THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 5, 1867.

The Young Men's Christian Association. It affords us peculiar pleasure to see our young men of St. John again organizing for protection and benevolent purposes. Young men are the hope of

our schools, colleges, churches, nation. We long to

see them all intelligent, virtuous, christian, happy.

Their pathway, especially in city life, is encompas-

sed with many dangers.

Mature manhood, as a general rule, is fixed and settled, but the young are passing through the moulding process, and, to a great extent, are fashioned in their intellectual and moral staming by surrounding circumstances. Hence all the forms of evil assail young men with a pertinacity that indicates unwavering hope of success. And we are not surprised that hope in this direction should be so buoyant, for triumph has so often crowned the efforts of these designing and wicked assaults upon the sobrie sufficiently comprehends the serious evils involty and virture of young men, that failure has become the exception rather than the general rule. All along the track of human history the engines of demoralization have been brought to bear upon young men with tremendous success. In a city like St. John the dangers are of course much greater than in country life. These crowded thoroughfares of society constitute the great slaughter-house for the young. Physical, intellectual, and moral wrecks stand at the corners of the streets, and crowd the paths of dissipation and vice. Hence the importance of these protec-

The young men, who are active in these organizations, find them not only a powerful safeguard, but an effective means of individual development. Their meetings for deliberation, discussion, reading, and prayer, all tend to call forth individual activities, and the more they pray and strive for the benefit of others, the more their own moral sentiments are confirmed and expanded. And character in a young man is of priceless value, compared with which talent, position, wealth, are but as the small dust of the balance. . What we wantito see in our young men, therefore, is character, and they should be supplied with all the appliances adapted to form and perfect character upon a christian basis. Impress them with the idea that the great end of life is not to be found in the indulgence of the animal propensities, or of the sensual passions, but in the exercise of the higher instincts of our being, such as the love of virtue, and the desire to be useful to others. The christian association, rightly conducted, is an admirable school for the cultivation of these lofty sentiments and aims.

Then the young man coming fresh from the country, and separating himself from the safeguards which parental love and sympathy have thrown around him from his infancy, especially needs such a home as the Young Men's Christian Association affords. Send him to a boarding house, and neither the common table, however bountifully supplied, or the third or fourth story bed-room, seems to him to be home. He misses the morning prayer and the maternal kiss .-He is a stranger in a strange land; and hundreds lie in wait to decoy him, and lead him astray. But if christian young men gather about him, make him feel, that though a stranger, they cherish for him the throbbing impulses of a brother's love, he is shielded from the tempter's fatal power.

But, then, if this Association is to be made thoroughly efficient, it must have rooms centrally situated and properly furnished, where the young can meet together with comfort, and to which they can invite the stranger to resort for social and mental gratification. The house of the Association should have a reading room, supplied with the best periodicals of the day; a library of an improving and attractive character; and, we would add, a respectable apartment where persons could be supplied, upon reasonable terms, with good tea and coffee, and with something plain to eat. Some say there should be the dining room, and the restaurant, and every provision of comfort for the physical as well as the in-

But then such a house as this costs money. Who will supply it? We answer, the fathers, who are interested in the protection and proper training of their sons. The mechanics, merchants, and professional men-all of them, whether they have sons themselves or not, should be willing to contribute their share : for, indirectly at least, they are all benefitted by an institution of this sort. We have other things to say on this subject, but want of space prevents further remarks at present. Most heartily do we wish the young men of Saint John success in their efforts to re-organize an effective and permanent "Young Men's Christian Association," and we shall be happy to render them all the aid in our power.

The Balance Sheet.

The Messenger, in his last issue, makes another feeble effort to sustain his position in relation to the late Ecclesiastical Council in Halifax; but it is simply a rehash of his former editorials on this subject. the only new matter introduced being simply a paragraph detailing the action of the Granville street church. But he must remember that our controversy from the beginning has been, not with the Granville street church, but with the Christian Meesenger. What the church has done, or what individual members of the Council may have said, has been done and said on their own personal responsibility. Our business is with what the Council said and did in their official capacity as a Council, and with the treatment their decision has received at the hands of the Editor of the Christian Messenger. To this aspec of the case, therefore, we shall limit our present bre

When we wrote our last editorial and addresse our letter to the Baptists of Nova Scotia, we resolved then to close the disputation, so far as we are personally concerned. Nothing remains, therefore, for us to do, but simply, in as concise a form as possible, to strike the balance sheet as between the Messenger and "Visitor. From our position the account stands thus:

1. While the Visitor was pursuing the even tenor of its way, making no charges whatever against the mger, the Granville street church, the late Council, or anybody else, the Messenger turned aside from itimate sphere and charged the Visitor (1) with indiscretion, (2) with giving an unfair report of the decision of the Council in question, and (3) with igporing that decision in full.

2. These accusations he has sought to sustain by an evasive, special pleading course, decidedly at variance with fair, christian dealing as between brethren. 8. That his efforts, in the estimation of disinterested, intelligent minds have resulted in a hopeless fail-

4. That in his official capacity, as the avowed organ of the Associated Baptist churches of Nova Scotia, he has so treated the case under consideration as to give his sanction to a disciplinary policy which, in proportion as it becomes the basis of church action, subverts rest rights of our common manhood—does vionce to all the noble instincts of a high-toned Christion charity—pours contempt upon the doings of Ecnelted, or exasperated majority of a Baptist church, belaless victim, robbed of those protective guards, all well-regulated communities, civil or relifrom regard de essential to the protection of charac-

On the other hand the Visitor has triumphantly defended its discretion - proved as in the light of a sunbeam the integrity of its course; and indubitably established the fact that it is the Messenger, and not the Visitor, that ignores the decision of the Council. In this view of the "situation," the Messenger is involved in inextricable perplexity, in hopeless embar-

Here, then, is the balance-sheet as we read it from our stand-point. What, you ask, is to be done? We answer, so far as any personal trespass against the Visitor is concerned, we forgive all. Peter enquired of the Master, "Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me and I forgive bim? till seven times? Jesus saith noto him. I say not till seven times, but until seventy times seven." Matthew, from whom we quote makes no condition: but Luke adds repentance as a condition of forgiveness. "If he turn again to thee saying. I repent thou shalt forgive him." Our brother of the Messenger has not as yet. t is true fulfilled the condition; but never mind that, we take it for granted that just so soon as he ved in his disciplinary policy, he will be quite ready to fulfil any and every reasonable requirement; but be that as it may, we always feel very great pleasure in getting the start of a brother on this forgiving track even before he has said "I repent." This is not because we have more grace than others; but really it somehow does our souls so much good to forgive all mere personal trespasses, so that when we lay our head upon our pillow we can conscientiously ask God to "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive tickets. One man is known to have hired a dozen or them that trespass against us."

So far as the denominational aspect of the case is concerned, the course pursued by the Messenger will probably bring up the whole question of church order for discussion. When this takes place the Visitor hopes to be on hand.

With these remarks we close all further disputation with the Messenger regarding the mere personal aspect of the case under consideration, unless indeed he should rush to some new mode of attack.

He asks us to copy his last editorial as a consideration for the space occupied in his columns by our address to the N. S. Baptists. We should like to oblige him: but really the demand is a little too large, for two very good reasons, viz:-1. His editorial would occupy three or four times the space of our letter. 2. We should have to reply and ask him to copy. This would only be perpetuating a disputation which must be unpleasant to all concerned. But if he has any interest in filling the same space in the Visitor that we have done in the Messenger, we shall most cheerfully accommodate him. Thanking our brother for his admission of our short letter in his paper, and praying that his heart may be opened by the expansive power of a genuine christian charity, we leave him to reflect with all seriousness upon, and to inwardly digest, the contents of the balance sheet as

For the Christian Visitor.

Pontius Pilate. The Emperor Tiberius had passed away. Feared and hated by his subjects, when his decease was known, Rome rejoiced. Caligula then assumed the imperial purple. His moderation and attachment to virtue, generally, augured well for his future career. But as many a fair morning becomes soon cloudy. the conduct of the new Emperor-delighting as he did in luxuries and debauchery-early rendered him no less odious to his people than his predecessor bad een. At this time, about twenty miles northeast of Rome, on the classic banks of the Anie, stood a most beautiful villa. Built of white marble, surrounded with trees and flowers, and near the splendid villas soldiers, it seemed calculated to make its possessor bappy. The slanting rays of the setting sun were around the charming villa as if loth to leave such an enchanting spot. Within the noble mansion there was one pacing the marble hall. Tall and erect, he bore a noble mein. He wore the Patrician tunic, and golden clasps fastened the thongs of his sandals But the hand of time had sprinkled among his raven locks some silver threads, and left deep furrows upon his cheek and brow. Grief and anguish seemed resting there. And this was the late Governor of Judea-this was Pontius Pilate.

But wherefore these signs of sorrow? 'Are they because he had offended the Emperor, been recalled from the East, and banished from Rome? Others had suffered similar indignities, and yet like him lived in splender, and seemed to be happy. The expression which once and again almost involuntarily escaped from his lips furnishes the answer -- "I knew not whom I condemned!" But is there no kind friend to soothe his sad heart? The companion of his early years, who advised him to have nothing to do with that just man, is resting in the narrow house. The magnificent mansion, with its floors of marble and crystal, its vases of onyx and lapis-lazuli, instrunents of music and parties of pleasure, have all failed to ease the troubled mind and give the burdened conscience rest. But lest his punishment should be greater than he could bear, there is a fair being, almost angelie in her loveliness, left to comfort him. It is his only daughter.

Returning from the banks of the river where she had been gathering flowers, she tells her father that she had been praying for him. Where, my child?" 'At the shrine of the Sibyl." Then turning his eyes to the East, the scene of his knowledge and his guilt, he tells her there is but one God, and that all things were made by him. The night drew on. The festive party came and went. And as the morning sun threw its rays over the Mediterranean and up to the walls of Rome, Pilate was still found sleepless and sad in the lonely though magnificent hall. To the inquiry of his daughter why he looked so disconsolate, he tells her that a curse deeper and more fearful than that of Cain, of whom he had read in Jewish books, rests upon his soul. And this was for condemning the Innocent One. Tradition adds that he requested his daughter to marry the young tribune, Sicinius, who sought her hand, and that he would be a wanderer in the earth until his death. But, with depth of affection found only in woman's nature, she declares that nothing shall separate them-that she will be a wanderer too. And so they leave the marble villa on the banks of the Anio to become life-long

Years pass on, and in the shade of a spreading fig-tree, on the banks of the Rhone, "beneath the sunny skies of Gaul," two weary travellers sit down to rest. Their garments are dusty and wayworn, but they show that their possessors were of noble birth. Hence the inhabitants of the neighboring town, Vienne, watch them narrowly. The old man feels that his end is near, and telling his daughter that she had been more to him than Zantipho had been to Ci- tions would be greater by four-fold than that of the mon, although she had nourished him in prison from her own besom, and whispering the name of the "Crucified of Galilee," he passed away from earth. The farrer one, overcome with toil, suffering and grief, pegins to fail, and as she attempts to embrace the feless body of her father, the silver cord is loosed. the golden bowl is broken, and the spirit returns to apties, churches of this continent, and leaves an ac-bury the stranger pair, and erect over their graves a tall but rude monument, which may be seen to this day on the banks of the Rhone. Perhaps a suitable aph could be found in the following words—
"Oh! Pilate, hadst thou marked my prayer,
That guiltless one to shield and spare;
That deed of thine would never be
A stain to thine—a curse to thee."

Mr. Dickens in Boston. We learn that private letters have been received in their own pasto

Canada from Mr. Dickens, stating that he expects to In Boston there was great anxiety on the part of his intimate friends, to meet him and do him honor. But the crowd of literati that assembled to greet him were disappointed. Alighting from his carriage on its arrival from the steamer, the author of many works, more thoroughly read in America than in England, gave the expectant crowd a "cut," and went immediately to the elegant apartments engaged for him, where he was soon joined by Mr. James T. Fields. Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Prof. Long. fellow, and other literary celebrities. Mr. Dickens has kindly hinted that he would prefer retirement while in that city, but it is hardly expected that he will be allowed to enjoy anything like seclusion. The distinguished novelist is in excellent state of preservation, and has expressed the thought that he is glad to again find himself on American soil. His first reading was at the Tremont Temple, on Monday evening, Dec. 2, from his "Christmas Carol." and "Trial," from Pickwick. The rush for tickets to his readings was immense, and they were all exhausted in one day. People stood for hours in the cold to secure the necessary pasteboard, and if there ever was speculation in "chances," it is apparent in this case. Disappointed ones found no trouble in buying good thing by the arrangement for disposing of more persons to buy tickets, and paying them a small commission for the service rendered, realized some \$3,000 by the transaction. Of course, there is no small amount of suppressed indignation on the part of hundreds of persons who have for a long time anticipated the coming of Dickens, but who are now compelled to either waive the readings until another time. or purchase tickets at exorbitant prices from second or third hands. On board the Cuba Mr. Dickens entertained the passengers with readings, for amusement, and at the end of the trip made one of his characteristic speeches. To accommodate the disappointed, Mr. Dickens has consented to give two extra readings in Boston.

Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

The reported safety of the above distinguished traveller, the African explorer, affords a most agreeable illustration of the wisdom of doubt. The evidence of his death seemed to be very direct and explicit. It was asserted by one of the men who had been with him in his travels, and who pretended to have been a witness to it. The story was generally believed in England; and only a few scientific men and African travellers, who were better able than the community at large to estimate the value of African testimony, have refused to give it credence. The result fully vindicates their unbelief. The last accounts state that in April last Dr. L. was in good health and continuing his explorations.

THE HONEST YOUNG LAD. -In one of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's discourses he related the following incident, worthy of a careful perusal, and of being reduced to practice in the business of life. A young man from the country secured a situation in one of the stores of the great commercial emporium. He came from a religious home, where moral and religious principles had been early and carefully instilled, and where he gay as Paris, barring difference of sky and climate. had been taught to believe the path of duty was the only one that could bring true peace and bappiness to the soul, or even lasting honor, so far as this world was concerned. Only a short time elapsed before of Horace and Mæcenas, and those of statesmen and the son was seen returning to the old homestead with the simple statement that his employers had advised him to return, making no comment, or informing the tinging with gold the Capitoline hill, and lingering | lad of the cause of their dissatisfaction. The anxious father came at once to the city, and asked the merchants to explain the unexpected return of his son, when one of them observed they could find no fault with the conduct of the boy, but they soon perceived he would never make what is called an expert salesman: or in other words, could not prevail on him to sell old or mixed goods for new stocks, as they were often obliged to do. "Was that the only fault?" asked the anxious parent of Nothing else that we could perceive." "Then," replied the father with the tears gashing from his eyes, and with a throbbing heart. "I thank you, gentlemen, for returning to me my son, as pure and uncorrupted in his moral and religious character as when he left the parental roof." Well and truly has the wise man declared, "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

For the Christian Visitor.

A SURPRISE PARTY AT THE RESIDENCE OF DR HURD .- A number of the friends of Dr. Hurd, Pastor of the Queen St. Baptist Church in this City, met at his residence on Wednesday last, for the purpose of giving him an expression of their esteem and confidence, as well as their high appreciation of his ministerial services. After a few well-timed remarks by Prof. J. E. Hopper, on the object of the meeting, the sum of eighty-one dollars and twenty-six cents in cash was presented on behalf of the thirty-three persons present, by John Pickard, Esq., M. P. P., with

a brief but kind address.

The Doctor in replying, observed: that such occasions were among the pleasing episodes in a minister's life, which lifted it above the dullness of professional routine. They are golden links in the chains which bind together in truest friendship the hearts of which bind together in truest friendship the hearts of pastor and people. The gift itself was valuable; but the motive which prompted its bestowal, and the expression of sympathy and appreciation with which it was accompanied, rendered it a thousand times more so. He admired the quiet, unpretending manner in which it was done; and as God loved the cheerful giver he hand that might be considered. giver, he hoped they might be rewarded abundantly.

Fredericton, Dec. 8, 1867.

For the Christian Visitor. Whose Fault?

Mr. EDITOR-Any one looking over the Treasurer ccount of the Union Society-published in the Minutes of the Eastern and Western N. B. Associationsmust be struck with astonishment at the smallness of the sum total received the past year. Those outside of the Province knowing that there are over 9,000 church-members belonging to the two Associations, will be very apt to attribute the small amount received to meanness, or else to a general lack of right views in regard to benevolence. For one, I do not believe that the Baptists of this Province are behind their brethren of other countries in warm and generous feeling, and I firmly believe that this lack of benevolence is somewhat attributable to the ministry. The people have not been trained to give. If the Pastors of the churches would do their whole daty in respect to preaching upon the much neglected subject of Christian Benevolence, the present year's subscrip past-and then that would not be anything to boast of Less than that should always be a reproach to a people situated as we are, in numbers not to be despised; as a body possessing the means to do what should be done promptly and cheerfully. I do not speak of the ministry as a whole. There are exceptions to this general charge, but they are few where the duty of giving has been enjoined, as a careful

would be more promptly and cheerfully accorded t

Trusting that those whom the charge of derelic give several readings there, about the last of April, tion of duty concerns will ponder it well, and here after treat their flock to at least a quarterly discourse upon the much neglected subject of beneficence, A CHURCH MEMBER. subscribe myself. No matter where, Nov. 28, 1867.

Affairs in England.

The following extracts from a late letter, dated London, Nov. 9th," on Lord Mayor's Day, Changes London, &c., will be read with interest by our rea-

This is Lord Mayor's Day-an occasion of no in terest to you, but one of considerable importance in the eyes of citizens of London. The procession which "inaugurated" the new mayoralty was formerly, and till within quite recent times, the great showday of the year. I can remember the time when allegorical figures on cars, and sometimes real live young goddesses (from Astley's Theatre), helped to swell the glories of my Lord Mayor's retinue, as he went from his own domain, the City, to Westminster, there to be sworn in by Her Majesty's Judges. The shops were obliged to be closed along the route taken by the civic dignitary, because of the immense mob; all traffic was suspended for hours, and a vast horde of thieves and pickpockets swarmed behind the state coach, howling and velling, and half-stripping any poor wretch who fell in their way. This was the sight which was supposed to fire the ambition of tickets for \$10 apiece, and even \$20 have been paid for a single admission. Speculators have made a restiess longing to tank themselves among the successors of Dick Whittington. But the spirit of improvement has been at work. The new Lord Mayor has put down the state coach, abolished the ornamental parts of the procession, and betaken himself to Westminster with little fuss or parade. The fossils of the City Council of London were galvanized into momentary energy by these tremendous innovations. Things have, indeed, come to a pretty pass when the Lord Mayor's show is to be voted a bore! But the new incumbent of the office was firm, and the city shopboys must warm up their ambition at some other Everything is changing wonderfully in London

Those of our readers who saw it years ago, or those who only know it from prints and books published pefore 1851, would scarcely recognize some of the nost interesting streets. Everyone who has been under Temple Bar, will remember the blocks of old houses, peaked and gabled, which stood to the left hand going toward the city. They are all gone, and the ground to some distance back is swept clear of the fool old rookeries which covered it, in order to make room for the new law courts. As the leases of the old houses in London fall in, they are pulled down, the street is widened and new shops or mansions are built on the site, Old London—the part which I have always found interests and amuses Amricans most-will, in the course of another quarter of a century have to be sought for in localities now but rarely explored-such as Rotherhithe and other parts of the river's bank, We shall look as fresh and stately as New-York. The new neighbourhoods rhich are now being created by the Marquis of Westninster, are far superior to anything yet seen in Engand. There are several old historic places still re maining in the neighborhood of Fleet street, and the hand of change is not likely to touch them. Among these are the Temple the gardens of which are as large, if not so full of flowers, as in Shakespeare's time; the Cock Tavern where Johnson often sat, and the old Roman bath near St. Clement Danes-of which bath I was entirely ignorant (albeit an old stager about town), until an American friend made e acquainted with it. The Thames embankment surely a memorable work), the underground railway, and the extraordinary system of railway comnunication of the ordinary kind now being establish ed round the city-these are the works which are fast altering the aspect of London. It is not quite impossible that the old town will by-and-by be as This morning, while reading a late paper from trampling of horses and the strains of a military band

It was a squadron of cavalry passing under the window, and I looked out-but do you think that any of the men or horses were visible? No; not even the shining helmet or the white plumes at the top, could be made out through the thick rolling cloud of fog. But remember-only one such day has there yet been this year, while every day it has been possible to go out, neither extreme heat nor extreme cold making it unpleasant to have a good ramble among

the shops. In this respect the Englishman has nothing to complain of. We know but little here of the true causes which

have been at work to produce the melancholy flasco in Italy, but the papers all write as if the secret springs of Napoleon's and Victor Emmanuel's minds vere laid bare to their inspection. Nothing can be sadder than the present fate of Iraly-her favorite hero a disgraced prisoner (disgraced as far as royal edicts can diagrace a man); her patriots shot down by her own soldiery; her King humiliating himself before France, and Napoleon alternately threatening and scotting at the people. Could Cavour have lived to see this day it would have killed him; but then it never could have happened had Cavour been spared. It needed the shrewd and wary diplomatist and poliician to restrain the patriot and soldier. France triimphs, and notic of the things which were anticipated should Napoleon send troops to Rome, have really occurred. So much for political speculation ! Italy has not risen against the Emperor his own subjects are as silent as if they were contented. The stars in their courses seem to fight for Louis Napoleon, and

even this last Italian exploit does him no injury.

Every one is very sorry for the "Royal Mail Stean Company," which has just lost eight or nine steamers fancy eight of the Cunarder's disappearing beneath the sea as suddenly ! - by a dreadful harricane at St. Thomas. This calamity may serve to call attention to the intended withdrawal of the subsidy hitherto paid by the British Government to the chief mail lines. The Cunard Company, among others, loses its allowance, Why? Surely the money was well earned. The service was conducted to the satisfaction of the natives on either side of the Atlantic. Americans may sometimes wish for a special line of their own, but I never heard that they were discon-tent with the way in which the Cunard Company did its work. Why, then, impoverish it? This, too, is a subject likely to come before Parliament at its aproaching session.* There is a great deal of legislation done everywhere which is altogether opposed to com-mon sense, and we seem to have had rather more than our fair share of it lately.

*A cable dispatch, under date of Nov. 3rd, says "The Cunard Line" is to receive £80,000 sterling, for week service between Liverpool and New York for one fear.

THE PATH OF OBEDIENCE, ONE OF HAPPINESS .-- An interesting baptismal occasion, says the Examiner, was enjoyed by the Baptist church in Jamestown, N. Y., the 3rd ult. A young lady of intelligence and ardent piety, whose mind had been exercised relative to the missionary work, connected herself two years ago with the Congregationel church; her mind was exercised then deeply relative to baptism. The most, if not all of her friends, were at that time Pedobaptists in practice or sentiment; and after the dis-cussion of the matter for a time, she was sprinkled and became a member of the church. Since then, the subject has continued to be one of thought and examination, until she became fully satisfied in her own mind that immersion alone was Scriptural bap-tism. Living at the present time in an adjoining county, she informed Rev. Mr. Mills, the paster of the Baptist church, of her change of views, and de-sired to connect herself with his church, as there was none where she was residing. She came fitty miles to follow her Lord; came up out of the baptismal waters with a happy heart, and like the sunuch went

QUAKER BRIDAL INNOVATIONS.-The Society friends in England have relaxed their regula specting dress, and some of the younger members of the society avail themselves of the liberty thus conferred on them. In a recent wedding at the Friends meeting house in Bristol, the bride wore a dress of white corded silk, a small fashionable bonnet, mainly composed of orange blossoms, and a long vail of tulic, edged with pearl. The bride's maids wore dresses of white grenadine, the skirts of which were edged with blue; crape bonnets, trimmed with blue. A sister of the bride wore a dress of pink satin, and a bonnet perusal of the accounts will show.

By bringing the Union Society and its objects before the people on the Sabbath, and plainly telling them what they should do, would cause them to think and act. This thought, that benevolence has claims upon them beyond their own churches, would give them processed in the people of the Sabbath and plainly telling them what they should do, would cause them to think and act. This thought, that benevolence has claims upon them beyond their own churches, would give them to think and act. The thought, that benevolence has claims upon the people on the Sabbath, and plainly telling them worn by ladies present, who still adhere to the ancient customs of their friends in this matter. The ceremony on this occasion was in strict accordance with the long established usages of the friends. Thursday, the 5th,

inisters and people. Meetings are appointed in all the Baptist churches of the city. May the good Lord be present to "help the infirmities of His people, and to make intercession for them with groanings which cannot be uttered."

We rejoice to report the reception of eleven nembers into the Germain street Baptist church by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Carev, on Sabbath evening last, five of whom had been baptized during the last month, and the rest received by letter. These indications of progress in the old mother church are high-

We are informed that there are now eighty tudents in our Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, 21 of whom are young ladies. The number is on the inrease. "The congregation at the Hall," says our correspondent, "is steadily increasing in numbers and in interest."

New Books from the A. B. Publication Society. THE CHILDREN OF COVERLEY: This is a moderate ize volume, containing twenty-five chapters of choice eading for young people. Domestic life is sketched a style graphic and attractive. The spirit of the ook partakes largely of the religious element, NOTHING TO DO-is a story well told. The children

rill read it with delight and profit: These books are issued by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

McMillan's Almanac and Register is published an attractive form, and contains a large supply of information on a great variety of subjects, secular and religious. For sale at McMillans, Prince William

Rev. Dr. CRAMP's Lecture before the Young Men's bristian Association was deeply interesting, and ormed a promising opening to the fifteenth course of ctures. John S. McLean, Esq., President of the Association, stated that the Society now numbers 423 members, 92 having been added since the late convention .- Halifax Pres. Witness.

N. B. B. H. M. Board, met in Germain St. estry on the 2d inst. Present, Rev. Messrs Bill, Coleman, Cady, Spencer Wallace, and Bro. Stevens, Harding Smith, Hartt,

Calboun, Gerow, Burnham, Masters. Rev. B. F. Rattray reported three months labour t St. Andrews, has also visited several new localities. On motion, his report was received and the amount

lue voted to be paid. Rev. W. A. Coleman reported one month's labour at the North, and feels that he cannot continue the mission, his report was read, and the amount due voted to be paid.

Bro. John Forrest, applied for further aid in pur suing his studies at Fredericton, voted him \$25 from M. Education Fund. Widow Lawrence, applied for further aid from afirm ministers fund, voted \$10.

Rev. Geo. Burns, applied for Missionary aid for the hurch at Hainsville, voted \$20 from Home Mission An application was received from Mechanic Settle-

ment for Missionary aid, but in view of the present demands upon that fund the board could not feel ustified in complying with the request at present. Recording Secretary submitted Report of the lia-bilities of the Board for Home Missions to be met price to the next annual meeting-\$405. Treasurer submitted Report of the amount to the credit of that Fund-\$78.

The Board then took up the question of appointing General Missionary and Financial Agent, as recom-

Resolution pending, Board adjourned, to meet in Jermain Street Vestry, on Monday 9th inst., at 74 JAMES E. MASTERS, Rec. Sec.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL. Dominion News and ni rolle

Our wise men at Ottawa are not making very raoid progress with positive business: but they hope to e able to adjourn by the 15th of the month. As the dovernment is very strong, bills, when ready for the commons, will probably be hurried through at raiload speed. In addition to our correspondent's latter, we furnish such items of interest as they have appeared in the City press:

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—In the Senate yesterday, the Costal Bill was again postponed until Friday.

The Senate rasolved to take the appointment of it officers from the Speaker into its own hands. Howe and Gray made brilliant speeches at Si

The Speaker decided that the petition against Renaud, of Kent Co., New Brunswick, was too late.

Blake raised the question of the Constitutionality of the Ministers of Customs, Militia, and Inland Revenue sitting in Commons, these offices created under Dominion not included in exceptions of Departmental offices in Canadian Independence of Parliament

Senate Chamber, after a long debate to day, was iven for Cauchon's ball to night which is intended be the most brilliant affair yet held in Canada. Fourteen hundred invitations were issued including the members of both Houses, the Press and leading citizens of Ottawa and other cities. OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—After long discussion Chapais

etition claiming seat for Kamouraska was received Macdongall read resolutions relative to the admis

Macdongall read resolutions relative to the admission of Rupert's Land and North West Territory.

Bill for this purpose and the Intercelonial Railway Bill will be introduced on Tuesday.

The latter provides for raising one million pounds, over three millions guaranteed, if required.

The four leading organs of the Government in Ontario and Quebec, viz: Montreal Gazette, Daily News, Toronto Leader and Ottawa Times, have come out in lengthy editorials in favor of the Northern Central by Apohaqui, Miramichi, Metapedia to River du Loup. The pamphlet favoring that route meets with general approval of the Press and Representa-

Intercolonial Railway and Hudson's Bay resoluions tabled to-day.
Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The Committee on Bankin and Currency met to day and finally revised the Com-mercial Bank Bill, which will be reported to both

Houses and specially acted upon. The general opin-ion is that the Bank will resume business at an early Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance, has been re-lected to Parliament from Huntingdon by acclama-

Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Montreal that re expects to give a few readings in Canada in the atter part of the month of April.

The House of Assembly for the Province of Onta-

Resolutions respecting the Intercolonial Railroad are expected to be laid before the House to-night. They provide for two Commissioners, who with two to be appointed by the Imperial Government, are to superintend the works. They also provide for raising one million sterling on the credit of the Dominion, in addition to the three million pounds guarantee by the Imperial Government. The question of the route for the road will be aftewards decided.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The House has been occupied in the discussion of the Bill relative to the facilities sought by the Commercial Bank with a view to get its trouble righted. The Bill finally passed.

The Intercolonial Railway resolutions, submitted on Friday last, were brought under the notice of the House to day, and referred to a committee without

Smith has moved for address relating to the man-agement of the Government Railways in New Bruns

Conneil has submitted notices that he will move for the following: Returns of receipts of Newspaper Postage, and of the amount of receipts of Bank circulation tax; also, for a declaration of the intentions of the Government regarding provision for a Geological Survey of New Brunswick, and for the improvement of the navigation of the river St. John.

Fisher gave notice that he would call for a copy of the Governor General's commission.

Campbell made a long speech on the Post Office Bill in the Senate.

The new Postal Bill we trust, will be remembered by all our ministers and churches as a day of united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in a conious measure upon of the bill. Whether the Commons will accept it as it is or not, remains to be seen: There are some of its

58 Prince William Stroet; snoisivorq 2. Letters posted at any Office in Canada, on which the postage, to which they may be liable is wholly unpaid shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

3. If any letter weighing more than half an ounce and not fully prepaid, bears postage stamps equal to the proper amount of one tate, it may be forwarded

to destination charged with double the amount of postage omitted to be propaid, and such postage shall be recoverable from the sender of such letter if not paid by the party addressed. 4. Letters not prepaid at least one rate shall be treated as wholly unpaid.

5. Whenever it may happen that the Postmaste

shall not have any postage stamps of the requisite value for safe, then, and in such case the postage upon any letter, or other mailable matter, may be upon any letter, or other mailable matter, may be prepaid in current coio, and shall be acknowledged and marked as so prepaid by such Postmaster on the face of cover of such letter or other mailable matter.
22. The rate of postage upon newspapers printed and published in Canada, and issued not less frequently than once a week, from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers in Canada or elsewhere by mail, shall from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be one cent for every three numbers, or in that propor-tion for any greater number, to be in all cases prepaid at the time of putting the same, by stamp or other-wise as the Postmaster General shall by regulation direct—provided, nevertheless, that Exchange Pa-PERS, addressed by one publisher of a newspaper to

1869, all newspapers printed and published in Canada shall be hable to a rate of one cent for every two numbers, to be paid either at the Post Office where such newspapers may be posted, or at the Post Office 23. On all newspapers sent by Post in Canada, except in cases hereinbefore expressly provided for there shall be payable a rate of one cent each, and when such newspapers are posted in Canada this fate shall in all cases be prepaid by postage stamps affixed

another publisher, may be sent by Post free of charge -and provided also that until the 1st of January,

to the same. 24. For the purposes of this Section, the word "Newspaper" shall be held to mean periodicals published not less frequently than once in each week, and containing notices of passing events.

The London Shipping and mercantile Gazette of Nov. 13, says :-

"The Oronte, Capt. Henry Phelps, is ordered to be made ready for sea with all speed. It was intend-ed that new boilers should be fitted before she left ed that new boilers should be fitted before she left for troop service, and the deck planking had been removed in order to carry out the intention, but yesterday a telegram was received at Portsmouth directing the authorities at the dockyard to get the ship ready to transport troops to St. John, N. B., immediately. To comply with this peremptory command workmen were employed relaying the deck planking, and when our parcel left Portsmouth last evening, artizans were at work relaying the deck evening, artizans were at work relaying the deck. On the return of the *Orente*, to Portsmouth the new boilers will be placed in her hull."

boilers will be placed in her hull."

The 74th Regt., (Highlanders) which, we understand was stationed here some forty years ago, will relieve the 15th, and the 15th proceeds to Bermuda to take the place of the 61st.— News.

The New Brunswick is to be conta as the only boat on the route between St. John and Boston during the winter months.

SAD.—Miss Grundel, the young lady who was so badly burned by the breaking of a Kerosene lamp at Musquash, died on Friday evening. The lage ship, Great Republic, left this port of Sunday morning for Liverpool.

The cannibals of Fig. have murdered and eaten Rev. S. Baker, a Westeyan missionary, and six chris-tian natives. A British gunboat had gone to punish the murderers.

forming a company to procure a ship and emigrate to New Zealand or Australia. Between the 21st and 27th ults., upwards of one

Between the 21st and 27th ults., upwards of one hundred thousand bushels of oats were shipped from Summerside for ports in Great Britain.

The fine ship Sumner, Captain Mosher, of Windsor, was wrecked at Placentia, Newfoundland, about the 20th ult., and would prove a total loss. The Sumner was on a voyage from Montreal to London, with a cargo of flour and grain. She was 1000 tons burther than the state of the state of

then; built in Newport, Hants County, N. S., about foury ears ago. WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY. - The work

on this line is being rapidly pushed forward. There are now twenty five miles of the road graded and

when you sead of persons being robbed in Halifax you generally find that they were "drunk" at the time. When a man robs himself of his senses is it any wonder if others should rob him of his east? A ber man who keeps good hours is rarely if ever in-

MANY SUFFER, rather than take nauseous medicines. All such, who suffer from coughs and colds, irritatio of the bronchial tubes, and tendency to consumption. have in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a re-Capital \$500,000 -all paid up un beastb gair

Testimonials, from England.

SIR-Having suffered severly from Rheumatic Pains in the head and face, I was induced from what I heard said of it, to try PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER from which I soon found relief. It is indeed a valu able article al am yours, &c., and and

WILLIAM EVANS, (Miner.) Willenball, England.

This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from Indigestion and violent Sick Headache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty. but have derived no material from any source, antil I tried PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which I am bappy to state has done me more good than all I ever tried before. ESTHER BRIGGS, Bolton, England. GENTLEMEN-I have much pleasure in speaking of the great efficacy and usefulness of your PAIN KIL-

LUL, Two years ago I was severely afflicted with a painful internal disease, when a friend of mine, who had just returned from the States, gave me a small quantity of PAIN KILLER, which he had brought over with him. I took it as directed, and the relief was immediate, and so satisfied was I of its value as a medicine, that I immediately sent to New-York for half a dozen bottles; and I am thankful to asy, that it has proved to my family and friends who have used of inestimable value in relieving almost all kinds of pain and suffering. Yours, &c.,

H. D. MEAD. No. 1 Pall-Mall, Manchester.

CHILDREN HAVING WORKS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "YERMIPUGE COMPITS," are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child. Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

of the London (Canada) Free Press is making an excursion through Newfoundland. He writes: At night we reached Rickman's Harbor. The rattle of chains on board aroused all the dogs in the village, who came to the waterside and howled at us dismally. We could make out some twenty of them in the