Baptist chapels are buing erected in several places, and some of the churches had doubled their numbers during the past year. True to the Baptist instinct our brethren in South Australia are standing up boldly against all denominational preferences on the part of the Government of the country, and in will have to be added now to our exports, as a magdefence of equal rights for all.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM is pushing forward the educational interests of Nova Scotia at railroad speed, We hope the Educational officials of New Brunswick will examine carefully the workings of the School Law of our sister Province, and so urge its provisions upon our own Government as to induce them to inaugurate a similar system for the benefit of our

We learn from the Intelligencer that Elder Samuel Hartt, one of the oldest and most successful ninisters of the Free Baptist body, has gone to his est. To him, we doubt not, death is eternal gain.

The British Standard, so ably conducted by Dr. Campbell, has gone the way of all the earth; and its venerable editor will probably seek, in retirement other people's money, chimerical in his military and from his arduous public duties, that freedom from care and toil so essential to his peace and happiness, as he lingers upon the verge of the eternal state. May this great and good man have the hours of his setting sun illumined by the brilliant rays of celestial light.

Report says that Henry Ward Beecher is to receive upwards of twenty thousand westers for writing a novel for a cheap New York newspaper.

Rev. Mr. McNutt will preach in the Pitt Street Baptist Church next Sabbath at 3 P. M. When a special collection will be taken up to pay for lighting the building. Seats free.

If the good people of Carleton and of Port and desire a rich intellectual treat, they will not fail to attend the lecture of Dr. Day on Wednesday and Thursday evenings as announced in another column

Those who attend the Brussels Street Church this evening, will have a rich musical treat. See notice.

Dr. Spurden's correspondence with Bishor Medley, will appear in the Visitor next week,

Rev. Isaiah Wallace informs the Christia Messenger, under date of the 24th of December, that the labors of a brother, Geo. W. Siderquist, member of the Church over which he presides, have been plessed to the conversion of souls at Broad Cove, branch of Digby Church. Bro. Wallace had bee ummoned to the place to baptize five rejoicing converts. He baptized also at one of his own stations ecently, an aged convert in the 83rd year of her age. He adds :- Hans new sout sittle a of

We are much gratified to hear of Bro. Normandy success. Surely the friends of the French Mission

have cause for encouragement.

We observed the day of humiliation and prayer as recommended by the Convention and found it a season of interest. In view of our great ministerial wants we remembered especially to our supplications, the directions of our Lord in Matt. x. 37, the fact that some ten or more larger Baptist Churches in these Provinces, are languishing for the want of pastoral labour, and that, several important missionary fields are sending the "Macedonian Cry," should lead to serious enquiry and earnest believing prayer.

# Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

The recent snow storms have supplied British America, and the New England States in the bargain, with a sufficient quantity of the pure snowy element to meet all sleighing and sledding requirements for months to come, providing, however, the clouds should not some day decide in council to pour down water in sufficient measure to send it rushing into the sea. Such blowing and drifting are of rare occurrence even in this northern clime. As the result of the operation, bipeds and quadrupeds have had wallowing and plunging enough in snow banks to bumble their pride and improve their manners, especially if tribulation so deep should have its desired effect. Mail communication for some days was contending along the different routes with the angry elements, and made but little progress; and the

higher than this, in our estimate of it. It will be A friend in Wolfville writing to us, under date is again up for discussion in the city press; and we

FLOUR has gone up in price in the United States and in Canada. The result is an advance of about 50 cents per barrel in the St. John market. The retail price of good family flour is from \$8.50 to \$9 per barcel.

Corner of Prince William and The Telegraph says 150 men are employed on Western Extension.

Thomas Williams, the House of Assembly messenger, charged at the present term of the Court of Nisi Prius in York County, withe robbing the Legislative Halls of chairs and other articles of furniture, has

In the year 1866, Prince Edward Island exported 70,324 bushels of potatoes, 200,526 of oats, and 16,-859 of barley; in 1866 her exports were 478,695 bushels of potatoes, 1,275,020 of eats, and 28,148 of

The receipts of the Canadian Government from all sources in the month of December was \$798,108, and the expenditure was \$461,282.

#### AUSTRALIA.

On the 24th of October last, an inter-colonial exhibition was opened in Melbourne, preparatory to a grand representation of the Australian Colonies in the world's exhibition, to come off in Paris next summer, The building erected for the purpose at the

expense of the Government has a hall of 17,200 superficial feet, a rounda of 2,000 feet, and a north and south wing of 4,500 feet each. Beside these there is an annexe containing 10,800 superficial feet. All fident of carrying out their arrangements with satis- the chief towns of Victoria, and the country districts, have supplied specimens of their products, manufactures and arts. The colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zyaland, are represented. rests with the Farmers, Mechanics, and others inter- The following statistics show the amount of minerals raised in the colony of Victoria since the discovery of the gold fields, some eighteen or twenty years ago, to December, 1865 :

Gold, 30,998,071 oz., at £4 per oz. . . . £128,992,284 Silver, 10.165 1-5 oz , at 5s. 6d. per oz ... Tin-ore, 2,3802 tons, at £75 per ton, ... ? 179.966 Tin, 3 tons 12 cwt. 3 grs. 12 lbr. at £140. Antimony, 2,114 tons 121b. at £12 per ton 2.899 Coal, 1,988 tons at 80 per ton ..... Lignite, 235 tons, at 17s. 6d. per ton, . . . Kaolin, 1,757 tons, at £4 per ton, ..... 7.028 Flagging, 1,500 yards, .... Slute, 45 tons, at £4 per ton, ...... Diamonds, 79 carats, ..... Sapphires, ....

nificent mine has been discovered in Gipps Land. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. Mr. Cunningham, a factor for the Earl of Dalhou-

Besides this, much gold has been used in the colony.

and much taken away by private hands. Copper

sie, was travelling in the train near Dundee, when he was made insensible by two ruffians, and robbed of £1,862, which he had in his possession. 351 lives were lost by the colliery explosion near

The total Guvernment revenue in England for the last quarter was £18,332.935, a large advance over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

GENERAL MILLAN, President of the Fenian Military Council in Ireland. in a published address to the Brotherhood, charges Stephens with being a charlatan and a cheat. He says he is arrogant and boastful, profuse in spending financial schemes, and fond of good living, costly wines, and loxurious furniture.

A most damaging fire occurred recently in the Crystal Palace, London, destroying largely the whole porthern end of the building, and inflicting damages to the extent of two or three hundred thousand

At the New Year's reception held at the Tuileries. the Emperor addressed the following speech to the diplomatic body :-

The opening of the New Year furnishes me an onportunity of expressing my wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. I hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and concilia tion, and that the Universal Exhibition will contribute towards calming passions and drawing closer the general interests.

AN ITALIAN MILLIONNAIRE. - The death of M. Silvesto Camerino at Padua is mentioned in the Italian ournals. He leaves a fortune of 42,000,000 francs. More than half of it goes to a nephew hitherto not in good circumstances, and the remainder is bestowed in legacies, bequests to religious institutions, and in making provision for his numerous servants. M. Camerino could scarcely write his name, and fifty years ago, he was working as a common labourer on the formation of the postal road between Rovigo and

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9 .- The universally intense cold of the season has so aggravated the distress of the poor in this city, that it resulted to-day in a bread riot in the streets; but the disturbance was not of a verious character.
VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The Porte has agreed to evacu-

ate the forts held by the Turkish troops in the prin cipality of Servia. LONDON, Jan. 11 .- Up to the present hour, fortyone persons are reported to have lost their lives by were known to be on the ice at the time of the acci-

dent are still missing.

London, Jan. 17.—The Reform League are preparing for another monster trade demonstration. The affair will come off in the city on the 11th of February and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

London, Jan. 17.—It is reported from the Contin-

ent that a desperate plot has been discovered to assassinate the Pacha of Egypt. The plot included the subversion of the Government, and the investing of the reins of Government in the hands of Selim Pacha. who is said to be at the head of the movement. The conspiracy happily was discovered and frustrated.

LONDON, Jam. 18.—It is reported that Queen Victoria will visit the Paris Exposition, calling while on

her way to Germany.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—The Florence Finance Minister has confirmed the announcement that the Government intends to tax Church property to the extent of six hundred million livres. M. Tonelli's mission to Rome relative to the Bisnops, has been satisfactorily ended. He will soon take leave of the Pope and de-

PARIS, Jan. 13 .- The banquet extended by the Americans of this city to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., occured last evening. Mr. Kingsland, son of the firmer vice commodore of the New York Yatch Club, presided. Gen. Dix, the American Minister, and representatives of the Foreign Legations were present; it was a grand affair. There was great enthusiasm.
At a ball at the Tulliries on Wednesday evening the Emperor and Empress personally congratulated Mr. Bennett on his victory.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—Advices from Candia state that

the Cretans had fought another battle, in which they claim a victory over 5,000 Turks. The Cretan Assembly had issued a call to all the powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to witness and report the condition of the country.

Paris, Jan. 20 — The Emperor Napoleon has issu-

Country Market, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if we except beel and pork, was well down towards startation point. The Sabbath was beautiful, and the people, glad to get out, filled the churches; but for the last two days the weather has again been unfaforable to business proceedings, both in city and country.

THE REFORMATORY QUESTION

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is again up for discussion in the city press; and we the national will. The members of the Cab