ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1867.

The Hillsborough Association

approaches. On Thursday, at 10 o'clock, the brethren asserable for prayer and ministerial conference. An important commencement. How rational the exercise! We assemble to do business not for ourselves, but for the cause of truth and holiness; not for time, but for eternity. Who is sufficient for engagements so momentous? "The treasure is committed to earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of man." How frail and worthless are these vessels, but how substantial and precious the treasure! Do not value too highly the vesse! but let us be willing to lay down our lives, if need be, for the sacred treasure. Let then there be no strife as to who shall be the greatest in the kingdom of God; but let each and all strive together for the faith of the gospel. The unity of the spirit will give us great power; without it we are a rope of sand. Since we last assembled mighty changes have occurred in the political relationships of our common country. A new Dominion has been inaugurated under the auspices of our father-land. We are now politically associated with nearly four millions of our fellow-colonists on this continent, and henceforth will be governed by the same laws. Mechanics, farmers, merchants, lawyers, and statesmen are preparing for this new state of things. We are told that, as a result of these changes, railroads are to penetrate our forests and open our millions of acres of wild lands : that wealth is to throw open our mines and minerals; that the spirit of emigration will fill the waste places of our country with an industrious and thriving population, and that trade and commerce will spread their sails as the green bay tree. How far this beautiful dream will prove to be sober reality time only can tell. But one thing is certain, what affects a country socially or politically, favorably or otherwise, must affect its christianity.-Hence it is only proper that we, as Chaistians, both in our individual and associated capacity, should prepare to keep pace with society in its most rapid strides of progress; and to cast into all its departments the leaven of a genuine christianity. Upon this "New Dominion," throughout all its borders, we should seek by all scriptural measures to impress the power of a deep-toned, religious sentiment. "Righteousness," says the wise man, "exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Upon the ministry and churches of our Lord Jesus rests the solemn responsibility of sowing the seeds of rightcousness broad cast all over the land. As a section of this spiritual family, we, as Baptists, must take our full share of this responsibility. As new fields for missionary action along the line of railways, or anywhere else, open, we should hold ourselves in readiness to enter armed with the Spirit's truth and power.

Brethren, the time for theorizing has past. The spirit of the age and the growing demands of our common country call us with trumpet tones to action-united, prayerful, believing action. We must have faith in God and in the divinity of our sentiments, and then in the name of the Lord go forward!

We regret to state that Rev. John Hughes is ill of typhoid fever in this City. He went up St. John river, as far as the Tobique, to visit his friends before leaving for Nova Scotia. In travelling he took cold, and he arrived on the evening of Friday the 2nd inst., quite unwell; but he hoped by a short rest to be able to proceed on his journey to Liverpool via Windsor on the following Tuesday evening. Ho continued, however, to grow worse instead of better, vised his immediate removal to the City Hospital. To this proposition he readily consented. The Hospital is admirably arranged for comfort and health, and he is doing quite as well as could be expected. Our brother is reconciled and peaceful, and bears his affliction with christian fortitude. He seems to regret, most of all, his inability to fulfil his engagements with the good people of Milton to whom he seems deeply attached. His furniture has gone forward by a vessel, and we trust the Lord will soon restore him to health, and enable him to enter upon the duties of his pastorate at Milton. Deep sympathy is felt for him and his beloved companion by the City Churches, and earnest prayer is offered in their

For the Christian Visitor. Permanency in the Pastoral Office.

Frequent changes in the Pastoral office are, in almost every instance, an evil to both churches and pastors. Said an aged and able minister, who is still in the field doing good service, "If I had only remained and spent in my first pastorate the amount of labor and executed the plans which I have been laying out, or rather squandering, in many fields, during the past forty years, with the blessing of God I could have built up a church worthy of the name, that would have become a mighty moral force in that community, in which is now a large number of churches of my own denomination, grieviously embarrassed with the encumbrance of heavy debts, small in membership, weak in moral power, and struggling from year to year for a bare existence." Whether that pastor is correct or not in his estimate of what he might have achieved by a permanent pastorate, the view he presents is eminently worthy of consideration. The time spent in many a pastorate is all but thrown away. The minister does little more than survey the field, merely becomes acquainted with its wants, its materials and capacities, wins the confidence of the people and establishes an influence among them, which but prepares the way for efficient and successful labor. If he quit this and enter another field, the same preliminaries meet and occupy the first years of his settlement. And thus one may go on, squandering his life in making settlements.

But it may be that a man is not competent to conduct a longer pastorate—that in two or three years he exhausts his resources, and, if he continue that pastorate, will be obliged to repeat himself. Then it es a question whether such a man should ever enter upon the duties of the pastoral office. May he not be better suited, and may it not be the will of God, that he should perform the mission of an ilinerant preacher, to labor, not in those Churches already supplied with a stated ministry, and with more ching than they can digest—but in the many

it be replied that another pastor may come in ed, we answer that no other pastor can, carry on the work as another has comit. The new pastor may be a fac-simile of order and style of presenting truths, and in conduct ing the various duties of his office. There is a break

of the Gospel, and as a consequence, are feeble, disunited and inefficient. They may have a large membership, but as spiritual forces in the community, they are weak and of little value. On the other hand, it is a suggestive fact that those churches which have retained their pastors through a long series of years, or until God called them away by death, are the most

intelligent, vigorous and efficient. Then, again, how many churches, deprived of pasors in whom they were generally united, with whom they were vigorously and successfully laboring, and under whose ministrations they were growing numerically and spiritually, have been distracted, divided, and all but destroyed in the very attempt to settle a new pastor. For a year, perhaps for a much longer time, they listen to all the varieties of pulpit talent that can be found from Dan to Beersheba. In the meantime, the members are apt to wander about into other folds, and into somewhere; if not settled in religious views, they are in danger of suffering serious detriment to their principles and piety. Their Sabbaths, if spent in their own sanctuaries, are not always profitable seasons. The preaching may be suit-ed in every respect to minister spiritual benefit to the hearers, yet its influence is very much diminished, it not utterly paralyzed, because the people listen not to the voice of Truth and of God, but to the voice of a Candidate. They are critics, not worshippersproud judges, not poor sinners. They are scanning the new suitor for the suffrages of the Church; they must decide upon his merits, and pronounce upon his fitness to become their pastor. Thus, in many cases, are the precious Sabbaths worse than wasted-they are profaned. A sad state of heart is thus engendered. Nor could this evil be easily avoided. No church can pass uninjured for a year, or for a few months, through this mischievous practice of having a new candidate every Sabbath. In the departure of one, and in the attempt to procure another pastor, still other disastrous results follow. Since these evils are the general and necessary concomitants of a dissolution of the pastoral ties, we argue that such an event should be carefully avoided, and never accepted without the clearest evidence that it is the will of God.

We will offer, in our next, a few hints respecting the evils which visit the pastor in frequently changing his field of labor. THAMHAC.

For the Christian Visitor. Seminary Endowment.

MR. EDITOR-A rather laughable mistake-the omission of a word-occurred in my communication of last week. In stating that the proposed endowment for the "New London Literary and Scientific Institution" was One Hundred Thousand Dollars. the word "thousand" was left out by the compositor. However, any sensible reader would readily supply

As the endowment for the Seminary will come before the notice of the Eastern Association, in a very few days, for action, I cannot refrain from giving another extract from the Watchman and Reflector, of the 27th ult., by the same writer, following up his remarks of the previous week, on the subject of endowing the above named New Hampshire In-PROGRESS. stitution.

July 6, 1867 In a communication to this paper last week the writer called attention to the fact that students preparing for college generally prefer the larger academies assigned for this preference, namely, the number of young men in these larger academies who are looking forward with themselves to a liberal course of study. and perhaps to a professional life. This community of aim is a far stronger tie than mere sameness of lessons for the time being. For they are at an age which inclines them to look upon life as still before them-as just rising to view in the distant futuregreat and poolse to spend many years of strengous pens that, whether timid or bold, they love to commence with those who have the same hopes, and fears, and prospects with themselves. The long way is shortened by such companionship. The path does not seem to be so rugged and steep, nor the summit so remote, when others are climbing it with them. If at any time their purpose begins to waver, the spirit of their companions revives it, and leads them on step by step antil their course is finished.

Moreover, in these large, well-endowed academies the general current of sentiment is strongly in favour of collegiate and professional study. Not only is there a class of men fitting for college, but it is common by the leading class. It embraces the finest talent and best culture of the school, and it gives tone and character to essays and debates. Learning and public service are made to appear honorable. who proposes to enter the ministry is not for that reason looked upon as singular, and perhaps a little wanting in good sense. The claims of business do not, as in many high schools, overshadow all other claims. To be a merchant is not supposed to be the only way in which a man can serve his generation according to the will of God. Hence, if young men are converted in these academies, they are lkely to give heed to the call of God by His Spirit, and weigh with candor the reasons why they should prepare for the Christian ministry. And it can hardly be doubted that there are men at the present time in business, who ought to have given themselves long ago to the work of preaching, and who might have een led to do so had they been closely connected in

study with those who were preparing for that work. Besides, it will be admitted that a more positive religious influence is generally brought to bear on the students of a good academy than on those of a regular high school. For in almost every instance the academy has been founded and endowed by Christian men for the purpose of advancing the interests of true piety, as well as those of sound learn-Hence these men are anxious to have the teachers make earnest efforts to lead their pupils to Christ. Instead of wishing them to be satisfied with teaching secular knowledge and good morals, they would have them urge the claims of religion upon all the members' of their school, and persuade them to become reconciled to God. Indeed the prosperity of the best endowed academics is due in no small degree to the frequent revivals which take place in them. Christian parents, often at great personal sacrifice, send their children to these schools in hope of their conversion. They expect that something more and higher than good moral influence will be breathed upon them, that Christian love will go after them in words of warning and entreaty and seek to bring them into the true fold. And their expectation is often realized. Revivals are frequent and powerful in these academies; and from the ranks of young men there brought to the great Teacher, many are chosen by Him to enter the ministry, so that a cause even higner than that of human learning is served.

Our readers are indebted to Silas Alward, Esq., a rising lawyer of St. John, for the deeply interesting European correspondence addressed to them through the Visitor. Our young friend, we are happy to hear, returned from his European tour by the last English steamer at Halifax in excellent health and

IMMORTALITY VERSUS ANNIHILATION is the title of a amphlet recently given to the public by Rev. G. A. Hartley, of Carleton. It is a second edition, with er. Mr. Hartley's arguments are forcibly put, and are amply sustained by quotations from the inpired guide book. The theory of "the unco state of the dead and the annihilation of the wicked," is skilfully weighed in the balance of truth and is and a consequent shock produced by the change found wanting. The more widely this pampblet is

From our European Correspondent. Paris, June 10th, 1867.

Paris always attractive is now doubly so, not more on account of its splendours, its brilliant fetes, and grand military spectacles, than the number of crowned heads and distinguished visitors, who are the guests of its hospitable ruler. This gathering of the great men, who govern the destinies of millions will tend, doubtless, to allay national animosities and postpone, if not settle, the consideration of many of those vexed questions, which have so long disturbed the peace of Europe. France and Prussia, that were but the other day effervescing with military zeal, and threatening each other with the Chessepot and Needle gun, are now, through their sovereigns, exchanging acts of courtesy and good will. It is said the Emperor of the French is soon to make a visit to the Court of Berlin. This is the strongest assurance we can have, that the difficulty of the two countries is definitely settled, and not merely patched up, as some maintain. The presence of Bismarck excites much interest here. In fact he is more of the King than William I. It was his capacious brain that conceived and wrought out so far the grand idea of German unitv. He it was who raised Prussia to her present proud position, one that has excited the envy even of so great a country as France. The Prussian Minister is as much lionized as the Czar, or his nominal

At first the Emperor of Russia did not meet with a very cordial reception, but since the attempt was made upon his life by the Pole, Berezowski', he is

greeted with hearty cheers wherever he goes. The sixth of June was a memorable day to those who were fortunate enough to witness the grand military display in the Bois de Boulogne; memorable, too, on account of the atrocious attempt that was made near the grounds, to deprive a people of 75 millions of a ruler, who, with some faults, has proved himself to be one of the ablest and best sovereigns Russia has had since Peter the Great. The day being fine, tens of thousands had assembled on the ground that circles the Longchamp courses, where the review was held. The crowds of spectators themselves afforded a spectacle seldom witnessed. Within an enclosure, strongly guarded by pickets, were drawn up 55,000 men, the flower of the army of one of the first military nations in the world. The gay uniforms, the waving banners and strains of martial music conspired to render it the most inspiriting sight I ever witnessed. At two o'clock the three Sovereigns, Louis Napoleon, Alexander II, and William I, appeared, mounted on horseback, and followed by a large staff of all nations, and made the complete circuit of the field, amid the cheers of the assembled thousands. After this the whole army filed by the Sovereigns, who took a position in front of the Imperial Pavilion. At half-past 4 o'clock, the crowds began to disperse and soon were lost to sight in the splendid forest that lies between the grounds and Paris. The Imperial cortege entered from the direction of St. Cloud, but on leaving took the course of the splendid Avenue de Longchamps. As the carriage, containing the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, also the Czarwitch and the Prince Wladimir, sons of the Czar, was ascending the rising ground near the Grand Cascade, and not far from the splendid villa of Baron Rothschild, the villianous attempt of assassination was made. The intended assassin is only bration of the eighteen hundreth anniversary of St. twenty years of age, and took an active part in the Paul's martyrdom, and in reverence of St. Paul, and uprising of Poland in 1863. He has been residing for some time past in Paris. He is represented as a person of a taciturn, moody disposition, although very intelligent, and said to be of a noble family. An equerry, seeing the pistol levelled, dashed forward and received the shot in his horse's nostril, which going through passed between the two Emperors and Upp Grand Do bee serveding rule Empetor Napolithe supposing the shot was meant for him, with that characteristic dauntlessness which has ever distinguished him, cooly remarked to the Czar-" Sir, we have been under fire together, and are now brothers in arms." The cheers accorded the Sovereigns were most enthusiastic, when it was known they had escaped uninjured. If it had not been for the guard the unfortunate individual, who attempted the horrid act of assassination, would have been torn to pieces on the spot by the crowds. In fact preparations were being made to hang him to a tree. The excitement in Paris that night was most intense. Hundreds flocked to the Tuileries and the Elysee to congratulate the Emperors upon their providential escape. It seems the danger of the Emperor Napoleon was greater than that of the Czar, for the bullet was passing directly towards him, till its course was altered by striking the nostril of the equerry's horse. Attempts have been made upon the lives of the three men, in some respects the most remarkable in the world, who are now attracting the greatest attention in Paris, Napoleon III., Alexander II. and Bismarck. If the price of greatness is to be set up as a target for the shot of the basest and most depraved of mankind, who would be great? Yet, in the language of the Czar to the French Emperor, -"Our lives are in the hands of Providence," and each must fulfil his destiny; his life cannot be wrenched violently away. The murderous design of Orsini is frustrated, and Louis Napoleon lives to raise a generous people to a pitch of glory and greatness never before attained. Karl Blind fails, and Bismarck lives to see his great designs nearly consummated. The shot of the Pole is turned aside, and the Czar still lives, it may be, to bless millions by his rule.

The Exposition is visited daily by an average number of sixty or seventy thousand. On Saturday it reached 83,000. The Sultan's visit, as might be expected, is exciting much speculation. It marks an epoch in the history of Islamism, when Abdul Aziz leaves the Golden Horn, and journeys among civilized nations. This is one of the triumphs this great Exposition has effected. The representatives from China, Japan, and other semi-barbarous countries will carry back with them such ideas and views gathered here as, it is to be hoped, will be turned to practical advantage in their respective countries.

Yours, &c.,

For the Christian Visitor. It is remarkable that a man like Mr. Grant, who i so profoundly ignorant of the original languages would assume such a high, dictatorial position in the knowledge of Hebrew as to array a number of Hebrew words through his tract, giving their meaning and rendering from the first scholars in the world. when in reality Mr. Grant cannot give the first and simplest definition of any Hebrew word in the original form, or the various shades of meaning those Hebrew words possess. The conjugations of the flebrew the Hebrew grammar, and Mr. Grant could not dehanded him a Hebrew grammar in Woodstock Instinan to attempt any definition of any Hebrew word whatever. We do not blame Mr. Grant for his igno a consequent abock produced by the change which salitates assessed as positionally of the Church. In other words the progress and positionally of the Church. In other words the progress and the progress and positionally of the Church. In other words the progress and the progress and positionally of the Church. In other words the progress and the progress and positionally of the Church. In other words the progress and the progress and the progress and positions of the cause of Scriptural Christianity. Price 12 cents.

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The native assistants had brought the report to the Telogogo missionaries that God was wonder-to the treatment of the Telogogo missionaries that God was wonder-to the treatment of the Telogogo missionaries that God was wonder-to the treatment of

Grant. But, unfortunately for his system, by his confusion of tongues the great tower so laboriously raised, with its elegant Hebrew base, fell to the earth, and great was the fall thereof. Mr. Grant might reasonably expect that a system of doctrine raised in gnorance of the material he was handling, would be blown over by the strong breeze of sound criticism. It is a disastrous circumstance for Mr. Grant and his party, that he should attempt to build his new sysem of doctrine upon a language the simple alphabet of which he does not seem to understand; it is well known, at least, that he could not decline a word in the Hebrew grammar. Such unfounded pretensions must meet their timely and just retribution; and to me it is most surprising that these shallow pretensions were not discovered long before this. The idea of his presuming to give the definition of Hebrew words, when he can no more decipher their meaning than an untutored Indian could define the hieroglyphics of Egypt, seems most preposterous. Who puts confidence in the explanations of a mere pretender? How can Mr. Grant give light to others in those departments of philology to which he is an utter stranger?

The Mammoth Convention in Rome.

The world has looked with amazement on the recent immense gathering of the Roman Catholic Clergy from all parts of the world in the "Eternal City" by order of Pope Pius the Ninth. The avowed object of this startling convocation was to celebrate the commemoration of the martyrs of Japan, and the eighteenth centenary of the martyroom of St. Peter. On the 27th of June, his Holiness delivered his allocution to the assembled prelates, at the close of which he imparted to them the Pontifical benediction. Telegrams to the New York press furnish the following items of intelligence respecting this imposing

Roxe. June 28.

At this moment there are four hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, with about thirty thousand clergymen and members of the different religious orders in the Eternal City.

From the United States of America there are noticed the Archbishops Spalding, of Baltimore; Kenrick, of St. Louis; Odin, of New Orleans; Purcell, of Gincinnati, and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, with twenty-two Bishops from other American dioceses in British territory and the Union.

When the Pope received the American prelates and clergy at audience, they presented him with two hundred thousand dollars in gold coin.

They also presented a model of the American yacht Henrietta in silver, the yacht being laden beow with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, contributed by the people of the archiepiscopal province of Cincinnati.

The presentation of the model of the vacht was made by James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Phila-

The Pope, who was in excellent humor, lifting the exquisite model of the yacht Henrietta from the case, said, with a gracious smile : " Non & vapore !" "It is not all steam," alluding to the golden cargo on

Turning to the clergy, the Pope said that he had only pleasant words to say to the Americans present and absent. He complimented them on their progress, religious and civil, in the most cheerful manner, and spoke in the very highest terms of General Rufus King, Minister of the United States in Rome,

and of his father, Professor King, who now lies at the point of death. Roxe. June 29 .- The religious ceremonies in celethe canonization of twenty-five Dutch, French and a most gorgeous ceremony. The observances were commenced vesterday evening with a general illumination of the city of Rome. St. Peter's shone like a great church on fire. At seven o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks, and soldiers from the Vatican, to St. Peter's. The Pope was carried on his throne. There was an immense crowd assembled in the interior of the nificently decorated with cloths of gold, silver tapestries, paintings, and two hundred thousand yards of crunson silk. The building was lighted with many millions of wax candles. There were one hundred thousand people inside its walls, including the ex-King of Naples, the Foreign ministry, five hundred cardinals, arch-bishops, and bishops, and many thousands of clergymen, priests, friars, and monks. There were even nuns and soldiers from almost every country in the world present, and the assembled multitude made a most brilliant congregation. Pope Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek. There were two interruptions to the cere-The curtains of one of the windows of the church caught fire at one moment, but they were speedily torn down by the guard, and no damage oc-After this, a man who had become crazy from excitement, produced by the pomp, and glitter, and lights, cut his throat and died just under the bronze statue of St. Peter. There was no confusion in consequence. His body was quickly removed out-The Pope at once proceeded to reconsecrate the

pisced on the dome of St. Peter's made the angelical responses, the cannon of the Castle San Angelo thundering forth the accompaniment instead of the organs. The Pope's voice during the celebration was clear and very sweet, and heard all over the church. JUNE 30.—The Pope, both before and after the grand religious solemnities celebrated yesterday, and wherever he appeared in public, was received with enthusiastic manifestations of attachment and devotion from the immense multitudes of clorgy and laymen gathered from all parts of the world.

church stained with the blood of the suicide, and then

proceeded with the service of the altar. Liszt com

posed extra music for the Grand Mass, and a choir

(From the Watchman and Reflector.) The Foreign Field. PENTECOSTS IN HEATHEN LANDS.

"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Special Divice influence is the only hope of our world. The great epochs of the church and the periods of unwontened advance have all been signalized by scenes like those of Pentecost, the church lying long in prayer and then rising to speak forth the Word of life with the power of the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. This is just what is needed now. The preparatory work is done.
The machinery is all in readiness. Languages are
mastered. Dictionaries have been compiled. The
Bible has been translated. Religious books have been prepared. Schools are in successful operation. of missionories and teachers are stationed at the strategic points all over the world. A conviction of the truth of Christianity, or at least of the falsehood of heathenism, has been wrought in the minds of millions. The Divine seed lies as in dry sand. O, might the genial showers descend, how soon would what now seems a waste, howling wilderness become fragrant and beautiful as the garden of the Lord!

We have already in our columns spoken of the renarkable work in China, a year and a half ago;— he dream of the old man; his coming to Tientsin burdened with a sense of sin; his direction, by mis-take, to a Protestant chapel; his astonishment and joy at what he there heard; his conversion; his re-turn to tell to his neighbors the glorious truths he had learned; the spread of the work from viliage to village; their entreaty that a missionary might come and reside with them. Said the person who first visited them. "Lagrange could got the person of the state o prayers. Such simplicity; such earnestness; such pleadings for God's presence, in behalf of relatives and friends; such evident approach into the very presence of God, and holding communion with Him! could only weep for joy, and bless God for the rivilege of being there." ted them, "Language could not describe their privilege of being there."

How evidently was this work of God—the result of the Spirit poured out from on high.

peared, with provisions for four or five days tied up in a cloth, and a change of apparel, saying that they ilready believed and wanted to be baptized. Here, for five days, he taught them the way of the Lord more perfectly; was amazed at their simple faith; mingled his tears with theirs as they wept over the story of the cross; and finally baptized twenty-eight. He writes, "These meetings and these baptisms almost make me think that another day of Pentecost was being given to us. I have seen many revivals without opposition. at home, and witnessed many precious outpourings of the Holy Spirit; but never saw such a blesse time as this was; never saw such faith and such love

for Jesus, the Saviour." Those baptized live in six villages, and there are serious inquirers in still others.

EASTERN TURKEY. There is a very interesting condition of things in the missions among the Armenians, south of the Black Sea. Says the missionary, " The Lord is answering somebody's prayers." The movement began with the week of prayer, as similar revivals have this year, in our land. In Kharpoot, one hundred and seventy-five miles south of Trebizond, one evening during the week two separate meetings were held, one for members of the church, the other for those who were not members. In the church meeting the feeling was so deep at times, that nothing was said, but all gave themselves up to weeping. In the other meeting, three of the most prominent men in the community came on the Lord's side.

SARKIS AGHA. This young man, one of the most intelligent and highly respected men in the city, had been for three or four years, convinced of the truth, but was too proud to identify himself with the Protestants. He went home under the deepest conviction of sin. The next day he found peace in believing. The day following he invited twelve or fifteen of his most intimate Armenian friends to his place of business, and told them of his change of feelings and purpose. He had expected only ridicule; he found only tears. They assured him that he only of them all was wise, and requested him to pray with and for them. Some of them still come to him almost daily to talk about

REFORMERS. For the last few years, most of those in Kharpool who have been quickened to spiritual life, instead of joining the mission church, have retained their connection with the old Armenian church, in hopes of reforming it; though they have established separate religious services for their own improvement and the enlightenment of the people. The Holy Spirit is evidently at work among this class, and drawing them nearer to the missionaries.

OUTSTATIONS. There are fifty-four, in as many villages, around Kharpoot, in the principal of which daily prayer-meetings are kept, some of which are thronged with earnest inquirers.

OROOMIAH, PERSIA.

Since the week of prayer there has been a deep and growing interest in both the male and female seminaries, but especially in the former where it has become a powerful revival. The work has spread from the school to the village of Seir, healing dissensions among Christians, reclaiming backsliders, and bringing some of the most hardened to Christ. In three other villages there is the most cheering evidence of the Spirit's presence, in each of which there are from fifteen to twenty earnest inquirers and con-

Here, too, since the week of prayer, spiritual influnces have rested down on the churches more than for years before. Molokai had been, for a long time past, a very dry field. All seemed at the lowest ebb, when while they were praying, the truth sank into one man's heart, who became more and more active, until sulting in a powerful revival, which has continued

At Oahu there are fifty-seven Hawaiian girls con-

The native pastors are now in the majority in the Sandwich Islands. Several of them are men of considerable intellectual power. It is interesting, says the Herald, to note their growth in grace and effi-

ciency as responsibility is thrown upon them. world. Says M. Williams, of the Armenian mission, near the head waters of the Tigris, It is just amazing to watch our young men and see their growth as they walk with the responsibility and dignity of the pas torate upon them. The strides they take towards manliness, self-reliance, capacity, efficiency and humility, in a single fortnight, must be seen to be beieved. It is difficult to credit one's own eyes.

SELF SUPPORTING CHURCHES. It is now felt that the only way to lift the native churches from feeble nurslings is to throw them, in all their poverty, as far as possible, on their own support. This policy is already working wonders. To carry it out, the churches in Eastern Turkey have, self-moved, adopted the tithe system. Each man arranges it between his conscience and his God. Having first offered prayer, he signs his name to a pledge to the Lord to give back to His cause onetenth of all his earnings. The first to adopt this plan was the feeblest of all the churches, at the suggestion of their poor, blind pastor! These churches now_expect, not only to take care of themselves, but, by-and-by, to evangelize "the regions beyond."

THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY, of New Brunswick, at its recent anniversary in Fredericton, according to the Journal, made the following appropria-

About \$20,500 was granted for salaries of clergymen for the year; \$500 for pensions of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen; \$160 to the Lord Bishop for Missionary purposes; \$40 in aid of Church School at Campobello; \$400 for salaries of Secretary and Treasurer, (\$100 each) and contingencies; and \$80 for a lay reader in the parish of Douglas, the last grant being made conditionally on sufficient additional funds being collected.

Towards the close of the meeting a resolution was moved appropriating the sum of \$200 for the year to the Rector of Saint George's Church, Carleton, which, after some discussion, was negatived by a large ma-

A Committee was appointed to confer with the Bishop as to the best means of securing the services. of a Travelling Missionary for the Diocese, and the Constitution of the Society was amended so as to authorize the establishment of Divinity Scholarships not merely at King's College (now the University) as heretofore, but also at other collegiate institutions.

We learn that the Portland Baptist Sunday chool are to have a Strawberry Festival in their school-room on Tuesday evening next, 16th inst. The proceeds are for the benefit of their library.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL. An Epitome of the News.

The Eastern Advocate reports John Wallace, Esq. and Mr. H. J. Stevens as Albert County candidates

for Ottawa.-The municipal County of Sunbury has expressed itself favorably to the branch railway to & Co., St. John, have had 25 millions of pine, 9 millions spruce, and 10,000 tons of birch, go down the river St. John this spring .- Insufficiency of water has compelled the steamer Gazelle to discontinue her trips to the Tobique for the present .- Mr. Thomps of Grand Falls, having resigned the office of High Sheriff of the County of Victoria, Abram L. Coombs, Esq., has been appointed to take his place. The editor of the Sentinel, of last week, acknowledges the receipt of new potatoes, very fine and large, from the garden of Mr. Charles Connell, Woodstock.—The Parish of Richmond has been proclaimed a port of

Mr. Willis, of the Morning News, is before the public in this connection.

The Ministry of the "New Dominion" are er nected to visit the city soon, and arrangements are in progress to give them a public dinner.

The Journal learns that Hon, C. Fisher is likely to be sent to the House of Commons by York County

The following Proclamation appears in Royal Gazette Extra :-

His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, having been pleased to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province of New Brunswick, the Administration of the Government of which I have this day assumed, I do therefore publish this Proclamamation, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the

fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

HASTINGS DOYLE. By His Excellency's Command,

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Farmer of Fredericton informs that an important surgical operation was performed by Dr. Dow, in this city, on Saturday morning last. The patient was a young man, about 17 years of age, named Benjamin Jerry, of Tobique. His mother states that when he was about six months old, a small warty spot appeared on the skin just above the hip joint, which in a short time grew an inch or more in length : that subsequently a second one, similar to the first, commenced to show itself immediately alongside, and, from time to time was followed by others, until an immense mass of unnatural flesh was formed, which Dr. Dow calls a "cluster of Polypi Tumors." These tumors number between four and five hundred, varying in size from a pea to a goose egg. About two years ago, two Doctors removed about a pound from one side of the mass, and six months since two other Physicians attempted its complete removal, but the patient states, that after making two or three incisions, the bleeding was so profuse they concluded to allow it to remain. This mass of sui plus flesh weighing about eight pounds was attached to a surface of about six inches, involving most of the mussels of the hip and upper part of the thigh, and closed entirely around the sciatic nerve, which rendered the operation not only difficult but dangerous. Yet the Doctor's thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, together with his cool head and steady hand, enabled him successfully to overcome all difficulties, and thus relieve the young man from an incumbus, which was not only an obstacle to the body, but had become a source of great anxiety to the patient as well as to his friends. The operation occupied but a very short time, during which the sufferer was

A CASE OF THE WILDEST FANATICISM

placed under the influence of sulphuric Ether. In

this operation Dr. Dow was ably assisted by Drs.

Ellis and Coburn, and Mr. F. Pedolin

attended with most melancholy results occurred recently at Huron's Lake, not far from Fredericton. It seems that a whole family by the name of Smith, under the influence of second advent doctrines, have literally gone mad. The painful story is told thus: The family says the Farmer, comprises seven per-

sons, the youngest being somewhere about 13 years of age, all of whom are alike affected. We learn from Dr. Dow, that the father in answer to inquiries, said, that on Tuesday last at 12 o'cleck, they heard delightful music, which was followed by the sound of the whole church and community were affected, re- a trumpet. That immediately after the second sound, they one and all entered into the second heaven, where they have ever since been, and are enjoying perfect peace and happiness; that they neither hunger nor nected with the female seminary, fifteen of whom thirst, and never expect to again, and have not parere previously professing Christians. Now, all but taken of food from that time to the present. Having them think they have given their hearts to the Lord. | turned the cattle into them, and permitted them to destroy the crops. The story, from beginning to end is corroborated by the other members of the family. The authorities have taken the matter in hand; on Friday the father and eldest son were brought to town and lodged in gaol, and the former was sent down to the Asylum on Saturday morning. It is believed that it will be found necessary to send the entire family there, that they may receive such treat-ment as their case requires. We sincerely trust this apparent aberration of the mind may be but tem-

Both father and mother, we understand, are now in the Asylum, and the children are still suffering from mental derangement. This fearful case of insanity first commenced with the father, and, as Dr. Waddell explains it, through mesmeric influence, extended to his wife and children. It is a sad warning to those who allow themselves to speculate upon doctrines that they have no ability to digest or compre-

FIRE IN NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.

The Miramichi Gleaner furnishes the following information respecting the recent destructive fire of Thursday last. It says :--The fire in Newcastle, on Thursday afternoon, was

of the most serious character—laying waste all that block of buildings lying north of the public square, and bounded by Water Street and Castle Street. The fire originated in a building occupied by Mrs. Sullivan, and, no doubt, was the result of intemperance, as the woman was lying in the house in a state of in-

From this house it soon communicated to the adacent buildings, until the whole triangular range was on fire. It was thought for some time that the large brick building on the corner, owned by Hon. Edward Williston, would escape, but the intense heat melted the lead on the roof, loosend the tiles, and communi-cated with the wood-work of the frame, it also was soon in one mass of flame. Every exertion was made by the fire department and the people generally; all worked energetically, but the long drought had parched everything to tinder, the flames despite every effort, made rapid progress. It was by the most determined and continuous efforts, that the buildings on the opposite side of the streets, facing two sides of the triangle, were saved. They were frequently on fire, but fortunately by extraordinary effort, and the greatest vigilance, all escaped with no other injury than baying the fronts much scorched soon in one mass of flame. Every exertion was made other injury than having the fronts much scorched, Several houses north of Water street, and two back in rear of the front range, were on fire several times, from the falling cinders. The Mechanics' Institute and the old Methodist Chapel had a narrow escape from the same cause, and it was only by manning these buildings, and quenching the cinders as they fell, that prevented a general conflagration of the

The following is a list of the buildings burnt ;-The following is a list of the buildings burnt;—Dweiling house occupied by Mrs. Sullivan; dwelling house owned by the Harkin's estate, occupied by Mr-McKirnan; dwelling house owned and occupied by Mrs. Flannigan; dwelling house owned and occupied by Francis Carter; Saddler shop owned by Mr. King, occupied by Casey; dwelling house and store owned by Mrs. Begnall; large dry good store occupied by Joseph Hays; Harkin's dwelling house and store, occupied by McIntyre; dwelling house owned and occupied by P. Morrison; brick store and office owned by Hon. Edward Williston; three barns.

I understand that with the exception of Hon. E.

outside of the insurance there will be a large in the destruction of property, which in the confu-sion, was strewn in all directions, tumbled over the wharves on the mud flat. &c., &c., for, unfortunately,

tide was very low at the time. bout eleven o'clock at night, some fiend (for on About eleven o'clock at night, some fiend (for one can't call him by any other name) attempted to fire the new store occupied by Messrs. Tozer & Wait; fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much headway. Three scoundrels were also seen breaking in the windows of the store, but made their escape in the darkness before being recognized. Two or three others were sent to gaol by the authorities during the fire. In consequence of a new cable being laid across the river and the work not fully completed, there was no telegraph communication to eted, there was no telegraph communication hatham, and therefore we were deprived of the