## MAPRE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1867.

Moving in the right Direction.

A letter from Rev. D. Crandal imforms us that he applying earnestly and hopefully to the Churches of Upper Sussex and Elgin for contributions to the ion Society. We also learn by a brother from illsborough, that the pastor, Rev. W. F. Corey, as preached missionary sermons recently to his peoele at Hillsboro' village, and at Salem also, and that he is making a successful effort for the Union-hopes to raise at least \$100. This is encouraging. If all our pastors are equally in earnest in the cause the churches will cheerfully respond, and we shall have a handsome sum for the treasury without any drawback for expense of agency. We hope the pastors in the different localities will report progress in their respective districts, so that all may know what is being done in each place. This will stimulate to action, and lead to a general movement.

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Think, dear brethren, of the missionary stations at home that must be abandoned in whole or in part without your aid-listen to the wail of hundreds of illions of perishing heathen, who, as they pass from this world to the retributions of eternity, go exclaimg, in too many instances, "No man careth for my al." Let your minds dwell upon the necessities of our young men who are studying hard to prepare themselves, with the divine blessing, to preach to you and others the usearchable riches of Christ, and let them know by your contributions that you sympathize with their aims and efforts. Feel that in the general prosperity of our educational interest you, as Baptists, are personally concerned, and that success will crown our denominational efforts in this department only in proportion as every member shall do his duty. Think of the many poor children that are benefit-

ted by the contributions of books from time to time to our destitute Sabbath schools.

Do we forget the urgent claims that are made frequently upon the Infirm Ministers Fund. Only this morning the widow of one of our departed ministers called upon us to say that her only daughter is going in consumption, that through the winter they have been living upon the cheapest fare, and frequently only two meals a day. She is a worthy woman and must have help: but the treasury has little or nothing to give in this direction until replenished. One of our ministers has been laid upon the shelf by disease for the last two or three years, and he has a young family in very destitute circumstances : but we have no funds to supply their wants. We might mention other widows who have a just claim upon denominational assistance, but they cannot get it until our churches supply the needful. Under such circumstances, who that loves the Redeemer will withhold a timely contribution to our Union Society Let us put forth an earnest, simultaneous effort to supply the treasury, and we feel assured that success will attend it.

> For the Christian Visitor. Our Seminaries. No. 12.

To the Bantists of New Brunswick :-

DEAR BRETHREN-Various circumstances have pre vented my completing this letter until thus late. I designed it to be, without fail, the last of a series : but as I advanced, I found it impossible to reduce my thoughts within reasonable space, and am obliged to break them into two portions. What I have now to say is, perhaps, the most important of all to which I have called your attention, so far as any of it may be judged important, because it proposes to deal more practically with the subjects that have been presented, in the way of urging certain special duties that are too often greatly neglected among us. For the same reason, however, I find considerable difficulty arising from the apprehension that the remarks I wish to offer may not be well received. Many persons are found willing to listen to the statement of principles, who would be offended if we should then proceed to ask-Why, in this or that particular, do you not act in conformity to the principles you seem to admit?

I therefore, dear brethren, entreat your kind forbearance towards me if I now press some such particulars, begging you to remember that I shall do so with no other feeling than that of kindness, and with a full recollection of the many influences that have been abroad among us as a people, of a character to promote a degree of prejudice in relation to education

and educated men. I solicit your forbearance all the more towards myself as making the attempt now proposed, from the consideration that I am an old man, having now, in the course of nature, few years to live, and who cannot therefore, have much selfish interest in the reform which, on some points, I desire to see in relation to education and our duties in connection

And first, I shall just mention once again the duty on the part of the people to provide good common schools in every proper locality. I say, on the part of the people, because, although the legislature must aid in doing this both by law and, perhaps, public grants, still the people, if of one mind, or only largely in favor of this object, would inevitably move their representatives in time, perhaps at once, to adopt the

This is not a mere denominational object, nor is it desirable that it should be made such. Let our younger children, as well as our lifeless bodies, be surrounded by our neighbors without distinction of sect or party. Older and riper minds may grapple with hard and knotty questions, or may need defence, such as the Denominational school, from the influence of party or of opinions their friends disapprove, but which pass without effect over the minds

of the more youthful. Common schools are the basis of all education, and therefore of all steady national progress. All the most prosperous nations have them, or soment to them. We sin against ourselves osterity, against social well being, so long have no good system of common school instruction. How often does this neglect exist for no better reason then a elight disproportion in assessments! Would you give up your claim to a handsome fortune, because in the distribution of the monies, some Executer or Trustee, as you thought, erred in the relative n to have such schools ; because if you, M, armed at them, your number is too large

t let me next notice your duties to your Semis, the subject of many proyers and tears—capecithis way, I doubt not, it has been well t concept on, for it has d

life in education is among you, as a denomination : and it has been approved of heaven. Has not, again and again, the fire descended on this sacrifice?

But this school has needed all along to be nurtured by your means. It has never been supported in time past as it ought to be, either by patronage or funds. Is it so supported even now? We have arrived at a period in which every good educational institution should have liberal support; should be enabled to obtain every existing or possible facility. Are the Professors and Teachers of Fredericton Seminary placed above anxiety in these particulars? Are they in all respects personally comfortable? Are means for every proper improvement always at their hands y your liberality ?

Those dear brethren have no idea that I am writing thus. I trust they will excuse me; I hope I do not eem to them obtrusive. Education is a common interest; our denominational education is, to us especially, a common interest, and on this plea I excuse my present urgency.

The Baptists of New Brunswick ought to feel it their joy and glory to be permitted and enabled to aid in the great work of education among them, by thronging Fredericton Seminary with scholars, and by furnishing it in abundance with all appliances, all cientific and philosophical helps, all conveniences and comforts; it ought to be-all denominational seminaries ought to be-in every respect, model schools; the large numbers specially intrusted in them demand it, and at the same time those numbers make it easy to do what is required at a small cost to each individual

And further, as long as your leading and more experienced brethren judge it not needful or prudent to have a college, in addition to Fredericton Seminary, within your own local borders, I trust I may be permitted to say that Acadia College deserves your regard, your patronage, and your aid. Your first duty s, of course, due to Fredericton; but does not the College make the next claim? Of course, you understand me as speaking of your duties in regard to denominational education. A college course for older pupils, under men whose business it is to concentrate heir utmost strength on specific studies, and whose number is sufficient to enable them to make such oncentration; such a course is known in all countries and by all people of extended intelligence, to be necessity. The common schools and their teachers, and higher seminaries subordinate to the collegesnay, the whole thinking, intelligent community are moved by the consciousness of the existence in their midst of the higher school-a centre of intellectual power-the head of water giving force to the conduit pipes—the lake, the sea, that gives and again receives pack, in perpetual circle, the waters that beden the currounding country. Thus if the schools, in a sense, ive by the college, so it also lives by them, and neiher can prosper to the fullest extent without the

In Nova Scotia we are beginning to feel these reciprocal influences. Our colleges, to some extent, wake and supply the intellectual appetite; they give teachers to the principal schools; in many instances they give them to the various subordinate schools also, and these give back to the colleges pupils for the higher courses of instruction. Look over the map of Europe, look at the United States, at Canada, of which we are soon to be a part, and you see every where colleges at suitable distances—the engines of intellectual power, that vitalize the intelligence and lent of the whole system of education

It is true, there arise from time to time in all communities, self-made men to some extent, independently of the schools and colleges. Thought, invention, talent, bursts out of the mass, deriving apparently little aid from form and system. But these are only exceptions to the general rule, and even these owe far more than may at first appear to the degree of knowledge already diffused among the people by means of

Now, to us as Baptists, our denominational semiparies are, to some extent, a system of education : and we owe it to them, consequently, we owe it to ourselves, to the public, and above all to the cause of God, that we enable our seminaries to obtain and keep the reputation of being in efficiency second to no other in the land. It is the duty of the Bantists of New Brunswick to make Fredericton Seminary occupy that proud position; and as long as Acadia College is the College of New Brunswick as well as Nova Scotia, it is the duty of the Baptists of both Provinces to make Acadia College second to no other college among us.

We can do this. Our united efforts, with God's blessing, can do it, and we can do it without feeling it a heavy burthen. Sixty or seventy thousand people-our congregations in the three Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. must more than comprise that number-sixty or seventy thousand people can do all that is required in the maintenance of such an institution, besides the other claims upon them, if only they united heartily n the effort. Affectionately and truly yours, E. A. CRAWLEY.

> Permanency in the Pastoral Office. No. 4.

If a Church is sufficiently able to support its pas

with a competent salary; a salary sufficient to meet his reasonable necessities, and to relieve him of the anxiety of providing for his family, while it also affords him the means of uniting with his brethren in contributing to the charitable objects and missionary enterprises of the denomination, but that Church is penurious in the matter of compensating pastoral toils; disposed to consider first its own burdens, even if in so doing it pinch and embarrass the minister; if in a word, it ekes out a meagre salary, and is irregu lar in the payment of that, when it is abundantly ca pable to meet its obligations in this respect, a pastor may justly discontinue his labors with such a people Nay more, if he continue his pastoral services with such a Church, he is in danger of degrading himsel as a man and as a minister, while he also sustain and encourages that Church in a course of shameful and sinful penuriousness, which is even more likely to injure them than himself. How many a man in the pastoral office, who from a delicacy very natural. but hardly commendable-very pious, it may be, but hardly prudent, either towards himself or towards his flock-never gives a word of counsel, or makes a suggestion, on this very important matter. He will silently and patiently suffer first-and as a consequence of his suffering his Church suffers too. God is displeased with his people because they are robbing his servants in the ministry. This whole question demands and deserves a thorough sifting. We can only give it, in the discussion of our topic, a passing glance. In quitting it for our next point, we simply add-if a pastor must toil with an incompetent sale ry let him make the sacrifice for a people more in need of sacrifices on the part of a minister, and who will be benefited thereby and not injured. We believe it to be the duty of some pastors, or mission

We mention but one other fact that many renders dissolution of pastoral ties desirable and justifiable. We refer to a large and serious division which may exist within the ranks of a Church, in which division the pastor is the home of contention. His own

only a meagre support for himself and family; but rarely, if ever, their duty to do so in Churches or

moted by his departure, and therefore he should sub- Trustees and the School Committee. Examination mit to a removal to some other field of ministerial toil. We do not recommend a resignation of the pastoral office in every troublesome dissension that may occur in a Church, nor always when there is an extensive division. For cases sometimes occur in which the resignation of the pastor becomes a victory of wrong over right, of heresy over truth, of passion over principle, of an unjust minority over a just majority. It then becomes a solemn question whether the pastor should not abide at his post, and suffer, if need be, while in the strength of prayer and patience he contests the field, not for himself, or his own interests, but for his Divine Master. We believe, however, that in some cases such is the nature of the division as to leave no room to question the necessity and propriety of the pastor's resignation; and that it ought to be made before the difficulty assumes proportions and advances to such a pitch as to threaten he unity and strength of the Church-while it also becomes a serious and lasting injury to the reputaion of the pastor.

We have now briefly noted some of the circumtances which justify the sundering of the pastoral ties. We have not dealt with imaginary evils, nor are they of rare occurrence. They too frequently interfere with the relation under discussion. They are ome of the evils to be avoided in order to give strength, stability, and perpetuity to the pastoral re-

In the sequel we shall affirmatively answer the question-Is permanency in the pastoral office desirable ? after which, offer a few hints on the inquiry-How is it to be maintained?

> From our European Correspondent. ROME, April 25th, 1867.

> > A VISIT TO THE CATACOMBS.

MR. EDITOR : - A visit to the Catacombs leads over he celebrated Appian Way, the most famous of al the Roman roads. It was commenced B. C. 812 and whon completed, extended as far as Brundusium, and became the great line of travel to the eastern posses ions of the empire. The present Pope, Pio Nono has expended £3000 in re-opening this celebrated road, which for several miles, by constant accumula tions of earth, had become confounded with the Cam agna. In places the superincumbent moss was ten or fifteen feet deep, and during the work many interesting remains and relics were found, which were deosited in the Vatican. The view of the surrounding ountry has been shut out by the erection of walls on both sides to protect it from encroachment, for many of the stones which, compose its pavement, had een carried away by those residing in the vicinity. The Catacombs are all without the walls of the City, and number about sixty. The explanations of the origin of these subterranean excavations are various; but now the better received opinion is, they were constructed for the express and only purpose of interment. Many of the Catacombs have been only partially explored. These excavations were easily made, for the surface of the Campagna is composed of a porous volcanic rock easily hollowed out into chambers and remaining without artificial support. We first visited the Catacomb of St. Sebastion, two

This Catacomb is open to the public without a pass; there are in the school so many classes of promising for the others a permit from the Cardinal Vicar is ne- young men and misses, who give evidence that their cessary. The descent is made from the side aisle aim is to fit themselves, we hope, for usefulness in of a small chapel. The galleries were three or foor feet wide, and about seven or eight feet high. The bottom of the passage ways are quite irregular, and their course in places tortuous. The graves were along the sides in tiers, hollowed out of the rockome of them quite short, evidently used for children. In this Catacomb all the graves have been disturbed, and nothing remains but the open niches. This Catacomb is not so extensive as the others. In the Chapel are many interesting relics, and the Custode points out a stone, beautifully encased in glass, which s said to contain the impression of our Saviour's foot, when on entering Rome he was met by St. Peter. An American lady, when the relic was pointed out with great solemnity, and after the candles of the altar had been lighted, very gravely remarked, but with peculiar expression not to be mistaken-"What leep impressions!" We next visited the Catacomb of St. Callixtus, the most interesting and extensive of them all. At the place of descent the opening is incovered. A narrow pass leads to the Chamber of he Popes, as it is called, for here some of the early Popes had been interred. In this Catacomb some of the graves had been undisturbed; they were sealed and covered with slabs of marble containing incriptions of the age, good qualities, &c., of those that had there found a last resting place. Several of the calleries lead to small square courts, supposed to have been used as chapels. Notwithstanding the apse of centuries and the dampness of the place, the frescoes on the wall and ceiling are in a tolerable state of preservation. In one of the chambers may be seen the remains of two bodies, covered with glass, taken from the niches in the walls. The sight of these remains in the narrow chamber, with the gloom rendered still deeper by the glare of the torches, is one of the most impressive and solemn one can possibly look upon. It, Callixtus, contains several tiers of galleries, some of which are lighted by vertical shafts. After winding through passage after passage, we finally ascend to the surface, about two hundred yards from the spot we made the descent. This Catacomb has only been partially explored, and many of the passage ways have been shut up.

The Catacombs date as far back as the middle of the second century; although some writers place their origin at a period still further anterior. The umber of those interred in all of the Catacombs is upposed to be six millions. The inscriptions on the graves have nearly all been removed, placed in the callery of Inscriptions, in the Vatican, where one can t his leisure examine these interesting memorials.

It was not till about the sixth century that Chris tians were permitted to worship in public and were allowed the rights of sepulture within the walls of the city; so here, in these dark, damp chambers they ound a place of refuge and of worship. What scenes transpired within these lonely chambers and winding passages, when the fires of persecution were lighter in pagan Rome! What faith was that which enabled the persecuted christians to accept the solitude and dampness of these gloomy recesses in preference to the light of heaven, and a freedom from perse by a renunciation of their views

The following e got mislaid in our office. This must be our apology for the delay in publication

Mr. Editor-To-day an opportunity was afforded no of attending an examination of the School taught by P. A. S. Mott. The occasion was f more than ordinary interest on account of its being lars would present an address to their teacher. Mr. Mott has taught in this neighborhood for the last two years; during that time he has athibited that genuine kindness towards his scholars that always brings in return a reciprocal facility of friendship. And as he is about to leave it must be a pleasure to him to know that while he has made so many friends. amongst the proprietors and the society general some prize his good will more highly, nor will pring regrets be expressed more alsourely than for the members of his own askent. There was noted

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was had in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. The scholars acquitted themselves in such a manner as to gain the applause of the visitors present, and showed that they were making good advancement in their various studies. Immediately after the examination was through the scholars presented their teacher with an Album, accompanied with a short address expressive of their respect and esteem for his kindness and exertion to educate them in such matters as shall be for their future good. Mr. Mott, in accepting the gift and address, said: "That wherever his lot might be cast be could only refer to the present as one of the most pleasant seasons he had enjoyed in time, and with such expressions of good will from his scholars, he felt as though he would be better prepared to face the realities of life; and," said he, "whatever you have seen in me that is worthy, emulate; whatever has been wrong, you should shun and make for yourselves paths that are right in the sight of God and man." After which, short addresses were delivered by J. R. Currey, Thos. Crothers, John Currey, and R. S. Babbit. One feeling was plainly manifest by the scholars at parting, viz., that of regret that their teacher was going to leave the place. Mr. Mott must have felt satisfied by the expression of all present that in going from Upper Gagetown he not only leaves behind many friends, but carries with him their best wishes for his future prosperity.

Yours, &c., R. T. B. Upper Gagetown, April 12, 1867.

For the Christian Visitor

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School, which took place in the body of the chapel on Sunday evening, the 26th of May, was one deeply interesting to every lover of sabbath school instruction. The singing, which was performed by the members of the school, under the leadership of the Secretary (Mr. James Clerke) and Miss Annie Estey, who presided at the organ, was equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind we have ever heard in Brussels Street, and has elicited the highest praise from the church and congregation; indeed, several have expressed an earnest desire to have it repeated. The deportment of the scholars on the occasion was all that could be desired.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Bill, from the memorable words of our Lord in Mark x. 14: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The sermon was one of uncommon interest, and well adapted to the occasion; for while it afforded beautiful illustrations for the scholars, it, at the same time, was deeply impressive to those of more advanced years.

Previous to the sermon the seventeenth annual report was read, of which the following is a copy. Saint John, June 4, 1867.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary, in bringing his report of this, the eventeenth anniversary of the Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School, before this meeting, does so with mingled feelings of thankfulness and sorrow, -of thankfulness to Almighty God that so many of the young and rising generation in connection with our hurch and congregation, have availed themselves of miles beyond the walls of the city on the Appian way. the blessings of sabbath school instruction, and that the future, and especially to become efficient and devoted Sabbath School teachers. This, together with the pleasing fact that our school enjoys the blessing of the services of a truly noble company of officers and teachers, who are ever ready and willing to engage, unceasingly, from year to year, in this truly great enterprise of furthering the kingdom of our Divine Redeemer, calls for our thankfulness. And yet, while so effectual a door is opened in this department of Christian labor, we have some cause to ament that only a comparatively few can be found i the churches of Christ to engage in this-let us not call it self-denying duty, but rather—glorious privi-lege of instructing the young in the knowledge which the inspired writings impart; a knowledge so subime and lofty, that all other sciences, when compared with it, dwindle into insignificance; a knowledge which unveils to the eye of faith the majesty and clory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, the son of His love, seated at His right hand, the great High Priest of our profession, the all-atoning sacrifice, the only hope for sinners, and also reveals the glorious gospel of the Son of God; the faithful saying that is worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and that He is able to save unto the uttermost all that come unto God by

Aside from the Brussels Street Church itself, no portion of the community has participated so deeply as this Sabbath School, in the sorrow arising from the fact that our heavenly Father has, in His mysterious Providence, during the past year, removed by death our beloved pastor, the Rev. Samuel Robinson, the only pastor the Brussels Street Church ever had for seventeen years had gone in and out before us; one whose ever genial countenance, whose sympathy with his church and congregation, whose deep nterest in the Sabbath School, when his frequent visits, looked forward to with so much eagerness, cheered us, and whose kind and affectionate word so truly like apples of gold in pictures of silver, die not fail to win the tenderest affections of our hearts But he has gone to his reward; and while we mourn his loss, we will cherish in the depths of our hearts the memory of his many prayers and untiring labors in our behalf. How true it is that God's ways are in the sea and His paths in the great waters, and that His footsteps are not known! Our pastor has been removed, and our duty is not to repine, but to recall his image, to follow him as he followed Christ, and to profit by our affliction, and in the language of the prophet, to say, "He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more." "Servant of God, well done!"

The whole school cherish his memory, and have winced their sincere attachment to their late lamented pastor by cheerfully contributing their mite-amount ng, in the aggregate, to thirty dollars-towards orecting a monument to his memory.

Our report on the statistics of the year will be:

Number of scholars in attendance during the past year, 330; males, 150; females, 180. Average at-

endance, 250. New scholars are constantly coming into the school, while others remove away.

It is a circumstance somewhat remarkable, and, considering the large size of the school, one that calls for heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father for this great mercy, that not one of our number has died aring the past year. The report of last year not having been presented, we cannot omit mentioning the death of one of the scholars of the previous year, namely, the little son of Brother Henry Vaughan who, shortly before his death, said to our late belove

ow both pastor and scholar are around the burning hrone, and live above singing the song of Moses and The number of teachers and officers in the school, 85; males, 17; females, 18; average attendance, 81. The Treasurer's Account has been received; and it shows that for the two years, namely, from the 20th of May, 1865, to the 20th of May, 1867, the gross amount received was \$668.43, and that the sum of \$623.02 has been expended, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of \$44.49.

astor, "I am not afraid to die; I shall go to the ear Lord Jesus." And he went to his reward; and

His Account dissected, would be-20th May, 1865, ..... \$46.95 

Paid for singing books, ..... 17.88 excursion in cars, ....... 179.00 \$623.94 Balance to new account.... 44.49

Our sources of revenue are the same as mentione in last report, viz., from rent of pew, rent of school room, and from contributions in the boxes. The school and Juvenile Missionary Society have also contributed for the support of a city missionary, during the two years, the sum of \$61. These contributions, and the thirty dollars raised by the school for the monument fund, reveal the constant industry of the school in doing good. For the coming year we shall require money for a new library, and to make payments for the papers; and we shall have to appeal again to our old friends in the Brussels Street The purchase of the new cabinet organ during the

past winter, led first to the getting up of the conver-sazione, which was not patronized by the church as it should have been, as almost all the paying entries were from the congregation and from strangers. The scanty proceeds from this festival led to the further trial of the concert, which was well got up and well patronized; but from the smallness of the entrance ce, the sum reached is insufficient to enable us to do all the good which, with proper means, lies in our power, and which we earnestly desire to do. Our ibrary must be replenished with advanced reading for our adult classes, both male and female. One most important feature of the institution is the zealous effort to retain the line, interesting adult portion of the school; and a good library adapted to their wants is an essential means of accomplishing this all-important end. While a young man continues his connection with the Sabbath school, his parents need not be uneasy or afraid lest he become wayward or turn aside from the path of rectitude. More than this, it is to this class of noble youths we look for

The number of volumes now belonging to the library, is 1200; Bibles and Testaments, 385, 120 of which are reference Bibles. The school bas given away largely of papers and second hand books from the library. 600 copies of the papers, "The Young Reaper" and "Band of Hope Review," were taken last year by the school. The library is conducted upon a most efficient plan-one that fully insures the proper care and return of the books to the library. There are three other libraries belonging to the school, namely, the teachers' library (not just now prosperous,) and one belonging to each of the classes taught respectively by Hon. W. B. Kinnear and Mr. Hartt. There are at present taught in this school, seven Bible classes, namely, Hon. Mr. Kinnear's, Mr. Hartt's, Mr. Brown's, Mr. Lunt's, Mr. Reed's, Miss Alline's, and Miss Blakslee's. And now if we had another competent teacher, a large female Bible class could be formed. Who will come to the help of the Lord in this matter. Our Infant class numbers 108: the largest attendance, 67: average attendance, 35. This class is taught by Miss Nichols and Miss Alice Estey; and to the industry and zeal of these indefatigable teachars we are largely indebted for the flourishing condition of this interesting

The order and discipline of the school are of a high character. The greatest harmony and good will, and the utmost oneness of action for the future well-being of the school prevail among the teachers.

The sacred day of God is revered in the school, and it is, indeed, one especial element in our teaching to urge obedience to the commands of God, and to po the young and tender mind to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Here also childdren are taught to obey their parents, and to know that with what mete they measure, it shall be measured to them again; or in other words just as they treat others, sooner or later they themselves will be

We have not the pleasing duty of announcing, as in former years, the professed conversion to God of numbers of our scholars; yet we are satisfied in our own minds from the warm interest manifested by many in reading and studying the Word of God, that their young and tender hearts, which we hope will, like good seed, yet bring forth fruit an hundred fold to the glory of Jehova' ..

In closing this report, we would say to the parents of the scholars, and other friends of our beloved Sunday-school, we ask for your sympathy-we ask you to come and visit our school-to come and hear the children sing-nay, more, come and help us to teach. And to you who are always ready to every good word and work-who always give your money and our influence to assist the Brussels Street Sabbath School, we tender our heartfelt thanks. May the blessing of the Lord God Almighty rest upon you and blessed be His glorious name for ever, and le the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and JAMES CLERKE, Sec'y.

N. B. B. Home Missionary Board met in th inster Street Committee Room on the 3d inst. There were present, Rev. Messrs, Bill and McLeod

nd Brethren May, Burnham, and Masters. Brother F. A. Everett informed the Board that the friends at St. Stephen had not engaged any missionary. The Cor. Sec. is to continue the inquiry ac ording to resolution passed last meeting.

Brother Forrest acknowledged the receipt of money

roted him last meeting.

Read a letter from Brother Estabrooks reporting x months labor. On motion, it was received and mount due voted to be paid.

Read a letter from Brother Washburn, report o bree months labor. On motion, it was received, and mount due voted to be paid. Brother Strang applied for aid for Sabbath School Scotch Town. Voted \$5 from Sabbath School und. Widow McInnes applied for aid. Voted \$2 rom Superannuated Ministers Fund. On motion, adjourned to meet in Leinster Street

Committee Room on Monday next, 10th inst., to delierate upon the finances of the Board. JAS. E. MASTERS, R. S.

The Brussels Street Baptist Church have extended call to the Rev. Mr. Shrimpton, of Stillwater, State I New York, to become their pastor.

Secular Department.

A son of Mr. Leitch, of Loch Lomond, four years

COLONIAL. An Epitome of the News.

old, strayed from his bome on Tuesday of last week, and notwithstanding the most vigorous search he was not found until the following Thursday evening. The

little fellow was exhausted, but not seriously injured. John Locke, -The sacred concert at the Cathedral by the Coleman family was numerously attended by Protestants as well as Catholics in immense numbers, and is spoken of as a remarkable success. The selections were from the great masters, and were executed with unsurpassed artistic skill .- A new vessel belonging to Mr. Milledge, classed for five years, was recently sold in England for £4 sterling per ton. Great sacrifice .-Several new ships of large dimensions are in the harbour fitting for sea. Among them is the magnificent "Timandra," by John Fisher, Esq. This ship has been built under special survey of Lloyds to class 7 A 1, is of beautiful mould, and in all respects is adnirably adapted to the English market.-We regret to learn that a house, large barn, and out-buildings, belonging to Mr. G. R. Atherton, Fredericton, were umed by fire on Wednesday evening last. Furniture, clothing, provisions, and the gold watches were nearly all destroyed. This is the third time that Mr. Atherton has suffered a calamity of this sort, Loss artially covered by insurance. It is said General Doyle tendered to the sufferers the hospitalities of overnment House. - A son of Mrs. A. G. Gunter. 7 ears of age, Fredericton, lost his life by drowning in the river on Tuesday last. The body was found .- A Mrs. Campbell, of Nashwaak, whose husband was killed last winter, in a fit of derangement bung herkilled last winter, in a fit of derangement hung herself in a barn on Tuesday last.—The editor of the Colonial Farmer says, "Mr. Joseph Heron has shown us an egg of a common duck, which is seven and three-quarter inches in circumference one way, and six inches the other."—Mr. Boyd, Government Engineer, speaks in terms of commendation of the character of the Woodstock Branch Railway.—The Telegreph thinks that an effort will be made at an Sp. 158.51. Mr. Wilmot's delegation to Canada in

early day to connect St. John and Yarmouth by steam .- Mr. James Peters, severely injured in Mr. Clark's mill, Carleton, died on Friday morning last.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT. Strangers visiting our city must receive a most un-

favorable impression when looking for the first time upon those unsightly posts used for awning purposes along the principal business streets of the place. We are pleased to see that Messrs, Gabel, Burpee, Burnham, and Knowles have adopted the new invention introduced by Mr. W. H. Brown, iron maker, Nelson street. The contrivance is simple, substantial and easily managed. The frame work, consisting of iron rods, is so arranged as to save the ne cessity of posts from the ground; hence, wherever Mr. Brown's plan obtains, away go these awkward obstructions, and the sidewalks are left perfectly open and clear. On his principle, two minutes will spread the awning or trail it up, and in the process the passers-by are subjected to no inconvenience. while the proprietor is an immense gamer on the score of time. The one before the store of Mr. Gabel is considerably wider than the others, and therefore has a better appearance and is more effective. The whole thing speaks well for the skill of the originator and for the taste and enterprise of the gentlemen who have availed themselves of its advantages. We hope their example in this matter will be followed by our business men generally. Mr. Brown certainly deserves a patent for this admirable invention.

Political excitement is the order of the day in our sister Province. Mr. Howe has been nominated by his friends in Hants County as candidate for Ottawa. Tupper has challenged him to a public discussion in the Temperance Hall, Halifax. Howe declines, assigning as his reason his numerous engagements in Cochester and in Cumberland Counties: but invites Tupper to meet him in these Counties. The latter accepts, and promises to be on hand. A warm time s expected. In a recent speech in Temperance Hall, Howe apologized for his quarrel with the Catholics some nine or ten years ago; but the Express, Archbishop Connolly's organ, is down upon him in terrific style. Mass meetings are being held in all sections of the Province, preparatory to the approaching elections for Ottawa and for the local Legislature. At these gatherings the leaders of the contending parties display talents which would do credit to any country. It seems to us unfortunate that men of such distinguished ability should be arrayed against each other n such deadly hate; but so it has been since the day that Adam sinned .- The Bridgetown Free Prese says quite a numerous staff of engineers and their assistants have been busy for the last two or three weeks in surveying the track of the contemplated Railway through this County. According to their survey, it will run on the South side of the river almost to the upper end of the County. It runs a great part of the way through valuable marsh lands, flourishing orchards, and cultivated fields of great

Dominion of Canada.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION. From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday,

By the Queen.-A Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one Dominion, under the name of Canada.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed on the 29th day of March, 1867, in the 30th year of our reign, intituled an Act for the Union of Canada, Nova of, and for purposes connected therewith, after divers recitals, it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honble, Privy Council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be one Domin der that name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted that such "persons shall be first sum-moned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under Her Majesty's Royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union." We therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do ordain, declare and command that on and after the first day of July, 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be ne Dominion under the name of Canada:

And we do further ordain and declare that the perons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our Royal sign manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada :-

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. . Hamilton. E. Leonard, W. M'Master Matheson A. A. Burnham J. Simpson, J. Skead, W. H. Dickson D. L. M'Pherson J. Shaw. G. Crawford J. F. Blair D. McDonald Campbell O. Blake, B. Flint, W. McCrea, . C. Aikens

D. Reesor, G. W. Allan, INCE OF QUEBEC. D. E. Price, E. H. J. Duchesnay

L. Dumouchel L. A. Oliver, L. Lacoste. I O Bureau C. Wilson, W. H. Chaffers C. Malhiot L. Renaud

J. B. Guevremor U. J. Tessier, Sir N. F. Belleau. J. Hamilton, A. J. Duchesnay, J. Ferrier, T. Ryan, J. S. Sanborn C Cormier. INCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Jonathan McCully.

Edward Kenny, Thos. D. Archibald Robt. B. Dickey, John H. Anderson, Benjamin Wier, Caleb R. Bill, William Miller, John W. Ritchie, John Bourinot, OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FOR THE PROVINC W. H. Steeves, Wm. Todd, R L. Hazen. David Wark

John Ferguson, R. D. Wilmot, A. R. McClelan Given at our Court at Windsor Castle this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and in th

80th year of our reign. God save the Queen. Complaints continue to be made of the distress in

the Eastern Townships. The destitution is said to be wide-spread. The farmers have lost nearly all their stock, and have no grain for seed.

The military authorities have received information that more field artillery will be sent to arm the forces

Legislative Intelligence.

Read a third time and passed:—Bills to increase capital of St. Stephen Bank; relating to bills, notes and choses in actions; to extend St. John Street; for improving the ferries in St. John Harbour; and relating to admission of Attorneys.

Dr. Dow brought in Bill relating to goal limits in Voct.