mercial policy of the ministry. An intimation has also been given that in view of the suggestions to that effect, made during the debate on the address on both sides of the House, Government have under consideration the propriety of amalgamating the office of Secretary for the Provinces with one of the other depart-

ments. The first debate in the House in Committee on the whole, took place on Tuesday, on that unusually-to members-interesting subject, their own pay. The resolutions were submitted by Government, and provided that members should receive, as indemnity, six dollars per diem, unless when a session extended thirty days in length, in which case the sum of \$600-and no more-is to be paid; the travelling allowance to be 10 cents per mile .-This to affect that part of the present session which occurs after the recess, which will extend from about the 15th December to the 15th of February. For the present part of the session the \$3,200 (three thousand two hundred dollars).

These resolutions, as was to be expected, produced an animated debate. First on the part of gentlemen who had been connected with the Parliament of the Canadas, as to the relative merits of the system of paying members by the day and of paying them a fixed sum. The inference from these remarks was unavoidable that under the old regime Members of the Legislature were not above suspicion of having been quite as much influenced by a consideration of the amount of pay they got as of their responsibilities as legislators. I could not clearly make up my mind as to which system produced the most corruption. When they worked by the day it is to be inferred they lengthened the number of days as much as possible, and when by the job they hurried through with it sometimes slightingly, or neglected it altogether. However as an economic policy I rather think, for the first few years at all events, the fixed amount will be found the best. Then there was some talk over the mileage as well as the \$6 proposition. Mr. Fisher contended that gentlemen looked at the whole matter too much from a Canadian point of view, forgetting that justice should be done to the Maritime Provinces, and the comfort and convenience of their members consulted. Sixpence a mile might do here where all the facilities for passing over long or short distances quickly as well as cheaply were at hand, but the representatives from the Lower Provinces in coming to and going from Parliament had slower, more tedious, and more expensive modes of travel. He thought a shilling a mile, as given by New Brunswick, was little enough.

Mr. Johnson agreed with Mr. Fisher, and repudiated the idea that \$6 a day was an indemnity for the loss of time and of business, and the trouble incident to coming here to attend Parliament. He, as well as Mr. Fisher, expressed their indifference as to whether anything was paid or not. He claimed that sixpence a mile was only what a hog reeve was paid in New Brunswick for travel in driving pigs to pound, and expressed a doubt whether the departmental chiefs travelled for so small a sum. He wanted all the salaries, no matter to whom paid, arranged on an equi-

Mr. Cartier said that when the Intercolonial was built the great inconvenience for travel complained of by the Lower Provinces would be done away with. and he said that he had never known members of any government with which he had been connected receive pay for travelling expenses. If the condition of the country warranted it, he would gladly hail the introduction of the British system and not pay mem-

bers anything.

Mr. Connell spoke shortly, expressing his own desire to see the Intercolonial commenced. He came here as an independent member, disposed to give the Government support in every proper measure, but with the gentlemen from New Brunswick who had ded him he regretted to hear so much of the Province of Canada as she was, instead of the Dominion as it is. Looking to the interests of this grand Dominion, he thought while such strict economy was practiced in this matter of members' pay, the same spirit might be directed very properly to the other lepartments of the public service, in all of which there appeared to be an over supply of employees, whose duties, salaries, and by whom appointed nobody seemed to be aware. He agreed with those who thought that the proposed mileage was unfair to the Maritime Provinces whose representatives only de-

Hon. J. A. McDonald expressed surprise at hearing Mr. Fisher so soon depart from the theory of economy laid down in his speech on the address. He, Sir John, was quite willing, if the indemnity was shown to be not sufficient, to consider its increase, but he considered it liberal. He was quite opposed to the system of eking out the pay by undue travelling expenses, and sixpence a mile was ample for the nurpose intended. The resolutions carried, and a bill was introduced. There is much dissatisfaction on account of the large amount given to the Speakers.

# THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

# A Call to Prayer.

The following note from Dr. Cramp is timely, and we trust its wholesome advice will be heeded. The present low state of spiritual religion in our churches certainly calls for searching examination and earnest supplication on the part of ministers and people. Let there be a general gathering of all the churches associated in Convention on the day appointed, and let there be a simultaneous pouring forth of fervent entreaty before the mercy seat from all hearts that Jehovah will make bare his arm mighty to save. We beg to suggest that the pastors of the respective churches take the matter in hand without delay, and see that the necessary announcements be made on Sabbath next. Read what Dr. Cramp says on the subject:-

DEAR BROTHER-Thursday, Dec. 5, is the day re commended by the Convention to be set apart and observed by the churches of our denomination as a

day of prayer. It is to be hoped that the observance will be very general.

It will be admitted, I think, that we greatly need the divine interposition on our behalf. The spiritual state of our churches cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Our progress during the past year is far from

ncouraging.
In common with other denominations we have to deplore the scarcity of ministers, and of candidates for the ministry. Many churches are destitute of the ministry. Many churches are destitute of asters, and know not where to look for them. Misonary fields call for laborers, but we have none to

Let the churches meet on the day above mentioned, and seriously consider their state and humble the selves before God, confessing their sins; and ask for pardon, for grace, for wisdom, and especially for an abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Yours truly,

Acadia College, Nov. 25, 1667.

# The Revised Version.

DEAR BROTHER :- As I have, on former occasion and forward to defend the translation, called the horized version, against several alterations made marks upon an article signed "w. H. w." in your last insue, because I so far differ from your correspondent that I think the change of "blessed are the poor in spirit," &c., throughout the 5th chap, of Matthew, into "Happy are the poor in spirit," &c., a most un-

Before I state my reasons for so thinking, I will ply to the charge of inconsistency, preferred against common version, because in Matt. v. 10—" Bles-

dress to the reader, an address which I commend to the careful perusal of your correspondents, who write upon the question of revision, if they have not read it, and to a most careful re-perusal if they have read

Anticipating the objection that the same word in the original is not always translated by one and the same English word, they say:

"Another thing we think good to admonish thee of, gentle reader, that we have not tied ourselves to an uniformity of phrasing, or to an identity of words, as some peradventure would wish that we had done, because they observe, that some learned men somewhere have been as exact as they would that way. Truly, that we might not vary from the sense of that which we had translated before, if the word signified the same thing in both places, (for there be some words that be not of the same sense everywhere) we were especially careful, and made a conscience, according to our duty. But that we should express the same notion in the same particular word; as for example, if we translate the Hebrew or Greek word members are to receive the per diem allowance, once by purpose, never to call it intent; if one where The salary of the Speakers of each House to be journeying, never travelling; if one where think, never suppose; if one where pain, never ache; if one where joy, never gladness, &c., thus to mince the matter, we thought to savour more of curiosity than wisdom, and that rather it would breed scorn in the atheist, than bring profit to the godly reader," &c.

The argument of "w. H. w." in favor of changing blessed into happy is thus clearly and concisely put: -"The English word blessed is sometimes a verb, sometimes a participial adjective, and therefore may properly and grammatically be used to translate eulogeo and its derivatives, but not makarios which requires a simple adjective." To this I reply that blessed, though in form a participial adjective, is in use a simple adjective. That it is used as an adjective to express precisely the idea of enjoying felicity, which is one of the meanings of the simple adjective happy, and therefore it is as suitable as any other simple adjective to translate the Greek adjective makarios. In proof of this statement, I appeal-

1st. To any English Dictionary. The best and most usual definition of blessed is happy, enjoying felicity. A clear proof that blessed is synonymous with one of the meanings of the sim-

nle adjective happy. Walker adds the epithet heavenly to the latter of the above definitions, enjoying heavenly felicity. A proof that he thought that there was something divine in the meaning of blessed which was not contained in the word happy. In this I concur. and this is one reason why I think " Blessed are the poor in spirit," &c., in v. Matt. ought not to be changed into "Happy are the poor." &c.

Worcester adds holy to the above two definitions: on what authority I know not. But all our lexicographers concur in giving to blessed the signification of a simple adjective. 2d. I appeal to the usage of writers in the English

In Burns' Tam O'Shanter is found the line :-"Kings may be blessed, but Tam was glorious."

The connexion shows that the word blessed is here used not as a participle in the sense of thought or pronounced blessed, but as a simple adjective expressive of state or condition. The idea conveyed is, "Kings may enjoy a calm celestial felicity, but Tam was enjoying a momentary earthly felicity far more intense :- "Tam was glorious," "O'er all the ills o'

needless therefore to fill your columns with more ex-

As far as your correspondent's argument in favour of the change is concerned, the word already in use is equal to the word which is substituted for it in the

But I do not stop here, I advance a step further ; I maintain not only that the change is needless, but that it is a change for the worse. And that for two reasons in addition to the one al-

ready adverted to; namely, that the word blessed usually conveys the idea of heavenly felicity which 1st. Because the etymology of the word happy con-

nects it with chance, fortunate occurrences, which produce a felicity earthly in its origin, and transitory in its nature. It is derived from hap, a word frequently used by the English writers of the days of Spencer and Sidney in the sense of chance, fortune, and that which happens by chance. It is worthy of notice that the Greek word maka-

rios, has in it no idea of chance, but includes the idea of divine bliss, for its root macker is used in the plural without any other word for "the gods." But I do not regard this as a question of Greek criticism, it is purely a question of English words, their meaning and use; and whether a revision of the Bible can claim any favor for changing the one word into the other, or into blissful or any other synonyme. 2. Because one of the senses in which happy is

used is lucky. It is used in this sense by Boyle, and this meaning, which coincides with the derivation of the word, is retained in common parlance to the present day. If a young man were, by some lucky combination of events, to secure as a wife, an amiable young lady, possessed of an ample fortune. his genteel associates would call him a "happy fellow," his boon companions, "a lucky dog," but they would both mean precisely the same thing.

The word happy has a more equivocal meaning still, when a man is about half tipsy, sufficiently excited by wine to be merry, but not enough as to be mischievous, he is said to be happy!

I conclude therefore that your correspondent has adduced a most unhappy instance of the changes which the revised revision has made, when he appeals to the substitution of happy for blessed, in the 5th chapter of Matthew's Gospel. C. Spurden. Fredericton, Nov. 23d, 1867.

The other side-Non-Episcopal Ministrations. Having published the views of the Rev. S. H. Tang, viz., in favor of Episcopal Ministers preaching in Dissenting churches, and elsewhere, and which is now exciting intense interest among the churches of that nomination, we now present in a very condensed form, the substance of a discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New York, on Sabbath evening, the 10th inst, his text being the 4th verse of the 2nd chapter of the 1st of Thessalonians : "But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts."

The Rev. gentleman said, in substance, that doubtless all who heard him knew that there are persons now ministering in the Episcopal Church who had not been regularly ordained. He considered that the ime had come when it was necessary to speak out on this subject, and therefore he should speak his mind freely, and in such a manner that he could not be misunderstood. One of the persons to whom he referred had said that a minister should be permitted to preach anywhere, provided only that he preached the Bible. This was a fallacy which he should be able to disprove. Dr. Dix then said that he would consider the subject under three heads. Firstly, it was contrary to the laws and Canons of the Church

to the claims that no ordination is necessary, if, he said, it is claimed that ordination by a bishop is not necessary in order to enable a man to exercise the functions of a clergyman, then, as a logical inference, it follows that no ordination of any kind is necessary. It could be shown from scripture, however, that it was necessary; and if a man did not believe it to be so, why did he continue in the Church?

A THE CHRISTIAN VISITOE.

The Presbyterians considered ordination necessary only they looked to their Presbyters, instead of a bishop, to perform the ceremony. The Congregationalists thought it necessary only that a man should be called by a congregation, in order to become a minister. If the idea was carried out, the only conclusion functions in the Church who pleases.

interchange of pulpits. This, he said, would soon result in our having no established faith or doctrine. He knew Episcopal ministers who leaned towards after his own work is done, even to the end of time. Calvinism; others who denied the personality of the devil, and the doctrine of everlasting punishment; others who were more or less Pantheists; and others, again, who denied that special acts of Providence ever occurred. Suppose, he said, that these gentlemen are allowed to invite whom they please to officiate for them, what a state of things shall we see! Soon we shall hear Calvinistic sermons from our pulpits; then will follow Colensoism; then political sermons; then discourses on the elections, the Excise Law, Law on the City Government.

The reverend gentleman then referred to the rapid strides that Romanism is making, particularly in Europe, which he attributed to the fact that Protestantism did not adhere to the laws of the Church. The Church there is, he said, fast falling away. No effort is made to keep it together, or to preserve its laws and canons intact. Rome is advancing; and she will continue to advance so long as this state of things is permitted. Let but the Church laws here be broken with impunity, and in fifty years the last vestige of the Protestant Church (Episcopal) in this country will be swept away.

IRRELIGION IN CONNECTICUT-A REMARKABLE FACT, F TRUE. - It is stated in one of the best conducted religious papers of New York, that recently the Congregational Ministers of Connecticut have been canvassing their parishes. The result is that in one hundred towns one third of the families are not in the habit of attending any public worship. The more sparse the settlement, and the further from the centre of the town, the more irreligion prevails. There is less attendance on church in sparsely settled districts than in manufacturing villages. The returns show that the Catholic population do not sink to so low a grade of heathenism as the native-born population when they become irreligious. The Catholics never entirely abandon some thoughts of God and some respect for their own religious observances. Uniformly the districts most utterly given over to spiritual desolation are dictricts occupied by a population purely native American.

## Origin, Rise and Progress of Mormonism.

Much has been written on the above subject. Many of our readers are familiar with the early operations of the founders of this sect-have heard of Joseph Smith-his family-the "Book of Mormon." to go to Tasmania, if he has not already gone. and other matters relative to its rapid progress. The One instance of the usage is as valid as fifty, it is growth of the church, taken in connection with the land, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Danish, Welsh, and Polynesian. Journals in most of those languages have been established, and commissioners are now exploring the Sandwich Islands with a view of obtaining an ample tract of country for a future New Jerusalem, in case it shall become necessary to vacate the present seat of the Mormon Zion in Utah. Brigham Young, who is now in his sixty-sixth year, has acquired immense wealth. He has large investments in American and foreign securities, extensive landed estates in Utah, and almost fabulous sums in gold and silver. The European Mission, alone, is said to have secured for him over half a million of dollars in gold. But, in our opinion, Mormonism contains the seeds of dissolution within its bosom. The theocracy which now rules the people with a rod of iron is destined to certain overthrow. Many curious disclosures have taken place; but so far have hardly checked the flood of fanaticism on which unstable basis the Mormon Church has

### The Remonstrance of the City Press. as given in another column, against the proposed tax

on the newspapers of the Dominion, is emphatically

the voice of the people on this subject. We venture to assert that ninety-nine out of every hundred in same spirit. Believing that a few hints with reference the Maritime Provinces would cheerfully give their names, if opportunity offered, in support of the sentiments of the remonstrance in question. Two things should be allowed to circulate freely among the peo- reveal it, and will close the present sketch by an acple without any restriction in the shape of Government taxation, viz., bread, the staff of physical life, and knowledge, the staff of mental life. The one is just as necessary to a healthy state of society as the other. As a medium of general information, the well conducted journal has no equal. It is emphatically the school-master abroad," instructing the people, old and young, rich and poor, male and female, on those subjects that have special reference to the necessities and responsibilities of every day life in all its varied phases and conditions. For a family to be first speaker. His remarks were all to show that without its domestic paper is an absolute loss not the indications, were favorable to the belief that there only to that individual family, but to the community, and to the State. Ignorance is the parent of superstition and crime, of physical and moral degradation The records of all history illustrate and confirm this supporters of this side of the question, for he was fact. The government of a country therefore instead of imposing checks upon the progress of knowledge, should make it as free, if possible, as the sunlight of heaven. Knowledge is not, as some suppose, among the luxuries of life, but among its absolute necessitax between the poor man's mouth and his loaf of

other agencies, has carried confederation. Such at east is our conviction; for those therefore who have been borne on to places of trust and power by the onfederate tide, to turn round and muzzle that very press by distasteful and injurious taxes, is as ungrateful as it is impolitic. We trust the notes of varning have been sounded in time to be heeded. Surely the representatives in Government and in the Assembly from the Lower Provinces will go with united voice and action in favor of the entire freedom of the press from all taxes for the support of the Do-

From our London Correspondent. SPURGEON'S COLLEGE

Among the many useful institutions and active agencies to promote the cause of Christ which have sprung into being through the carnest devotion and untiring energy of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and whose success is chiefly due to his zeal and watchfulness, none has been so signally blest nor has exerted so wide-spread and powerful an influence as his College. Notwithstanding the wonderful success which has attended his ministry, and the great results which have followed the perusal of his sermons in all parts of the world, he considers the College the greatest work of which God has made him the into be arrived at is, that ordination is superfluous, and strument; and that to which he is especially called that every man may become a minister and exercise to devote his best efforts and most zealous care. Although the care and labour required in its manage-Thirdly, the preacher spoke of the effects of a free ment and anxieties respecting its maintenance, often press heavily upon him, he bears the toil cheerfully, believing that its fruit will continue to be borne long ITS ORIGIN,

was altogether providential, and every circumstance attending its gradual growth, display in a remarkable manner the guiding hand of God. Its origin is thus described by Mr. Rogers, the Theological Tutor:

"A youth of some talent and zeal for preaching was placed by Mr. Spurgeon under private tution, in order to qualify him for entire devotedness to his work. This was the humble commencement of an institution now known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Neither Mr. S. nor the tutor had at the time any suspicion whereunto this would grow. The success with which this effort was attended led to its repetition. One youth after another earnestly sought the same privilege; their preaching was acceptable and much blessed : pecumary assistance was offered for that which at first was undertaken by Mr. S. upon his own responsibility; and thus all parties were committed to a work upon which, under any other circumstances, they might have deemed it imprudent to enter.

ITS GROWTH

has been rapid and unprecedented. From this beginning, it has increased during the last ten years, until at present there are between ninety and one hundred in attendance, while as many more applicants are seeking the admission which cannot at present be difficulty. When the church has been without a granted them, because the College will hold no more. The major part of the students are English, but there are representatives from Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia and New Brunswick in attendance. ITS SUCCESS

has been great, and has fully justified the belief that it is the child of Providence. Upwards of one hundred young men, for the most part, fearless and active, and inspired with zeal for their Master and the love of souls, have already gone forth and testified by the success of their labors to the truth, that energy and devotion are essential to the Gospel minister, and will ensure usefulness and abundant fruits.

These are scattered widely. They are found in almost every country in England and in Scotland; two pulpits in Glasgow and one in each of the following places: Edinburg, Aberdeen, Aberchirden, Rothsay, Dumfermline, Paisley, Loches are filled by former students of the College. There are two laboring in Ireland; one in Wales; two in Sydney, Australia; one at St. Helena; one in Porna, India; one in Port Elizabeth, South Africa; and another is

Wherever they have gone they have been greatly blessed. Revivals attend their labors. Old churches ble features in modern civilization. More than a mil- strong and flourishing under their pastorate; and lion of converts have been made since the organiza- many new interests have been created and churches tion of the sect, which now has its prosperous mis- organized. Especially has this been the case in Lonsions in every quarter of the world. The "Book of don. A student begins to preach at some street. Mormon" has passed through many editions in Eng- corner, in some alley : soon a knot of bearers is gathered: a room is hired through the generosity of a benevolent christian, or by means supplied from the building fund in connection with the Tabernacle: thither the little band repairs; conversions take place. and the converts, with other christians, it may be who reside near, are formed into a church. The room becomes too small to hold those who come to listen to the faithful and earnest proclamation of the word; a larger room is obtained and soon filled; and the result is, that from this humble commencement, a flourishing church of zealous believers is gathered; they build a neat and commodious chapel, and the student becomes their pastor. At other times, a lecture hall or some public building is immediately hired, and notices are posted up to the effect that some student will preach there: a congregation is gathered, and the result is the same as before.

Nor are these instances rare; about two score could be mentioned in London and its suburbs. which have been formed in this manner; while a number of decayed churches have been resuscitated by the same agency. As such success has followed the labors of those who have already gone forth, it will be well if those at present, and those who shall be in attendance, give good heed to the causes of their -usefulness, and strive to be animated by the to the secret which has led to these results will interest the readers of the Visitor, we propose in a future article to state some facts which may tend to count of a meeting of the Liberation Society of Lon-

This is a society formed to advocate the separa tion of Church and State, and hence the abolition o church rates which are such an imposition and burden upon all non-conformists at present. The meeting was held in the Tabernacle; and although not numerously attended through a misunderstanding, it was supposed, was respectable and unanimous. A Mr. Rogers of Clapham, Independent, was the would, before many years, be a dissolution between Church and State. He did not found these anticipations upon the number and character of the presen sorry to say that many of those who were nominally so, could never be found when they were required to record their vote in support of their avowed convictions: they were sure to be unwell or out of town, or in some unfortunate predicament which hindered them ties, therefore as you would not throw a government from maintaining their principles when it came to the test. He based his hopes rather upon the under currents of popular opinion; and he believed that the bread, so neither should you throw an obstacle of disseverance would be the result of some sudden this sort in the way of his mental nourishment and movement which would take the country by surprise. The press of the Maritime Provinces, beyond all He cited in support of this view, the case of Italy, the emaricipation of the slaves in the United States, and the introduction of household suffrage into England by the party which had always resisted reform. He derived encouragement, in the first place, from the fact that the people were beginning to understand the real point at issue between conformists and nonconformists; that it was not which should be support ed or favored by the state; but, that each should be placed on an equality with respect to government aid, and that liberty granted to dissenters in religious matters, which all claimed as citizens.

Secondly: because the state church had evident was contrary to the laws and Canons of the Church and the common version, because in Matt. 4.70—"Bets and Canons of the Church are persecuted for righteousness that a regularly ordained minister to perform any but a regularly ordained minister to perform any but a regularly ordained minister to perform any functions in the church. This point he proceeding for righteousness sake, happy are ye," the dot prove by reading from the Ordinal, to the effect that he has resolved once more to lead a new life, and in the one passage bles for many functions in the Church. This, he said, and in the other keppy. This reply I will give the very language of the translators them the very language of the translators them the very language of the translators them the church are persecuted for righteousness and canons of the Church. This point he proceed any but a regularly ordained minister to perform any functions in the Church. This point he proceed the established—to prevent sects from arising—and preserve uniformity of belief. The Earl of Shaftesbury supported the established—to prevent sects from arising—and preserve uniformity of belief. The Earl of Shaftesbury supported the established—to prevent sects from Ben any functions in the Church. This point he proceed the cause be between the established—to prevent sects from Ben any functions in the Church. This point he proceed the established—to prevent sects from Ben any functions in the Church. This point he proceed the established—to prevent sects from Ben any functions in the Church. This point he proceed the establishment of the establishment of the establishment of the establishment of the belief. The Earl of Shaftesbury supported the establishment of the belief the beautiful prevent sects from Ben any functions in the Church. This point he proceed the state of the beautiful prevent sects from Ben any functions in the Church. This point he provent sects we uniformity of belief. The Earl of Protestantism (?); another party for the bull was formed in the Church and support

of England the bulwark' of Protestantism? every Sabbath, Ritualistic mummeries were practised within the pale of the establishment—when all the ceremonies of the Ramish church, as far as possible were followed by clergymen of the Church of England; and even the points of difference which remained | mercial policy. were ready to be swept away, while such men as these with Bishop Colon so, remained as recognized members of the national Church, and it had no power to eject them: was it not ridiculous to assert that it is the bulwark of Protestantism?

Thirdly: the people see the evils arising from placing the clergy above the power of the people, by an independent source of support, and other evils ssociated with a State Church.

Other gentlemen followed, who advocated separaon for the sake of many of the established clergy whose consciences are much abused by subscribing to what is contained in the prayer book, for the good of the country whose strength is in her purity of norals-for the sake of true religion itself, which is endangered by the abominations of Popery permitted oy the establisment, and that liberty of conscience and action in matters of religion might be enjoyed nore fully by the dissolution of that union which endeavored to force belief in matters of faith. Other points were also strongly dwelt upon; and after the passage of a resolution embodying their sentiments, the meeting was adjourned by the Chairman, Rev. J. A. Spurgeon. This may be taken as indications of he deep feeling which prevails on this point. When London, Nov. 16, 1867, d to being bus spate de

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR EDITOR -The Rev. Doctor Spurden entered ipon his pastoral labors with the Baptist church in Fredericton, on the first day of the present month Smith in the Chair. by a unanimous vote of the church; and from his untiring efforts, wise counsel, and uncompromising Gray, chairman. integrity in the past, has unmistakably proved that he has always felt a deep interest in the church's prosperity from the time he became a member until the present, which has been upwards of twenty-three years, having united with the church in 1844.

I well remember a few years ago when the church was in serious financial trouble arising from a pressing demand for the payment of a debt on their meeting house, his anxiety and active co-operation with the members in proposing measures, and liberally contributing towards relieving them from the pressing pastor, he has willingly preached and acted as pastor until one was obtained, and when obtained, always contributed to his temporal comfort, as well as working unitedly with him for the spiritual, interests of the church.

Our dear brother during his membership, and at different times when preaching for the church, has had the pleasure of baptising, upon a profession of of Kent, N. B., was submitted in sufficient time for their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, a goodly number action. of happy converts-about twenty-six among them. if not more, were under his instruction in the Seminary, and also his own son and daughter -and of welcoming them into the church. Who can describe the joy that must fill the soul of a Christian Minister. when he has the high privilege of inducting his own children into the Christian Church 2 None, I think, but those who have experienced the privilege; for I know to witness such an interesting scene is almost overpowering in its effects on the Christian mind; In the spring of 1866, our dear brother, from se-

rious illness, was laid aside from his labors in the Seminary for a time, and in the church having acted as their pastor for some time previous, in consequence of which he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and fears were entertained by his friends for in His wise and good providence our brother is restored to health, and is preaching the glorious Gospel of the blessed God in the love of it ; and I trust that through the united and energetic co-operation of pastor and members that the fellowship of the church will be sustained and that she will grow in grace and be greatly multiplied. The writer has been an unworthy member of the

Saptist church in Fredericton upwards of forty five years, having united with it July, 1822. Therefore, he speaks the things he has seen and the things he knows. ... Your unworthy brother to at ladd of CHURCHON THE OF THE CHURCH

Predericton, Nov. 19, 4867, purrussem ad of afil sid DEAR BRO. The Visitor comes regularly, and gives ne much good counsel and instruction. all was my privilege last-Sabbath to administer the ordinance of

oaptism to one young Brother. There are more who are seeking the way of life, and we hope will be able to put on Christ soon by a public profession. We do hope you will be able to make us a visit this fall.

Yours in the gospel,

J. A. STEADMAN. St. George, Nov. 28, 1867. Villiam vino

# Secular Department.

Sine HCOLONIAL lands such

Ottawa Intelligence. It will be seen by our Ottawa correspondence that the Dominion Government is proceeding with busi-ness with as much promptitude as circumstances will permit. Our secular press is urging with marked propriety a strictly economical policy, and pleads earnestly for justice to the Maritime Provinces. On this subject there can be but one opinion. A reckless policy at Ottawa would not only defeat the best aims of Confederation, but would throw the Maritime Provinces into the most determined hostility to the whole thing, and strengthen the hands of the Nova Scotia repealers one hundred fold. The cry for more Scotia repealers one hundred fold. The cry for more pay from some of our New Brunswickers, we frankly confess, impressed us unfavorably. We have heard fearful tales about the wasteful extravagance of Canadian politicians. We trust New Brunswickers and the Nova Scotians will show them a more excellent way. The telegrams received by our secular press since our last issue furnish the tollowing items:

In the Senate, Mitchell, in reply to McClellan, stated that the plans submitted for the Beacon in the St. John Horoor had been found unsatisfactory, and Days the Chief Engineer of the Board of Works.

St. John Horoor had been found unsatisfactory, and Page, the Chief Engineer of the Board of Works, ould be sent down to examine and report, por the line the Commons only formal business was trans-

acted, and House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Bills relating to the interpretation of Acts of Parliament and to the office of Secretary of State, were introduced by the Premier and Hon. Mr. Langevin. The latter attaches the duties of Indian Affairs and rdnance Lands to the Bureau of the Secretary of

State for Canada, virtually abolishing the Secretary-ship of State for the Provinces.

Resolutions fixing Members' pay were taken up in Committee.

Fisher spoke against ten cents mileage as too low; the nearest Mail route was unfair; and the whole proposition was unjust to the Members from the Lower Provinces who had not the travelling facilities of the Ontario and Quebec members. He would vote the Members from the Lower Publishers Issue Lists, must involve so much additional expenditure on the part of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from this source.

5. That as the carrying of Newspapers imposes very little expense on the Post Office Bearting in all other legitimate means of faising a revenue should, for this imode of doing to should be adopted.

6. That the representatives of New Reunswick in the part of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from this source.

5. That as the carrying of Newspapers imposes all other legitimate means of faising a revenue should, for this imode of doing to the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from this source.

6. That the representation of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from this source.

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6. That the resolution of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from this source.

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6. That the resolution of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from the part of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from the part of the Post Office as would tend materi

The Premier replied warmly and humorously. He was willing to sllow an exception in favor of the Maritime members if necessary.

Johnson followed, supporting Fisher. He thought the pay assigned to Members was disproportionate to Ministers' salaries.

ssing the respective merits of Daily Pay and Ses-

Runored that Beyeridge and Glazier, of New Brunswick will be Senators, and Gray to be an Inter-Colonial Railway Commissioner.

Petition from Wallace, N. S., presented by Savary, asking for removal of Chief Justice Young; reasons are set forth.

will not introduce an early measure to establish a Court of Appeal.

To reply to Walsh, he said that before introducing

By Anglin-as to vacancies in the Schate-whether it be the intention of the Government that due

weight be given to claims of Catholics in New Bruns.

The Premier aunounced the accidance of the Fi-

nance Bureau by Rose; involved no change of com

The measures to be introduced this part of the seasion have been announced. They are: Post Office Act; Act relating to Intercolonial Railway | Tariff and Excise Act; Habeas Corpus suspension renewal and Act and supply ...... In reply to questions the Premier said—1st. That is was the intention to make further surveys before

deciding the route of the Intercolonial Railway. 2d. That no new Commissions of the Peace had been is sued; and 3d. That the Fishery Bounty question was

In reply to Auglin's question about the Senate, the Premier, said that the two vacancies would be filled by fit and proper persons. Anglin then commenced speaking of the proscription of the Catholics, and was called to order.

Government declined to give papers moved for re-

lating to Col. Dennis at Fort Ede, during Fenian inand others, favoring application tor papers. Cartier and Sir John A Macdonald opposed it as not conducive to public interests. In the Senate last night in reply to a member,

Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had not power to initiate or entertain negotiation with the he Ritualistic fooieries are considered for which non- American Government with regard to the renewal conformists have to assist to pay, it is strange how of the Reciprocity Treaty. Such negotiations could they have patiently borne the imposition so long.

London, Nov. 16, 1867. that the Government proposed to establish Mail com-munication with the West Indies, and to subsidize a fine of Steamers with that view.

Hon. D'Arcy McGee is seriously ill. Members' Pay Bill passed in act in Committee;

> Resolution granting supply passed in Committee; Premier, in reply to a question, gave the opinion that the Local Governments have the power to appoint Magistrates 797 8 Work

Gray thought Parliament should by Act place the natter beyond doubt. Anglin, Smith, Johnson and others spoke on the uestion.

On motion the second reading of the Act to amend the Grand Trunk arrangement Act of 1862 its object being to enable them to negotiate a loan of five hunpred thousand dollars. Mr. Howe deprecated further egislation in aid of the Company till its affairs were thoroughly sifted. He stated that, for the last six months the Road

had not paid working expenses. The Bill passed to a second reading with division In reply to Smith, Cartier said the General Government would pay the salaries of the Judges of the County Courts. To Anglin-that the Government would give due

attention to the requirements of all the Lower Province ports, including those on the North Shore. OTTAWA, Nov. 26. - Speaker will decide to-morrow whether petition against return of M. Autoine Renaud-A bill enabling the Speaker to call any member to

the Chair during his absence passed the House.
Senate engaged in discussing report of Contingent Committee, which denies any claims of officers of the late Legislative Council to similar connexion with It is reported that Galt will be one of the Intercoonial Railway commissioners.

The weather for the last few days has been very mild and foggy. The snow has all disappeared. While we write (Wednesday) it seems more like Sepember than the last of November. Elder D. Bleakney informs us that Mrs. Han-

ah, wife of John Jack, jr., of Elgin, had occasion to leave her house for a short time, on the 7th just, and when she returned, to her utter consternation and grief, her little infant, nine months old, had, by some means, fallen into the fire, and its legs were lifully burned. The child lingered until the 9th inst., when death terminated its sufferings. May God sustain the afflicted parents.

THE BRITISH TEMPLARS OF Queen's held their Annual Session at Jemseg, 25th September. The offi-

cers of the present year as below:
L. P. Ferris, W. C. Chief; Mrs. J. Belyea, W. C. Secretary; Michael Butler, W. C. Treasurer; W. C. Lecturer; W. C. Counsellor; W. C. Patterson,

Francis Starkey,
H. A. Brown,

Thomas Hetherington, W. G. Recorder;

W. C. Marshal; W. C. Patterson, W. C. DuMaradgill Wm. Black, J. H. Wilson, W. C. I. G.; W. C. O. G. Wm. W. Means,

A deeply interesting public meeting was held in he evening, and warm addresses delivered by Bros. Cady, Babbit, Palmer, Hutchins, and others. ganny tel beliverg at seTues. Heruskingre N. B .- The next session will be held with Queen's Own Lodge, at Narrows, Washademoak, on Wednesday, 25th Dec., 1867.

MEETING OF THE ST. JOHN PRESS, Indian At a meeting of the Press of St. John held in St. John on the 22nd of November, at which the following Newspapers were represented, namely, The Morning News, The Morning Telegraph, The Morning Journal, The Evening Globe, The Christian Visitor, Church Witness, Religious Intelligencer, Colonial Presbylerian, and New Dominion, (the Editor of the Freeman being absent in Ottawa,) the Rev. I. E Bill in the Chair, the subject of the proposed imposition of Postage on Newspapers was taken into consideration, and the following resolutions taken into consideration, and the following resolutions

8. That the Imposition of Newspaper postage would involve additional labor, risk and expense un the part of Publishers to an extent, at least equal to the amount of revenue derived from this source, and would, therefore, place additional burdens on a class of persons who pay their fair share of taxation other-

4. That the collection of Newspaper Postage, if made effective and accompanied by proper checks and rigid surveillance over Publishers' Issue Lists

6. That the representatives of New Brunswick in Parliament who concur in the sentiments expressed in these Resolutions be respectfully requested to use their influence to prevent the imposition of newsparents.

per postage.

It was further Resolved: That Mr. Willis and Mr.

Livingstone be a Committee to give such publicity to
these Resolutions and to take such other steps to
promote the object which they have in view, as they

\*Prof. C. Fred. Hartt having just returned frexploration of a part of the Brazilian coast, dela lecture on the subject before the Association Advancement of Science and Art, particularly bupon the geological features of the coast, its magistic action, coral reefs, and peculiar fossils."

Dr. Livindston Alive.—A telegram has been received in London (from what is said to be a reliable source), announcing the gratilying intelligence that the celebrated Dr. Livingston is still alive. We sincerely hope to see this joyful report fully authentica-

Read Mr. Munsell's Sermon on our first page