ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 26, 1867.

Week of Prayer.

The Evangelical Alliance again calls upon the people of God of every name, and in all parts of the world, to remember the week of prayer. The circular sent out by the Alliance reads thus :-

Our gracious God lends an attentive ear to the supplications of His people. The records of individual, family, and church life abundantly prove that believing prayer is followed by results that call forth gratitude and praise, and encourage renewed requests at

the Throne of Grace.

In every land, and in most of the leading cities, the annual invitation of the Evangelical Alliance to observe the week of prayer at the commencement of the year has been largely and increasingly responded Multitudes have united with one accord to implore, in the name and relying on the merits and me-diation of our Divine Lord, that the New Year may be crowned with the goodness of God, and special blessings conferred both upon the church and the

The Evangelical Alliance, by its British and foreign organizations, renew their invitation for the opeing of the year 1868. In doing so, they express profound conviction that passing events are more than ever furnishing motives for a closer union among the followers of Christ, and for the offering of faithful, importunate prayer for things pertaining to the spirituality and spread of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Fellow Christians of every land and language :-In the prospect of the weighty interests and great responsibilities of the new year, let us again draw near to the Heavenly Throne, that common centre for universal prayer, and prove the Lord of Hosts according to His own word, wherein it is written: -" See if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

We are glad to know that the Sabbath School Union has again taken this matter in charge. They called a meeting of the city pastors at the committee room of the Leinster street Baptist Church on Monday evening last, and after a free interchange of thought on the subject, a committee was appointedconsisting of Rev. Mr. Hill, and Messrs. Moran and Marsters-to obtain a suitable place in which to observe the week of prayer, in accordance with the suggestion of the Alliance as given above. The Lord grant great success to this movement.

The following programme has been issued by the " Evangelical Alliance :

Sunday, January 5-Sermons. Subject: The Person, Work, and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Monday, January 6 .- Thanksgiving for special and general mercies during the past year to Nations, Churches and Families: and Confession of Sin.

Tuesday, January 7 .- Prayer for Nations: for Kings and all in authority; for the observance of the Lord's Day; for the removal of obstacles in the way of Moral and Religious Progress; and for Internal and International Peace. Wednesday, January 8 .- Prayer for Families;

for Schools, Colleges and Universities: and for Sons and Daughters in Foreign countries. Thursday, January 9 .- Prayer for Christian Mi nisters, and all engaged in Christis Service; for God's

ancient Israel, and for the coming of our Lord Jesus Friday, January 10 .- Prayer for the sick and affirted for Widows and Orphans; and for the Per-

secuted for Righteousness' sake. Saturday, January 11 .- Prayer for the Christian and love; and for grace equal to the duties and dan-

gers of the times. Sunday, January 12.—Sermons. Subject: Christian Charity—1 Cor. 13.

To the Baptist Churches of New Brunswick.

At a meeting of the Brench Mission Board, held this day, it was resolved that our Missionary, the Rev. M. Normanday, be requested to spend a few weeks in visiting the Churches of New Brunswick, and if he finds it expedient to extend his visits to the N. E. States, for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Acadian French Mission of Nova Scotia. and receiving contributions for its support. We are happy to say that our dear brother has ac-

ceded to our request, and will soon be with you. We cordially commend him and our beloved Mission to your sympathy and efforts. In behalf of the J. H. SAUNDERS, President. B. B. Moses, Secretary.

Hebron, Yarmouth N. S., Dec. 3, 1867.

TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND

DEAR BRETHREN.- The French Mission Board wishes to present, for your prayerful consideration, the

For sixteen years the Baptists of Nova Scotia have been engaged in this work. During the first six years of its labors but little apparent success was forthcoming Conference, that he does not intend to enjoyed, many of its friends were discouraged, and its enemies rejoiced; but believing that the "commission" of our risen Saviour extended to this people, we continued our efforts, relying upon the promise of God, which to us has been most gloriously fulfilled; so that for the last ten years, notwithstanding the very great difficulties to be overcome, we have enjoyed a asserting his sovereign rights. If Napoleon tries to steady visible increase. The last especially has been a year of great success. We rejoice in a precious in-gathering of souls. Many have been converted and our Missionary has baptized 20 believers. As we advance the field is opening before us. Our Missionary has lately found a new access of great promise. His last monthly report is very encouraging. The field is white to harvest, and very extensive. In our Province there are more than 20,000 of these very interesting people, about 9,000 of whom are in the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, where we at present are expending all our efforts. We have hitherto been only ably to employ one missionary, and we ask, what is one among so many. God has not only by promises, but by promises fulfilled, en-

couraged us to enlarge our operations, We have now two mission premises, one in Tusket Village, and another at Saulnierville. The first is occupied by our missionary. It cost about \$2400. tion of time, does not necessitate a weakening of the 00. and is free of debt. The last is in a forward state for the reception of a mission family, and will cost when finished about \$1800.00; for this we owe, and must by some means meet our liabilities during the coming year. The current expenses of our mission will also be \$800.00 for this year. We have already obtained the pledges to the amount of \$1200.00, and we have \$250.00 on hand, which leaves \$1150 to be

At the last session of the W. B. Association of N. S., pledges to the amount of \$700.00 were obtained, and a resolve made, by brethren there, to present the We hope our bretbren and sisters may be greatly assisted in carrying out this resolve. We acknowledge the goodness of God in stimulating you heretofore to respond so generously and promptly to our appeals for aid, and to you we tender our thanks. During the last year we were greatly cheered in our labors by a donation of \$100.00 from a "Friend of Missions" in Cornwallis, and at our meeting in August, Brother Joseph Shaw encouraged us by generously offering to advance the necessary funds, and to superintend the fitting up of the premises at Saulnierville

May we not hope, dear brethren and sisters, that imulated by these noble examples, and encouraged es of the past, and the promise of the ou will each in your churches adopt such as shall enable us to move forward in this irk, and very soon to put another missionary

J. H. SAUNDERS, President. B. B. Moses, Secretary.

Maine.—The Minutes of the Maine Baptist Mis-onary Convention show that the whole number of the churches is 10,000, or a net gain of the churches are 267 churches, having an the transfer of the churches. Of course many of The number of persons baptized last sper cent. of the whole number of the number of th

Receipt for a Happy Christmas and New Year. We are all familiar with the off-repeated account of the late Rev. Rowland Hill's successful appeal on a certain charitable occasion, from the text (Prov. ix. 17). "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again." "Now, my hearers," said he, "if you like the security, down with the money." The sermon was so short and good, a large and overflowing collection was the natural result.

Reader! if you desire to enjoy the purest happiness allotted to mortals in this imperfect state, after you have first, by suitable gifts, gladdened the hearts of all in your own more immediate home circle, do not forget the children of the Father of us all-THE POOR. We know and believe they are remembered and cared for by you. It is cheerful to think that the Christmas days which cover the external world with sheets of frost, icing it over like a great Christmas cake, do warm the shrivelled heart and make men charitable. Did you ever think of the comfort even a single warm pair of blankets would impart to a poor family? Simply go and bestow them where you know they are needed; and our word for it, you will have a happy New Year of twelve months duration. Put a bit more (accompanied with a hearty "God bless you") into that poor woman's basket when she comes to your door; even a single blanket, a garment, a little food, a few sticks of wood, or a small measure of coals, may give more substantial happiness to a humble Lousehold than the genial Christian offerings that are "twice blessed" in "blessing him that gives and he that takes." A merry, cheerful Christmas and a happy New Year will then have more significance than ever was known before. Who will try it, and thus secure the first

The Pope's Plans.

A despatch from Rome announces that "His Holiness, the Pope, has taken measures to materially strengthen the Papal army." This, certainly, is about the most preposterous thing that even the Pope could do. His army, which is some ten or twelve thousand strong, has not only shown itself incapable of defending him against any organized force, but even against such revolutionary bands as were led by Garibaldi. Twice, during his pontificate, has he been attacked, twice has his army proved itself incompetent, and twice have French troops come to his rescue. If he had any means of raising an army large enough to defend his claims to sovereign power, there might be some sense in his taking measures to strengthen it. But as Italy is the only Power from which he is in any danger, and as he cannot possibly raise in his limited dominions a military force one-twentieth as strong as that which Victor Emmanuel keeps under arms, his plan of adding a few thousand to his little army, or even of doubling it, has no significance whatever in relation to any adversary he can encounter- In his own territories the Pope can raise but very few more soldiers than he has now got; and the poor success he has always met with in raising mercenaries in other countries, is not such as to give him any encouragement. Moreover he has no money to pay troops, and can in no way raise it. Every possible scheme is constantly tried to raise Church; for increase of holiness and activity, fidelity means, for the Pope, by loans, by subscriptions, by begging, and by Peter's pence. But the result of all this ceaseless scramble for money is that the Pope and cannot raise money enough to pay his current expenses. Why then should the Pope make a pretence to military power when he could neither raise an army nor pay it, when it is never of any service to him, and when its increase would only add to his

A thousand soldiers would be as useful to the Pope as the ten thousand he now has; and a hundred would be as valuable as a thousand. The smallest number would serve as a symbol of his Temporal authority, a sign of his Sovereign power-would bear aloft his flag and indicate the basis of his rights. They would be no less powerless against his enemies than his present army, and they would no less quickly attract the aid of France and the sympathy of the Catholic world, whenever the Pope gets into difficulties. If he were to reduce his army to the size of that of the Duchess of Gerolstein, it would subserve all his purposes quite as well as his present expensive

It is probable, however, that in announcing his purpose to materially strengthen his army, the Pope has another end to serve. He has taken this means of indicating to the Catholic world, in view of the weaken the Temporal Power, but to maintain. strengthen, and defend it. He does not intend to lower his standard, to surrender his authority, or to decrease by one iota his claims, but, on the contrary to uphold and strengthen them. If he falls, he will fall show that with a speck for a dominion and a sham for an army, it would be better for him to give up both, he will point to his recent victories and to his swelling bosts. The increase of the Papal army is the Pope's defiance to Italy, and his ultimatum to the

The Temporal Power of the Panacy.

This has been declining before the spirit of Liberalism ever since the days of the Council of Trent, which gave up all claim to the Greeks, abusively disavowed the protecting Germans, and concentrated the whole power of the Church upon the Latin races. But the format end of the temporality, a mere ques-Church in its spiritual influence; for, aided by a reaction among the Anglo-Saxon Protestants, its indefatigable devotees have spread its organization until in the English-speaking world alone the Romish Church holds a wider sway than any other hierarchy on the earth-so says the English Archbishop Manning. In America it is especially vigorous and flourishing; but its advancement in the United States, at least, is accompanied with concessions to the individuality of its members granted in no other country. The Roman Catholic Archbishop Purcell. of Ohio, atters in a published letter this strange and most remarkable sentiment, for one of his faith :-"There is, he says, "no power, human or divine, that forces a man to believe a religion, or anything else, against his own honest, enlightened convictions. * * * I do not believe the Church has any right to employ force to coerce conscience." Why, that suits us exactly; but how will it please the spiritual powers that be? If the Church moves as well as as the world, what is there to hold on by?

called by the united voice of the Free Church to the occupancy of a newly founded chair of Evangelistic Theology in New College, Edinburgh. Last Thursday week he was formally inducted, and delivered his introductory lecture, which abounded with earnest, practical warnings and appeals, in presence of a full muster of the students and a large attendance of the public. He gave an outline sketch of the subjects

A magnificent church is to be erected for the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Candish in the west end of Edinburgh. The new structure will be in the Pallacian style of architecture. The church will afford accommodation for 1,250 sitters, and its cost, exclusive of the site, will be from £17,000 to £18,000, so that the entire expenditure will not be less than £80,000.

Butting forth unwearied efforts, for the erection of a very fine edifice for the worship of God; and also to a society originated by the ladies for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of an organ for the house when completed, but I shall defer this matter to another communication.

B. Franklin Rattrant.

An Appeal for Self-Denial against Wine on New Year's Day.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher delivered a sermon on the bove subject, on Sabbath evening, the 15th inst., taking for his text the first chapter of Romans, first and second verses: "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please urselves; let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification, for even Christ pleased

The text will give a betteridea of what the sermon was than texts generally do. The strength referred to by the speaker is a moral strength, including the understanding, the emancipation and refinement of the moral feelings, and that whole power which comes from position and circumstances in society. It is also the strength which comes from the vigor and elasticity of moral perceptions as distinguished from superstition, from moral timidity and moral ignorance. With this explanation of the language of the conditions of life were pointed out in a manner both original and forcible. Liberty was defined, and its limitations set forth. The law, the rule in the New Testament is this, that whatever we have a right to do we are bound before God, before making use of teachers. that liberty, to take into consideration the effect it will have upon our fellow-men. Men should beware of unsettling the belief of others before making prorision for other beliefs to take their place. It was better for an old Greek to believe in his Jupiter than the costliest present to your own home. These are to believe in nothing; if his faith to that deity could not be made to give way to faith in Jehovah, it should not be disturbed. The sermon was closed by showing how in some specific ways men could and should please, not themselves, but others. One way in which we should do it is by declining to use tobacco for the sake of the influence it will have upon children, who are already too nervous to bear what is t was the duty of men, it was said, to please, not themselves, as Christ pleased not Himself.

An appeal was made to all Christian people to refrain from tempting young men to their ruin by offering them wine on New Year's Day. I would not for the life, said the speaker, turn loose a box of adders in my parlor. But what if I should do it, and then say to those who called upon me, and were bitten, "You should have looked out?"

For the Christian Visitor. DEAR VISITOR -Since my last, the work of grace going forward. God is blessing the people of this place. Yesterday was a day of Zion's glory. Nine were buried with Christ in baptism and one restored. This work is taking hold of all classes of society: here you may see the middle-aged, heads of families, men of ripe years, standing up confessing Christ, and rejoicing in the blessings of the Gospel; also, the young men and women, in all the strength of their vouthful feelings, saying : -

"Jesus I my cross have taken,

willing people, made willing in the day of God's

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless and praise His holy name; it is surely a day of glad tidings with us, and we would not do well to keep silence.

Blackville, Miramichi, Dec. 16th, 1867.

For the Christian Visitor. Temperance Progress.

DEAR EDITOR - Notwithstanding hard times is knocking at many doors with his significant rap that no mortal can misunderstand; and notwithstanding the intensified coldness of the weather to such a degree that not even that very public character, "the oldest inhabitant," has witnessed for many years, and notwithstanding the almost daily reduction of our population—the result of emigration to the United States of some our most industrious and worthy young men, yet the increased interest manifested in the cause of temperance, cannot but be highly encouraging to all whose desire is to deliver ourselves as a people from the horrors of the liquor traffic, which has been so largely sustained in this county, at the sacrifice of health, fame, pleasure, wealth, character and friends for this world, and light life, heaven, Principal and his associates. glory, God, for the world to come. O what a sacrifice! O what fearful wrecks lie scattered all along the shores of this vast ocean of intemperance! O what insufferable anguish! O desolation unspeak-

able. O what torment unthinkable! A few veterans in the cause are now beginning to wit ness the blessed results of their selfsacrificing labors in the past, and feel that faithfulness to so good a principle will in no wise lose its reward. The numerous accessions to the various temperance organizations is very pleasing and promising; much more so, when we consider that these accessions are not the result of a spasmodic effort on the part of the few who are sneeringly called "fanatics;" but a cool, calm, de liberate, determined uprising of the people, in the majesty and might of their manhood, declaring that they will be slaves no longer. Yes, the people feeling assured that the cause is a good one, and fully convinced that reason, conscience, truth and heaven, are on the side of sobriety, are coming over to that side too. They have grown weary of beholding the ravages of this legalized monster, and are beginning to teach their children the importance of the touch not, taste not system. Fathers are imitating the example of old Hamlican, the father of Hannibal, and as he made his son to swear eternal enmity to Rome, so they make their children pledge an eternal warfare and insurrection against this deadly curse to

> Our song now is—
> Up for the right! God's high decree,
> Immovable and strong,
> Landmark and beacon on the sea,
> Of conflict with the wrong. No more let tears of blood be shed For licensed death and woes— Down with the trade, forever down! Though demons may oppose.

On Deer Island, the temperance banner was flying to the breeze by a band of unconquerables, and upon that banner they inscribed "Unconditional surrender," and the result is that not one licensed dram shop poisons the atmosphere of that isle of the sea. Campo Bello is shaking off her fetters, and soon, very soon, she will stand in all the dignity, and shine in all the untarnished beauty of her sister. St. George, Dumbarton, Oak Bay, St. Andrews, and other places, are all coming up to a higher moral level, and a higher temperance standard. Public meetings are everywhere, awakening the moral element of society; and I can assure you that the pulpits occupied by ministers of our own denomination ring out clear and unmistakable peals of condemnation against the disreputable business of rum-selling-the disgraceful and ruinous habit of rum-drinking, and the wickedness of supporting it in any way whatever. I believe, that were the ministers of the

gospel right on this question, the people would be.

I had intended, when I commenced this communication, to refer to the enterprising spirit now prompting a number of the good people of St. Stephen, in putting forth unwearied efforts, for the erection of a

For the Christian Visitor

Seminary Examination. The public Semi-Annual Examination of the classes the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton took place on Friday the 20th jost., at 10 o'clock A. M. There were present, Dr. Jack, President of the University; John Bennett, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools: Inspector Freeze; Prof. Campbell; His Honor Judge Wilmot; Rev. Dr. Brooke; Rev. Dr. Spurden; Rev. A. Stirling; Rev. J. Lathern; Dr. Dow; Dr. Hurd, and a fair representation of ladies and gentlemen interested in the progress of the Institution.

Classes were examined in Spelling, English Language and Literature, English Grammar and Parsing, Arithmetic, Algebra and Virgil. Euclid, Homer and Roman History were omitted for want of time.

As on all such occasions, some of the students did not appear to such advantage as, with a little closer application during the term, they might have done: and it is hoped that the well-timed remarks of some text, the application of its teachings to the various of the gentlemen present will be remembered, and

serve as a stimulus to greater diligence in the future. A large majority of them, however, gave very general satisfaction, answering with a promptitude and correctness creditable alike to themselves and their

One thing must be evident to all persons who witness these examinations: the students are not crammed and varnished for the occasion. It would be useless in the presence of such examiners. They sift a class thoroughly, showing with singular accuracy how much wheat and how much chaff it contains.-Not a jot or tittle is passed over. A plain, simple answer to a question, however prompt or accurate, is not enough. The rule-the reason-the why and the wherefore-must also be given. The student is driven to his wits' end-to the utmost limit of his attainment, and too often, alas, beyond. He has no chance for shuffling or evasion; he must come directly sure to come of the pernicious habit. In this respect, ly up to the mark, or expose his inability to do so. This is as it should be. Were it otherwise, such examinations would be little more than a sham or a At the close of the exercises, His Honor Judge Wil-

mot addressed the school in an animated speech. He remarked that however much he might be gratified at the progress made in other branches of learning. he could not but regret that the art of reading-a most important part of good education-was not only too much neglected, but most miserably defective in all our public schools. There were few even among the educated classes or the learned professions who could read well. The Queen's English was tortured and mangled in a most barbarous manner, at the bar, in the pulpit, and everywhere else. It should not be so; and he hoped that an improvement in this branch would be insisted upon in future. He appounced that that he and the Chief Superintendent would give four prizes-a first and second to be awarded to the two best readers in the male and female departments at the examinations in June next. John Bennett, Esq., followed in his usually good-humored style, and among other things informed us that the Baptist Seminary would soon have an opportunity to take part in the "County Competitions," which have thus far worked so satisfactorily, that the Government had placed in his bands a sum of money to be devoted to

their further encouragement. Dr. Jack expressed the satisfaction he felt in witnessing so creditable an examination. He urged the students to press forward with increasing effort, remarking that the dullest intellect, by "dogged, determined perseverance, might ultimately reach a respectable standard of attainment." He was pleased to observe the improved condition of the Seminary. Several of its students had entered the University at the commencement of the last term, and were well prepared. He was glad to see that the same spirit of activity and life continued to pervade the Institution, and hoped that its work would be pushed forward from year to year with still greater

Rev. J. Lathern spoke briefly in favor of prizes. aud thought the incitement thus afforded to more diligent study was scarcely less beneficial to the unsuccessful than to the successful competitor.

The whole affair was quite a success ; and the result of the Examination, as well as the addresses that followed, must have been highly gratifying to the

From our Special Correspondent.

DEAR VISITOR -- Anxiously waiting for the financial statement of the New Dominion, it is exceedingly gratifying, now it has come, to find it so favorable. Hon. Minister of Finance has received very much credit from both his political friends and adversaries by his clear and concise statement. The full report of his speech you will have received, and will no doubt make a good use of it for the benefit of your readers. Since the statement of Saturday last, however, Mr. Galt has brought to light an important fact. It appears that an amount covering the interest of the debt of the old Province of Canada had been twice included by the officer who prepared the figures for the financial statement, and the result is that the Dominion has a floating debt less by a million and a half of dollars than was before represented.

For the purpose of expediting work we have now two distinct sessions a day. The Postal Bill as amended—the amendment I think I advised you of—has passed its third reading in the Senate.

The question of the addition of Rupert's Land to the Dominion has had another ventilation, and it gave Hon. Mr. Tupper an opportunity of delivering a speech, which for caustic eloquence, and for close and searching review of the arguments of his opponents, such as one seldom hears. It was a speech not to be appreciated by a summary, but to be enjoyed should be read in extenso. Sir J. A. Macdonald, also, on this occasion, delivered a somewhat lengthy speech. His arguments are very cogent, and his utterances not pleasant on account of his manner of de-livery, still carry great weight with them. I must refer you to the more elaborate reports of the discussion on this question. My limits will not permit me to enter upon it. It is too large a subject to discuss without discussing it at some length. The debate came up in committee in the resolutions which have been so amended by Government as to disarm many of the strongest opponents of them originally. They were passed, and now await concurrence.

The first division of the House took place on Thursday on the question, virtually, of having the debates published officially. The proposition was sustained by a vote of 82 to 76.

On a motion that the House go into committee of supply, Hon. Mr. Dorion made an amendment which amounted to a motion of want of confidence. It read, "While this House will cheerfully grant the supplies required for the public service, it regrets that there should have been a departure from the long estab-lished and wise constitutional practice of basing the appropriations of public money for the ordinary service upon detailed estimates, submitted by the Crown; and it cannot but regard with profound dis-

surest saleguard of the rights and liberties of the subject, namely a complete control over the public expenditure by the representatives of the people." Mr. Blake seconded the motion.

There was a somewhat lengthy discussion, during which Mr. Galt defended the course pursued in a very clear and logical speech. The Premier, too, defended ne constitutional correctness of the course; Mr. Do on and Mr. Blake argued for the amendment. Mr Howe spoke against it as not promotive of any good, and Mr. Anglin likewise, admitting the correctness of the principle of the amendment would not under all the circumstances hamper the Government by assisting to pass it. Mr. Holton, as well as Mr. Howe, advised a withdrawal of the amendment, but the Premier objected as it was desirable now, that a motion of want of confidence had been made, that the Government abould know where it stands.

The House then divided and the amendment was lost. Yeas 21; Nays 115. No New Brunswickers voted for it, and but (wo Nava Scotians.

House theu went into committee of supply, and passed a resolution appropriating, en bloc, 25, 264, 279,

towards defraying the expenses of the Dominion, not otherwise provided for, from the 1st of July, 1867 to the 31st of March, 1868. House adjourned at 11.

A Pastor Surprised.

Last Wednesday evening, the members of the Leinster Street Baptist Church and congregation had a social reunion and tea-meeting in the Vestry of their meeting-house. The tables were beautifully arranged and bountifully laden with "creature comforts." Everything was conducted with fitting decorum, with admirable tact, and with complete success. Revs. Bill, Carey, Cady, and Manzer were present as invited guests. At the close of the evening's festivities, the pastor, Rev. W. S. McKenzie, was made the happy victim of a surprise. In one of the Committee Rooms, which is fitted up in a cozy and comfortable style, there were arranged numerous and rich articles for house-keeping, to be presented to the pastor and his wife, neither of which had the faintest suspicion of this feature of the occasion. Mr. John March, in a neat but intentionally obscure speech called the company to order, and was proceeding to give the pastor a bint that something more than a reunion and tea-meeting was the object of this evening's assembling, when suddenly the door and large swinging window of the Committee Room were thrown open, and a genuine surprise was accomplished, much to the relief, no doubt, of those whose hearts fairly ache when laden with a secret which they would not have divulged before the appointed hour. There was a prolonged burst of laughter from the crowd. Silence having been restored, the astounded Pastor made an effort to reply, but it of construction, seemed as if he were wholly " unaccustomed to public speaking." Having stumbled through his expression of thanks, much to the amusement of the company, who seemed to luxuriate over the "fix" into which they had plunged their minister, short, pithy and pleasant speeches were made by the ministers present. This church and congregation have a distinguished

reputation for generosity towards their pastors, and in the matter of giving them surprises have few equals. By one who saw the Fun.

New Books

By the B. P. Society, 530 Arch street, Philadelphia: HENRY WILSON: This is a sketch of a prodigal son, who ran into all the excesses of vice until reclaimed by the sovereign grace of God. His history illustrates most impressively the interposition of divine Providence and superabounding mercy in answer to the prayers of a godly mother and of a Christian wife. It contains useful lessons for the boys.

MARY MANSFIELD. This little work is replete with valuable instructions for the young ladies. Its lessons strikingly illustrate, by the different scenes presented, the madness of procrastination in those great matters, which appertain to the soul's eternal welfare, and the advantages resulting, temporally and spiritually, from an early consecration of the heart to God. From T. H. Hall, of the Colonial Book Store :-

SUNDAY MAGAZINE and GOOD WORDS, are well known to our readers as standard works. The numbers before us are rich in choice domestic reading. JOSEPH GRIMALDI is considered one of the best sto-

nes told by the celebrated Dickens Hours at Home abounds in light reading for the young, by celebrated authors.

ENGLISH WOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE is a choice THE NURSERY is rich in fascinating stories

LITTLE SONGS FOR LITTLE SINGERS contains charming pieces of music for the childrened about radio Any of the above works can be obtained by appli-

cation to the "Colonial Book Store." OUR SCHOOL DAY VISITOR. The January issue of this charming periodical is before us. The table of American currency. Address W. Daughaday & Co.,

A Spurgeon Anecdote. One of the happiest gifts in a public speaker is not to appear to make an effort. to be heard. Mr. Spurgeon undoubtedly must use effort to be heard by twenty-fife thousand people, but he has the faculty of not showing it. The Lon-

Publishers, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

sand people in the Crystal Palace one day-a good Friday—the preacher being Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, I was underneath the pulpit which had been erected, and near me were Mrs. Spurgeon and the "deacons." When the preacher went up the stairs into the pulpit he looked over the dense mass of people with perfect composure, but his wife grew nervous and frightened and her tears fell fast in the excitement of the time. This was observed by Mr. Spurgeon, who heckoned one of his friends to him, and sent an entreaty to his wife that she would sit a little closer under, so that he should not witness a feeling whichhe could do nothing to check. When this wish had been carried out, and the lady could not see her husband, she soon regained her composure. On that morning every body heard. Without the slightest exertion, and speaking apparently in the tones he would use in a room, Mr. Spurgeon sent his words out rounded and complete, not one falling short of the entire space. A little while ago I heard Professor Jewett preach in the nave of Westminster Ab-bey, and, as an admirer of that learned and excellent

man, I was in pain during the whole of the sermon, for I thought he would really break a blood vessel, so much did he strain his voice in the generous endeavour to reach every ear. But Spurgeon's voice is of that quality which is independent of physical effort. At the close of the service he gave the doxolozy, and after it had been sung he got up, shook his head and waved his hand, and said, in the easiest way imaginable:—
"No, no, that won't do at all. Not half of you

sung that time. Mr. Organist, let's have that again, please; and this time let every body sing."

The organist was at the extreme end, looking like a bird, or a mouse. But he turned round on his stool, put his fiand behind his ear, and when Mr. Spurgeon had finished his say, wheeled round to the keys and placed Old Hundred again. played Old Hundred again. That time all appeared to sing, and the effect was wonderful. It was as though a huge block of sound had come from somewhere. Get Mr. Spurgeon to visit America, and see how you like him. He is not of my school; but he is a remarkable man, thoroughly honest, and achieving a singular amount of good.

Rev. Mr. Normandy, missionary of the Acadian French of Nova Scotia, is now in the city collecting funds in support of his mission. He is cordially received by our pastors and churches. He preached in Portland, on Sabbath morning last, and in Brusse's St. in the evening. A collection was taken in the evening in behalf of his mission. See appeal in another

We shall commence in our next issue a series of editorial articles on Baptist Polity by Rev. E. A.

Use of Distilled Water.—The Pecific coast of puth America, between the 18th and 28th parallels South latitudes, is a rainless region. All the searcht towns, for a distance of 200 miles, are supplied. with fresh water for drinking and cooking purposes from sea water which is mostly distilled by means of imported coal. Not only cattle, but locomotives and stationary steam engines are supplied with distilled water. The few natural springs within from 30 to 60 miles of the ocean contain so much saline matter as to be rendered unfit for quenching thirst.

A New Hamsbire farmer raised a turkey this year which weighed twenty-one and a half pounds, being at the rateof over two and a half pounds per month.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL,

Ottawa News

Condensed from telegrams to the Morning Journals. The Public Works Bill, the Inland Revenue Bill for the management and collection of Revenue passed Fisher, seconded by Burpee, moved amendment to clause extending Stamp Duty Act to Maritime Pro-

The motion was, of course, lost, twelve to one hundred and eighteen.
Fisher, Connell, Savary, Wallace, Forbes, Burpee, Renaud, Cameron and Anglin were among those who

Tilley, Bolton, McMillan, and Ontario and Quebec members voted in favor of it. In reply to Holton, Government stated that it was not yet known what salaries would be paid to the Governors of Provinces, or whether these salaries

would be all alike. Government stated further that Governors had not yet received anything on account of salaries.

Most of the New Brunswick members, exclusive of the two members of Government, leave Ottawa tomorrow night.

A severe shock of easthquake was felt here about o'clock this morning. The House rocked.

Rose introduced a Bill to authorise all Banks to establish branches in all parts of the Dominion; to recover seven per cent, interest, and to take Bills of Lading, Warehouse Bills, and Survey Bills assecurity

The Usury Laws are repealed. The debate on the third reading of the Intercolonial Railway Bill has given rise to warm discussion, chiefly touching on question of route, cost and mode

Fortin addressed House, advocating route by North Fisher spoke an hour and a quarter in favor of

He was followed by Johnson in able speech in avor of line as surveyed by Major Robinson. Rose introduced a bill respecting Banks, extending the Canadian laws respecting banking throughout In debate on Inland Revenue Bill strong feeling was manifested against brewers' licence as too high

and Government postponed the Bill.
Intercolonial Roilroad Bill was read second time; amendment was moved that route be sanctioned by Parliament and will be considered to-doy.

It is understood that a Government Delegation will visit England during the recess on business connected with the Intercoloniol Railroad and North Western

The Legislature has adjourned till 12th March. Last evening in the Senate an interesting discussion arose on the Customs Bill, and subsequently on

Mitchell said that the Governmen had a policy in reference to the Route, and would announce it in the proper time, and he felt assured that it would give satisfaction to the country.

The Postal Bill was amended in the Commons An amendment stipulating for the free carriage of papers was nearly carned, there was only thirteen

An Epitome of News.

The Young People's Association connected with he Union Street Church, had a delightful gathering on Wednesday evening last. The ladies supplied tables of refreshments in tasteful style and in rich profusion; then came music, recitations, essays, speeches and chit-chat in any quantity, yielding immense satisfaction to all present.—On Saturday evening last, the Rev. Judson Bleakney was driving up the Bellisle towards White's Point, where he intended to spend the Sabbath with Rev. Mr. Corey, his horse broke through the ice off Long Point Bar, and was lost. The sleigh was smashed to pieces, and the Rev. gentleman also lost a valise containing his best wearing apparel.—A man who, we were told, belongs to Fredericton and named Reed—not John H. Reid -while driving a pair of horses across the ice on Grand Bay on Wednesday afternoon, broke through and lost both animals, they dying on the ice after being taken out of the water alive. — Globe. — The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum thankfully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of \$5 received from Mr. Robert Kerr, Wicklow, Carleton County, through the Editor of the Moraing Journal.—On Tuesday John Collins, aged 45 years, who had been this charming periodical is before us. The table of contents is richly furnished by some of the most popular writers of the day, and the food is admirably adapted to gratify the tastes of the young. The printing, engravings and binding are all in excellent taste, and the price only \$1.25 single copy, or \$1 to clubs, church, came on on wednesday evening last, and proved to be a very pleasant affair. Addresses were delivered by several of the resident clergymen.—Tel.—The fishing licenses paid for by Americans in Nova Scotia, during the present year, amounted to \$13, 432.—The examination of the City Grammar School

came off on Thursday last, and gave excellent satisfaction to the examiners and visitors in attendance. Three medals are offered for competition, viz., the Corporation Gold Medal, the Parker Medal, and a third given by John Boyd, Esq., one of the Directors but he has the faculty of not showing it. The London correspondence of the Chicago Tribune has the following paragraph:

I was one of a congregation of twenty-five thoutook fire on the roof on Sabbath morning; but the engines were speedly on the ground and extinguished the fire before it had extended very far; the interior of the building, however, was much injured by the flood of water that was poured in by the engines for the purpose of arresting the flames.—The Uastine, which was lately rebuilt by J. Fisher, Esq., sailed on Saturday morning. When finished and afloat she was a fine looking vessel. About a month ago one of her owners, Mr. Swasey, of the firm of Summers, Swasey, Currier & Co., of Newborryport, Mass., visited this city and paid all demands against him to the swasey, Currier & Co., of Newburyport, Mass., visited this city and paid all demands against him to the amount of some \$26,000. Before leaving be expressed much satisfaction with the workmanship done on the vessel and also with the general treatment he had received while sojourning in St. John. He was likewise astonished that the work done on the vessel did. not cost more money.—News.—The Ragged School of the City is doing an exclient work. Its examination on Thursday last passed off creditably to all con-

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.-A number of officers belong ing to the Canadian Volunteer service, have left for Rome to join the Papal army. A recruiting office has been opened here with the object of raising a regiment for Papal service.

THE LATE IURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.—The following is from a private letter, dated November 1st, published in the Panama Star and Herald:

One week from the date of my coming on shore, a fearful hurricane desolated the island; utterly destroyed forty-seven ships—sunk, ashore, or capsized; and drowned over five hundred persons. Our house was unroofed, we were wet, and all the furniture de stroyed; no one in our house was injured, though the chimney, walls, fences, and trees were actually flying through the air. This dreadful hurricane gave flying through the air. This dreadill nurricane gave no warning whatever, but commenced blowing from the northwest with utmost fury, and continued for two hours. During this time the distressing spectacle of seven vessels capsized in an instant by whirlwinds was within my own sight. Nearly every soul

winds was within my own sight. Nearly every soul of the crews remaining were clinging to the bottoms or to the spars of the sunken ships.

A death-like calm followed, and prevailed for half an hour, during which time several vessels put out boats to save lives. The pilot department put out two beautiful cutters through a frightful sea, and had already saved many lives, and the Spanish man-of-war had all her boats out with forty men and officers, when the wind shifted in an instant to the southeast in such a rush and blinding storm, that all these unfortunate people were swent at once into eternity. fortunate people were swept at once into eternity. All the ships were sunk, and every wharf and building on the water's edge destroyed, and the trees torn up by the roots, and the suburban residences on the hills blown into a million tiny fragments, and seat tered for miles over the hillsides. Such a dreadful

CYCLONE IN INDIA.—The winds, one might say, have been holding carnival all over the world. The raging of the tempests produced fearful calamities in the West Indies; the storm then lashed our own shores, strewing them with wrecks; and now we learn that Calcutta has been visited by one of those cyclones which seem to be more destructive than any other kind of windstorm. On the lat of November a cyclone ravaged Bengal, extending its destructive agency over a vast breadth of country. The rice