THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 9, 1868.

Editorial Correspondence.

Yarmouth, April 5th, 1869. We left St. John on Thursday morning by the good steamer Empress, en route for Yarmouth to supply the pulpit of the 1st Church for a few Sabbaths. and to seek to guide souls to Jesus, the sinner's Saviour. At Digby we were kindly taken up by our friend and brother, Alexander Sime, Esq., who was on a visit to the western and southern coasts of Nova Scotia, to inspect vessels in process of erection under French Lloyd's superintendence, eleven of which he visited between Digby and Yarmouth. We are not skilled in the art of ship-building, and therefore 'cannot judge of our friend's qualifications for the discharge of the duties of his responsible office ; but this much we can say, that he was well received at the places where he called, and seemed to share largely in the confidence and good-will of the builders.

About sunset on Friday evening we arrived at Min hegin in the township of Clare, and put up for the night at the hotel kept in that district by Mr. Rust. Wishing as far as possible to fulfill the commission, "As ye go, preach," we proposed having meeting at the hotel. The proposition was cordially accepted, and the few English poople residing in the neighborhood notified accordingly. All told, we mustered a congregation of 16 or 18 persons. As the service proceeded, the Spirit of God descended; and before it closed one precious soul, the lady of the house, came forth under the influence of a new-born faith, and declared what great things the blessed Lord Jesus had done for her. She expressed a wish to follow her Saviour in the ordinance of baptism. It was deeply affecting to witness her appeals to ber aged father, a man unwards of fourscore years, and to her youthful busband, to go with her and to strengthen her in pursuing the narrow path to heaven. Many tears were shed, and some exclaimed, "Surely God is in this place. It is none other than the house of God and the very gate of heaven."

HER BAPTISM.

The evidence of the conversion of this lady was so distinct and satisfactory that we resolved, in accordance with her request, to administer to her the rite of christian baptism. Accordingly between 7 and 8 olclock on Saturday morning we assembled at the water side, where we offered prayer and praise, and briefly expounded the baptismal law as given in the New Testament, and then in the beautiful waters of the St. Mary's, buried our sister with Christ in baptism. A number of the French people, male and female, were among the spectators, and conducted for the most part with marked decorum. This we suppose to be the first time the ordinance was ever administered in that place, in accordance with the usages of the Baptist body. May this be the first fruits of a rich harvest of souls in that region. The sister baptised, it is expected, will embrace the first opportunity to unite with the Westport Baptist Church.

Miscellaneous Matter. (Continued.)

There are few evils out of which good may not come ; and the heat and agitation that attend wrong and hasty judgments in churches, however inexcusable, and even hateful, they may be in themselves may have, at least, the beneficial effect of arousing the mind to every conceivable aspect in which such matters may be regarded. Prejudice and passion may make suggestions and start objections which would hardly otherwise occur. Our readers, therefore, will, we trust, bear with us in our endeavour to meet such suggestions and objections. They may not, in themselves deserve the attention given them, but once launched into the world, they may seem to some persons to acquire importance from the positiveness with which they are made, or the supposed respectability of the source from which they originate, and one may, in such cases, take the trouble to expose a fallacy in deference to the minds abused by it, when we may owe none to the mind by which it is produced.

does virtually and ought actually to conclude this case. That church ought to have said at once, on reviewing the decision of the council, 'Your decision is not in accordance with the view we have taken of the case; but we are hable to be mistaken. and, possibly, we have been blinded by passions engendered in its discussion. You have come to it with fresh eyes and upprejudiced minds, and are more likely, therefore, to have reached a decision at once just and merciful, and, therefore, we will accept and act upon it, and leave the issue with Christ our Mas-Instead of this, they have in effect said to the ter.'

council. 'Your verdict is at variance with the decision which we have made in the case, and we therefore reject it.""

The character of wisdom, christian moderation and prudence contained in these sentiments, must, we feel assured, commend, itself to every calm, unprejudiced mind. solars , tagen is gris add obs

A Denominational Spirit.

In last week's issue of the Christian Mensenger appeared an admirable article on the above topic, from the facile pen of M. A. H. We could wish our space would permit us to quote it entire for our readers. It is easy for his friends and acquaintances in this Province to recognize the name of the writer. notwithstanding the transposition of initials. We rejoice that we have such men in the ranks of our ministry, who are not afraid, nor ashamed to proclaim that we, as Baptists, have denominational principles which demand for their propagation and defence the most united, earnest and persistent zeal on the part of those who are identified with us. The following extracts are pertinent :--

There are some members of our body who seem to be too meek to ask anything more for Baptist principles than mere toleration. They are not difficult to recognise. Their speech, like Peter's, betrayeth them, They are fond of airing their liberality of spirit by exalting other denominations at the expense of their While exhibiting great resignation with regard own. to the superiority they allege and love to eulogise in the colleges and missions, learning and activity, piety and social status of other denominations, they show equal readiness in discouraging all attempts to improve these things among ourselves. In fact, they seem to think that the less they are Baptists the more they are Christians. We must leave to that day when all mysteries will be explained, the solution of the enigma, why such persons call themselves Baptists, instead of joining some sect in which they could hold up their heads, speak forth their sentiments with manly boldness and maintain them with Christian fervor

But such Baptists as these are the exception. Taking our body as a whole, while it may be, and we fear is, deficient in denominational zeal, yet there is in it, we firmly believe, a wide and genuine appreciation of our distinctive views, and a strength of affection for them which any extraordinary demand, or forcible appeal would not fail to elicit in a form adapted to umpleasantly astonish any who might have presumed upon their non-existence. But we need nore than this, -latent affection and dormant zeal are not enough. We want not merely the fire that quietly smoulders till the winds of opposition fan it nto a flame, but the fire that steadily and vigorously burns. We want an attachment for our denominational principles and interests that will not wait for some extraordinary event or important crisis to draw forth indications of its existence, but which will consistently manifest itself as a uniform characteristic of our body.

Brethren in Christ, Baptists in this land : Is not this what we need ? Not to love other Christians less, but Baptists more ; not to be less liberal to others, but more fervent in spirit to our own. Much will be done towards promoting such a denominational ing to the cessity for it, and by each one who is convinced of that necessity, labouring to cultivate within the circle of his own influence the tone of feeling which he feels should prevail. Let us aim to do it in our own hearts, our families, Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, social gatherings, Churches and Associations, Let it be no longer said that any minister among us may be listened to for years without a word being heard from his lips indicative of his distinctive principles, that any of our Sabbath School libraries might e read without a suspicion that Baptists had selected and paid for them, that any of our churches manifest interest only in what chiefly belong to their separate welfare or stand in rivalry towards each other. Let there be no uncertain sound from our lips, pulpit, or press; none standing aloof, none indifferent, but a warm, deep, zealous all-pervading de-

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOE.

impenitent, in the very nature of things, must remain throughout all eternity. He shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him. T Eternal pupish-ment is not essential to the penal sanction of the law; for had this been the case, there could have been no satisfaction made for sin. In the case of those who Government, that possibly could be consistently done in order that a settlement of all questions now in dispute should be speedily brought about, the meeting

die in their sins, it arises out of their nature and condition. Sin is the violation of an obligation, which, with regard to its object, is infinite; before the evil done by it can be remedied and the good destroyed restored, an adequate satisfaction must be rendered to the attributes and government of God that will meet all the requirements of the moral law and satis-fy the demands of Divine justice; and all this, too, hy another—One who is possessed of Divine perfec-tion. The redenption of the soul is precious, and as far as any mere creature is concerned, it must cease forever. With respect to Christ's work, the dignity of the sufferer enhances the value of his sufferings.

The human nature in which he obeyed the whole law and bore the whole curse, being united to the divine; renders his atonement of infinite value; and being made perfect, he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey Him-but only to them.

*Vid. Eph. vi. 1, Phil. iv. 8, Psa. xiv. 8; +Psa. xvi. 2; Fletcher's Last Check, &c., p. 14; § Rom. x. 4; | John 96; ¶ John ni. 4.

> For the Christian Visitor. London Correspondence.

bonistiones of bluods aFeb 28th, 1868. MR. EDITOR-Knowing how deeply interested

your readers are, in the Provinces and in other parts, in all those questions that have to do with the preservation of a kind and friendly feeling between the two great powers, England and America, I send you a brief sketch of a meeting, which I had the privilege of attending in this city, on the evening of the 25th inst., and which I believe, represented, to a great extent, however, the voice of the mass of English people. The lecturer of the evening was the Rev. Newman Hall on "British good will toward America, the feeling of America toward Fngland, and England's duty with reference to the Alabama and similar claims." The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Bright, M. P., who, on rising to introduce the lecturer, was received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Mr. Bright said it was intended that the lace which he then occupied should have been filled by the Dake of Argyle. Circumstances had prevented, but he was sure that the Duke, as well as himself, regretted exceedingly that such was not the case. But when he was asked to fill the chair on that occasion he could not refuse to do so from two reasonsfirst was because of the interest which he felt in the subject about to be discussed ; and the second was from the respect and admiration which he had long felt for his friend, Mr. Newman Hall, who was about to address the meeting. "I have observed," he said, as many of you have, the wonderful energy of his life, and how remarkable talents are united with remarkable powers of work in the cause of freedom, morality and religion, in this metropolis." In referring to the causes of dispute he remarked that, nothing had caused so much mischief as the ignorance, with reference to America, which had prevailed in England. He spoke favorably of the settlement of the Alabama claims, and expressed, as his opinion, that good men enough could be found, in the United States and in England, to bring about before a long time a complete settlement of all the questions which are now unsettled between the two nations. In referring again to Mr. Hall, he said, "He has visited the

May the Lord give to British statesmen and Am erican senators the spirit of wisdom, that they may legislate wisely on all the important measures which are now before them, so that all those matters of difference may soon be brought to a happy issue. May the Union Jack of England and the Stars and Stripes of America long proudly wave, but may the banner over us both be the banner of love; having for its motto, "On earth peace ; good-will towards men." LE.B.

> Will you kindly permit me through the medium of your paper, to express my deep and heartfelt sympathy with those, who in the providence of God, have been called to mourn the loss of our much beloved and respected friend and brother-Mr. Kinnear.

> I may truly say that in his death, I feel that we have lost an eminent christian and a true friend-But thank God, we have not to sorrow as those who have no hope : doubtless the ransomed spirit of our departed brother, is now among the redeemed ones "who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb;" and with his golden harp is now joining in that "new song" of praise and adoration-" Worthy the Lamb." May this thought be our consolation; and may every mourning one find comfort in the promises of God ; so that each one may be able to say, "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord." London, March 14, 1868. INGRAM E. BILL.

W Minthenut For the Christian Visitor. DEAR EDITOR-God has blessed us with a gracious

revival of religion. We have visited the baptismal waters twice, and expect soon to do so again, one having already been received, and others being expected. Eight have been received into the church. Some having made a profession of religion and been baptized years ago. Many of the old professors of our own church, and quite a number residing in the Town belonging to churches in other parts of New Brunswick, and some in other countries. All who have joined the church are heads of families, with the exception of three promising young men. The interest seems to be increasing. The Rev. W. Porter, of Houlton, and brethren Samuel Burt and John Shaw, have been with us a part of the time. Pray for us. " officite' at sould J. C. BLBAKNEY. Woodstock, N. B., March 30, 1868.

We call special attention to the notice in another column, from the Principal of the Fredericton Seminary. The following extracts from a private letter ust received from Rev. Mr. Hopper, are interesting to those who are watching and wishing for the prosperity of our Seminary in this Province: bas

We have had a large school this year, and are getting on very well so far as that is concerned. We propose to establish a female department next year. s year we have had 28 young ladies in attendance n addition to the males, making in all upwards of 90. We must have more room next year, or else the progress of the Institution will be materially checked. The building now used as a Gymnasium, could be fitted up for a school room for about \$200. We would then have ample accommodation for several years. As an indication of the progress of the Seminary, it may be stated that it sent more students last United States ; he has spent some months there ; he year to take a college course, than any other Academy-whose report we have-in the Lower Provinces. Our Subscribers will please take notice that the New Postal Law directs the payment of the pos tage on papers, printed and published in the Dominion, to be made quarterly in advance, either by the

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News. GREAT BRITAIN. The House of Commons was occupied for nu

ays with the debate on the Irish Church question. London despatch of the 3rd inst. says :- In the House of Commons this evening, speeches were made by several leading members. Mr. Disraeli said the House had been suddenly called to go into Committee for disestablishment of the Irish Uburch; he had to consider the best mode of meeting this movement. He might have moved the previous proposition with the Admiralty. The Admiral of this station will rea direct negative, denying that any change in the Irish Church was desirable, but having admitted that a beneficial change was possible, that the course was practicable, the Government had therefore moved the amendment, the obscurity of which he justified by the maxim of Sir Robert Peel, that " ministers should never state their policy in an amendment," and if attempted at length it would be cumbrous, and if brief it would be ambiguous, but they should seize salient points and maintain them. - Mr. Disraeli mentioned two points which ought to defeat the resolvers. viz., that the time was inopportune as a commission was now examining into church affairs, and that this Parliament was morally incompetent to settle the question. He then attacked Mr. Gladstone for his crusade against the Church at eight days notice. The Act of Union was a solemn covenant between the Irish and English Protestants to be observed in all its bearings. Mr. Gladstone had appealed to the new House, but the new House could not be hoodwinked into giving up their privileges. He then attacked Mr. Cranbourne and his motives, and said the only effect would be to evoke Mr. Lowe from his cave of Adullum and join him in a chorus of reciprocal malignity, but now they had the hour and the man, though somebow the man was not yet here. His remarks were on the defensive, he had never attacked any

man in his life. (Cries of "Peel.") He admitted that there was something critical in the affairs of Ireland, but said there was no danger from Fenianism, that was prostrated so low that no call for revolution ary measures could be made. The Irish bad always, had his sympathy; he did not despise their sentimental grievance, but the Irish were not a conquered race, nor was the Church a badge of conquest. The Tory policy was one of conciliations. They had sought to aid the Catholics in order to strengthen the Protestants and obtain equality. It had been successful, but Mr. Gladstone proposed a change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community. What was to be thought of a Statesman who should throw a fire-brand into the State and kindle a conflagration. The plan proposed was a simple confiscation. Ritualists and Papists had long been plotting to seize, with the aid of the Liberal party, the supreme power of the realm, and the present movement should succeed, the Crown itself would be in danger.

Mr. Gladstone said much of the speech of the Pre mier was the result of a heated imagination, so far as the endowments of the Irish Church were concerned. The Liberals only proposed funding them for the benefit of the State Revenue. Ireland had been for three years in a state of war, the Habeas Corpus was suspended and only the great power of England had kept down disaffection. The latter was a symptom of more perilous affairs abroad, and it was necessary. that the House should face this question.

The debate ended at 2.15 on the morning of the 4th, and a division took place on Lord Stanley's amendment to postuone the consideration of Glad. stone's resolves till next Parliament. Six hundred members voted and the Government was defeated by sixty majority. The announcement was greeted by wild cheers of the Liberals. On going into commit-tee, which motion was carried, Gladstone's resolves were carried by a majority of 57 in the committee. Mr. Gladstone moved his first resolution, and that the committee report progress. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess of

Teck, and other members of the Royal Family staid in the Royal Gallery during the entire debate.

obtained that permission by telegraph from Home Government. He received the Clergy of Havana on Monday at his Cathedral and delivered addresses : after the Bells tolling he proceeded on foot to the steamer and sailed for Spain.

A Havana despatch has Jamaica advices of March 29th. The Admiralty, in anticipation of trouble on account of the Alabama claims, has been calling home seamen from the Colonies to serve in the iron clads. Orders had been received to fortify Port Roy. al-great activity was displayed in all the Docks. The gunboats Jason and Favorile had been testing their sailing abilities and working their batteries Each commander is to make a report of the result to main at Bermuda till May next.

UNITED STATES.

A New York despatch of April 1st says-

Platform containing seventeen men fell to the bottom of the shaft in Diamond Mines at Seranton Penn., yesterday killing twelve men. They leave 11 widows and 28 orphans.

Republicans elected State officers in Rhode Island, April 1st, by increased majority over last year.

A despatch of April 6th says-The prosecution in the Impeachment trial closed

the case against the President on Saturday, except the cumulative or rebutting testimony. The defence will commence on Thursday next,

The election in Connecticut on Monday, resulted in success of the Democratic State Ticket. The Legislature is Republican. Gold 1881.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. We condense from telegrams to the city press from

Ottawa : April 1 .--- Estimates for year ending June 1868 will include \$8,500, for temporary and permanent Beacon Light in St. John Harbor; \$500 for Temis-

conta Road, and \$15,000 for Metapedia and Resti-gouche Roads. \$4,000 subsidy steamers between St. John, Windsor, Digby and Annapolis, and \$10,000 between New Brunswick and P. E. Island. Militia Estimates, one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand; gunboat service twenty-five thousand additional. Deputation of Nova Scotia Senators have had interview with Goverment to induce removal o duties on breadstuffs and protection for coal ; also recommended twenty per cent. ad valorem on sugar in ieu of present rates.

April 2 .- Sir John Macdonald introduced eleven bills, all relating to the Criminal Law. The Extra-dition Bill, after some discussion, passed through Committee. In reply to Sanborn in Senate, Camp-bell stated that it was the intention of the Govern-

ment to establish a Court of Appeal. April 8.—Senate adjourned till 14th instant. Com-mons was engaged in Committee of the Whole on Mr. Rose's Dominion notes' bill. Mr. Rose amended the bill so as to make the whole amount of notes to be dealt with eight instead of thirteen millions of dollars. The Dominion Rifle Association to-day appointed

The Dominion Rifle Association to-day appointed its Council. The members from New Brunswick are Lieut. Cols. Botsford, Gray, Robertson, Ferguson, Beer and Jarvis, and John Boyd, Esq., of St. John. Bill respecting Extradition Treaty with United States was read a third time and passed, with an amendment by Chamberlain providing for a delay of seven days, within which a prisoner may appeal to Judges of Superior Court before being extradited. April 4.—In the House of Commons, Mr. McDon-ald said that the Government had information of certain changes in the United States Customs Bern

certain changes in the United States Customs Regu lations, prejudicial to the Canada fishing interest. He declined to state whether the Canadian Government intended to impose an additional tounage duty on United States fishing vessels. The Government had the subject under consideration. The estimate of expenditure for year ending June 1868, amounts to \$7660,766. April 6 .- Johnson arrived to.day.

In Commons in reply to Costigan, McDougall said the Government had taken measures to re-build cer-tain bridges over the River St. John.

In reply to Bidwell, Rose said question of imposin tax on Canadian Express Companies, and requiring deposit from Foreign Companies doing business h was under consideration. It is rumored that Nova Scotian Reneal member meditate entering a formal protest against continuance of Union, and then will resign in a body. McKeagney it is said will support this course of action, although till lately was supposed to be willing to give the Union a trial.

In this view we may spend a few words on the objection, that if appeals to councils are allowed in the cases to which reference has been made in our previous numbers, "they would occur with a frequency which would have the effect of depriving churches of their proper judicial authority; that it would take out of their hands the duty of discipline, and throw it on persons not of their number."

Now this, we apprehend, will be found a mere bug bear, originating from that state of party-feeling

which is apt to engender imaginary difficulties. Most persons placed under the discipline of churches, conscious of the error into which they have fallen. succumb under the justice of the accusation. Others who might be inclined to be refractory, are arrested by their conviction that the evidence against them is too clear to permit resistance. Even in cases where there might seem to be more uncertainty, the consciousness of guilt in cases where accusations are well grounded, will usually deter men from attempting a defence. To this will be added the inconvenience and expense attending a council as a hindrance to the frequency of such a reference ; so that it will hardly be possible that an appeal would often occur, unless in cases where it is really needful.

In questions in which character is involved, and almost all appeals will be of this sort, it is important to notice the peril in such case incurred by the accused man, if guilty of the charge made against him, in inviting a reference to a council mutually selected. If the decision should be against him, he is crushed forever without remedy. To the decision of the church he might object party feeling, prejudice, personal interest or jealousy; to the united decision of a council in which he has an equal choice, he could make no objection.

In reference to such a case, a minister of the highest reputation for character and experience has recently written as follows: "Had this council found * * * guilty, and approved the previous finding of the church, he would have been hopelessly branded as a ruined man. He entered into the stipulations. of the council with this prospect fully before him. It speaks much for his confidence in the justice of his cause that he was willing to face such an ordeal."

It is plain, we think, that this fearful danger of hopeless confusion and ruin, raises a formidable obstacle against undue frequency of appeals that will seldom be overcome, except in cases where they are really requested.

We are anxious to place before our readers some thoughts on evidence, which seem to us to have a very important relation to all church polity; but as it would demand more space than we could spare to it in this number, we shall close with another quotation from the same source as that mentioned above. shewing the view taken by an able brother and er, entirely disconnected from the case to which he refers, on the question propounded by us in a previous number, viz) the moral duty of a church to

nominational spirit. We hope "M. A. H." will give us more of the same sort. It is refreshing.

Horæ Biblicæ.

No. 1. ETERNAL PUNISHMENT OF SIN.

This is right."

Filial obedience is right. It is not built on anything accidental or expedient. It has its foundation in the nature of things-in the very essence of that elation that subsists between parent and child. There is a rightness in the very nature of the thing-irrespective of anything different from, or anterior to, itselfinto which it can be resolved. This rightness is that eternal fitness that exists in the application of things, one to another. In God alone it is that this rightness has its source; not in the Divine will merely, but in the Divine nature. Its residence had been in the constitution of Deity from everlasting, long prior to its being willed by Him into law. Its rise is its conformity to the entire perfection of God's nature, and not made so by a mere effect of His will. The thing is not right because God wills it; but God wills it because it is right. Right, in morals, is anterior to law. It has been exemplified from all eternity in the very nature of God, before it was enacted by His will and authority. The distinction of right from wrong is immutable and eternal. No power, human or divine, can change their nature, or make the same act to be right and wrong at the same time. It lies in the real nature of things, and not in any arbitrary appointment of the Divine Will. God wills the right, but in so doing, His will is regulated by the perfection of His nature. It is impossible but that the Divine Being should choose all moral goodthat it should be the object of His delight and approbation. A most perfect nature must have a most perfect will; and a most perfect will must attach itself to the right. It cannot be otherwise.

The Moral Law has, then, its foundation in God Himself. An abstract of it was graven by Himself on the tablet of the divine jurisprudence, when Jeho-vah was king in Israel, and afterwards laid down ac-cording to his dictum in the statute-book of His Kingdom for the government of His creatures, as a code of pure and perfect righteousness. But it did not originate there and then. That was but the transcript from the prior tablet of the Divine charactranscript from the prior tablet of the Divine charac-ter. The moral was long in existence before the juridicial. It had its residence in the constitution of Deity before it assumed the form of a law to man. In fact, the moral law is nothing else than the ex-pression of those obligations ou intelligent beings that arise out of the perfect moral character of God, and their relation to Him. While God, therefore, con-tinues what in reality. He is and mean a market continues what, in reality, He is, and man a moral agent, this law must, of necessity, remain the same in its nature and obligation; not even does the gospel in-terfere with its real nature. On the contrary, it but furnishes additional motives for its obedience, and in no way does it lessen its obligation or relax its claim. Such is the nature and character of the moral law. In the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. The least and lowest penalty in our power to conceive, as attached to this law, is being left by God to all the natural and necessary consequences of departure and confirmed alienation from Him whose glory is our chie and; and from the happiness of communion with Him hand there are pleasures for evermoral. Less than this would be but making the Moral Governor of the Universe a party to crime. The punishment, there-fore, of sin, at the very lowest estimate of it, is ne-

has been received with the greatest cordiality by the most eminent men connected with the Government at Washington. He knows what are their feelings, and what are their hopes, and he comes here to tell us what he has seen and heard, and what he has thought, and to add to our stock of knowledge on this American question. If we have made this step in the dark, let us not, if possible, continue in error. Let us welcome one who can tell us, all of us, much that probably we do not accurately know. Let us give him on this occasion that attention which is due to him from his own high character and the magnitude of the question which he is about to discuss before us." He then called on the Rev. Newman Hall to is quite a study; and some are wicked enough to deliver the lecture which had beeen advortised, and pronounce it, in some of its phases, next to a plague. esumed his seat amidst great cheering.

Mr. Hall then rose up and gave a lecture of about putting this piece of information into print. an hour and a quarter in length. He spoke of his recent visit to America; how deeply he was impressed with the unity of the two nations, and how fearful would be the consequences of any war between fearful would be the consequences of any war between them. While in America he had been much grieved aries. A few days since, the Scottish Society arrived to find the irritation that existed in reference to the at its one hundredth birthday, and commemorated attitude of this country throughout the war.

"It seemed to me," he said, "that the feeling was a little exaggerated, in that Americans too much con-founded the acts of our own Government with the Chief Justice-delivered an able and eloquent address opinion of the nation at large; moreover, that they after which the Society reformed, and marched roun regarded too much political opinions which were hostile to their policy as being hostile to themselves. Again, they were ignorant, to a great degree, of how very wide and strong was the sympathy with their policy which was expressed by the great masses of the people." After speaking of his reception in America, and the opportunities he had of addressing the gation to England-save and except a rumor current leading men of the Government, Mr. Hall then said that the substance of the argument which he had used in America he would use that evening. After speaking at some length upon the causes and supposed causes the United States Government had for dispute, he said : "Notwithstanding this I can assure this meeting-and I have many instances to support my view-that the best and the strongest party in America is in favour of England. This being so, would urge the policy as well as justice of settling the Alabama claims, in which the war party in America would be held in check and peace maintained." After enforcing with great energy the necessity of settling, without delay, the matter in dispute, either by arbitration, or in what would be, perhaps, the most simple of all ways, viz. : "What is your demand ? Here is the money," the Rev. gentleman concluded his remarks by saying, "The glorious standards of Eogland and America, which were the banners of civilization and progress must never be arrayed against each other in hostility. England and America must not, shall not, go to war with one another. They are the common champions of freedom. I can imagine nothing at which all the despots of the world would more clap their hands, at which demons would more rejoice, and angels weep, than to see the blood and treasure of the two nations, which should be husbanded against a common foe, squandered in mutual conflict. May Great Britain and America, the mother and the daughter, or, if some prefer the express the elder sister and the younger, go forth hand in hand the angel guardians of civilization, freedom, and eligion," their only rivalry the rivalry of love." (Loud Applause.)

Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., then submitted a reso ution to the meeting to this effect, " That this meetng expresses hearty good-will toward America, and bledges itself to support any government: in effective prompt, righteous, and pacific settlement of the ernational difficulties, especially of those connect with the Alabama." This resolution having be econded by Sir F. Buxton, Bart. M. P., it was

publisher, at the Post Office where the papers are posted, or by the Subscriber at the Post Office, where the papers are delivered. Some of our Subscribers are sending their quarterly postage (5 cents) to us; but we suggest that it will be more practicable and much safer for them to pay at the Post Office where their papers are delivered. The New Postal Law

The printer has nearly exhausted his fount of p's in

From our Halifax Correspondent. Halifax, April 4.

Wissing Lewissis

DEAR VISITOR-Halifax is rapidly arriving at the event in becoming style-marching in processio from the Province Building to the Temperance Hall, headed by the Volunteer Band and the Scottish Volthe city, and met again in the evening to still further celebrate the auspicious event at a banquet. None of those who witnessed the firm and stately step of the in the evening festivities—could trace aught of the decrepitude of old age, in the good old Scottish So-May its old age be ever green.

Little has transpired in reference to the repeal dele and believed in the best informed circles-to the effect that the Hon. William Annand, was arrested on landing in Ireland as a Fenian, his person searched, &c., before he was allowed to proceed on his mission. Gold. —Our people are getting wild on the subject of the precious metal, and the office of the commissioner is crowded by eager applicants to obtain min-ing areas. There is a report that gold has been dis-covered on the peninsula of Halifax, within a mile of the city ; and you may be sure that the rush for claims has not been slow. The revenue from the mines and minerals must be exceedingly large.

BUSINESS has but very slightly improved since my last, but the weather has been somewhat more genial, and a busy time in the spring is anxiously looked for. There has been no change in the markets to speak of since my last, and no news worth troubling yon with; in fact Halifax, at the present time, is decidedly slow, and even the report that the railroad is to go by the valley of the St. John, and tap your good city, cutting Halifax off from a large amount of the promised advantage of the line, by making St. John the busi-ness terminus, is wholly insufficient to wake our citizens up from their letbargic sleep.

N. B B. Home Missionary Board met in

Leinster street Com. Room on the 6th inst. Present -Rev. E. C. Cady, and Brethren Steeves, Barteaux, Masters; also Bro. A. W. Masters being present, was invited to remain. Bro. E. J. Barteaux was called to the Chair.

Read letter from Rev. W. M. Edwards. He reports an extensive revival in his field, 22 having been aded to their numbers and others revived. Read Rev. E. Hickson's report of three months la

our. He is very much encouraged in his field. On action, his report was received and amount due vo-

Read two letters from Rev. W. A. Coleman. He reports 34 additions and \$121.04 collectied, includ-ing \$17.10 from Brussels street church. Read letter from Bro. D. Moore, asking aid for the church at New Jerusalem and Greenwich. On motion, it was laid on the table.

was faid on the table. The application from the St. Andrews church for bbath school aid was taken up, and \$10 voted to paid from Sabbath School Fund. Read application from Rev. C. Topper, D. D., ask-g for Foreign Missionary Funds. Voted to remit

Un motion adjourned to meet in Brussels street on

The defeat of the ministry last evening forms the chief topic of conversation.

this cancer of the Empire shall be removed. The reection of Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone the consideration until the next Parliament, and the doption of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to go into committee, are merely the first steps of the operation. The national will is soon to be expressed, and it will be no uncertain sound. It will insist that the work to happily begun shall be thoroughly secured. This The Assassination of the Hon. T. D. McGee 1 noraing's vote is the dawn of a reunited Empire. Now Ireland may take confidence from this vote that the is sustained by the vast balance of opinion of the United Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be inded and the right done amid the acclamation of the

The Morning Post concludes a pretty able article with the following words :- .

This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church to fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal party ince the Emancipation Act of 1820. The Standard says :- " The effect of this vote will

be to waste this session without advancing the object A further despatch, April 6th, says :- An import-

int meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday to onsider what action should be taken in view of the ote of Friday night on Mr. Gladstone's resolution. It is reported that the Ministers determined to re-ign in case the opposition should retain their large ajority after the recess of Parliament.

In House of Commons, April 1st., Mr. Ward lunt asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase y Government of all the lines of telegraph in the lingdom. He explained. The Bill provides for apointment of arbitrators to decide what prices be paid Telegraph Companies for property and interest in

Revenue returns of Great Britain last quarter year how deficiency of five million pounds sterling. The case of the prisoners who were arrested for

he Clarkenwall explosion went before the grand ary on the 7th. The charge of the Recorder on their retiring to de

The charge of the necorder on their retiring to de-iberate was strongly adverse to the prisoners. It is announced to-day that the steamship Ham-arg of the American Line will hereafter carry the inited States mails from Southampton to New York very Friday. It is said that the Bishops of the Irish iburch have united in a note to Mr. Disraeli urging im to sacrifice half of the revenues of the Church stablishment in order to be able to save the rest.

Nearly all the London theatres are now occupied y celebrated preachers on Sundays.

PRUSSIA

Hon. George Bancroft, Minister to Prussia, ha een duly commissioned from the State Department t Washington with full power to arrange and comlete a treaty of commerce and navigation with the uthorities of the North German Confederation and embers of the German Zolverein.

Immediately on ratification of Treaty relative htizenship recently concluded between Prussia and ne United States, Mr. Barecraft will enter into negoations for establishment of Commercial Treaty beween two countries.

A despatch from Rome says the Pope is sick. The

ature of his attack is not stated. SALAR SPAIN.

Despatch from Madrid gives postive denial to re orted prohibition of American newspapers by Gov

The Spanish government will grant Cuba an army ganization similar to her own.

JAPAR. Late advices from Japan are received from San rancisco. Advices from Yekohama state that itsuma attacked the Tycoon at Osola, and after four

[From the Morning Journal.]

OTTAWA, April 7.

The Hon. T. D. McGee was assassinated at the door his lodgings at two o'clock this morning.

On leaving the House of Commons he home in company with Mr. McFarlane, M. P., who parted from him at the gate of the Parlisment grounds. From that point to within a block of his lodgings he was accompanied by the two Buckleys, Messengers in the House. As he reached his door and was in the act of opening it, a pistol was fired at him from behind, the ball entering the back of his head and passing out through his mouth, breaking several of is teeth

His lodging-house keeper who was sitting up, alarmed by the shot, rushed to the front door and opened it, when Mr. McGee fell heavily into the entrance quite dead. The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. John

Sandfield McDonald, Hon. L. H. Holton, the Police Magistrate of Ottawa and many others, chiefly mem-bers of Parliament, who had not retired to rest were quickly on the spot. Measures were set on foot at once to discover the perpetrator. The assassin must have approached Mr. McGee as

he was in the act of stooping to insert his latch key, placed the pistol to his head, fired and fled immediately. The bullet was found imbedded in the door about

two inches above the key hole.

Death must have been instantaneous, Mr. McGee's hat was not even displaced from his head, his cane was under his arm, and a cigar, partly smoked lying beside him.

It is impossible to describe the feelings of horror which the event has excited in the community. No clue has so far been obtained as to the ide

of the murderer, but the authorities all over the se tion have been put on the alert, and no efforts are

tion have been put on the alert, and no efforts are being spared to prevent his escape. The Government of Uanada offer \$5,000 reward, and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec \$2,500 each, for the apprehension of Mr. McGee's murderer. Two messengers of the House, Buckley and Eagle-son have been arrested, but there is nothing can be

son have been arrested, but there is nothing can be adduced against either so far as known. April 7.—Mr. McGee spoke eloquently in House last night in opposition to recall of Dr. Tupper. He left shortly after two, and proceeded directly to his lodgings, Toronto House, Sparks Street. He was in the act of inserting his latch key when the assessin placed a pistol behind his ear and fired so close as to income his hait. placed a pistol benud his ear and fired so close as to singe his hair. The ball came cut at his mouth, dis-placing two front teeth, and lodged in the door. Dr. Robitale and other boarders rushed out and

found Mr. McGee lying on the sidewalk quite dead. A man was seen to enter a cab and drive swiftly

DENMARK. The negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in egard to the disputed territory in Schleswig Holstein till continues. It is reported that the Danish Com-ission recently asked the cession to Denmark of the sland of Olson in the Baltic, and the Fortress of 'uppel, adjacent to Olsen on the mainland. The latest telegrams from the continent which con-The latest telegrams from the continent which con-The latest telegrams from the continent which con-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The latest telegrams from the continent which con-the d Denmark. The latest telegrams from the continent which con-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the d Denmark. The mathematic say also that Prussia has decided-the mathematic say also th

and adjourned without anything of its doings trans-piring. It meets to-night again. Five persons are arrested and in custody:-two Messengers of Commons, named Buckleys; two tailors, named Eagleson; and a carpenter, White. It is believed that these parties are not guilty. The body of McGee will, be taken to Montreal for

burial. In the House of Commons to-day, a motion to ac journ one week in respect for memory of deceased was moved by Sir John McDonald and seconded b Mackenzie, both of whom spoke with much emotion paying a warm tribute to the noble qualities of the fallen stateman, and commending him wider and

The Times says the Commons have resolved that

