" Visitor" Accounts.

counts this week. We do this for several reasons ! 1st. We wish to let our subscribers koow just how counts stands on the Visitor's book.

3rd. If any mistake has occurred in keeping the accounts, to give an opportunity for immediate cor-

One thing is certain; the money due the Visitor must be collected. To collect by a travelling agent is a very expensive mode, and, in many respects, unsatisfactory. We trust, therefore, our subscribers will not put us to this unnecessary expense and trouble. When you receive your account, just enclose the amount due to our address; or, if more convenient, when in the city, call and arrange with our publishers, Barnes & Co., Prince William Street.

To each and all we say, if any mistake appears in your account, be so kind as to point it out, and we shall be most happy to correct it. 1000 Sept. 15.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 15, 1868.

The Œcumenical Council at Rome.

An ecclesiastical council, in Baptist phraseology, is a very unpretending and harmless thing. It is simply a company of Christian brethren, assembled by the invitation of a given church needing advice on some matter appertaining to its discipline or action in some case of local or denominational interest. Such a council is invested with no legislative functions, but is simply advisory. The example for such councils is found in the 11th chapter of Acts. A council to enact laws obligatory upon the church is quite a different affair, and, by Baptists, never was nor never can be accepted. This institution, as recognized by the Papacy, had its origin among the Greeks, and consisted of deputies, or commissioners, of several churches. The name of "Synods" was appropriated by the Greeks, and that of "Councils" by the Latins. No trace can be found of such assemblies before the middle of the second century. Here is a list of the principal Councils convened along the centuries, chronologically arranged :

269. At Antioch. 314. At Arles, at which three English bishops

825. At Nice, when 328 fathers attended against Arius. This was the first of the Conmencal Councils established by Constantine. 381. The first at Constantinople, when Pope Da-

mascus presided, and 150 fathers attended. 400. That at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended. 431. The first at Ephesos, when Pope Calestin presided, and 200 fathers attended.

451. That at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended. 552. The second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended. 568. One called the Milevetan Council.

600. At Constantinople. 649. At Rome.

680. The third at Constantinople, when Pope Agathe presided, and 289 fathers attended. 787. The second at Nice, when Pone Adrian presi ded, and 350 fathers attended.

869. The fourth at Constantinople, when Pop Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended. 1053. That at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. presi 1123. The Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II.

presided, and 300 fathers attended. 1139. The second Lateran one, when Pope Inno cent II, presided, and 1000 fathers attended. 1179. Third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander HI.

1215-1217. The fourth Lateran one, when Pop-Innocent III. presided, and 1185 fathers attended. 1255-1274. At Lyons. 1811. That at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. pre-

sided, and 300 fathers attended. 1414. One at Constance, when Pope John XXII and Martin V. presided.

1431. There have been several other provincia councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France and at Bituria, in Tuscany. 1448. At Tours, in France

1449. At Florence, in Italy

1473. At Toledo, in Spain.

1513. The fifth Lateran one, when Pope Julian III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther. 1548. At Aspurgh in Germany; at Cologne, Germany; and at Treves, in Germany. 1549. At Cologne, in Germany, and at Mentz, i

1550. At Numantia, in Spain.

The last Œcumenical Council assembled in the day of the Reformation; the design of which was to sto, the thunderings of Luther and his coadjutors, to hol in check the reformation tide, and restore harmony t a distracted Church. But, despite all efforts in this direction, impelled by a Divine agency, the work went on with mighty power, shaking the Papac from centre to circumference, and gathering mult tudes to the embrace of redeeming love. Some three centuries have passed since that Council assemble in the City of Trent, and proclaimed its decrees to the world. During this protracted period, fearfeld struggles have been going on between despotism an liberty, the Bible of God and the authority of Rome but the light of the Reformation still shines with un dimmed splendor. The ideas promulgated by the reformers have gradually become incorporated with the political life of the European nations, and the re sults are seen in the almost universal diffusion of lib. ral sentiments. Italy, then Austria, and now Spain have all yielded in turn to the potency of the Refor mation destiny, and are freeing, as fast as possible education, the institution of marriage, and the temporal authority generally from the grasp of the Pope.

But Rome is slow to abate her claims to universa supremacy. The potentates of earth, all people and tongues, must bow to her sway. All these modern

It is further stated that the five committees appointed to prepare the propositions to be debated by the Œeumenical Council are progressing more rapidly with their work than was expected. This has not been done without taking counsel with French, Italian and German theologians and in the course lian, and German theologians, and in the course of October or November the report of the fathers will give them the shape in which they are to come before the Council. The list includes the following impor-

We have commenced sending out the Visitor ac-

a very few months ago Queen Isabella imagined herself safe in the exercise of her royal authority and in the enjoyment of her Queenly privileges. She is now an exile in a foreign country, seeking protection from the fury of an outraged people. Such is the instability of worldly honors. This dethroned Queen was born in 1830, and when only three years of age, on the death of her father, was elevated to the throne of Spain. Her widowed mother, Maria Christiana, filled the regency for the first fifteen years of her daughter's

The Revolution in Spain

life. For the purpose of harmonising contending par. ties, Queen Isabella was married to her cousin, Francisco D'Assis. Her married life has been filled up with jealousies and estrangements to a fearful extent. and her government has been frequently disturbed by feuds and insurrections, in which the higher as well as the lower classes have largely participated. Repeatedly her throne has been endangered from the opposition of hostile parties, led on by min of influence and power. They have finally triumphed, and the last monarch of the ancient House of Bourbon has been compelled to leave the throne our por J

The insurrection was first announced by the Atlantic cable some six weeks ago. The general impresion then was that it was just one of those passionate outbursts of an excitable people that would soon be ubdued; but to the astonishment of all in a few short weeks it has triumphed over all opposition, and taken full possession of the government of the country. The rapidity of the movement is of course accounted for upon the principle that both army and navy joined the insurgents, thus leaving the Queen and her friends in a perfectly defenceless and helpless condition. In this state of things the revolution had nothing to do but to march beldly on from province to province, and from city to city, until Madrid yielded to the pressure of circumstances. On the 4th o. October, Marshal Serrano, attended by seven generals of the army, entered the capital in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings; public and private, were superbly decorated and a large civil and military biocession escorted the generals through the city. The procession was followed by a parade and review o the National Guard. The troops carried, side by side with their flags, banners, on which were insert ed, "Down with the Bourbons," Sovereighty of the People," "Religious Liberty," Free Education. and other mottoes of a similar characterond will sa

At the termination of the review, Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the citizens and soldiers. in the course of which he announced that he had only ted with Gen. Prim in calling Espartero to the head of the State. The formation of the new cabinet has been completed as follows: - President - Serrano: Commerce Castello : Marine Tropete; Justice-Aguirre; War-Ge. Prim; Foreign Affairs-Oloyabear him by chewirg theofe Masonali . ea.

The intense dissatisfaction of the people in every province with the government is manifested in the fact that but one week and a half has been occupied v the revolutionists in its everthrows 300 . V.li

What the purposes of this mighty revolution are nave not as yet fully transpired. The people, groanng under the crushing yoke of civil and religious desodism, might very naturally resolve to work out heir freedom. Spain, we know, has been behind all he continental nations in their march for freedom. Her dungeons have been filled from time to time with those who had the courage to read the Word of God for themselves. Queen Isabelta stand day at the bar of Protestantism with having fostered and sanctioned the spirit of persecution against her own subjects in its bitterest type, simply on account of their attachment to an open Bible, and to an unout to ber her present calamities?

The monarch or the kingdom that rises in arms against the free circulation of the Word of God, must sooner or later come to desolation. Jehovah has said it, and who can reverse the decree that has gone from his lips?

We devoutly hope that the tendencies of this revolution will be found to be on the side of an open Bible for Spain. But then we cannot help asking, are the parties at the head of this wondrous movement prepared to face the responsibilities which their success has imposed upon them? It is one thing to pull down, and quite another thing to build up. notices which drew forth the plaudits of the shouting

Let all christians earnestly pray that the mistortunes of the fallen Queen may be overruled by a mercitul Providence for her personal good, and for the

ideas of the nations she regards as hostile to the progress of the infallible Church. Hence this Œcumenical Council. Arrangements are in progress to have an assemblage of immense proportions. The Romanicorrespondent of the Pall-Mall Gazette says:

It is further stated that the five committees at pointed to prepare the propositions to be debated by the supply that a very careful distribution of them was made. Members of all religious denominations received a share and gladily availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Spurgeon. Long before noon the spacious chapel in Myrtle street was thronged, whist outside was gathered a considerable crowd of persons who clong to the forlorn hope of obtaining entrance without tickets.

his text the 2nd verse of the 3rd Epistle of John—

"Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayst prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth," After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Spurgeon alluded to the absence of true communion among religious bodies, and the necessity of a closer and warmer attachment between them. As an illustration, he said that when he was a boy and in a strange place, he went regularly to communion, and was particularly struck with the coolness and want of friendship observable around. One Sunday he re-

But the remarkable part of the tex was this—John wished that Gaius might prosper as his soul prospered. Gaius must have been a very remarkable man. Turning over the whole list of his acquaintance, he (Mr. Spurgeon) could not recall such a man to mind. Why, if some of them prospered as their souls prospered, they would soon be bankrupt, utterly ruined; colossal fortunes would assembly and many who are sold as a special or the souls prospered. is a tax by which nobody can be oppressed. The voluntary principle may now be said to be away; and many who are now rich would speedily

manity if we were in health only as the soul prosper-ed were briefly depicted in forcible and eloquent terms; and the preacher then passed on to notice, has selden been so quietly and easily effected. That firstly, some of the signs of spiritual sickness; secondly, some of the cures for the ailment; and, thirdly, the necessity of seeking for spiritual prosperity. The blood. There was not a more grievous symptom than

his. Some people lived continually in a chill. If you took them by the hand it fell into yours like a fead lish. Everything they did was without fire or force. But the proper temperature for a Christian be high duties of the church were not to be touch ed with cold and claumy hands. A second symptom of spiritual sickness, was a great contraction of the heart, which usually manifests itself in an intense love for people who think and act precisely as the sufferer does. This symptom might exist in people who have the truth as well as in those who have ot : He had seen it in different congregations, who were jealous lest one should gain at the expense of the other, lotally forgetting that the gain of one was the gain of the whole. This contraction of the heart, however, he trusted they were getting rid of. Truth was not sold only at one stall in the market; there were others which had a supply of the good stock. He trusted that we should in the future see less of be intolerance which produced contraction of the neart. The third symptom of spiritual sickness was oss of appetite. This was a common complaint. At irst people went to church and were satisfied with simple arrangements. But by and by they became dissatisfied. They wanted seats with nice easy cush-ions, and wished the preacher to cull tit-bits for their pecial entertainment. They signed for dainty mor els of spiritual edification, and insisted that the dish hould be made spicy. Then they became more disatisfied still, and degenerated into spiritual vagrants wandening from place to place in search of the elegance and dainties which they could not obtain in their old church or chapel. This want of appetite for the plain truths of Christianity was very very common, and had been the ruin of many who might have proved useful in the church. If they had spiritual tonic, they would not sit and consider the the preacher Such a tonic would be one of the best blessings that God could send to men. A fourthsign of spiritual sickness was feebleness of the knee. When a man slackened to his efforts to seek commu-nion with God, it was a bad sign. All decletision in religion commenced in the closet. A man who rose the morning and neglected his spiritual petitions, state. Another symptom of spiritual weakness was pastors aim at but one object to introduce as many

Spirit of God to have done my part," what would be heart's core. In all England only one Roman Cathothe result ? Never let a manutinik that he had ever lie can find a sext in Parliament. The English peobegun to arrrive at a period when he could leave off. ple are not dallying with Popery, although the English must work to the very last; burn till he is burnt to the snuff—nothing wasted. It was a bad sign when a man's fingers did not move well. He had seen instances in which a man had got something, say money, in his hand, and the fingers had become so contracted that it almost required a crowbar to open them. They (the congregation) might hands of the constants of the country now wear vestments trimmed with lace, have crosses carried before them direction. open them. They (the congregation) might smile at this, but the Spirit of God grieved! Having noticed cense to be burnt at various stages of the service, these symptoms of spiritual sickness, Mr. Spur- candles burnt upon the altar, and, to crown all, there geon proceeded to prescribe a remody. For a man to is a great convent where nuns retire and take the was necessary to attend to his diet. A man could not be in good health if he lived on had diet. Mr. Spurgeon attributed much of the spiritual deger eracy of the present age to the "slops and air bubbles" of their attachment to an open Bible, and to an unupon which people feed, instead of feeding upon sound
fettered conscience. Is it not possible that the disgospet. But tood alone would not serve for a mantributive justice of an outraged Divinity has meted prayer and respire by praise. He would then breather the atmosphere of Christ. Let them draw in deep draughts of the love of Christ into the soul. Then let them breathe it out by praising God for every-thing. The exercise of prayer and praise together would certainly restore to a man the health he had lost. A man must also bave exercise in another way.

and he would find plenty of it in seeking out the sick and the distressed, and relieving their necessities Long before the time appointed for the commencement of the evening service every approach to Myrtle street. Chapel was thronged by hundreds of well dressed people, anxious to obtain admission to that place of worship. At fifteen minutes to eight o'clock a tremendous rush was made towards the principal entrance of the building, every part of which was then well filled, and the living stream crowded mottoes which drew forth the plaudits of the shouting into the aisles, readering it necessary for personal multitude as the insurrectionists entered Madrid in safety to close the doors, to the great disappointment triumph, such as "Sovercignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," "Free Education," all look well onpaper. But is the mind of Spain, so long manacled,
sufficiently enlightened and liberalized to make these principles vital elements in the new constitution? had been sometimes debuted whether practical, experimental, or doctrinal preaching was the best kind Let all christians earnestly bray that the intelor. discussion of the question, but he might say that in exclusively doctrinal preachers he had observed attentunes of the fallen Queen may be overruled by a merciful Providence for her personal good, and for the furtherance of civil and religious liberty throughout the nation that has cast her off.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon in Liverpool.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached on Tuesday week, on the occasion of the re-opening of the Baptist Uhapel, Myrtle street, of which the Rev. Hagh S. Brown is pastor. In accepting an invitation to preach at the morning and evening services on Tuesday, Mr. Spurgeon was simply influenced by a desire to serve his old and much-esteemed friend Mr. Brown; and on arriving there he was agreeably surprised to learn that it had been resolved to devote the amount collected at both services to the purposes of the Stockwell Orphanage. The demand for tickets of admission to the services of Tuesday was so much in exclusively doctrinal preachers he had observed attendency to disparage and judge others; whilst those who had been practical had degenerated into legality, and the grace of God had evaporated. The very best preaching was that which had most of the sure charges that the first was the fruit, and expenience Christ was the fruit, and expenience Christ was the truth, and expenience Christ was the truth and

should be directed to the Verybot, 85.0663. Prioress, O. S. H. Benedictine Priore. Pelthan

Church and State."

ty conclusively, that the Established Church in England is soon to receive a fatal blow at the hands of the party (Mr. Gladstone's) which has always claimed to be its special champion. From times immemorial the so-called Tories have opposed every project even tending to the infringement of the prerogatives of the church. It seems now a little matter to discuss the motives of men, when the measures which they alopt

England and Wales, which passed the House of Com-mons some months ago, enacts that hereafter taxes for the support of the Established Church shall not be exacted from any person, who, for conscientious for ten months, and a church of the

the Nonconformist, the Roman Catholic, the Jew, and the infidel was compelled to pay the two assessed upon him. But now, the power of refusing a church rate is transferred from the purochial majority, acting for and dominating the minority as well as for themselves, to each individual, acting only for himself, and having no power to compel his neighbor to support the Grand contraction.

the off and acordice, and he she known turbed. He then addressed them as follows: "I have I mine

dinance, is fornished with a livelihood. The manery for assessing and collecting church rates is still left untouched—but its compulsory power is taken from it. No one need pay who does not wish to pay —and a tax which nobody need pay unless he likes,

The terrible results which would afflict huhas seldom been so quietly and easily effected. That it will greatly add to the popularity of the present government in England, cannot be questioned. For many years the non-conformists of the kingdom have manifested a growing dislike for the injustice of the laws which compelled them to pay for the support of ministers whom they never heard, and churches into which they never entered. The members of the Rev.

was red hot; anything below that was a falling off Mr. Spurgeon's congregation had not only to provide for his maintenance, but were forced to pay for the support of the Ritualistic priest who denounced their pastor as a cast-away and a mountebank. The Roman Catholic artizan not only paid for the erection of his own humble chapel, but aided in defraying the expenses of the magnificent church that towered by its side. This is now all ended -so far as England and Wales are concerned. Similar justice remains to be done in Ireland, where the oppression is far more painful and grievous, and in Scotland, where the established church, although Presbyterian, has within its fold but a small proportion of the people. The reform thus commenced will probably go on, until a complete severance of church and state is made throughout the kingdom, and every ecclesiastical body is left to stand on its own bottom," But to the extract on

This, however, is but a question of persons. The issue before the country is of much wider significance. With reference to the "Ohurch and State " upon which the decision of the people is sought, there can be no doubt, in my opinion, that the majority will be cast in favor of Mr. Gladstone. The non-conformists are with him, and if you add to them the great body of Roman Catholics, and the entire Radical Party, it is very evident that the rest of the electors must be minority. In other words, that portion of the community who held that it is unwise to knock down all the egance of the church or criticise the elecution of established institutions of the country as fast as we possibly can, will henceforth be almost powerless. The effect of this can only be seen in course of time. But that one result will be an increase of corruption in our public life, few discriminating persons deny.

For the diminishing hold which the church has upon the affections of the great body of the people. Churchmen are alone to blame. The Ritualistic would think little of God throughout the day. A movement has undermined the very foundations of ceble knee undoubtedly indicated a feeble spiritual the Establishment, In numberless churches now the palsy of the hand and arm. A man would often say of the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic — "I have done my turn; let others do their turn." How false was this view of man's obligations. If the sun and moon and the rain were to suspend their viding line, and embrace the Roman communion altoperations simply because they have been in action so long; what a poor world this would be. And if Christ were to say "I have done my share," and the Spirit of God "I have done my bust," what would be heart's core. In all England only one Roman Catholic creed as they can. They imitate Popery, until it is not surprising that many clergymen fail to see a dividing line, and embrace the Roman communion altogether. The services of the Church are overloaded with manumertes which are intensely obnoxious to the nation at large, who remain Protestants to the heart's core. tablishment in order that they may be freed from all restrictions. The law is now opposed to the introduction of Catholic forms, and although the law can be set at defiance, yet a large body of the clergy would be glad to sweep it away altogether. Nothing more amusing has occurred in modern times than this movement within the Church. It is as impossible to control it as it is to avert its consequences. PROGRESS OF RITUALISM.

morning papers contain a fresh example of the lengths to which the Ritualists now go. There was a "haryest-home" at Haydock, and the clergy of the parish took the opportunity of making a demonstration in favor of the new method of worship. They formed a procession of the choir and other persons, and sent it to make the circuit of a cornfield near the church. There were crucifers, boys carrying fruit and vegetables, the clergy in cassocks, white stoles and vegetables, the clergy in cassocks, white stoles and birettas, (don't let the reader ask me to explain what a "biretta" is—I don't know); the whole procession being wound up with the "banner of the Holy Catholic Church." At the altar the following presentations were made, (I am quoting literally from the account in the Times): "A pig's head decked out with flowers, corn and berries; a large pat of butter stamped with a lamb; a loaf of bread with A. M. D. G. stamped on the crust; several white and blue wax candles for use on the altar," &c. This was fol lowed in the afternoon by a sermon from the Vicar, "who," says the reporter, a Ritualist, "grasping the cross at his side while preaching, used it in a most spirited manner." Isn't that last touch delicious? Fancy a Church of England parson belaboring his pulpit cushions while preaching, the while a censer full of incense is swung about under his nose. Does it not almost seem that among the dark troubles of the future, religious troubles—perhaps the overthrow of a Church—will startle the world? Pray read the following description of the altar in this Protestant place of worship at Haydock, and then judge whether the lower classes, who have a horror of Popery, derived partly from tradition and partly from Fox's Book of Martyrs, will continue to sanction the alliance of Church and State with longer:

these, melous, vegetable marrows, cocoanuts and to-matoes. Every window in the church had a sheaf,

with flowers springing from the sheaf, fruit and vegetables being arrayed round the base; there were several beautiful plants also.

"The font, lectern and pulpit call for special aftention, the font being literally loaded with fruit, flowers and corn; mountain ash berries were used in great profusion. Many banners and painted devices adorn the walls and the church with the walls and the church walls and the walls and the church walls are church walls and the church walls and the church walls and the church walls and the church walls are church wall walls and the church walls are church walls are church walls are church walls and the church walls are c the walls, and the church was very fragrant with incense, which had been freely used."

> (From the Canadian Baptist.) Convention East.

The Tenth Annual meeting of the Canada Bap

get on in the world.

In the containty get on in the world.

All tender consciences, as well as all tight-necked purses, are thus relieved the descent churchman may appear his church, as his licenter Episagealian does in this country, but he cannot force all Presty.

The year has been one of inuch encouragement. The outers of the Executive Board elected for the present year are—U. Bently, Esq. President; Vice presidents—Roy's A. Gillies and James Green, may appear his church, as his licenter Episagealian does in this country, but he cannot force all Presty.

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sed expressing the views of the Convention,

Truesdell, A Gillies, J. W. Manning, J. Dempsey, J. expect great things from Western Extension; and Denovan, and Jas. Marsh. A spirit of deep and they have very liberally offered a large block of land earnest interest in the Home Mission cause pervaded the meeting. At the afterneon session of Wednesday and the morning session on Thursday, several important topics were discussed, and resolutions pas-DAY OF PRAYER.

Resolved. That we recommend that the fourth Sab-bath of November be observed as a day of special prayer, for the outpouring of the Spirit on our churches and congregations, and that we request the Western Convention to unite with us in the observance of

"AN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE." Whereas, An order of precedence bearing the signature of the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, has appeared in the Canada Gazette extending to Bishops of the Reman and Anglican persuasions, certain civil honors, which place them in positions of superiority to ministers of all other denominations in the land; therefore Resolved, That since no State church exists in these Colonies, the elevation of clergymen, as such, of any denomination, to positions above their fellow-citizens, by governmental authority is offersive to the spirit of civil and religious equality enjoyed here, unjust to ministers of all other persuasious, calculated ro disturb the peace and harmony of few years, the State, and to revive invidous distinctions, between religious sodies, contrary to the spirit of Christianity we therefore feel it our duty to record our earner protest against the above unhappy innovation; and

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution. signed by the President and Secretaries of the Conention, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that copies be forwarded to the Montreal Witness and to the Canadian Baptist for

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION. Brethren S. B. Scott and T. Gales were appointed to call a convention of all the churches an i Sunday. schools within the bounds of this Convention, for the purpose of gathering and circulating information conberning the Sunday school work.

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1863. Thes. Gales, Asst. Secy.

(From the Christian Era.)

Tremont Temple which has been closed during the past two munths for repairs, was opened again for eligious worship on last Sabbath, and the beloved pastor, Rev. J. D. Fulton, just returned from his visit to Europe, preached a very interesting sermon to a large and overflowing audience. The organ played a version of "flome Again," and one of the nymns sung by the choir was a welcome to the pas tor, In the afternoan, the Temple was again crowdd, and Mr. Fulton preached upon the Open Communion question as it was presented to him in England, and earnestly defended the practice that prevails in the Baptist churches of this country. It was an ad mirable sermon, and well worthy the occasion. Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Berkeley Street Congregational Church in this city, was on the platform, and followed the sermon with a prayer for God's blessing on the pastor and people, and that all might know and bey the truth. We cordially welcome bruther Fulton back to his great work among the many who throng the Temple to hear the Gospel from his lips. Much praise is due the Superintendent, Mr. Parsons, or the admirable manner in which the Temple has been repaired and beautified. It is now universally New Englands undersow prit me or and

commending Mr. Elder as a suitable person to fill the shire to support the only just policy which England y made us say Professor of Moral, instead of Natual, Science. The manuscript, as put in the hands of count. As Dr. Cramp has been the recognized Pro- tation, which has caused the temporary suspension Acadia would be a very popular act.

A CIRCULAR from Gould & Lincoln, informs us that they are soon to issue a new work on the " Evidences of Christianity," by Dr. Dodge, President of Madison University, designed for use in colleges and seminaries of learning, and also for the rising ministry. The plan of the work is admirable, and im-

Next Charlotte County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Second Falls Church, St. George, second Friday in January, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

We are glad to hear that our friend of the Carleton Sentinel, Samuel Watts, Esq., is likely to appear on the political arena as the successor of the

N. B. B. Home Missionary Board met in Present-Rev. Messrs. Bill, McKenzie, Harley, Rand, Beckwith, Hall, and D. W. Crandall, and brethren Seely, Smith, Hartt Titus, Burnham, A. W. Masters, Bell, Gerow, and J. E. Masters, "The alter stood out grandly, a blaze of light. Minister's Fund. Voted to appropriate and pay \$25 to the New Jerasalem Settlement toward the support of choice hot-house flowers and ferns, with sheaves of January, 1869. Voted to pay Rev. A. Thomson \$20 On motion voted \$5 to Mrs, McInnes, from Infirm from the lofirm Minister's Fund.

Becular Department.

Public attention has been directed to the Carleton Ferry of late, and the feeling has become general that some improvement in its management is absolutely necessary. While during the past few years most things about St. John have kept pace with the wants of the age, and our fire department, our water supply, our streets, our public buildings and civic institutions generally have been rendered equal to those of other rities, our ferry system has remained little more effiient than it was twenty years ago. Little improve cent could be expected, perhaps, so long us the management was in the hands of private individuals, who very naturally desired to make as much money as possible; but as the present lease to Mr. Mc. weeney will expire in July, 1870, it is felt that the orporation must do something at once, if any change or the better is to be effected. Petitions are thereore being circulated, which have already been large ly and influentially signed on both sides of the haror, calling for great and necessary improvements in

ne half. They leave the Corporation to decide as to ... The facts of the case as they have transpired, are the ferry revenues shall be again leased for as follows:—The name of the deceased is Brennen.

they have very liberally offered a large block of land as an inducement to the Company to bring the line into the town; but many of the benefits they expect from the railroad, will be lost without improved Ferry communication; and good Ferries are absolutely necessary to St. John as well. The whole of the peninsula between Courtenay Bay and the harbor is now built upon. There are scarcely a dozen lots vacant; and persons who desire to build, are forced to go into Portland or Simonds, at a considerable dis tance from the business parts of the city. Rents of houses suitable for small families are very high, and the cheap cottages are on this side of the harbor very scarce. In Carleton, however, there is abundance of oom, houses to be got at low rents, and lots innumerable a few minutes walk from the Ferry Landing. The place is healthier than St. John; and were good ferries established, so that merchants, professional men, clerks, laborers, and others, could follow their callings an this side of the harbor, while living on the other, Carleton would treble its population in

Foreign and Domestic News-

A statement has been published, in which Mr. Gladstone replies to the allegations of the Chancello of the Exchequer with respect to the reasons for augmenting national expenditure. Mr. Gladstone shows that from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, the Liberal government effected a reduction of taxation at the rate of £2,776,000 a year. The total surplus applied to the reduction of the national debt during that time was £12,850,000. The right hon, gentler an contrasts this with the increased expenditure of the past two years, pointing out-in conclusion that the policy of the Liberal party has been to reduce the public charges and to keep the expenditure within the esti-mates: and as a result to diminish the taxation of the country and the national debt; that the policy of the Country and the national debt? that the policy of the Tory government, since they took office in 1866, has been to increase the public charges and to allow the departments to spend more than their estimates; and as a result, to create deficits, and to render the reduction of taxation impossible. Which policy, asks Mr. Gladstone in conclusion, will the country prefer?

On Saturday, the sixth Earl and third Marquis of Bute attained his majority, and entered into possession of an estate estimated at 300,000 a year. Festivities have been arranged at Curdiff, Rothesay, and other places on the Marquis's estates.

Sir John Dean Paul, whose name will be familiar as connected with the banking frauds of Bates Paul and Co., some years ago, died on Saturday, aged 66, LONDON. Oct. 9-Mr. Gladstone has issued his address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased estimates. In regard to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says the true policy would be to make the law the friend of the high people—He repudiates the proposition for a general endowment of the churches in Ireland, and says the case against the established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the church of the rich. The arguments in lavour of its continuance, are a satire on the misapplied funds. The Established Church is a regarded as the most attractive and elegant hall in mark of past oppression. Disestablishment will give the clergy of that Unurch more scope. The interest In our issue of the 1st inst, in a paragraph cial works, and not to religious establishments. Mr.

MADRID, Oct. 9. - The Provisional Junta have made a declaration in favor of a Civit Code and religious our publisher, was correct, and, therefore, the mis- liberty. It is received with enthusiasm, and exter take was purely typographical. But as this fact was sive popular demonstrations have been made in Manot known, it was none the less offensive on that ac-Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it. A rumor is current that the trust this correction and explanation will satisfy him and all concerned that nothing wrong was intended.

We are glad to see that the Christith Messenger, in kindly correcting the mistake of the Visitor, enderse in full its senting at separation will satisfy him kindly correcting the mistake of the Visitor, enderse in full its senting at Natural Science in Paris, Oct. 9.—The Papal Corvette "Concessione" has been ordered to Marseilles, to take on board the LONDON, Oct 11. - Preliminaties of a naturalization

can pursue.

treaty similar to that recently concluded by North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.
Ship American, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned at sea, no date given. Crew were saved.
The Provisional Junta at Madrid has issued a proclamation guaranteeing many reforms. Among them are, administrative decentralization, universal suffpressively indicative of an able and exhaustive argument in support of the great principles of the Christian faith. When the book comes to hand we shall introduce it more fully to our readers.

are, administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, changes in system of education, right of trial by jury, equality of all before law, and Judges of Courts appointed for life. Leaders of Junta at Mudrid are monarchical in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic if the people so pronounce at elections

There is another eruption at Mount Vesuvius. Chineese Embassy are making progress in their British Government. It is reported Mr. Burlingame finds that Lord Stanley is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the question on broad grounds of civilization rather than from purely English point of view urged by the London Times. It is understood that the Amba-sa-dors will be received by Queen Victoria on 20th inst. lamented Mr. Hartley. He is a young man of acceptable talents; and we doubt not, if elected, will make a visit to Paris.

London, Oct. 12.—Gen. Dulce has been appointed Captain General of Cuba. The Cubans in Sp

be permitted to choose two members of the Junta.

Olozago has declined an offer of a place in the Cabinet, but will probably be appointed President of the new Cortes.

The Gaulois publishes a letter from Gen. Print Coulois publishes a letter from Gen. which earnestly favors the calling together of the Cortes, and the formation of a kingdom at once. is said that Prim himself aspires to be King.

The directors announce that the Cable known 1866 Cable, between Ireland and Newfoundland, we repaired at one o'clock, Sunday afternoon, and is not supported to the control of the contr

perfect working order. The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be On motion adjourned to meet in Brussels Street leased.

Vestry on the first Monday in Nov'br, at 7 o'clock, London, Oct 18.—At Blackburn, a market town in J. E. Masters, Rec, Scc. the County of Lancaster, twenty-two miles from Manthe County of Lancaster, twenty-two miles from Man-chester, a Liberal procession was attacked on Satur-day by a mob of Tories. Several fights occurred, in which one man was killed and several severely

A despatch from Bombay says that favourable re-ports have been received of the progress of the expe-dition against the tribes in both western districts of

dia. The troops so far have met with slight op

PRAGUE, Oct. 12.—The political tumults which had broken out in this city, has been suppressed by the Austrian troops, who dispersed the various assemblages of the people.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12,-The result of the Philadel-

le invites all to join him in allegiance and hat authority, and recommends all to wait the course of events. The proclamation has en well received.

New York, Oct. 13.—Money remains easy, at 6 to

a soldier belonging to the 22d Regiment, who is described by his comrades as a very worthy young man: the prayer of the petitioners. At improved Ferry is required by both St. John and Carleton. The latter place has been golds behind hand of late years. People who formerly fired there and did business on this side, have abandoned the place, finding that they lose too much time at the Ferry. Dur Carleton friends