The Western N. B. Association of Baptist Churches holds its twenty-first anniversary with the Baptist church of St. George. The session opens on Thursday the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. We trust the pastors and churches are making all needful preparation to be there in strength-Do any ask what preparation is necessary? We answer: 1st. A prayerful heart. 2nd. A generous mind. 3rd. A liberal contribution from every church, large and small, for the Union Society. No time should be lost in sending out the collectors to gather in the offerings of all the members. In addition to appeals from the pulpit, let there be personal application to each and every friend of the cause. Those who cannot give largely can give a little. The smallest mite cast into the treasury from right motives will not fail of its reward.

The Corresponding Secretary, in accordance with the instructions of the Board, has sent to the churches collecting cards, which should be placed in every family. The pastors and deacons will doubtless see: that this is done. This is a ready way of bringing the matter before our people.

We hope that every minister in the Association will be present, and that every church will be well represented. Above all, let united prayer ascend for the Divine presence in our midst.

A Good Convention.

This, we believe, is the united testimony of those who attended the recent Convention in Germain Street. Why "good?" Because we had good preaching, good praying, good singing, good resolutions, good speeches, and what is better than all, the good spirit of brotherly love. "Let brotherly love continue."—Heb. xii . 17.

CONVENTION REPORT. (Concluded.)

> Dr. Spurden, are found elsewhere in your columns. The Convention adjourned about 10 o'clock with prayer by Rev. W. S. McKenzie, and singing of the doxology-

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

Educational Meeting AS REPORTED BY REV. DR. SPURDEN.

Dr. Crawley spoke of the almost unutterable im portance of the subject of the cultivation of the mind. Our familiarity with the fact that people of means aim to confer this precious boon upon their families. may produce a satisfaction that is hurtful to the thought of its paramount necessity.

Education has a grandeur of importance of which it is not easy to speak, for the world is rapidly moving under mighty influences, which stand in close connection with the ramifications and operations of society; and it is mind that moves the world. Perhaps there is no greater power than that of mind. Withdraw mind, and all operations cease or become

It becomes us to remember that education consists in the cultivation of this power to its highest extent. Compare the power of mind required to raise an Indian wigwam, or a lumberer's log hut, with the cultivated genius requisite for building this noble structure in which we are now assembled; look at the large ships which float in your harbour, at the busy streets and varied merchandize, and do we not see the necessity for improved mind? Must not some minds have been engaged upon the thought of mental improvement before we could see these results? And yet we see but a very small part of the magni-

Some one has said that education is religion, and as a figurative expression there is a mighty meaning and an appropriate force in the expression; because the great purpose of the Divine Being in forming mind and linking it with the divine word, could not without a miracle, receive its accomplishment, except by means of education. Let me not be misunderstood. It may seem startling to hear that the divine purpose could or could not be accomplished without certain instrumentalities. And yet if we leave all to the divine agency, we should act as a man who should purpose to build a large ship, and, yet have no timber hewed, and so forth. Education thus becomes necessarily instrumental in the saving of souls; in the production of holy thoughts put into numbers i in the translation of the Bible from languages which without education would have made the volume a sealed book. The Reverend speaker closed by referring to the magnitude of the work, and the vastness of its claims, and yet the wisdom of doing something however small as a step to larger results.

Dr. Cramp, the President of Acadia College, in peaking of the new school law of Nova Scotia, said that it was operating beneficially, that the old class of school masters are giving place to teachers of a higher order. The changes at first made us tremble, fearing we should suffer, because they came to us for teachers and we could not furnish them without allowing our students to leave before they had completed their course, which we are unwilling for them to do ndeed the young men themselves sometimes wish to leave at the end of one or two years to become teachers. The result has disappointed our fears; the common schools have so improved that the academies are compelled to exceed the past; and thus they act upon the college, by turning out scholars well instructed; which requires a higher class of instruction in the colleges. Therefore have we come to you to furnish professor of natural science, in order to meet the

The other academies as well as our own are sending heir pupils to us for superior instructions. They and they can attain more knowledge, and they are hirsting for it, and we must be prepared to meet this

e have ever known. This improved state of things,

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

This is especially true of the translators of the and suffering-throughout the endless ages of eternimight become better instructed than the priest. The Tract Society is furnishing the food for nourishing, strengthening and comforting the soul, by republishing the writings of puritan divines and others. Almost all these men were college men. God converted utmost for the spiritual instruction of mankind. Some one here mentioned the name of Bunyan] God educated John Bunyan, You do not know what education he had. Besides there never was but one John Bunyan, and no argument of general application can be drawn from an exceptional case.

There are very great grounds of encouragement. We ask for an endowment, and such a staff of professors as the progress already made demands. And if you ask why? Because God has blessed Acadia Coffege, and he, having set the stamp of his approval upon it, has given it in charge to us.

I need not remind you of our devoted missionary nor of others, both living and departed, who received their mental training and some of their religious convictions at Acadia; that (pointing to a tablet in memchurch) is itself a memorial of the value of the College. When he first entered the Institution he was a diligent student, but his heart was still unchanged. There did that great change occur which altered the whole course of his future life. I saw your former pastor among others when under deep conviction and distress of mind; I witnessed the joy and peace which followed the surrender of himself to Christ. I administered to him the rite of baptism, and to forty-nine besides. All the students, except one, were converted. It was a hallowed season, such as I had never seen before, producing such emotions as I had never felt before. I watched with interest the progress of that brother. The personal consecration. led to the consecration of the powers which God had conferred upon him for the edification of the church. After studying at Newton, he undertook the pastoral office in one of your country settlements, and then took charge of this metropolitan church. What he was, God made him, and blessed him at Acadia College, and by means of the instrumentality used there. I point to that monument, and bid you be thankful for the Institution for which we now plead. I ask you not merely to help us by your gifts to improve our College, but that you will bear us in your prayers before God, that such seasons of revival may constitute the history of the Institution, and prove that God is still in our midst.

Rev. Mr. Saunders could not refrain from referring to his own recollections of college life and his personal association with Henry Vaughan who entered college at the same time. Religion was at a low ebb. The speaker and Charles Corey were the only professed Christians in the College, the former spoke of the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. the responsibility which in consequence rested on them, the latter proposed earnest prayer for the con version of their fellow-students. After two weeks, impressions were made on some minds, and the room The speeches of the evening, as reported by Rev. | mate of Henry was converted. A few serious words in connection with this event wrought upon young Vaughan's feelings, and appeared to be the beginning of that conviction of sin which issued in his conversion. The speaker's share in this happy event. caused his soul to be knit together with that of his departed friend. He was indeed beloved by all. work was well and earnestly done, and God has taken him to his rest.

(Remainder in our next.)

Horse Biblicse.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT OF SIN.

The advocates of a universal restoration, it is said. are far from supposing, that punishment, in another state, is light or of short duration, for added to the general opinion, that the soul of a wicked person, the noment it leaves the body, is carried to the abyss of hades, and there under a conviction of its guilt, and enormity, remains in fearful expectation of the fiery ndignation of the Lord-they maintain that torments inexpressible, and for a long unknown period. vill be inflicted on the souls and bodies of the impenitent after the day of judgment. The state of he sinner-admitting this Winchesterian view of the subject to be the correct one-at the close of this ong and severe but limited misery, is the next thing these ages of ages-for anything known to the conrary, bave, in all probability, fearfully increased, and, of course, rendered, his final restoration more criminal from a prison, because he has suffered his time out, he will be found as unfit for heaven, as that the other is for civil society. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord. He is the antipodes of anything of that kind : - and, therefore, in the very nature of the thing; utterly incapable of the enjoynent of holiness and happiness. True, it is, accorling to this hypothesis, he may be exempted, in conequence, from the positive punishment of sin, but he is inevitably liable to all its natural consequences, broughout all eternity.

Add to this, Gebenna, the place of punishment in lades, is the abode of demons and wicked spirits. The latter guilty and depraved—nothing better than inself, and the former a higher order of created inelligence-older and more refined in wickedness-in position to and enmity against God. The contant society of these is, indeed, but ill-suited to beter his condition, in a moral point of view. Each successive age of this unknown period of limited punshment serves but to deepen the malignity of Satan and his angels, and so it is to be feared of the sin ner, too. Evil, only evil, and evil continually, is brought to bear upon the sinner, in Gebenna, without any interruption, whatever, of a counteracing influence. The Gehenans have no means of ingrace, administered to them. There is no prayer offered for them-no intercession of the Mediator of the covenant of grace, on their behalf-no ministry of angels. Christ knows them not. They are described in the Word of God, as those who have no hope, who perish, are rejected, destroyed, lost, cut down, cast into the fire, tormented, accursed, cast off for-ever, abominable, bid to depart from God. His wrath abiding on them ;-to be burnt up with unuenchable fire, vessels of wrath fitted to destruction. who shall never see life :- in short, their condition is utterly bopeless. They are rulged and lost forever. Besides, it is to be taken into account, in this enquiry, that a human being, as long as he exists, in

Bible, through whose learned labors the plough-boy ty. It may, however, be said, in opposition to all this, that at the day of judgment, the sinner is only condemned for the deeds done in the body, and that the time of his probation ends with this life. It is then assumed that beyond the grave, he commits no sin at all, or if he does, it is of such a nature, as not the far West. There he fell a victim to the cup, their souls, and man cultivated their powers to the to merit punishment—a thing that from his position -be could not avoid, with which, on that account, he is not chargeable. This assumption, for it is nothing more, is untenable. At the judgment seat of Christ, the sinner is not condemned for sins not yet committed. To do so it is not just. The Judge of all the earth does what is right. This, however, in no way, interferes with what has been said. After indement, the sinner may, and indeed, does commit sin, and, in doing so, aggravates his guilt and adds to his punishment. The commission of sin, is not confined to the sinner's time of probation. It continues as long as he is a free agent, and, of course, an accountable being, -in other words, as long as eternity continues. The angels, that kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, do still sin, although their probation has ceasmory of Rev. H. Vaughan, former pastor of the ed for, at least, nearly six thousand years. So it is with those who committed the unpardonable sin. In all probability some years after their time of trial had ended they were among the crucifiers of the Lord of glory. The sinner, in Gehenna, who feels enmity against God-blasphemes his holy name-and indulges in all the passions of a nature, atterly depraved -is only sinning continually. To say that the sinner, though he may commit sin, yet is not deserving of punishment, is simply an absurdity. An act that does not merit punishment, is not blameable, and what is not blameable is not sin. Sin, in no way, can be detached from punishment :- only admit the existence of the one, and the other will follow as a necessary consequence. And finally, the assertion that the impenitent surrounded, as he is, with every species of evil cannot avoid sinning, in Gehenna, and on that account, is not a fit object for punishment, is virtually to say that he cannot sin: - but under whatever circumstances it is admitted that he can sin, under the same, it follows that he deserves punishment. A sinner, in that doleful region, is under no compulsion to commit sin. What he does, he does it freely. He acts in perfect consistency with free agency. The only compulsion brought to bear upon him, in the way of sinning, arises from his own deprayed nature. His sin is his own. He has not only fallen by his own iniquity, -but his punishment, even according to this limited theory—is prolonged, by his own iniquity, too. Now, if a sinner may remain a sinner for ever, he may in justice be forever punished. If it be admitted that the soul is immor tal, and that it is abandoned to its own sinfulness it

From our Australian Correspondent. Homebush, Victoria, June 15, 1868.

follows that its sufferings must also be eternal. In

It is an old saying, that at the antipodes things always go by contraries. Now, strange as it may seem, there is more truth in the remark than would

An apt illustration of the foregoing principle is now being played out between our Governor-Sir Henry ngham, or rather Her Maiesty's representative here, and the Parliament of Victoria. We have here, for the first time, I believe, in the history of the Colonies, an instance of Government by minority. The Governor and his advisors have set themselves in opposition to the will of the people, as expressed in a recent general election. His Excellency to-day occupies the unconstitutional and unenviable position of the leader of a faction, by whose unscrupulous schemes, a most worthily esteemed Governor was driven from the country, injured and disgraced; and who are fast burrying Sir Henry to the same end.

He seems to have perfect faith in this system of opposites; for, although his Ministry is beaten on every point, by an overwhelming majority; though they are unable to distribute the public funds; though the Treasury is locked up, and misery, hardships and destitution, in consequence prevail-yet, no later than yesterday, he, in reply to an address from the Assembly, stated his intention of still retaining the services of his chosen band, who have neither the confidence of the Parliament or the country. But to be considered. His guilt and depravity—during Sir Henry has made a sad mistake; and, unless the Imperial Government is willing to back up his policy with a fleet of men-of-war and an army of soldiers there is little prospect of its being carried into effect difficult, if not utterly impossible. If he goes out, as any longer than the people have decided upon the base of operations. Firm as is our loyalty to the British Throne, and devoted as is our attachment to our model Queen, we have rights which are dearer t us than life, and which we are determined at al hazards to maintain. The public faith is pledged to give Sir Charles Darling £20,000, as a memento of the people's gratitude, to one who stood by them in the hour of need; and lately, that decision has been re-affirmed in a general election, in which this issue was distinctly placed before the country; and, still nore recently, in the rejection of two of the ablest of Sir Henry's sworn advisers; and the will of the people must be obeyed. To you, who breathe the air of democratic institutions. I need not prophecy the result. If men, or bodies of men, will deliberately place themselves beneath the wheels of the car of progress, shall they complain if they are trampled own, crushed, and buried?

> Fenjanism, if ever it had a footing on Australian soil, which is doubted by many, appears to have been completely crushed out by the prompt and energetic measures which have been adopted by the different governments for its suppression; for, since the execution of O'Farrell, the would be assassin of Prince Alfred, our Royal Guest, and the imprisonment of Catholic priest and one or two leading men in New Zealand, all excitement on the subject seems to have

DEAR EDITOR-Knowing that you appreciate whatever tends to elevate and improve, I would like to speak of a good time we had at Upper Queensbury, on Sunday, 16th inst. Some time last spring, Mr. Solomon W. Parent, who is in connection with the Baptist Denomination, together with other kindred spirits to assist him, established a Sabbath School at that place, which seemed to take well, being patronised by all classes. Last Sabbath was the day appointed for public recitations: long before the hour, ersons could be seen moving in the direction of the lace of meeting, as if acting under one common imulse. A crowded house was the result. When the hour came, after an appropriate prayer by Mr. Parent, Mrs. Benjamin A. Huestis, discoursed sweet sic, and then came recitations, dislogues, and anthat arises out of it, remain unchangeable in its encouraging, considering the short space of time since nature and obligation. Any want of conformity to, the school was established. Mr. George L. Parent, nature and obligation. Any want of conformity to, point, is very much due to the talent and perseververance of the present chief superintendent of education, who is himself a graduate of Acadia. Thus the
influence of our college is being felt throughout the
province; and had she done nothing more, we should
have abundant cause for thankfulness.

Christian friends, it is not necessary for me to expartiate on the advantages of education; who does not
know what a blessing it is. Take up a book, and
who does not feel the blessing of education in the
man who wrote that book!

Any want of conformity to,
or transgression of, this law, either w this world, or
in that which is to come, must, of necessity, be attended with its own punishment. If sin committed
on this earth—be punished, in the ature state, as it
is admitted that it will, with torment inexpressible,
and that, too, for a long unknown period, even so,
will new sind continue to contract firsh guilt, and so
on ad infinitum:—so that justice, in this way, would
never be satisfied—the debt due to ain never paid—
who does not feel the blessing of education in the
man who wrote that book!

The shool was established. Air. George L. Parent,
principal teacher, deserves great credit for the pains
he insulted that which is to come, must, of necessity, be attended with its own punishment. If sin committed
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on ad infinitum:—so that justice, in this way, would
never be satisfied—the debt due to ain never paid—
never be satisfied. The scheme of principal teacher, descrete, descrete great credit for the rinch their guilt and the children in their good work. After
a few remarks from some gentlemen present,
a few remarks from some gentlemen at what they had seen and
heard, Mr. S. W. Parent closed with an able admere are done in the children in their good wo

New Books.

Andrew Douglas, published by the National Temperance Society, is a precious contribution to the Tem-perance literature of the day. The scenes and inci-dents narrated are comprised in two eventful years in the history of Andrew Douglas, a well-to-do New England mechanic, who emigrated with his family to bringing to a hitherto happy household misery and want. The story of his fall, as well as of his reformation, is deeply interesting and instructive. Judge Hamilton, his excellent mother, and a company of honest German emigrants, are sketched with a masterly hand. It is a book well calculated to encourage those who are faboring in the cause of Temperance and to preserve the young and unitiated from the cup and its attendant evils. We hope it will have a wide circulation, Price 75 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 172 William Street, N. Y.

THE THEOLOGY OF THE COMMISSION ON THE SUBJECTS OF CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, BY R. INGHAM. This is an English work, published by Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row. As this is Part II., having reference specially to the subjects of baptism, we presume the author has given to the public Part I, on the mode This has not come to hand. Part II. expounds with much fullness and force the New Testament law regarding the proper subjects of the baptismal rite, and quotes very largely from celebrated Pedobaptist writers to show that John baptized penitent believers only, and that the commission as given by Uhrist imits the administration of the ordinance to this class. The work is got up in a style adapted to the common reader, and richly merits an extensive circulation. English price 18 pence sterling.

HARPEN'S MAGAZINE for September is unusuilly instructive and refreshing. For sale by Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William Street.

An able writer in the Telegraph pleads forcibly for an improved educational system for New Brunswick. We hope his pleadings will not be in vain. It is high time for the people to wake up in regard to this great question.

We call special attention to the Bazaar, noticed in another column, to open in the City Hall, Carleton, on Thursday the 8th inst. The ladies in charge have made noble efforts to aid, by this means, in liquidating a debt on the House of God. We trust they will be cheered by the generous patronage of a Christian community.

Acadia College.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors and Scholarship holders in the College Library, Wolf ville, on Wednesday, September 281, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A large and punctual attendance is requested. STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS Secretary. August 26th, 1868,

Acadia College.

The next College Term will commence September 17. The roll will be called at 8 o'clock, P. M. A Public Meeting will be held in the evening, in the Baptist Meeting House, when a lecture will be delivered by the President, on "The examples of the Reformers of the sixteenth century :" after which th Matriculation Prizes will be presented. Auugust 24, 1868. J. M. CRAMP, President.

Secular Department.

From our Halifax Correspondent.

DEAR VISITOR-Our Legislature is still debating

al-weary because everything that can possibly be said pro, or con, has been said and re-said a thousand times ad nauseum. Nobody appears to take the slightest interest in the proceedings; the balls are deserted by all except those who, by their presence, earn their four dollars a day, and I suppose that mat ters will continue thus until every man who supposes himself to be possessed of the gift divine has blown off his steam. The House has also passed a number of bills, but merely of local interest. The only thing to break the political monotony is the little breeze sprung up between the Hon. Joseph Howe and a portion of his Anti frinds in the newspapers. It seems that some of the more rabid ones think that the Hon. gentleman's trumpet has of late given out an uncertain sound, and they have in consequence expressed in print their desire that he would pledge himself not to attend the next session of the House of Commons at Ottawa. This Mr. Howe will by no means do and in a published letter, over his own signature, has politely advised his dear friends to mind their own usiness, and intimated to them that when the time comes he will do as he likes. The Government have on the floors of the House, announced their intention of not allowing the new building to be leased by the Dominion Government. The reasons given are childish and insufficient in the extreme, while to a treasury, said to be exhausted, the rent of the building would be an important item.

SPORTS, &c .- The rifle marksmen are still engage at their target practice, and the contest has been in many instances keen, though several of the best shots have this year been ruled out-not making eight points at three hundred yards. Country shots have carried off a large majority of the prizes. Several cricket matches have, since my last, been played, and amateur boat races have come off. There bave also been pic nics, public and private, and excursions by land and water. The people of Halifax go in for ha ving a good time, generally, during the summer months, and they make out to enjoy themselves, and hard as the times are, seem always to be able to raise

the necessary wind.

A Bakery, in the upper part of the city, has been destroyed by fire. No insurance. A small quantity of gold from the mines at L'Ardin Hill has realized \$10.54. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 54

this summer. The visitors are principally from the United States and Canada. More hotel accommodation is imperatively required. The proprietor of the International has commenced large additions, and the owner of the Halifax intends enlarging immediately. What we want most is good bathing houses for persons wishing sea-bathing. This, I regret to say, we have not at present, but I trust that before anothe season the desideratum will be supplied. On Monday last the thermometer reached 91°

This city is at present free from all epidemic di The Intercolonial Railway will run within a mi of the Londonderry Iron Works. The Acadia Iron Works have engaged to supply the rail for the whole

The potato crop throughout the Province looks

very promising. The disease, if it has appeared at all, is only local, and to a much smaller extent than in former years.

The delegates, when in England, took the opinion of eminent Counsel on the legality of the Union. They differ essentially in opinion from our Attorney

burne Co., last week, Six men named Thomas Beazley, William Beazley, Freeman Kenny, John Adams, John Keating, and James Osborne, were in a lighter engaged in raising a quantity of heavy ma-chinery from the wreck of the steamer Hungarian, when the lighter took a sudden lurch, tilled wi ter and sank. The men were rescued after being in

A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Naval Hospital, before Coroner Jennings, on the body of a sailor belonging to H. M. Ship, Royal Alfred, named Charles Coke, who was found dead in his hammock on Sunday morning. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by "softening of the brain, and considerable effusion into the

lightning and totally destroyed.

ORDER OF BRITISH TEMPLARS.

The next session of the W. Chunty' Lodge of Queen's will be held with "King William" Lodge, Young's Cove, on the second Tuesday in September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN McD. BELYEA, W. Co. Secretary.

"The wickedest man in New York" turns out to be the greatest bumbug of the age.

Foreign and Domestic News-

GREAT BRITAIN. ADDITION AND Strike of Cabmen .- An immense meeting of Cabmen was held in London, on the right of 28th Aug. But few cabs were to be seen in the streets. The meeting resolved to issue a protest against the conduct of the Railway Companies that a partial strike should begin at once which is to become general if the terms demanded are not granted in a week. Inquest at Abergele.—The Coroner's inquest upon

the remains of the victims of the recent terrible rail-eoad calamity at Abergele, Wales, was commenced in tnat town on the 28th of August. A woman named Dickens, living near the spot where the disaster occurred and who saw the accident, deposed that she went to assist the persons in the burning cars and that they might bave been saved but for the fact that her aid was refused. Mr. Littler, the Company's agent discredited the statement of the witness. He thought it was impossible for any one to go near the fire. He asked for the issuance of writs to bring persons who were on board the train to testify before the Jury, which was granted, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Hone who were passengers on the train, testified that at the time they thought the fire broke out in the goods-van. They were unable to see a yard abead, and that they left the scene unaware that any deaths had occurred. The inquest was then adjourn ed until next day.

Mr. Jefferson Davis .- Mr. Jefferson Davis and his family have not yet left Liverpool, but they have re-moved from the Adelphi Hotel to a private residence belonging to an American merchant, and which has been placed at their disposal by the owner, whose family are out of town. The step was taken by Mr. Davis as a matter of necessity, as he found that resi-dence at a public hotel bindered him from obtaining that thorough rest and privacy now so necessary for

Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, has returned to London on the 31st inst., from a visit to

It is reported that all the French troops will soon be re-called from Rome.

Advices have been received here announcing that great conflagration had occurred at Mariopola, a town of considerable commercial importance on the Sea of Azoff. Two hundred and fifty (250) houses of all kinds had been totally destroyed, entailing a heavy loss. The last despatches received from there mention that the fire was still burning tiercely, and fears were entertained that the whole town would be

reduced to ashes. tion. John Bright publishes a long address to the roters of Birmingham, giving his views on nearly all the great questions at issue. He explains to his constituents that defects in the late Reform Bill : reviews at large the question of suffrage and franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country. He denounces the principle of three cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham. He believes that that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the constitution of the country. Mr. Bright closes by announcing himself a champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for reelection to the House of Commons in the approaching general election,

PRANCE. The wife of Victor Hugo is dead.

A Parish dispatch says M. Henri Rochefort, editor of La Lanterne has been condemned to thirteen months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 france in the second action brought against him for violation of

the Press law,
Marshall Utillant, Minister of the Emperor's House hold, was present at the opening of the Council General of Dijon, and made a speech calculated to have a highly tranquilizing effect, coming so soon after that of the Emperor at Troyes.

He congratulated members of Council and people of the Cote D' Or on the successful harvest. The blessing of abundant crops he said was the more readily appreciated by the people, as they had reason to feel assured, by recent events, that they would ennappy allusion to the speech of the Emperor at Troyes which he cited in support of his declarations, and he concluded his remarks with this sentence, "Abundance in peace, but not maintained at the expense of patriotism. This is the summary of the present poition of France."

Letters from Paris state that the Queen of Spain has requested Emperor Napoleon to meet her at Bi ritz and that the Emperor declined the interview.

Girgenti, a special envoy from Madrid arrived at Paris on August 31st, and had an interview with the Emperor. It is rumored that the object of his mission s to bring about an agreement with the Emperor that in the event of an European war Spain will send a fleet and troops to Rome in return for which the French army will be used to sustain the reigning dynasty of Spain should it be attacked.

TURKEY. The Sultan has visited Admiral Farragut on the flagship Franklin. International civilities were exchanged and much good feeling mrnifested.

CHINA AND JAPAN. Reports have reached Hong Kong from North China that the Imperial troops have gained a victory over the army of the rebels which for several months menaced Tien Tsin. While retiring toward the South the rebels were overtaken by the Imperial forces.

The latter assisted by European officers and engineers. A great battle took place, at the end of which he rebels were totally defeated and routed. There was great rejoicing to Pekin over the result. Later advices from Japan state that the country was still in an unsettled condition. The Mikado had driven the rebels to the north. Foreign troops were still guarding Yokohama. AUSTRALIA.

The following has been telegraphed to the Duke of Buckingham, from Victoria: The Darling grant has been dropped, the deadlock terminated, and the public payments resumed."

Four Maories have been elected to seats in the Le rislature of New Zealand.

Despatches from New York, state that Presiden thousand dollars from the merchants of Port-au-Prince mostly Englishmen, and has ordered them to re-open their stores on penalty of being considered ene

of the Government,
Reverly Johnson, the new United States Minister
to England, has had an interview with Disraeli. The Fenian Convention is in secret session at New York. The annual report of Chief Executive Savage

York. The annual report of Chief Executive Savage was read, and Col. O'Beime, the permanent President, made an address. The military members of the Brotherhood are also holding a convention with Gen. Dennis Burke as temporary chairman.

Secretary Seward, in accordance with an informal vote of Congress, has entered into negotiations with Mr. Thornton, the English Minister for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canade. It will be based on the old treaty which will soon be transmitted to the British and Canadian authorities, and will be ready for Congress to ratify in December.

ready for Congress to ratify in December.

A horrible tragedy occurred on the 29th of August at Belle River, a small station on the Great Weste Railroad of Canada. The saw and grist mill of Vanphew were consumed in the flames. It is support they were murdered and robbed, and that the m was then fired.

A despatch from Ottawa, of Aug. 28th, says :-

A despatch from Ottawa, of Aug. 28th, says:—Government detectives say they have information and descriptions of several head centres and leading Fenians who are expected here at Whelan's trial. Hon. J. H. Cameron and Hon. M. C. Cameron, of Toronto, have been retained to defend Whelan.

The great cricket match played at Toronto between Military and Civilians of Ontario and Quebec, resulted in a victory for the military by 58 runs.

Fires have again broken out in the woods in the neighborhood of Reliewort and Sundale on the northern Railway. On the 29th uit, the station at Sun

Globe, of the 27th, says:—

If the Railway Commissioners are appointed next week, it is expected they will be ready by the first of November to call for tenders for the construction of such portions of the Intercolonial Railway as Mr. Sandford Fleming shall have reported on, and as may be approved by the Privy Council. The number of miles of contract to one individual will, it is said, not exceed 25 miles. As the contracts will not be given out until the beginning of December, there will be really no work done this year, except in the way of preparation for next summer's operations. It is said

Our hearts would have been greatly gladdened, it the reports of the year had told of rapid progress and extensive victory over evil. But, grateful as we ought to be for the accessions now recorded, it must not be concealed that our churches, with few exceptions, exhibit small increase; that some are even losing hibit small increase; that some are even losing ground; and that, in only here and there an instance, does the advance made equal the expectations that might be justly founded on our Lord's commission, the promise which was annexed to it, and the successes of the primitive church. Doubtless, it is a glorious achievement to save a soul from death, and have a shirt that which falls to the glorious achievement to save a soul from death, and no honor can be greater than that which falls to the lot of him who is employed as God's instrument for this purpose. Yet who among us is satisfied who the existing state of things in our churches? Who does not feel assured that we would have wrought greater deliverance if our faith had been stronger, our self-denial more marked, our sympathy with Josus more powerful, and especially if there had been, throughout our ranks, a more conscientious and general devotedness of every talent and opportunity to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom? We may the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom ! We may well be astonished that the Saviour should bless us ral devotedness of the Redeemer's kingular the extension of the Redeemer's kingular should bless us well be astonished that the Saviour should bless us at all, while we are bound to confess, with humility at all, while we are bound to confess, with humility and shame, our numerous short-comings and defects and shame of our denomination if all its members had been of full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, seach one like "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, seach one like "not to himself, but to him that died for him and rose again."

That bright course may yet be attained. Let us all follow the example of our Divine Lord, whose all follow the example of our Divine Lord, whose all follow the example of our Lord I must be about my Father's business."—embodied that principle of my Father's business."—embodied the hearts of life and action which should him to us as a model life and action and presented imitated. Let us real mber to this object is therefore repeated. o much good has resulted in many places from