OR, THE Wife," JGUST 15, 1867. "So He bringeth the

or the Convention.

ve a good Apostolic time at our ap-

The tyention at Wilmot? Will God in very Crofton us? Without his presence there can tion fr postolic power or success. Are we all Saund as Moses said to Jehovah at a time of he car "Except thou goest up with us, send At This should be the feeling of each and misty Earnestly do we desire that this may positially a religious convention-religious in cipatin spirit and in power. How can it be of the Ouly by devout communion with the peare There must be soul-wrestling with God and The Pentecostal baptism was preceded by a prayer ascending from hearts all of one are we, in our associated capacity as the tives of God's Church, to form plans for A clustance of Bible Christianity among men? n he be deeply impressed with our own absolifficiency and our entire dependence for he pon the right arm of our covenant God and hin All measures to promote vital Christianity tresed with the Spirit's wisdom and power will

terortive. Human instrumentalities in themdead; "The Spirit giveth life." His graduence alone can infuse vitality into sermons, rions, prayers, deliberations and decisions. mportunate prayer be offered in our clot our family alters, and in our solemn assemty power of His Omnipotent Spirit, and that a stal quickening may be experienced in all

Systematic Benevolence. in exchange says of all the sects the Roman ics have the best and most comprehensive of genuine benevolence. The machinery of church is so perfect in its workings that all clasare reached. The Methodists, perhaps, come nend by the system employed, do much toward to an equitable distribution of the burdens of brurch. We see it stated that an immense sdie Church in Baltimore is now approaching detion. It will seat comfortably at least 3,000 las on the ground floor. Nearly two millions of were used in its construction. But what is

cially noteworthy is the statement of the Balti-American, that the principal sum required to this immense specimen of architecture—one of most attractive and imposing buildings in the ciwas raised by weekly contributions from memof the congregation, of twenty five cents each ! e are ready to believe this statement, for we know wast the sums are which are collected in this

And this is the true way. We often depend on a wealthy men for large sums while the masses of people do nothing. We are faulty in our system. system we can be said to have. Many of our urches have no plan of benevolence. They wait atil an agent comes round once a year, and then ake up as large a collection as possible, but do nothog more until he comes along again. For want of nod, our benevolent enterprises become burdensome to us, and we fail to get money in such sums as we should if we took more simple means, and more systematic measures. It would be well for us to study the ways in which Catholics and Methodists raise such large sums, and though in both systems we should doubtless find much to regret, we might find some things which we could imitate with profit. The wants of the world are great, and God has gi

The people of God have the money to do all the christian work that is needed in the evangelization of mankind. The only question is, how can it be brought out? That we have not the best system is very evident. Where can we find a better one? If our Methodist brethren can show us a better way. let us adopt it. If the Catholics have a better way.

let us learn from them. Weekly contributions are scriptural. On the first

day of the week, the early disciples were required to "lay by." as God had prospered them. Why have we departed from the plan suggested by apostles? Have we formed a better one? Have we light and information as to the best ways and means which apostles had not? If we have we have not shown it in our contributions. With the Gospel plan, we believe the contributions of the Baptists would be doubled in one year, and the burden would be felt less than it is now.

Is it not worth while for us as a denomination, to perfect some system to meet denominational wants? Or are we so independent that we can have no general system, but must act, each church for itself, and in numberless cases neglect all benevolence? We are a great and rich sect. The days of our poverty are gone. But we shall show that we are poor, and reveal the poverty of our spirit unless we act in a ensurate with our increasing means.

Faithful Unto Death.

Christian fidelity is one of the most precious of the graces. How far-reaching its demands 1 It encompasses wealth, beauty, honor, happiness, liberty. relatives, and life itself, and says all these must be laid as a free-will offering upon my altar. Do we hesitate to obey the mandate, then our christianity is defective. The trial, however severe, must be endured; the cross, however heavy, must be taken up. The faithful christian sentinel knows this, and governs himself accordingly. As he pursues the path of duty, death, in its most direful forms, may confront him and seek to turn him aside; but his answer is, "I'am ready not only to suffer, but to die for the sake of the

Dr. Guthrie, in treating of this subject, furnishes the following impressive illustration. He says :- "There was nothing in Pompeii that invested it with a deeper interest to me than the spot where a soldier of old Rome displayed a most heroic fidelity. That fatal day on which Vesuvius, at whose feet the city stood: purst out into an eruption that shook the earth, poured torrents of lava from its riven sides, and disc st the noise of a hundred thunders, such ds of ashes as filled the air, produced a darkness eper than midnight, and struck such terror into all rts that men thought not only that the end of the corld had come and all must die, but that the gods es were expiring, -on that night a sentine midst this fearful disorder the sentinel at the gate, at that early period. The frish boy's preaching was had been forgotten; and as Rome required her senti-ted be many what might, to hold their posts till re-

Small fau

After seventeen centuries, they found his skeleton standing erect in a marble niche, clad in its rusty armor-the helmet on his empty skull, and his bony fingers still closed upon his spear. And next almost to the interest I felt in placing myself on the spot where Paul, true to his colors, when all men deserted him, plead before the Roman tyrant, was the inerest I felt in the niche by the city gate where they ound the skeleton of one, who in his fidelity to the cause of Cæsar, sets us an example of faithfulness to the cause of Christ-an example it were for the honor of their Master that all his servants followed.

Treasuring up for Eternity.

Men are exceedingly anxious to treasure up riches or honor, or happiness for this world; but how few ealize the momentous fact that all are treasuring up stores for eternity. The good man is laying up treasures in heaven, where moth doth not corrupt," &c., and the wicked man is "treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath." What a fearful thought ! What mountain piles of burning indignation do men lay up in a few short years! As remarked by John Angel James, whatever the impenitent man is doing, he is treasuring up wrath. He may be getting wealth; but he is treasuring up wrath. He may be forming pleasing connections; but he is treasuring up wrath. Every day adds something to the heap. Every oath the swearer utters, there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every lie the liar tells, there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every licentious act the lewd man commits, there is something gone to the treasure of wrath. Every day be lives in sin, the book of God's remembrance records it against him. The impenitent man has a weighter heap of wrath to-day than yesterday; he will have a weightier to-morrow than he has to-day. When he lies down at night, he is richer in vengeance than when he rose in the morning. He is continually deepening and darkening his eternal portion. Every neglected Sabbath increases his store of wrath; every forgotten sermon adds something to the weight of punishment. All the checks of conscience, all the remonstrances of friends, all the advice and pravers of parents, will be taken into account, and will tend to increase the treasures of wrath laid up against the day of wrath.

Forbidden to Preach!

By whom? By Christ or his Apostles? No; but by Dr. Stubbs an Episcopal rector of New Jersey. An exchange gives the story thus :--

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York city, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having made arrangements to visit the family of one of his parishioners who spent the summer in New Brunswick, N. J., was invited to preach in the Methedist place of worship, and accepted the invitation. But Dr. Stubbs, rector of the Episcopal church in New Brunswick, prohibited his doing so, and claimed the right according to the canon of the church to issue this prohibition. Mr. Tyng took a different view of his duty, and fulfilled his engagement. On the following day proceedings were commenced against him for his breach of church law; and a formal presentment was made to the bishop of the diocese. In accordance with the canon, the bishop transmitted a copy of the presentment to the standing committee of the diocese of New York, the ecclesiastical authority in the absence of Bishop Potter.

Such intolerance cannot but inflict everlasting disgrace upon Dr. Stubbs and all those who uphold him in such a gross violation of the laws of Christian

> For the Christian Visitor Jottings by the Way. No. 2

PEN AND INK SKETCH OF THE LYFE AND LABOURS OF REV.

A nainful sense of solitude is felt in going to Brus-

wart form of its late deceased pastor. His cheering

tones are no longer heard. His bold and manly elo-

cution, so hearty and free, now rolling out the truth

as one having authority, and again expressing him-

self in the softest and most persuasive cadences of

utterance, no longer fills his place of worship. A short sketch of him and his ministry may be interesting, written by one who has had every opportunity of knowing him, who presided as Pastor over the same church seven years in which Mr. R. was ordained, and remained as its pastor nine years. It is a trite and common-place expression that in order to know people you must live in the same house with them o, in order to know ministers, you must study their characters in their own field of labour, and the pastor who succeeds another very soon finds out everything concerning his predecessor. The same intimacy continued through the long period of twenty-eight rears, enables the writer to enter more minutely into his life and labours than many others. The late gastor of Brussels street church was born in Ireland, of poor but respectable parentage, and left a fatherless boy at a very tender age, with a large family of brothers and sisters. There was something sweetly attractive in the young Samuel, so much so that a gentleman of fortune, living near the family, was induced to take him as a protege, or adopted child. The youth exhibited strong religious feelings at an early period of his life, and if his scholastic advantages were limited, it was owing to the low state of education which then existed in the rural districts of his native land. He remained with his patron until an event occurred which caused their separation. He fell in love with a young woman, whom he married before he was of age, who was the first Mrs. Robinson. This step was not pleasing to his friend, but who manifested toward him much kindness-settling him upon a small farm, with his young wife, at a rent of four pounds sterling per annum. But this was not his destined field. He was intended to be some thing more in the providence of God than to be a tiller of the soil. He had no taste for manual labour. He could sit in dreamy abstraction, looking at them gaining their bread by the sweat of their brows; but he seemed to have no tastes, no inclination for similar pursuits. His landlord intimated to him the necessity of seeking his fortune on another continent, and after releasing him from all obligations and taking back his little farm, assisted him to cross the broad Atlantic to the city of New York, where he arrived with his wife and child. His mother and family had previously left and came to the Parish of St. James, in the County of Charlotte. Whilst in his own native land, he was associated with Presbyterians, and possessed strong religious sympathies, constraining him to engage in special meetings wherever he had the opportunity-amongst the Methodists as well as his own people. Those sympathies would have led him to Africa to preach the Gospel if a door had been opened for him. In New York he was associated with the Covenanters, a stricter body of the Presbyterian family. After remaining a short time, he came to St. James, and joined the other members of his family. Here his spiritual energies began to unfold more vigorously; and though poor, very poor, living in a log but, the interstices of which were filled with moss and clay-(the foundations of which

have been seen by the writer) - his soul was moved

remarkable, and though having no energy for manual toil, nothing could surpase the spiritual energies of his soul. An event occurred which fixed his future

of his visit lying on his back reading by the light of the fire. After some conversation, his discernment, bordering upon prescience, saw the quality of the material before him. Here was a mind of the loftiest order encased in a rough covering. As the result of this intimacy with the aged man of God, the young Elijah of old; his immortal spirit passed to glory amidst the stirring scenes of a great revival. His mantle fell upon the youthful Elijah, who at once entered into lis labours, and was ordained at St. George over the church. Nothing seemed to impede the energies of the young Apostle,—travelling on foot from St. James to Beaver Harbour: the cause of God prospered accordingly; and though when the people first saw the stripling, with his round smooth face and round homespun jacket, they would ask, "Can this boy preach?" They soon found out their mistake. The words were so weighty, they seemed to be steeped in fire; the Spirit within was all aglow with heavenly fervour. Can it be wondered at that his nine years pastorate were marked with great success. He was truly Bishop of the County, extending his labours to every nook and corner of the land. Though not enjoying the advantages of an education for the ministry, yet he was one of nature's noblemen. That mind, so broad and capacious, could direct the affairs of an empire. He was a-diligent student of his Bible: he was a student of human nature: and in whatever society he was placed, whether educated or otherwise, the utmost deference was paid to him. He ruled his church with singular ability: everything was kept in operation which would ithprove the people-Bible-classes, Sabbath schools, &c. In short, he was an accomplished Pastor. Discerning men saw that he was fitted for a high place, that he was capable of occupying high ground in any locality. It is the opinion of the writer that had he been placed in New York, Boston, or even London, and it is a fact that for one sermon preached in Baldwin place church, during a short visit to the Athens of America, he received one hundred dollars, such was the appreciation of the minister and his preaching. He came to St. John in 1888, leaving a large church of three hundred members, and where his influence was unbounded; that same irrepressible energy was displayed in a far greater degree; his spiritual sympathies seemed to grasp in their embrace the entire population-he seemed to have soul enough to encircle the world. The writer was with him at this period for a short time. The Baptist cause, feeble and divided, sprang up, Phoenix-like, from the dust of moral desolation; souls were converted and baptized; and St. John soon felt that there was a new power in her midst. Every point was assailed-Indiantown, Portland, Carleton. 'The whole city and its environs were encompassed by this remarkable man. In 1842 the writer labored five months in conjunction with him. Who can forget the revival of that period he In one year he baptized two hundred souls. His work in St. John is too well

For the Christian Visitor. Acadia College and New Brunswick Baptists.

known to dwell upon minutely. Reference has been

made already to that work in his funeral sermon.

MR EDITOR-It appears to the writer that the interest in, and the relation to, Acadia College by the Baptists of New Brunswick is not clearly apprehended. Hence the request for aid to support the College is too often met by the remark-" We have our own institutions to support; let the Baptists of Nova Scotia support theirs. Will they help us maintain our Fredericton Baptist Seminary?" as though they (the institution at Fredericton and the College at Wolfville) stood on similar grounds, and posse ee simple in all the real estate of Acadia College-its grounds and its buildings; and also have in all its personal estate-library, Museum, philosophical apparatus, and furniture—an equal right with the Bapists of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island; and noreover, by Act of Parliament, New Brunswick Baptists have, in the Government of the College, equal right and responsibility with their brethren of Nova Scotia. The College, therefore, is no more the College of the Bantists of Nova Scotia than it is the College of the Baptists of the other Provinces. Not so the Seminary at Fredericton: that is local in its interests and government.

We may be excused for adverting to another ground of claim on the churches of N. B. Who has mainly borne the expense of purchase, building and support of the University of Acadia College? The answer is apparent to all conversant with the facts-The Baptists of N. S. And what, permit me to ask, have they received in return for the property conveyed by deed and Legislative Act ? N. B. Baptists own, hold, and, by right, equally control the affairs of the College. An interest, real and personal amounting to the sum of sixty thousand dollars or unwards, is thus conjointly owned by the Baptists of the three Provinces. Deducting what has been given for the annual support of the College by the brethren in New Brunswick, what have they given for their share in the assets of the College ? Surely these facts cannot be clearly apprehended by the N. B. Baptists. or we would not hear any complaints when asked to simply belp make up a sum to meet the deficiency of

There can be no question but this is felt by the Baptists of Nova Scotia, and that thereby injury is done to some extent to the College. The proportion of annual expenses assigned to the churches of New Brunswick over and above the amount supplied by the endowment, not being met with a ready response, recoils upon the friends of the College elsewhere, and is often felt as an unjustifiably additional burden This, in future, will be more serious unless remedied : for, of necessity, the staff of professors, both in the theological and secular departments, must be increaed. Why not let more tangible expressions of interest in the support of the College by the N. B. Baptists be made in the shape (if desirable) of furnishing and sustaining one of the additional professors needed? This would be giving practical evidence of good-will, and therein materially promote the interests of the College. Wolfville, Aug. 5, 1867.

LIBERALITY.-The gift of fifty thousand dollars and that one of the wings of the university edifice, costing some thirty thousand dollars, should, on motion of President Burroughs, be known hereafter as on the largest scale will be provided. -N. Y. Poper.

John Conant, Esq., of East Jaffrey, N. H., has re ently pledged ten thousand dollars towards the undred thousand dollar fund of the New Lon ary and Scientific Institution. That is a sure on worthy address. It counts. An enter of the falls of the fall of the falls of the falls of the falls of the fall o

Religious Intelligence. (From the Examiner and Chronicle.) FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

This remarkable meeting holds on its way with the same measure of success and interest that has always attended it. On the 23rd of September next, it will preacher was baptized, in the midst of a vast gathering of spectators. Father Ainslie passed away like in its character. This is unavoidable in a meeting to which the whole world is invited, in which all shade of opinion and character are represented, in which al are urged to express their feelings. But in the wortimes there is always some redeeming thing about th meeting, and it is never brought to a close withouthe feeling that it is good to be there. Often the meeting is of a high order. The services are in har The leader is prompt, the singing crisp and buoyant, the prayers brief and impressive, the ac dresses terse, taking, tender. One of these days oc curred last week. The room was full. The keynote was given to the meeting by a gentleman who arose and asked that thanksgiving might be made to God for the remarkable conversion of his brother, and his recovery from sickness which seemed anto death. This brought up the matter of returning thanks for mercies received, as well as the duty of prayer for blessings needed. The case of the ten lepers was cited to which the Saviour referred when he said, Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine? There are not found that returned to give glory to God save this stranger." Many arose in the meeting to return thanks, and several affecting instances of God's goodnes and mercy were recited. One young man, who had not courage to speak to four college associates in whose spiritual welfare he took a deep interest, yet who prayed earnestly for their conversion, made mention of the loving kindness of Him who heard and answered prayer in their behalf. Mr. Lanphier, who, ten years ago, originated this meeting, and has conducted the singing for that long time, wanted to show that talking was a very small part of Christian duty, and was of little account, in comparison with earnest prayer and a godly He related an instance of a sister of his, who had a daughter for whose conversion she was especially anxious. A humble, earnest Christian, she had not courage to speak to her. In a season of general deadness in the church, this young girl called on her mother at midnight, to pray with her-she was so the same results would have followed his ministry; anxious about her soul's salvation. Her mother had not courage to do that, but purposed to go to the house of a deacon, some three miles distant. The mother and daughter took a lantern, and started alone for the house of the official. That midnight hour was as anxious a one to them, as was the same nour to the jailor at Phillippi. They reached the ouse, and called up the deacon. He knew so little of the agony of a soul in distress, that he insisted that they should go home and wait till morning, when he would visit them, and, if necessary, pray with them. But the Lord did not wait for such cold prayers as this formalist would offer in the morning. the Saviour met her on her way home, lifted her burden, and put the new song of joy into her mouth. She always said that it was the quiet, consistent walk of her mother that was a daily reproof to her. for her neglect of the Saviour. MISSIONARY MONUMENT.

The old haystack at Williamstown, by the side of which Mills and his companion consecrated themselves to the work of foreign missions, has perished like the grass on the housetop. But the great consecration produced a new era in the American church. and marked a mighty movement forward in the work of converting the world. A liberal-minded son of Williams College is to erect a monument on that spot, to commemorate the name and character of those who, laying themselves on the altar of missions, gave a blessing to the whole family of Christ. The clerk of our church is travelling in Europe

ne gives his pastor a brief but interesting account of the regular Monday evening prayer-meeting in Spurgeon's Church. He says; "It was in the main audience room on the lower floor, and notwithstanding it was a very unpleasant evening, there were from 1,500 to 2,000 present. It was a grand sight. In Mr. waver, and related the following facts; 'You know hat some two weeks ago, in view of the urgent need of more money to prosecute successfully our Orphan Asylum building, I requested the prayers of the church for that object; and now I wish to inform you of the success resulting from that meeting. A few days ago I received from a friend, living about and to-night, about half an hour ago, a gentleman and to-night, about half an hour ago, a gentleman called and gave me £8,000 for that object; and not either of the individuals knew anything about our naving made it a special subject of prayer, and that we and not expected it from that source." fered up a short prayer of thanksgiving to God for

A few weeks since there was an article in THE Ex-MINER AND CHRONICLE on free seats, (an editorial, if the writer mistakes not.) in which the remark was made, that if any church in this country had permanently flourished with free seats, the writer of the article would be glad to know of it.

The Fourth church of this city has free seats, and has had since January 1st, 1853. That this has had something to to do with its remarkably vigorous and steady growth, there can be no doubt. he case are at least worthy of note.

Dr. Osborne assumed the pastorate in December, 1862, when the church numbered about fifty. Soot after entering upon his duties, the pastor recom ended that the church cease to rent pews, introduce the system of free seats, and undertake to raise the neans to support the church by voluntary subscriptions. The changes were made at the earnest solici tation of the pastor, although with great reluctance The church had been organized ten or twelve years and with liberal help from other churches in the city had barely maintained an existence.

During the year 1863, forty-seven members were eventy-two; in 1866, one hundred and thirty-eight; in the first six months of 1867, fifty-one. The of these additions has been very nearly uniform at all seasons of the year. During these years there has not been a protracted meeting, or any extra services whatever. A spirit of deep religious inquiry has constantly pervaded the congregations, and baptisms have occurred nearly every Sunday evening. The total membership of the church is now nearly four hundred, numerically the largest Baptist church in the State, excepting two colored churches. It was our privilege to be present last Sunday evening, when the pastor baptized eight, four men and four women. The house was literally crowded. It is said that the ordinary Sunday evening congregation is the larges evening congregation that meets in any church in

The Sunday School, under the superintendence of E. D. Jones, Esq., has an average attendance of over

If these results have any connection with the free seat system, and we greatly doubt whether they could have been strained under any other system, then we say free seats in this country are not a fail-St. Louis, July 31st, 1867.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY .- The first of Cornel University buildings at Ithaca, N. Y., is now nearly finished. It is an enormous edifice of bluestone and Medina sandstone, not unlike in its architectural fea ture, the palaces of Italian Florence. Five other si-From the site of the University, Cayuga Lake may be seen stretching away to the north for a distance of hirty miles. Back of the buildings extends the great scope for the genius of the

The paster of the Second Presbyterian Church, roy, N. Y., is said to be the richest minister in the rorld In his own name he counts \$1,500,000; his other is worth \$3,000,000; and his wife \$5,000,000. It is selary is \$4,000, but he gave it all away lant besides adding \$31,000 to it in donations.

Lines on the Death of T. Vaughan, Esq. COMPOSED BY A DEAR PRIEND.

Welcome, Sister, to thine earthly home. Thy loved one is around the threne; Guarded one, thou shalt not lonely be, For thy dear Saviour comforts thee. Weep not, for he to heaven has gone : Prayer has been answered at the throne, Where pleasures, more sweet than earth can give. And joys, eternally shall live. Deep, sad feelings in your heart may swell: Remember God doth all things well; Your sons were in your loved one's heart-He prayed for them till called to part. The Redeemer lives, and ever hears The prayer that's offered up in tears; Abide in faith, and live to God. And grace you'll have to kiss the rod. How calm and peaceful was his end : On naught on earth did he depend. Soon as earth receded from his sight. The spirit soured with Angels bright. No cares disturbed his tranquil mind; He bade farewell to all behind; True and faithful friend was he.

In heaven we hope his face to see

Parting Address to Rev. Geo. A. MacNutt. EDITOR CHRISTIAN VISITOR .- Dear Sir .- As is known to you the Rev. G. A. MacNutt has taken leave of the Leinster Street Baptist Church, the charge of which he temporarily assumed awaiting the arrival of the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, the latter gentleman having some months ago accepted the pastorate. At a very full meeting of the members of our church, held on the evening of the 6th inst., an address to Mr. MacNutt was unanimously passed, after a general expression of attachment and regard for the Rev. gentleman. A motion to publish the address in the Visitor having also passed the meeting, I herewith

The Leinster street Baptist church of St. John N. B., to the Rev. George A. MacNutt.

DEARLY BELOVED BROTHER-The acceptance of a

call to the pastorate of our church extended to the

Rev. W. S. Mackenzie, prior to your public adoption

of Baptist sentiments, upon which he is now about

to enter, renders it necessary, in the order of an allwise Providence, that the relation existing between as of pastor and people should cease, and we are called upon to bid you-farewell. Your connection with us, although short, has been to us one of such unmingled pleasantness and satisfaction that we cannot allow you to depart without a special reference to recollections of it having peculiar gratification and interest. It was our high privilege to welcome you to the communion of our Baptist faith, to tender you our heartfelt sympathies in an hour of severe trial. and to mingle our prayers with yours that you should be sustained and directed by an Almighty hand. It was ours, gratefully to rejoice that grace was given you to pass the trying ordeal with Christian forbear ance and me kness, yet with uncompromising fidelity to Truth. So linked, then, do we feel ourselves to be with this eventful period of your history, that our parting is one of unusual regret and sorrow. But aside from these considerations, dear brother, there are others, the expression of which we beg you to accept as no idle complement, but as the sincere feeling of our hearts. We have found in you a pastor whose deep devotion to his work-whose carnest and consistent piety-have won our highest regard and love. Your learned exposition of our distinctive denominational principles, your powerful appeals to us from the pulpit will, we trust, have a lasting influence for good upon our people. Not a few of us have been cheered and comforted by your visits and christian sympathy in the bour of affliction and mourning; while your gentlemanly, kind, and christian bearing of our church history. To your beloved wife, our dear sister in the Lord, we must also say -Good-bye. Most gladly shall we remember that you have one who, constantly near you, is so deeply interested in your self-denying work, and so able, by her wise and tionate counsels, to cheer and, encourage vou amid the difficulties through which it is our commo lot to pass. Be assured, then, dear brother, that in the field to which you go you carry with you our Christian love and regard, and that you have a lasting place in the hearts and memory of your late charge We shall continue to invoke, as we now do, th choicest blessings of heaven upon your future path way. We pray devoutly that as you "go forth bearing" the "precious seed of the gospel," we may meet you with the "church triumphant," when you shall return with rejoicing, bringing your sheaves with you," and where once meeting we shall never again have to say the sad but kindly word, "farewell."-On behalf of the Church.

A. McL. SEELY, A. W. MASTERS, Deacons. JOHN F. MASTERS, THOS. BELL. C. G. BERRYMAN, Church Clerk.

We learn that addresses, breathing the spirit of ove and respect, were also presented to our esteemed Brother by the Germain and Brussels Street Churches, and that many of his friends, outside of the Bapthe strongest expressions of friendship. So general a manifestation of kindly feeling was no doubt most gratifying to the feelings of our Brother. He left with his family by the American boat on Monday morning en route for Toronto. May a gracious Providence preserve them from all danger by sea and by land; abundantly bless them, and make them a rich blessing to many souls in their new sphere of labor.

Our young Brother Goodspeed, graduate o he Provincial University, and late assistant teacher in the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, left with Capt. Moran, in the new barque Hypatia, on Monday last, for England, intending to pursue his studies either in Spurgeon's College, or under Dr. Angus, at Regent's Park College. He is a young man of much promise, and we doubt not his visit to London will be of imnense service. May his future pathway be illumined and the entire building was in a short time reduce by celestial light, that he may become eminently sucessful in the cause of his Master.

VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS.—It will be renembered by those who have read the proceedings of he late meeting of the Board of Managers of the dissionary Union, that the Executive Com were urged to make immediate provision for the visitation of our missions in Europe. In addition to this the committee have had before them an urgent request from Mr. Oncken that some representative of the Union might be present at the Triennial Conferhes in Germany, to be held in Hamburg in the early part of August. After careful deliberation the committee have decided to send the Foreign Secretary, Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., and Rev. Howard Osgood, of New York, the former specially to visit the German and Scandinavian missions, and to look at the French mission in connection with Mr. Osgood, conveying to our brethren countries the Christian greetings of the It is expected that Mr. Osgood will be present at the meeting of the German Conference in Hamburg on the 11th of August. He will probably remain in

ake a somewhat careful survey of

PROGRESS OF THE BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED S -7 he statistics of the Baptists for 1840 compare those of 1865 as follows:--

1,048,641 \$191,714.00 Home Missions....\$18,870.88 \$176,899.08

The sums of money reported in the second c are for the year ending March, 1867. It appears, therefore, that in 25 years the E have gained 59 per cent. in churches, 77 per ministers, and 98 per cent, in members; and that 27 years the contributions for Home and Foreign Missions have increased 384 per cent.

At the Commencement Dinner in Harvard Hall, the Rev. Dr. Hill, President of the University, made a speech of which the following paragraph was t'

meetings, for the president to report to the all the state of the University. I could wish for the sake of variety, that I might not always be obliged I'll to report that it is still in a flourishing condition; hue ut inasmuch as we, last week, admitted the largest class, I think, that has ever been admitted—one buil undred and fifty one students to the freshman class-s and inasmuch as we have received since the last Compliquencement dinner, legacies and gifts to the amount o saf four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and pplicable to objects directly and indirectly connected of with the University, I am sure that I cannot report the University in a languishing state.

On Thursday last the Germain Street Baptist Saabbath-school held their annual pic-nig at Torryburn on Capt. McMahon's grounds. Weath rier fine. attendance large, grounds beautiful, amus sements pleasing, provisions abundant, and altogether a most exhilirating and joyous time.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather for rain, the contemplated Pic-Nic of the Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until Friday next; then if the day should prove fine, it will take place as contemplated—time of starting place, &c., as advertised.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

We have received a communication from a friend to Mr. McCready, one of the candidates for King's County, speaking very highly of that gentleman as a strictly moral and upright man-as a very decided friend to temperance and to religion, and as a man of growing ability, &c., &c. We presume all this is perfectly correct; but the letter is rather too personal in its tone for our columns. From all that we have heard of the state of feeling in King's, our impressien is, that Messrs. Ryan and McCready would do well to agree to a change of their programme, and only one of them offer for Ottawa and the other for the local legislature. Such an arrangement would probably secure the return of both; whereas the present plan may defeat both-Take this suggestion for what it is worth.

The crops in Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, and Victoria Counties are said to be unusually promising. Potatoes still healthy in appearance. In some sections of King's the blight has struck the potatoes; but the market is well supplied with new potatoes of excellent quality. The farmers have had favorable weather for gathering in their bay. We

The terrific gale of Saturday, the 8d of August, swept over all the Southern and Eastern coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, extending to P. E. Island, committing in its onward course, depredations of divers sorts, such as blowing down and unreofing houses, smashing in windows, uprooting trees lespoiling gardens, upsetting telegraph posts, open ing various avenues in dykes, so as to flood immense quantities of marsh with salt water and mud; thus seriously damaging the hay and out crop in various quarters. The fruit trees in the Annapolis valley were greatly injured. The shipping interest in all the ports along the coast suffered more or less. Reckoning the damage done upon land and water, it must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Borderer, of the 9th instant, says of the effects of the late gale in Sackville :- " Though immense damage has been in many places, the loss here, owing to its exposed situation, of pasturage, hay, oats, fishing nets, and in some instances, fish washed out of the fish camps, is as great as anywhere. Many wealthy farmers who had abundance of pasture, have now scarcely any; others who expected to harvest hundreds of bushels of oats, will be sadly disappointed. The weather this week has, however, been hightist body, called upon him, taking leave of him with Iv. favourable for hay-makers, and should it continue so for any length of time, will make a vast difference in the sum total of damage done by the storm of Sa

> A few days ago the steamer "Flamborough arrived at Pictou from Montreal, laden with goods for Pictou, New Glasgow, Truro, Stewiacke, Sh adie and Halifax. On her return voyage she takes back a thousand tons of coal. She is an iron built ship, recently constructed in England. She is the pioneer ship of many hereafter destined to follow in her track. It is hoped that a large trade in coal will be established between Montreal and Toronto and Picto. This important enterprise has our very best wishes for its complete success. - News.

FIRE. -On Tuesday morning about four o'clock, the arties employed about the Paper Mill which is situated on what is known as the Botsford property. were alarmed by the hissing and crackling of are, and on awakening up found the Mill in one sheet of flame. Every effort to suppress it proved abortive to ashes. The loss is estimated at \$20,000 - the insurance on which was only \$5,000. Applindicate that the fire had originated in the shop. - News.

DROWNED.—On Monday forenoon while two men vere engaged sawing wood John Walker, Esq., one of them named Daniel Cassidy resolved to have a bathe, and consequently strip-ped and entered the water. In a few minutes after-wards he disappeared under the surface. The body was speedily recovered, but life was quite extinct.

DROWNED.—A few daye ago Miss McLaggan was drowned in the Nashwaak. It is supposed that she attempted to ford the river. Her body was found the next day .- Journal.

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, of St. Francis, Co., Victoris, a catholic priest, was drowned while attempting to cross the River St. John near Fort Keat at a ford

ACCIDENT:—A correspondent at Norton writes that on Saturday night Mr. Brrook Kinnear, of Anagance, while returning from Petiteodiac with a load of hay, accidentally fell off the load, and that the wheels of the weggen passing over him, he was very seriouslinjured. —Journal,

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On the evening of Friday

ers in their self-denying work. These brethren sailed from New York direct to Hamburg in the steamer Atemonia, one week ago last Saturday. Dr. Warren will be absent from two to three months.—Watchman and Reflector.

The shad fishery at Sackyille promises well this season. The Borderer speaks of having obtained one recently measuring two feet in length and weighing four pounds.

Sudden Jeath.—On Sunday the entire community was deeply pained to hear of the sudden death of John M. Robinson, Esq., Q. C., one of the oldest and most respectable members of the Bar, and a highly esteemed citizen. Mr. Robinson had not been very well for some time, but the state of his health did not interfere with his attendance to business. On Sunday the entire community.