THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 14, 1867.

Ministerial Supply.

The question of ministerial supply for our church es in these Provinces, is one demanding very grave and prayerful consideration. In New Brunswick, there is room for at least five or six men of ardent zeal, good common sense, and of respectable intellectual attainments. We mean men of sufficient mental energy, moral courage, and religious power, to impress favorably the souls of the people. A halfdozen men of this stamp, in addition to our present ministerial staff, would find no serious difficulty in getting a support from the people.

In Nova Scotia, the demand for an increase of able ministers of the New Testament at the present moment, is even greater than it is here. As many as five or six of the ablest churches in the Province are without pastoral supply. The churches evidently outgrow the ministry. What is to be done? Our institutions at Wolfville and Fredericton do not meet the demand. Why? For the simple reason that the churches do not supply the raw material. They would train young men for the ministry in any number, if they could obtain them to train; but they are not forthcoming. If we turn to the institutions of the United States for a supply, we are told that the deficiency there is even greater than it is here. A recent issue of the Examiner and Chronicle, refers to a paper by Professor Cutting, on this subject, laid before a late meeting of the New York State Convention, in which it is stated that "the whole number of Baptist churches in the United States, according to the latest tables, was 12,955, and the whole number of Baptist ministers 8,346.

"Estimating, then, our ministry at 8,346, and allowing twenty-five years as the average length of service, and supposing our denominational condition to remain as it is, to keep this aggregate number good we need an annual supply of 334. But it is idle to talk of our condition as stationary. Never before was Divine Providence so summoning us to an outspreading and intensifying of our work, whether on the fields of the wasted South, or amidst the uprising West, or in the cities and towns of the East, now starting on a new career, and filling up with populations requiring the means of grace. Dr. Backus estimates the smallest number required by the Home Mission Society as one hundred and fifty new men per year. Dr. Murdock states that for the next ten years the Foreign Mission service will require an annual reinforcement of ten highly educated men. Add to this the number required by State Conventions. and by Associational and other local missionary organizations-add the number required by churches springing up in our towns and cities, not as the fruit of what we call missionary exertion, and we have an annual demand for reinforcements to the ministry to the number of from six to seven hundred. But call the number the lesser one, or to be certain that we are in error by a number too low, if in error at all, call it five hundred, which would furnish one hundred and fifty only for all our purposes of home and foreign expansion. "The next question discussed by Professor Cut-

ting related to our present prospects of supply. We turn first to our Theological Seminaries. We have such Seminaries at Newton, at Rochester, at Hamilton, at Alton, a new one just rising at Chicago, a new one just organizing under remarkable auspices at Philadelphia. We have likewise one in the South. finding hopeful resurrection from the wastes of the civil war. We turn to all these, and we find that they are contributing annually to the ministry of our churches, to the advances of evangelization, to the conservation of our civilization, and the salvation of the world, not more than fifty thoroughy educated men. If you add to these the number of such men who come to the ministry indirectly through other professions, perhaps twenty-five in all, we shall have but seventy-five, and if we add to these perhaps twenty-five more, who come from partial courses in the Seminaries, we shall have but a total of one hundred whom we may fairly call educated, and even these are to go through the process of elimination, which will take out the infirm and the inefficient, who have mistaken their calling, and are likewise to be diminished by calls for Professors and Teachers, Secretaries and Editors.

"With our Seminaries now working so much below their capacity, with difficulties so great in the way of approach to the ministry by persons to whom seminary training is impracticable, we are actually, so far as the facts can be ascertained, introducing into the ministry from all sources but about from three hundred to three hundred and fifty-a number just about equal to the ravages of sickness and death. Meanwhile our work expands; new churches arise, the demand for a more numerous and an abler ministry increases, and still there is no question to which we are practically so indifferent as to the question of ministerial supply. In the State of New York, with 800 churches, and near 100,000 members, we had in the Theological Seminaries of Hamilton and Rochester, last year, only 24 students from churches in this State, or three theological students to every one hundred churches! The same view, extended to the Universities at those places, would reveal similar facts. We fail to fill with MEN the institutions which we have reared. We see the harvest plenteous and the laborers few, but fail to pray that the Lord will send laborers into the har-

If we turn to England, we are told they have no men of mark to spare. Such men can command a better support there than they can get here; why then should they leave their own country? Such being the facts of the case, it is evident that if we are to have an increase of ministers, we must pray more earnestly, and be willing to give more liberally. Pray to God to call the men, and when cailed be ready to educate them for the work, and to sustain them when they shall enter upon it.

A Stake drawn out of a Grave-

Many have heard of the vile slander circulated ast the distinguished English divine, Rev. John erris. D. D., a name that is familiar in almost every household in Christendom: a name that "will live," says one, "as long as English literature lasts, or the Protestant pulpit continues to stand." But few, perhans, have learned the cheering fact that the attempt to ruin that brilliant reputation has failed. The facts of the case are thus presented in a religious Weekly from the press of the United States; and we give them for the information of many of our readers, who, like ourselves, may have been appalled with the rumor when it began to circulate, but who have not yet learned that the rumor was without foundation in truth. The matter is thus reported:

At the time of his (Dr. Harris') death, Jackson &

announced a series of works under the ife of the Res. Dr. Hurris, author of "Mam-" and formerly Principal of the Independent

the or two volumes appeared, and met with very ty sale, as any thing from the gen of Dr. Harry he be expected to. They were in the same rich which decreases the works of the eminent as published before his death. But all at once published meaned; the work was suspended. The public ware interest was cannifested in the rest he public which did not appear. The public ware,

curious to know the reason why, but the curious public were not informed. Only in a few select cir cles was it told with sadness of heart that those who had charge of his papers found letters so criminating him, that as honest men they could not allow the works to appear. And thus a stake was driven into the good man's grave, where it has remained until recently, when the ever true hand of Providence has drawn it out. It seems from the statement of the Newcastle (English) Chronicle, that the reports were mostly true, though instead of accusing papers came a living indictment in form of a daughter of Eve. It appeared," says the English paper, "that a woman had gone to the publishers and represented to them that she had been for many years under the "protection" of Dr. Harris, and she related so many freumstances which looked like proofs that Dr. Harris' friends were compelled, though with the utmost sorrow, to believe the story. Very recently this wothat the story was false. It is very difficult to imagine what motive could have induced her to invent Whatever it may have been, every one will rejoice to hear that the character of the eminent man has been reinstated. The promised biography will now be completed as soon as possible." There is no man who has a a particle of manhood but will rejoice at the vindication of a grand character. The motive of the woman was probably to induce the publishers to give her money to hush up the story. They had engaged in the publication of the works. To stop would be a serious loss to them, and if she believed them as unprincipled as herself, she might expect they would give her a handsome sum of money, and bid her go her way. They did not do ic. They prepecuniary loss, and the press stopped. are glad that the long delayed memoirs will now appear. The public will read them with greater interest than at the time of the good man's death, and

Union with the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec. At the recent Western Association, the following resolution, having reference to a combination of all the Baptists of the Dominion, in Foreign missionary

will bless the hand that drew the stake out of the

work, was unanimously adopted :-Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Revs. 1 Bill and G. M. W. Carev, be appointed to corresd with the Board in Nova Scotia, and with the Board of the Canadian Baptist Convention, on this subject [providing for the support of an independent Foreign Mission], and to make such preparatory arrange ments as may be necessary for the purpose of effect ng this desirable object.

We rejoice to see by the report of the recent Conention of the Ontario Baptist ministers and churches, by the Canadian Baptist, that a Committee of Correspondence on the subject of Union was also ppointed. The report says:

Rev. Dr. Fyfe, having held correspondence with ome of the leading Baptists of the Eastern Provinces, who desired to know whether the Baptists of the Dominion of Canada could not be brought into closer co-operation in regard to matters of general denominational interest and importance, moved that a Committee be appointed to correspond with any Committee by them appointed in regard to the subect. The following were appointed, viz.: Revs. Dr. yfe, Caldicott, and Davids

For the Christian Visitor.

Are the Baptists Anybody?

Let the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, anwer for this denomination in England. He was a Presbyterian, but with a candor characteristic of great learning and piety, he gives the following, in one of his Lectures on Romans (iv. 9-15:)

Let it never be forgotten of the particular Baptists of England, that they form the denomination of Fuller and Carey and Ryland and Hall and Foster; that they have originated among the greatest of all mis-Christian literature of our country with authorship of the most exalted piety, as well as of the first talent and the first eloquence; that they have waged very noble and successful war with the hydra of antimomanism; that perhaps there is not a more intellectual community of ministers in our island, or who have put forth, in proportion to their number, a greater amount of mental power and mental activity the defence of our common faith; and what is petter than all the triumphs of genius and undertanding, who, by their zeal, and fidelity, and pastoal labor among the congregations which they have reared, have done more to swell the lists of genuine discipleship in the walks of private society, and thus both te uphold and to extend the living Christianity

The Pastor of the Leinster Street Baptist Church, this city, will commence next Lord's day evening series of sermons, expository and practical, on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, continuing them on each successive Sabbath evening. The topics are arranged as follows: 1. Introductory: 2. The Discontent: 3. The Departure: 4. The Crisis: 5. The Reflections of Repentance; 6. The Resolution of Repentance; 7. The Confession of Repentance; 8. The Return and Reception; 9. The Robe; 10. The Ring; 11. The Shoes; 12. The Feast.

New Books.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF MADAME SWITCHINE, by Count de Fallowy of the French Academy, and translated by H. W. Preston. This is the life of a Russian lady, who occupied a high position in society, and was associated in her day with some of the most eminent characters of the age. These memoirs describe her birth, education, and marriage." Her original name was Sophia Soymonof. Her marriage to General Switchine was suggested by her father, but was nevertheless in perfect harmony with her own wishes. He was quite old enough to be her father, but he had had an illustrious career, and was worthy of her hand and heart. Her investigations and writings indicate remarkable talent, blended with deep religious convictions. The whole style and character of this book is exceedingly fascinating, and may be read with great advantage. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston, and for sale at the Colonial Book Store, St. John.

HENRY WILSON, or, THE SOCIETY BIBLE, is a charming little book for boys. It describes Henry's downward course, his marriage to a pious girl, his extreme wickedness, and his ultimate conversion to God. Choice reading for the family and Sabbath School. CONFESSIONS OF A DECANTER, by Mrs. C. L. Balfour. An excellent temperance tale for juveniles. These books are issued by the A. B. P. Society, Phi-

THE SCHOOLDAY VISITOR for November is especial-

The Rev. Newman Hall, a distinguished congrerational clergyman, of London, seems bound to make he best of his time while in the United States. He preached four times one Sabbath lately in New-York; stured at Mr. Beecher's church on the following fonday night, and made addresses at the Cooper Intitute and at the New England Congregational renion the next day. He is a fine, easy, classical eacher, and all lovers of true oratory delight to ear him. Mr. H. has produced some good poetry

On Sabbath, the 27th ult., Mr. Hall occupied the oulpit of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, the rector of ne (Episcopal) Church of the Holy Trinity, in the atter part of the evening, after preaching in the Broadway Tabernacle, Revs. Dr. Duryes and Dr. Hastings, of the Presbyterian Church, have also Trinity, in New-York.

The City of Milan, in Italy, has a church for each housand of its inhabitants. What other city can say as much?

Grace Church, New-York, cannot get the Rev. Mr.

Relapse of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. We regret to learn by a letter from our son

London, that Mr. Spurgeon has had a relapse of his

unfortunate disease. The London Freeman, of the 25th ult., speaking of this distressing event, says :-On Wednesday week, feeling much better than he had been, he spent about ten hours at the Tabernacle, seeing candidates for church membership, and attending to those multitudinous duties which so large a charge involves, besides visiting the alms-houses which are drawing towards completion. Those who know Mr. Spurgeon's marvellous power of pressing into ten hours, work that most of us could not do in less than twenty, will understand that he cleared up a number of pressing matters within those hours. But he had outdone himself. On the following morning the acute agony from which he has suffered from rheumatism in his his knee joints, returned with even greater force. On Sunday he was unable to preach, much to his bitter sorrow; and the Rev. A. G. Brown of Stepney, and Rev. J. Spurgeon, occupied his pul-pit. On Monday, when we visited him, he was still in great bodily suffering, but he succeeded, for the first time since Wednesday, in walking to his study, which he spent a couple of hours. His illness this time has been acutely painful, and unfortunately his natural biliousuess has brought him very low in body. Everything which human care and loving as siduity can do has been done; and his friends look anxiously for a decided change for the better. The state of our brother's health calls for the earnest prayers of all who have felt the value of his special fifts as a preacher of the gospel. The church Christ can ill spare his devoted labours for the spread of the Master's kingdom; and we, as a denomination, cannot be too thankful to God for the noble self-denial and ceaseless activity he has manifested for the spread of principles we hold dear. The rumor that at a meeting of the deacons of the Tabernacle last week, it was resolved to appoint a co pastor to relieve Mr. Spurgeon of his heavier routine work, is quite true. His brother has been appointed to the office; and though, should God spare his life, the pulpit will continue as ever to be occupied by the pastor, he will be largely assisted by his brother, whose help for years past in the College and the other organizations has been as valuable as it has been, so for as the public is concerned, unperceived. There can be no doubt that Mr. Spurgeon requires retirement and rest; and though rest is painful to him, we hope be may accept the advice of his friends to quit London for a few weeks, as soon as his strength will allow him, since change of air may be his best restorer to that perfect health, which we most heartily pray he may again enjoy. The Rev. W. Brock will supply the pulpit this (Thursday) evening, and on Sunday morning next; the Rev. W. G. Lewis preaching in

BAPTISMS IN ALEXANDER STREET, TORONTO.-Last ord's Day evening two candidates were baptized by the pastor of the above named church, Rev. G. A Macnutt, in the presence of a large and attentive con gregation. His sermon was founded on the words Suffer it to be so now for thus it becometh us to ulfil all righteousness." The duty, privilege and reward of following implicitly the Saviour's example, and yielding an unquestioning obedience to his commendments were plainly and powerfully set forth by the speaker, as well by the position arguments from scripture, as by the evil effects of following the traditions and innovations of men. Welcannot see how any christian could leave that house taking the plausible ground that since believers' baptish is not the procuring cause of salvation it may therefore be slighted with impunity as unimportant, and be satisfied with a purely human invention substituted in stead. We are glad to learn that others are likely to follow Jesus, in his own appointed way, ere long .-Canadian Baptist.

For the Christian Visitor. THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of York Court ty was convened with the Baptist Church at the Nashwaak on the 12th of Oct., at 2 o'clock, P. M. nary enterprizes; that they have enriched the The Rev. J. E. Hopper preached on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and again at 3 P. M., to not large but attentive congregatious (he had to leave that evening.) The Rev. G. Burns preached in the evening. Monday morning at 10 o'clock held a meeting for business, Rev. William Harris appointed to the chair, and C. L. Goodspeed, Clerk. Moved and carried that the next York County Quarterly Meeting be held with the Lower Baptist Church at the Keswick. Do cided that it is important that ministering brethren be punctual in their attendance at our Quartely Meetings. The Rev. G. Burns preached at 11 o'clock Held a social meeting in the evening; the brethren spoke freely. The Quarterly Meeting then adjourned to meet with the Lower Baptist Church at Keswick on the last Saturday in December, at 1 o'clock, P. M C. L. GOODSPEED, Clark.

St. Mary's, Nov. 5, 1867. For the Christian Visitor. Obituary of Mrs. Mary Tupper.

BY REV. C. TUPPER. The request of my dear departed wife, that only brief Obituary of her should be published, restricts me to narrow limits. The outlines of her lifemust

She was the eldest daughter of the late William and Julia A. Miller, and was born in Aylesford October 8th, 1804. My acquaintance with her com-menced when she was about ten years old, at which time she attended my school. She was an obelient and amiable child, whom I had never, according to my recollection, occasion to rebuke. After my obtaining a hope in Christ, there was a religious movement in my school; and she received serious inpres-

sions which were never wholly effaced. Miss Miller was ever prudent and circumspict in her whole deportment; and was justly held in esteem by all her acquaintance. It was not, however, till after the commencement of an extensive retival in the autumn of the year 1828, that she became a member of a Baptist Church, All Christians were ever dear to her.

Beneficence was always a prominent traitin her character. At different times, and in diverseplaces she taught a Common school and a Sabbath school n both of which she diligently strove to propote the

died, leaving five small children. Besides attending upon her during a distressing illness, Miss Miller took the charge of these children, broughtup one of them from early infancy by hand, and was, in effect, an affectionate mother to them all, and so continued to the close of her life. Through the provacted sickness which preceded the death of her only sister, like a kind ministering angel, she waited upon her with unwearied tenderness. When her worthy and beloved mother became helpless through puralysis, she cheerfully devoted her time and attention to the discharge of filial duty toward her so long as she lived.

After the decease of my former amable and excellent wife, the piety, discretion, and and disposition of Miss Miller commended her tome as a suitable partner. We were married June and, 1852. In many cases the marriage of a ministr, especially a second marriage, subjects him to the displeasure of some persons. But happily in this instance it was agreeable to all parties. The utmost kindness invariably existed between the second wife and the

children of the first.

For eight years Mrs. Tupper generally enjoyed a favorable state of health. She frequently accompanied me in my journeys, and visits to the different parts of my field of labor; and kindly waited upon me in health and in sickness. Her native cheerfulness, tompered with Ohristian gravity, redered her an agreeable associate, and every where scured for her a copial, reception. Her prudent counsels often afforded me valuable assistance. She exercised industry and frugality, with a special tow to relieving the wants of the needy. It was herdelight to visit and console the afflicted, and, by a the means in her power, to promote the presentant the future welfare of her fellow creatures.

By the inscrutable allotment of Povidence, early in June, 1860, ostensibly by visiting a dying friend,

comstances in which she was placed. Desiring to obtaining a slight degree of relief from a paroxysm of distress, she would often say to him, "I feel a little better." At times the spiritual consolation afforded her bore her quite above her physical sufferings. In some instances after an attack of asthma had deprived her of the power of speech for a time, her first utterance would be, "Bless God!"

Denied the privilege of attending public worshiphighly prized by her-she appreciated the visits the ministers of Christ, and of Christian friends of

During the latter part of her illness the assiduous care of a neice of hers, and subsequently also of one of mine, who had long waited on a sick sister, afforded her much consolation.

Though we had been long apprised of the approach ing dissolution of my dear wife, -yet-as is often the case-it came at last unexpectedly. A short time before her departure she remarked to a friend, that probably she had much more to suffer before her elease: if it might be otherwise, she would be glad." This desire appears to have been granted. On Lord's day, Oct. 13th, while I was laboring ten miles from home, Mrs. Tupper seemed more feeble than usual, and a female friend sat up with her. After midnigh she proposed to the watchers to lie down on the sofa; but she still sat up. On receiving no answer to a question, she called up the other women, who immediately came in. Mrs. Tupper took no notice of any thing, but lay quietly a few minutes; and about half past one o'clock on the morning of October 13th, 1867, at the age of 63 years, without a groan, a sigh or the slightest movement of any of her limbs, she was peacefully released from all her sufferings, and, as we have every reason to be assured, admitted into the realms of endless bliss. Her countenance appeared remarkably placid and lovely in the view of all that

A great concourse of sympathizing friends, including in all ten ministers, gave serious attendance at her burial. Rev. Abraham Stronach delivered an impressive and consolatory discourse from an appropriate text, namely, Heb. iv. 9. "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God," A short time before her departure, she had expressed the hope of

A postscript to a communication from Dea. Eliphalet Reed, of Sackville, says: "Our pastor-Rev. T. Todd-has preached some great and good sermons of late. We are praying and looking for the outpouring of the Spirit's power in our midst! The Visitor is highly prized by us here, and should be in every family in the land,"

Wednesday, Nov. 7th, a thick snow squall passed over Sackville, accompanied with heavy claps o, thunder. This morning, high wind: mercury down nearly to zero.

BAPTISTS IN FREDERICTON. - A correspondent of the Messenger offers some remarks on the account published in the Visitor of the organization of a new Baptist church at Fredericton, and the ordination of a minister. He says:

"The account states that 'the Western Associa tion baving passed a resolution at its recent meeting requesting the ordination of Bro. J. E. Hopper at an early period,' the Council proceeded accordingly, the newly-formed church having requested the ordina-tion in compliance therewith. This is a novel mode of procedure. It looks like the thin end or the wedge of Presbyterianism. What have our As sociations to do with the ordination of ministers ? Why should they be allowed to exert any influence on the churches in such matters? Their right of interference in this respect, as well as in regard to the affairs of individual churches, ought to be sternly protested against. We Baptists want no Presby-

The Presbyterian Witness, of Halifax, copies the above, and offers the following comments:

"We fail," says the Witness, " to see in the above any resemblance to the Presbyterian mode of proceer's qualifications for the sacred office of the ministry; they never recommend a congregation to give him a call. When a congregation set their affections on a probationer, they intimate the same to the Presbytery, and the Presbytery, when they find that that there are no objections or obstacles, proceed to ordination. We are all very apt to misjudge one another's modes of procedure from an imperfect knowledge of their working."

The Pope of Rome has needlessly sought refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo-that singular, circular structure which was once the tomb of the Emperor Hadrian. This precaution was needless, because not even the most frantic Garibaldian has any intention of personally harming the Pope, and his presence in the Castle cannot save Rome. The Courant was the title of the first daily news-

paper printed in the English language, the first num ber of which appeared in London on the 11th of March 1702. It was a little half-sheet, printed on one side only, and consisting of one page of two columns. It continued until 1735, maintaining the foremost place among the many imitations which speedily sprang into existence.

The Lymington (England) Chronicle states that Hordie church in Hampshire, which was recently de-molished, was erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was constructed of some hard fossil substance found in the neighborhood. When built it stood in the centre of the parish, and when pulled down it was near the edge of the cliffs, owing to the ravages of the sea during the thousand years of its

There are ninety-two religious sects in England, as appears from the official report of the Registrar Gen-

Secular Department.

front of the Parliament Buildings, where an immense spiritual, as well as the temporal welfare of those committed to her care. She is gratefully and affectionately remembered by her pupils. For some time she taught in a new and poor settlement, where she boarded herself, and scarcely received any ompensation, except the luxury of doing good.

One of her sisters-in-law was long sick, and finally did leaving fire again.

He thus summarises the important matters to be

considered during the session :-The amendment and assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform postal system; for the proper management and maintenance of the public works and properties of the Dominion; for the adoption of a wall considered several Militia well considered scheme of Militia organization an defence; for the proper administration of Indian af fairs; for the introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of invention and discovery; for the natural ation of aliens and the assimilati law, and the laws relating to bankruptcy and insol-

performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately con der the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Intercolonial railway. This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the Legislative bond which now unites the Provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality which the guarantee for cost of construction was given by the imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty

interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western territorial extension.

Your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fishery You will also be asked to consider measures defi-

ning the privileges of Parliament for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections and the

prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects. and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom, as will cause you to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the political and material advancement of the people of Canada."

The following news by telegram, is condensed from the morning papers :-

OTTAWA, NOV. 7. To-day both Houses were opened in due form. Ladies and Gentlemen in full dress in the body o

the House. Place was well tilled. The Governor read Speech well, then both Houses adjourned without doing business, except ordering some standing committees and enacting former by

Sir John also officially announced the resignations of Hon, Messrs, Archibald and Galt, in answer to

The ceremonies of inaugurating the new Legislature were worthy of a nation. Regulars, Volunteers and Cadets attended the Governor General, with the Band

We never witnessed such display of beauty in the body of the House, nor such an array of talent both

in the House and in the galleries. The present idea is to hold House for one month. then adjourn till February to enable Local Legislature to meet. This is especially necessary for Quebec and Ontario, where it is found unavoidable in order to get men capable of legislation, and to elect many, both to the Local Legislature and House of Commons.

Cauchon's appointment as President or Senate gives general dissatisfaction.

Gray came near being speaker of Commons. The Government decided for Cockburn by only a majority of one, and the general impression is that if the Government had left the matter to the House, Gray would have been elected. French members from Quebec and a large section of the Reformers were strong for

Ottawa is still thronged with visitors. Excellen feeling prevails in Parliament towards representatives from Maritime Provinces.

Fisher as mover of the Address in reply to the Speech spoke fluently and very eloquently, and on the whole represented correctly public sentiment in New Brunswick on the leading subjects to come up for discussion in Parliament. He was frequently applauded during the speech, and in closing in a happy state the demonstrations were loud and long.

The address was seconded by M. Desaulniers, Quebec Province, in a speech delivered in French He commented on each separate paragraph, but made

no remarkable statement. Howe, in moving amendment that Nova Scotia had no cause for congratulations, made effort showing great ability. He spoke for two hours, but was embarrassed by his position. Tupper made a most masterly rejoinder in speech of same length, making teling extracts from Howe's speeches in favor of Union. The speech produced a great impression.

The great ability of the members from the Mari-

time Provinces who have speken, except the two Nova Scotians who followed Tupper on side of Howe is generally admitted. Howe did not speak with emence, or even much energy, but moderately, gracefully, and often humourously. Speech entirely acked savage style of attack, characteristic of less able politicians. His admirers were greatly disappointed. Tupper's reply very complete; much of it new to House of Commons, though not to Maritime readers. Tupper showed, among other things, that while 40,000 persons were said to have petitioned imperial Parliament against Union, only 20,000 could be got to vote against Union. This told a tale. He urged economy on Privy Council, and advocated the amalgamation of Archibald and Langevin's offices, and the reduction of Finance Departments to two instead of three. He spoke fluently, eloquently, and opposition concedes to him the victory in onset with Howe, and serious damage to position of latter in

The Government will submit at an early day resolutions requesting Imperial Government to hand over

ludson's Bay Territory to the Dominion. In the Senate Allen of Ontario moved and McCully of Nova Scotia seconded the address. Both spoke briefly but ably.

McDonald of Ontario and Sanhorn of Quebec followed (the latter an Anti), announcing their intention to assist to carry out the terms of the Union Act. Nothing important developed.

The Address passed without further debate. In the Commons Howe announced that he would not move amendment.

The Debate was renewed by Blake of Ontario ma king his maiden parliamentary speech; he denounced the Coalition and their past measures and ventilated opposition grievances, expressed sympathy with the Nova Scotians but anticipated no favorable reply to their petition to Imperial Parliament; he made a very favorable impression.

Cartwright of Ontario, followed defending Coalition

urging Western Colonization and generally approving

speech,
Morris of Ontario spoke next, making earnest Union

was pledged to no party, and would support the Goyernment in all good measures.

Stewart Campbell of Nova Scotia, announced him

self opposed to repeal; he accepted the situation and approved of the Address, much to the disgust of other Nova Scotians and to the gratification of the Com-

this evening. Savary is quite wild in his denuncia-Gray of New Brunswick is now speaking.

received; does not favor the expenditure of large sums of money for fortifications, urges the hearty support of volunteers and militia in preference.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Hon. J. H. Gray's speech was

most elaborate. He appealed earnestly to Howe to return to his first love for Union, and recalled some of his great Union speeches. Gray was greatly applanded. Jones and Croke of Nova Scotia followed; Tatter said they would obstruct working of Union until their Province was relieved. Bechard and Masson, Quebecers, supported Address. Twelve paragraphs

hour, attempting to vindicate himself from charge of consistency, explained away all his Union speeches, letters, resolutions, &c. He seemed to say that they were the result of political strategy and artifice to which political leaders must, at times resort, and that some of them were result of champagne. In Commons, McKenzie spoke against Coalition, Galt's Banking and Revenue measures. A protective tariff was unnecessary. He favored defensive mea-

We regret to say that our Ottawa correspondence was received too late for our present issue. Will ap-

of the Fredericton Branch Railroad was turned Wednesday, 6th instant. The Frederictonians were out in large numbers, prepared to do all henor to the occasion. Mayor Needham's lady used a beautiful spade in turning up the sod, and placing it upon the barrow, and then His Excellency wheeled it off in graceful style, amid the plaudits of the excited

multitude. The Hend Quarters'says:

multitude: The Hend Quarters'says:

The Band played 'God save the Queen,' Rev. Dr. Brooke offered up a prayer, and blessed the undertaking. The cannon spoke out, and the Band played the 100th Psalm. His Excellency, in a brief address, congratulated the Directors, and wished success to the Railway, and wealth and welfare to the City, and proposed and led three rousing cheers, and three more for Her Majesty the Queen, and the Fredericton Railway. The Mayor of St. John then spoke, and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke, and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke, and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke, and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke and his worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the spoke and his worship the spoke and the spoke a cheers for His Excellency and the fair ladies, the crowd dispersed, all satisfied that the affair was a complete success, and anticipating great things is

By the inscritable allotment of storactic, early in June, 1860, ostensibly by visiting friend, she caught a severe cold, which broght on astatua, attended with a most distressing cogh, from which she never recovered. The suffering of severe years and four months were borne with expanding protections of nonerous friend who sat by her during the tedious bours of many carisone nights, endeavoring to alleviate her distres; and frequently and prosperity agreed them to do with Annapolis appears, security, and prosperity of the manufacture, and he said:

In concluding his admirable speech, he said:

In concluding his ad

acquaintance with these branches of science; but he dwelt more especially upon that higher department of study, the philosophy of the mind, which makes man acquainted with himself. He sketched briefly the rise and progress of this kind of philosophical research through the different schools of ancient and modern times, and closed his very able address by urging young men to the adoption of high aims-to place before themselves a definite object, and to prosecute it with unflagging determination and energy, The address was Well received, and made a most favorable impression. In horymat mannetity what

The new Episcopal church, "All Saints," at St. Andrews, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Fredericton, assisted by the Bishop of Maine. It is described as a very elegant structure.

J. A. Pierce, Esq., of Chatham, one of the oldest editors of this Province, departed this life on the 29th ult., in the 64th year of his age.

The Sentinel speaks encouragingly of the progress of the Woodstock Branch Railway. It is expected that the road will be nearly completed by the Christmas holidays, and that by the opening of the New Year the cars will be able to travel the whole dis ance from Woodstock to the St. Andrew's line.

The Sentinel says :- Some few weeks since we on board the steamer Hightander while on her upward trip from Fredericton. It appears that the mo ther of the infant, through gratitude for the kindne of Capt. Wood on that occasion, christened her baby "Elizabeth Highlander." We have now a pleasing episode to record in connection with the same affair. On Wednesday evening last Capt. Wood, accompa nied by a few ladies, waited upon the mother, Mrs. Murphy, and presented the cuild with a very nice Silver Cup, manufactured in Fredericton for the purpose, and bearing the following inscription :- " From Capt. C. A. Wood and crew of steamer Highlunder to Elizabeth Highlander Murphy; October 16, 1867. This graceful act of the Captain and his crew came quite unexpectedly to the delighted mother, and she could only look and act the feelings of thankfulness, which the fullness of her heart prevented her lips from giving utterance to.

A correspondent of the Telegraph, writing from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, reports "large quantities of oats thrown into the market, prices continuing firm at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d. on the street. The vessels now loading for Europe will take about 180,-000 bushels, and I hear of others yet to arrive for cargoes, and should the present demand continue, there will be but few oats left in the country this winter, which is much to be regretted."

Potatoes are being freely shipped, prices on the street 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., the latter figure for prime

Fish.—The receipts of Herring have been large ; Labrador may be quoted at 30s. to 32s. 6d., Canso, 25s. to 27s. 6d., Bay of Island, 15s. The receipts of Mackerel for the week have been about 600 barrels, no sales to report except the purchase of " fares which are not reliable.

The market prices of produce in addition to the quotations given above are :- Oatmeal, 18s. to 18s. 6d. per 100 fbs.; Flour, (P. E. I.) 27s. 6d.; Pork, (fresh) 4d. to 41d. per fb., Mess 120s. per brl., Prime Mess, 110s., Butter, 11d. to 1s. per lb.; Lard 10d. per fb.; Codfish, large, 20s. per qtl., small, 14s. @ 17s. 6d. per qtl.; Turnips, 1s. per bush.

The following are the principal exports at this port for the week ending Saturday, 2d Nov.:—28,000 bushels Oats; 19,450 bushels Potatoes; 3,600 bushels Barley ; 3,180 bushels Turnips ; 18 tubs Butter.

THE FIRST ANNUEL REPORT of the "St. John and Portland Charitable Association" has just been issued from the press of Barnes & Co. The receipts since its organization in February last, amounts in ull to \$000 81 and ite di time to \$979.42, leaving the small balance, in the hands of the treasurer, of \$11.42. This excellent charity was immensely useful to the poor of the city last winter and spring, and we trust its treasury will be replenished to such an extent by the benevolent. us shall enable the Society to prosecute its humane work with increasing vigor and success.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, to which we invited attention last week, is increasingly popular with its readers. Its December issue is expected to contain part first of the Biography of Father Matthew, by D'Arcy Magee, who recently took the temperance pledge, and who is represented as an enthusiastic advocate of the good cause.

A new paper, published in Newcastle, Miramichi by W. & J. Anslow, has been placed upon our table, called the Union Advocate. It is respectable in appearance, and indicates good taste in its selections. and editorial ability in its original productions. We shall be happy to place it upon our exchange list.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING. -The public Temperance Meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening was very well attended considering the inclemency of the weather. The chair was occupied by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Vice President of the Ministerial Temperance Alliance, who opened the Meeting with prayer and a short address, afterwards introducing the following speakers; Rev. George Christie, of Yarmouth, S. Tufts, A. Rowan, and O. D. Wetmore, Esqrs. The addresses were over by 10 o'clock, when the meeting, after singing the National Anthem, was closed. Mr. Atkins presided at the piano. The meeting strongly sympathised with the remarks of one of the speakers, who commented upon the extreme coldness of the room, and the fact of one of the windows being broker, such want of care on the part of the officers of the Institute causing extreme discomfort to the audience. The members of the different organizations, with the exception of the Ministerials, wore regalia. The following were represented, viz.:- the Sons of Temperance; the British Templars; the Temple of Honor; the Cadets of Temperance, and the Ministerial Temperance Alliance.—Journal.

Rumor says that a requisition is being signed, to be presented to Charles Dickens, on his arrival at Halifax, asking him to give one or more of his readings in the Mechanics' Institute in this city.

NOVA SCOTIA. Galt's Banking and Revenue measures. A protective tariff was unnecessary. He favored defensive measures as a non-party matter.

Galt replied ably; denied that Bank of Montreal draws gold from the Banks of the Lower Provinces.

Tupper replied, at length, to Howe and his party. citing with great effect fresh quotations from Howe's past union speeches, letters, and official correspondence.

The following gentlemen comprise the new local administration of Nova Scotia, viz: Vail—Provincial Secretary; Wilkins—Attorney General; Robertson—Commissioner of Mines, &c.; Annand—Treasurer and President of Executive Council; Members of Council without office—Troop, Northrup, Flynn, ferguson; Speaker of the House of Assembly—Marshall.

inst., says: —The Grand Division annual session last week was attended by a large number of delegates. The following are the names of the officers for the

nsuing year: David Marshall, New Glasgow, G. W. P. Rev. J. A. Balcom, Hantsport, G. W. A. Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, G. S.

Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, G. S.

T. B. Layton, Londonderry, G. T.
Rev. J. M. McLeol, Newport, G. Chaplain.
R. S. Blois, Sawdon, G. Con.
J. S. Logan, North Sydney, G. Sen.
About flity new members were initiated.

The public meeting on Wednesday evening was largely attended. The Bands of Hope sung some

select pieces in gold taste. The Grand Worthy Patriarch presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Cramp. Mack, Pitblado, Rodgers, and Balcom, and Messrs. Beattle and Cunning ham.

The Quarterly meetings for the ensuing year will the held as follows: at Shelburne in January, Wolf-ide in April, and Guysborough in July.

The motion to admit ladies to foll membership was

The metion to admit ladies to fell membership was met by an amendment declaring that the Division was not yet prepared for such a movement. The name of the Order would have to be changed.

A communication respecting a National Division for the Dominion of Canada was received, but it was not deemed desirable at present to encourage such a

COLONIAL. THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

vas opened in due form at Ottawa on the 6th inst at 3 P. M. . The volunteers were drawn up in line in

which he trusted would ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the

and fraternal speech.

Smith of New Brunswick defined his position; he

Savary and Chipman of Nova Scotia have spoker

He complimented Howe, and regrets his present position, making a strong union speech. He is well

On the thirteenth Howe spoke three quarters of an