THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 21, 1867.

Lay Preachers.

Long since we came to the conclusion, that the world's conversion to Christ demands a self-sustaining, as well as a paid ministry. The latter has a most important place to fill in the church and in the world ; but the former is indispensable to the universal diffusion of the gospel of Christ. In established, well-regulated churches there should be no difficulty in so sustaining ministers as to enable them to desote their whole time to the duties of their high vocation : but in a multitude of places salaries for the ministry cannot be realised. The ability may not be wanting, but the people are minus the disposition. How are the County of the Evolan, or at Wicklow, in 441. the Word? It can only be done fully by a ministry which is, in part at least, self sustaining. Methodism thoroughly convinced of this fact, depends largely for its success upon the proclamation of the gospel by lay brethren. So in England, and so in every place where Methodism exists. We have frequently heard it stated that some of the most effective preachers of the Wesleyan type are unordained and self-sustaining. Strike off this agency from Methodism, and you cut off the right arm of its strength. Spurgeon has a large number of lay preachers connected with his church, who go out on every Lord's Day to proclaim the message of mercy in destitute sections of city and country. This agency is much more common in England than in this country : but if found so useful there, why should it not be equally effective here?

brethren who could preach the gospel most satisfactorily and usefully in many desti-ute districts. Why not send them forth, as Spurgeon does, with the heavenly message?

The Christian World speaks of a tradesman of Notting-hill, by the name of Varley, who is exciting a good deal of interest in London and other places by his earnest unfoldings of the Gospel of Jesus. He believes he has a special mission to working-men, and with a heart overflowing with love for Christ and for souls, he proclaims to them the gospel of the grace of God. Recently he secured Exeter Hall for a few Sabbath evenings. His first visit to the great Hall is thus described by our contemporary : Mr. Varley, accompanied by his committee, or a score or so more gentlemen, came upon the platform, and at once invited the congregation to join with him in prayer that those present and those who were to come in afterwards, might be guided and blessed by the Spirit of God. We then sang, without the organ, the hymn-"Come, let us join our cheerful songs,"

and at the close of this pleasant and hearty exercise, we were agreeably surprised, on looking about us, to find that several hundred persons had arrived and taken their seats during the performance. In fact there was now a very large congregation, reaching as far as the end gallery, and presenting a much more cheerful aspect than when we entered. After reading and expounding a portion of Scripture, and conducting the devotional service ordinarily followed in Dissenting congregations, Mr. Varley took for his text Rom. i. 16. "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to. every one that believeth ;" and upon these words he founded a very plain, simple, and earnest exhortation to close with the offers of mercy, assuring his hearers that the only remedy for the weariness and woe of human toil and strife was the acceptance by the sinner of Divine mercy, and the yielding up of soul and life to the Divine will as revealed by the Gospel. The congregation listened attentively, and with great decorum and quietness, just as congregations usually do; and there was little or no outward excitement-no very audible "Amens"-nothing to indicate a state of highly-wrought feeling: only an observer glancing round about him could not fail to see evidences of a strong, deep under current of emotion in many a half suppressed sigh and silent tear trickling down worn and pale faces, suggesting the thought, as they did to us. Are not these the trophies of a true apostleship, more than all the boasted honours of an assumed descent ? Is it possible, after all, that this zealous tradesman, speaking from out of his fullness, may have been consecrated by the Divine seal and called to the work of the ministry ; while many who pique themselves on their official sacredness may, so far as the triumph and reward of the ministry is concerned, be seat at last empty away ? Mr. Varley's style is not so racy and his genius is not so sparkling as Mr. Spurgeon's, whom in some respects-particularly in fluency of speech and melody of voice-he very much resembles. He employs abundance of what is termed "action" in speaking, walking to and fro and bending his body forwards; but his diction is clear and free from vociferation; nor are there any marked inaccuracies of pronunciation or grammar to call for notice. He has all the appearance of a well-to-do, gentlemanly man of business, and, to judge by one or two expressions on Sunday evening, he makes no secret of his belief that it is part of the manly and honourable work of life to earn money. But, on the other hand, he evidently feels that the evangelistic work of the Church should not be left entirely to paid agency : and so he comes into the field of the world, after he has devoted a fair portion of time to business, and speaks out for the truth; and men listen respectfully to a man. whose manner is so earnest and whose thoughts are so tender and true, -and after listening they go away thoughtful, if not convinced. Go on, therefore, Mr. Varley, modestly but vigorously in your mission. Our contemporary asks, Why cannot some merchants and bankers do the same as this Notting-hill butcher ? Are they ashamed of the Gospel of Christ ? or are they too diffident to plead with their fellowmen for their salvation ? or is it possible that the atmosphere of the money market dries up and kills all. of any man of business to minister regularly to a station to a very wise rule; but surely there are men of a head." This is wise, because it is christian and ought to prompt them now and then to speak to their Sabbath evenings-working-men and their families, as Mr. Varley has done, to some comfortable edifice. and communing with them on Divine things. Ritual ism would find it more difficult to deal with this kind of weapon than with the most polished and powerful ents from history. What the world wants just now is, that men shall rise up and do the work which whether in the Church or Dissent, calls itular, but which God hopours as the work of sal that which gifts the slave with manho kes him spiritually free, by compelling hid with the force of earnest, impassioned persu listen to the voice of the Divine Master and to learn of bim.

Rev. G. M. W. Carey's Lecture in Germain Street Baptist Church, on Thursday evening last, was a pleasing success. His theme, "St. Patrick," was discussed by the lecturer in a style which indicated a very thorough investigation of the history of Ireland's tutelar Saint. His unfoldings

of the parentage, birth, training, conversion, religious character and missionary zeal and labors of this most remarkable man were instructive and deeply interesting to a large and highly respectable audience. Historical statements regarding St. Patrick differ so widely that it is not easy to determine as to which writer is the most reliable. One of his biographers says, he was born in the year of our Lord, 373, at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton, Scotland ; that Pope Celestine having consecrated him bishop, and given him a commission to convert the Irish, he landed in such districts to be supplied with the preaching of His first convert was Sinell, eighth in descent from Cormac, king of Leinster. After laboring several years indefatigably in his great work, he visited the Isle of Man, which he converted to the christian faith ; after which, he returned to Ireland in 448 --This same historian further states, that many years of his life were spent between the monasteries of Armagh and Saul, superintending and enforcing the doctrine and discipline which he had established, and that he closed his life and ministry at Saul Abbey, in the 120th year of his age, in the year 490.

Mr. Carey having had access to some of the principal Roman Catholic writers, we presume that his sketch is much more reliable than the above. In his admirable lecture he informed his hearers that the leading Roman Catholic historians show that Patrick was from Brittainy, in the North of France. In a In the churches of this city there are valued lay predatory excursion, by Niall, an Irish chieftain, Patrick was made a captive at 16 years of age. Being the child of christian parents, the religious impressions made on his mind in childbood, were deepened during his servitude. After six years bondage, he made his escape from the North of Ireland, and returned to his home. Not long after his return, he was carried away again; but his second captivity was short. Being led by the Spirit of God, he determined to devote himself to the evangelization of

> Ireland. Preparing himself for his great work, he returned to Ireland ; preached the gospel with great success ; multitudes believed and were baptized. Patrick formed them into churches and ordained a bishop over every church. He organized 365 churches; visited them seven times-six times on foot, and the seventh in a chariot, owing to his extreme age. He is said to have lived to be 103 years old. He died at the Abbey of Saul, in County Down, and was buried at Downpatrick. His life is full of incident and interest. He was a truly great and good Apostolic man. So much of the lecture for the present, at some future time we may give it more in detail. An earnest request is made that our brother will repeat this lecture, and we sincerely hope that he will consent to do so.

The Rev. C. H. Corey, A. M.

DEAR BRO. - A letter which I received lately from Brother C. H. Corey will be properly placed before your readers, as he is one of your own men. Bro. C. is laboring among the freedmen, under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and is stationed at Charleston, South Carolina. He says :--- " During the year 1866 I organized five churches, established six Sunday-schools, and presi-

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Correspondence from Charlotte County. DEAR EDITOR-It may not be uninteresting to some of the spinsters and weavers, who read your interes-

ting journal, to know that we have some industrious people in Charlotte County, and that home manufactory adds to the independence of the country. Mrs. Martha Towle, wife of Horatio Towle, of Oak-

bay, St. Davids, has, within the last six months, (in addition to household duties) wove over three-quarters of a mile of twilled cloth of the usual width of homespun, in an old-styled loom, 300 yards belonged to one person ; 1825 yards is the whole.

We do not send this forth as a challenge, but if any have beat it, we should like to hear of the fact through | ranks of Dr. S.'s church. YOU. I of add tadt 1.

We wish to notify our sister churches in the County of Charlotte that the Baptist Quarterly Conference will take place at Bocabec, second Friday of April, or 12th day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The pastors, delegates, and friends are cordially and affectionately invited to come up to the help of the Lord.

With the exception of a few funerals, I have not been able to attend any public services since October last. The medical gentlemen denominate my complaint pnumonia, disease of the lungs. I am better, and expect a partial recovery if the Lord will; if not, His will be done.

I am much gratified, and congratulate my worthy Brother Davis, after his toil and faithful labor in getting up the life and times of the Rev. Harris Harding of happy memory, to see such men as Rev. Dr. Crawlev and Tupper coming forward with their commendations of the work, and speaking of the labours of the author with such becoming approval. I doubt not that when the present edition is disposed of and read, that it will give rise to many reminiscences of the past life and times of that extraordinary servant of the Most High, that would enrich a second edition, in no small degree. I hope the above hint will be acted upon, and those who have in memory rich sayings and doings of that humble and godly man, will commit them to paper and remit them to Bro. J. D., free of expense.

Having had some acquaintance with the author, and subject of the memoir, and their differences of administration and style, I was not expecting so lifelike a picture of the departed as I found it to be. Buy the book brethren, it brings times past to present view, brings distant objects home, Will the Christian Messenger copy as much of the

above as refers to Bro. Davis work.

A. D. THOMSON.

For the Christian Visitor.

Donation to Rev. William Harris.

The friends of the Rev. Wm. Harris being desirous of expressing their appreciation of his services as a Minister of the Gospel, met at the Public Hall in Lower Kingsclear, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. There were, I should think, about one hundred persons present, including about twenty from Fredericton. A sumptuous Tea was provided by the ladies, and ample justice done thereto. This over, the Rev. Dr. Spurden was called to the chair, and a committee was appointed to receive and price the articles brought in. That duty being performed, the following appounced the result : Cash, \$31.19 useful articles, to the value of \$25.05, making in all \$56.24. MIMOTNEM IJJELSEAD

Rey. W. W. Corey being called upon, responded in sure he had in meeting so many kind friends on such an occasion. He thanked them for the money and the goods; he did not undervalue them, but he prized them far less than the cordial sympathy and hearty good will that prompted their bestowall ... Dr. Sourden expressed the great pleasure he felt in being present : he had been acquainted with Brot Harris for twenty years or more ; had a high opinion of his christian character ; was glad to see such evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his people. and hoped that his bappiness and usefulness might continue. The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting dispersed. J. FREDERICTON. P. S.--The Rev. E. McLeod pastor of the F. C Baptist Church, and editor of the Religious Intelligencer, died last evening (Sunday) at 7 o'clock. He place will not be easily supplied in the denomination at to which he belonged, it ai one said J. F. bad

A Graphic Description of Henry Ward Beecher by a correspondent of Christian Times and Witness:

Being called to New York on a late Sabbath. attend the funeral of a dear relative in Dr. Sarles's church, I concluded to spend the day there. Deacon has preached but seldom for the last five months; but Edmund Fish was a consistent member of the above church, a most exemplary and devout Christian, who had walked in nineteen years, from 12,000 to 15,000 miles, as his pastor said, in attending the meetings and doing his duties as a member of the body. He and doing his duties as a member of the body. died suddenly, saying, "I am going home." Heaven is the richer, and earth the poorer, for the departure of such a man. It makes a terrible breach in the

GOING TO MR. BEECHER'S.

At a quarter past ten, I found the church-goers throing down the street towards " Beecher's" pretty freely : the vestibule I found full, and some police were there to keep order. Lines of strangers stood waiting for pew-holders to get their seats, so they could be let in; as no one, without a ticket, gets through before service begins except pew-hol Making the confidence of one of the ushers, I was let and had time for observation before service time.

GENERAL APPEARANCE. The edifice is plain and old-fashioned. It does not seem very large, but it is compactly seated, and the

galleries are spacious. It is rather noisy now, as the people are entering, and those within are gossipping. There is no special air of reverence for the time or place. The seats are all filled as the hour approaches, and some begin to stand in the aisles up stairs. I think two thousand persons are present not more and most people would say there are three thousand. The house is now getting quiet.

MR. BEECHER ENTERS AND BEGINS.

As Mr. B. comes upon his pulpit he seems disturbd about something, looks this way and that, beckons to somebody, and certainly shows no special religiousness. His legs are seen under the table (no pulpit,) and he is evidently not careful how he appears to the spectators. His invocation is short and fair, preceded by a voluntary from the choir, which was rather long and monotonous. The hymn is announced (not read) and the big organ plays (not so loud as I expected,) and the congregation joins with the choir in singing. A part of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians is read tolerably well, but not so as to be heard by one-half. of the audience. The prayer was long but varied, comprehensive and appropriate.

THE SERMON.

The point of the discourse (upon the words, "I doth not yet appear what we shall be, &c,") was that ve know little of the hereafter. But for its being Mr. Beecher, some things would be considered not on the square as to orthodoxy. He said, first, that the Old Testament knew nothing of the idea of the future as we view it ;—and read from Job to prove it ; (which was overstated); second, that the New Testament-said but little of a future as regards particulars; Christ even leaving the subject much in the dark .---As a third point, he accounted for the fact on the ground that the instructed were not "able to receive' hings of this nature if they had been revealed. From the whole, he drew the inferences that we are to be content with the little that is revealed, and wait till n a spiritual state where we can comprehend more; that he who does best now will know most of this mystery, and be fitted best for heaven; and that we had the right to derive comfort even from fancying things not revealed as to the future state, if it was not contradictory of what is revealed. The closing part of the sermon was practicable and forcible, and all through it were fine passages. SOME PARTICULARS.

The sermon began at 11.30, and closed at 12.35.

should say one-half of it was written, and the rest thrown in at the moment. The most beautiful and perfect passages were written and elaborated beforehand, except in a single instance, (as I judge.) Order was not specially regarded, and the discourse was in a few appropriate remarks, which were well received, no way remarkable, but yet good in its general effect Rev. W. Harris followed, expressing the great plea- beyond question. The style of delivery was varied, but generally collequial or conversation preacher passed back and forth on the platform, but there was no ranting or bawling, though at times he waxed vehement. There was nothing of politics, and few *Beecherisms* of any kind. It was heard with attention; I may say fixed attention. One thing Mr. B. does : he keeps in communication with his audience PULPIT POWER. The sources of Mr. Beecher's power are manifold, His_imagination is princely; his self-command per-fect; his vocabulary full and available; his know-ledge of men and things wide and accurate; his descriptive power wonderful; his oratory impressive; bis sentences bright, terse, direct and suggestive. Add to this his humanity, his philanthropy, his love of the beautiful, his common sense, his tireless energy, and the fame that attaches to this preacher seems not undeserved. in the sould been of the meel anderd A THE SINGING. was highly esteemed here, as an earnest and devoted This is a feature here. While it is congregational Minister of Christ. His loss is deeply felt, and his there is also a choir, (of fifty to day.) The choir is made up of plain folks, and has not a professiona enger in it, nor one of remarkable voice. It is volum teer, as I judge. This is wise. There cannot be good congregational music, permanently, without a choir. We choir and all choir are the two extremes. Here the people stand up, (as they ought,) and there. is music, not artistic, but generally sublime, all over know that the good people of Hopewell are not weary (the house. There are plenty of books (notes with the shout there months since The the hymns) and hence all can sing if they please ;and they seem to want to. Hasten the day when "all the people" will praise

For Rev. William Coleman, of Petitcodiac, has spent a few days with his friends in Portland, and has rendered valuable service in the meetings both to pastor and people. He is laboring, we regret to say, under bronchial difficulty to such an extent as to seriously interfere with his pulpit efforts. He he is now much better. We know full well by bitter experience how to sympathise with this esteemed brother, in the loss of his voice. Let united prayer by ministers and people be presented before the mer-Heaven cy seat in his behalf. He has long been one of our sparture most faithful and useful pastors and his services were never more required than at the present time.

We are happy to inform our readers that we have made arrangements for correspondence by a talented writer, who left by the last boat en route for London, Paris, Rome, and other continental cities. He will be at Paris (D. v.) at the opening of the great exhibition, and will tell us of the wonders of the occasion. These letters from the principal cities of the in without ceremony or waiting, and got a good seat, old world ought to be worth to our readers each the price of a year's subscription. Now is a favorable time to subscribe. One DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS will pay for the balance of the present year. Please send in your orders.

> We regret to say that Hon. A. McLSeely has been exceedingly ill for some days from internal hemorrage. The prostration is still such as to occasion very serious apprehensions in the minds of his family and numerous friends in reference to his recovery ; but we rejoice to add that his medical attendants still express hope. Earnest prayer is being offered for his restoration. May the Lord graciously answer for his name sake.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

The suspension of the Westmorland Bank is an event that is deeply regretted. We hope, for the good of all concerned, that this break down is only temporary. The Bank was a great accommodation to all the eastern and northern counties.

NOVA SCOTIA. and

On Saturday last the Legislature of our sister Province opened its session, when the following speech was deliverd by his Excellency Governor Williams. It is short but comprehensive and definite. Here it MULLI J. BUUV Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

In meeting you at a most important epoch in the affairs of British North America, it affords me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the continued peace and prosperity of the Province during the past year.

While these colonies have been subjected to the threats and in some instances to the invasion of lawless men, our Provinces has been exempted from any attack, and aithough our local forces nobly respond ed to the call which was made upon them in the early part of the year to arm for the purpose of defence, happily no necessity occurred to require their services to repel an invader.

The exigencies of the Province of New Brunswick endering it necessary for a time to withdraw a large portion of Her Majesty's troops from this garrison for the protection of that Colony, it was with the utmost satisfaction that I was enabled to fill their places for garrison duty by portions of the Halifax Volunteer and Militia Artillery and the Volunteer Battalion, and to mark how well that service was performed. The readiness and good discipline of the office

To the above appropriate appeal we would only add, in by the cry of irregularity. It is nough for us to know that souls are rushing to ruin by hundreds of thousands, and that every christian

six councils for the ordination of The churches organized now range in membership from one hundred and fifty to one thousand. I have occupied eight preaching stations, several of which are more than one hundred miles from my head-quarters. More than one thousand have been added during the year to these churches by baptism. I have not baptized the candidates, but have committed that work to the newly ordained pastors. I have remained some time with all the churches, preaching and, instructing, but putting the pastors ahead in all instances.

"At the commencement of the war there were about 35,000 colored Baptists in this State, most of whom are seeking to be organized into separate churches.

"I think the feeling towards me and my work is improving. There are places which last year I dared not visit, to which I can now go in perfect safety. Persons who last year reviled, this year are friendly and take me to their homes. "The people among whom I labor are poor, and

yet make great sacrifices for the cause. In some instances they worship under trees, amid the ruins of devastated cities, or in the woods. TTO' "A few weeks since I rode fourteen miles by night,"

(not daring to go by daylight, as there was no garrison,) and found the brethren awaiting us." They built a fire in the woods, and there we organized a church, ordained our deacons, and installed our pastor. Hundreds were present, and God also was there. As I said, though in some places there is an improvement, yet in others, we have to go where dangers are self since. It is a mereine that so baueralla Allow me to make two or three observations on Mr. Allan looked is a toundant with 1. Brother Corey is a worker. Some thoughtless persons have said that colleges spoil young ministers ;

and, doubtless, cases do now and then occur in which grave bishops lay their hands on "skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn." But in those instanges, the fault was not in the college ; the "skulls" were stupid from the first. It would be a libel onchristianity to maintain that intellectual culture lessens a man's fitness for the ministry. Happily, right views on that subject prevails now pretty generally in these Provinces/ Acadia College and Newton Into stitution did not spoil Brother Corey. but rather trained him, by God's blessing, for his work.

2. Brother Corey's christian considerateness deserves to be noted. Circumstances have placed him in sensitive Christian feeling? It is too much to expect an almost episcopal position, but he manifests no lordly spirit. The coloured churches must be taught ed congregation,-Mr. Varley himself is an exceptor to respect their own pastor, and so he " puts them Christian honour in the mercantile world whose zeal and 30 It is a humiliating consideration that in this nineteenth century a christian minister should be fellow-men about their souls, inviting-say on the compelled to travel by night in the discharge of his duty, and that in a part of the world which boasts of civilization and possesses christianity.

4. If God's servants quietly and consistently pe severe in christian effort, avoiding beedless provoca tion of the hostile, opposition will gradually die out. Brother Corey writes encouragingly on that point God often makes " the wrath of man to praise him In Yours truly, bloom of his | Jo My Chang. Acadia College, March 14, 1867. h tone ad of Jan

The religious services in the Portland Baptist hurch are kept up nearly every evening of the week, and are deeply interesting. Two candidates were baptized by the pastor, Brother Cady, last week. Two interesting candidates were baptized also by Rev. I. E. Bill, in the natural baptistry of the Brus-sells street Church. The beloved pastor was taken from his flock, but the Lord in mercy abides

It will be seen by reference to our obituary list that Mrs. Levi Phinney, of Wilmot, N. S., has gone to her rest. She was one of the noble band of Christians who constituted the Nictaux Church when, in the infancy of our ministry, we were called to preside over it. The gospel to her then was more precion than rubies. She had felt its power in her girlbood. and rapidly had she attained to a comprehensive con ception of its sublime themes ; its rich and precious octrines filled her heart with joy unutterable, and its blessed precepts were the goide of her life. Her vent prayers and her carnest exhortations are as sh on memory's page as if uttered but yesterday. In the great revivals that spread over, that section of country at different periods she took a lively interest and a prominent part; and she had the happiness of band and children sharing with our deepest Christian sympathy in this and bereave-ment, rejoicing at the same time to believe that their loss is her unutterable sain ter in the hone of redeeming love. We tender them

We rejoice to learn, by letters from Brethren amp and Grawley, that Bev. A. Hunt, of Cornwal-mittee of the Desner Bell and by the Lecture Co

Mentoniai Stations Visita Jamos M

Dear Editor You will, no doubt, be pleased to in well doing. It is about three months since I became identified, with this people. Since that time 1 have labored with them in the gospel with the ability | the Lord in the service of song! that God has given me; and I trust our united efforts have not been in vain. Two have been added to the

JOHN, WILLIAMS. Jesus' sake. FREDERICTON, March 18, 1867. iestic freight unid

mooying the offer router field and aneit The Temperance Revival in Fredericton. Mr. Editor-I presume your readers will understand that the Temperance revival, mentioned in my

last communication, is in Fredericton. The name, probably, was omitted in the hurry of the moment. A strong Temperance feeling appears to be diffused through the County. People appear to be waking up to the enormities of the rum traffic.

We have five prosperous Divisions within a radius of twenty miles from the city. In addition, we have some lodges of Good Templars, and several total abstinence societies in this County areas foor The present aspect of things is most gratifying to Temperance men, who have worked so long under the most disheartening circumstances. All we ask now, is for every friend to the cause to lend a helping hand, and we predict such a movement as will make the trafficers ashamed to deal out the liquid death to their friends. Aye, more, Let but there be a unity of feeling, and the people will be in a position to suthorize the municipality to fissue no more licenses. Brothers and friends, will you help to effect this con-sommation most devoutly to be wished! In the name of our common humanity, and for the sake of

perishing mortals, do it. mittee at the Orange Hall, near the residence of the FLIES IN THE OINTMENT

There are some of these, A bright tablet on the There are some of these. A pright tablet on the church by baptism, and there still appears to be a good interest in the meetings. My heath will not permit me to labor as I desire; but my trust is in the strong of the Lord.
On Wednesday the Tath inst. according to pre-vious and as this is right behind the preacher (where choir the permit me to labor as I desire; but my trust is in the strong of the Lord.
On Wednesday the Tath inst. according to pre-vious and uses a those as the save. The found strong beau during preaching. Why should a ministre to provide and the preacher (where choir the construction of the Lord.
On Wednesday the Tath inst. according to pre-vious and where the first the save. The found strong beau during preaching. Why should a ministre to partake of the bounties of Providence, it has the save. The house is miserably ventiles the tables being spread with plenty of delicous far, we all sat down to partake of the bounties of Providence, it trust with thankful hearts. After the reparts, prime should be added to the chair, and the company was either table so for the second the singing is to them all in the dark as to and the met is singing is to the mail in the dark as to and the met is singing is to the mail in the dark as to and the strong spread with plents of the bounties of ravidence, it is the second to the construct.
These was called to the Chair, and the company was either table soft of the second to the second the second to organ front hurts the eyes. The choir whisper some, in the sermon, and so it made no one deep impression. It lacked climax, and moving appeal. The speaker began to gesture in his *introduction*, (never allow-able.) He often braces himself by his both hands on

CANDIDATES SPRINKLED. CANDIDATES SPRINKLED. Some twenty-five persons, mostly young women, were admitted to membership by profession. Of these, fifteen were sprinkled; (something worse than fires in the olatment!) I saw no water ? not a per-son there (unless some in the galleries and around the platform.) could see a drop of water. The ladies uncovered their beads. Each knelt by the font. It took more time than was needful to baptize as many. He said, "Next Sabbath, the children of pious pa-rents, not yet baptized, will be baptized, if it is pleas-ant; if not, the next fair day !" He did not say that "Friday evening next some will be baptized," (as some truly were:) for these he opened his baptistry, and administered the ordinance "as delivered to the samts." When the church members arose in token of receiving the new comers, not near two hundred of receiving the new comers, not near two hundred arose, (at which I marvelied,) and they were "of the common people;" (the aristocrats do not come 1 I think it not so hard a thing to get into Mr. I er's church, as to get into his meeting house. don't insist much on sharply defined docrrine. erereises. But yet, on the whole, Plymouth c IS OF CIRIOT ITHE RAPTIST CAUSE, JEGI JEST

This is decidedly strengthening. The n This is decidenty screngthening, here is stronger than on the other side of the river, and the churches show much more of enterprise and aggressiveness. Mr. Gallaher's people have just en-tered their impraved church edifice. It now seats near fifteen hundred, and is well filled. I hope Bro

has been effected by the efforts made during the last few vears to place our local forces in a proper condition, and how much we can depend upon them in the hour of need. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

The public accounts will be submitted to you without delay, and will exhibit the finances of the country

In a state of unprecedented prosperity. Large as was the revenue of the previous year, the accounts will show the gratifying fact that it has been greatly exceeded by that of 1866.

The estimates for the present year will also be laid before vou. Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislativ

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I have again to express my regret that the Government of the United States have adhered to their policy of last year, obstructing that trade which under the Reciprocity Treaty was so beneficial to their own country as well as to this Province.

I have however to state that the abrogation of the Treaty has been much less prejudical to us than was anticipated, and in some instances has been productive of good, by uniting more closely the interests and the trade of this and the other North American Colonies.

In accordance with a resolution of the Legislature bassed last session, the Commission of Paris Exhibition was organized, and by the labors of the gentle-men comprising this Board a large number of valu-able articles exhibiting the varied resources of the Province have been collected and sent forward to Paris, and it is confidently expected that the results of this exhibition will be of material advantage to the

best interests of the Province. Owing to financial difficulties in the money market

of the globe. It is gratifying to me to advert to the great progress

made in the important cause of education und

cent enactments. I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the success which has altended the delegation sent by me the table, as if fearing a fall sideways. He often quotes Scripture not exactly as written, and gives in-terpretations which sound criticism will not sustain.

Government on the Union of the Cololonies. The papers relating to this important subject will be im-mediately laid before you. In the firm conviction that the Union of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia upon the terms provided in the bill submitted in her Majesty's Gov-ernment to the Imperial Parliament, will largely in-crease the prosperity of all these Provinces, and contribute to the strength and stability of those British Institutions which it is their good fortune to enjoy, commend to your consideration such changes and amendments in our existing laws as may be found

amendments in our existing laws as may be found neccessary. Mr. Bourinet, of Cape Breton, moved the address in 'reply. He endorsed Confederation and praised the Speeh. Mr. Churchill, of Hants, seconded it. Mr. Campbell, leader of the Opposition, insinuated that he would move an amendment to reply. He claimed that the question of Union should go to the people. House adjourned to Monday at 8 F. M.

An amendment to the address in reuly will be noved by the opposition, and then the whole ques tion of colonial union will again be reviewed in all its

THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. — The gross public income of the United Kingdom in the year ended 80th September last was £08,480,142 5s. 3d. The total ordinary expenditure was £2,252,090 17s. 10d. less; but as £400,000 was spent for fortifica-

