# **THE. CHRISTIAN VISITOR.**

# THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

## ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4, 1868.

### Make me a child fory Second.

Mother, come back from the the bay have not ceased their nervous agitation, sheltering itself, in the last exhibition it makes, behind the breastwork of a good Wesleyan brother's journal. It is a somewhat fainter cry, perhaps, as of one not quite so bold as once, but it has the old tone still. The Messenger " fears a disastrous influence" is descending on our churches from "the Polity" that is taught them here. This is vague as ever : no point indicated ; every thing in general alarms the editor, and nothing in particular :-- it is still "the Polity, the whole Polity, and nothing but the Polity" that distresses him, and disturbs the composure of his sanctum : and still he names no specific objection.

Whether the Wesleyan brother to whom our contemporary refers, resides in this province or not, we do not know : this is plain, however, that his reference to church "Polity" is rather more applicable to Nova Scotia than to New Brunswick. This is seen in his expression, the "isolated churches;" for our views of Polity as published, are, that churches under the Congregational or Baptist form of government, are not isolated; that while they possess a power of individual control which admits of no outward coercion, they are, nevertheless, designed to be constrained by the common law of christian love, and to feel the wholesome influence of a correct public opinion, propounded, if need be, by the associated body, stating, not what they enforce, but what they believe, and possibly, what they require in affiliated churches.

has been, that the principles of the New Testament | right. show the churches to be not isolated in privilege ; but to possess the right of availing themselves of the gift of the church at large, so far as these may be within their reach; and that to refuse the benefit of whatever wisdom or other gift our Heavenly Father may have bestowed on His people, on flimsy objection of the absence of some not absolutely needed ceremony, such as our customary form of admission to particular churches, is preposterous in itself, and tends to the omission of important duties. The churches, we hold, are not isolated in love and obedience : they are not isolated in privilege.

These are our views of Polity on this side of the water : and the Wesleyan friend's remarks therefore. do not very well apply to us; but they may apply better, perhaps, to the views, or apparent views, or certain brethren in Nova Scotia, with our contemporary, or his magnus Apollo, in the van; for, isolation, to the extreme of trampling on the customs of our churches as heretofore practised, has been the cry of a party in the eastern Province for months, although it has been shewn, unanswerably, that the case which has prompted that cry, has proceeded to the demoralizing extent of violating the claims of justice and honor; and the "polity" of that party, whatever i" be, has to be shaped so as to seem to justify this violation ; and hence these brethren assume the attitude of intense "isolation"-" no councils for them indeed" -no admission of any wiser brethren of other chur ches (i. e. not on their record book) "to do their work :" fit or unfit, wise or unwise, they must do i all themselves. The brethren on the record, "isolated" in ecclesiastical majesty, are committed to the work

fact that one member should claim a right to decide in so great a matter." Nay, they go so far as to assert that for "a single member of a church to pronounce upon the morality or orthodoxy of the church to which he belongs," is to exercise " the unlimited power of a despot." Here is a stab at religious liberty that one could hardly have expected in the nineteenth century, and from such a source! What but the strangest obliquity or blindness of judgment, could have produced such a sentence from "a Baptist pen ?" How is it that the watchful zeal which has been so keen to detect heterodoxy in us, when we wrote nothing but what all Baptists allow, has failed to detect the extraordinary and ruinous false-teaching of this passage, or seem to smile with complacency upon it ?

Have these worthies and their apparent sympathizers forgotten that on such a principle as their remarks implies, no man could ever become a Baptist unless he had never joined any other church ? All who quit churches of other communions to join our body, do so on the ground, that the communities they leave, act (not wickedly we presume, but) inconsistently with the teaching of Scripture. But if their acting inconsistently with Scripture as regards an ordinance, about which men, doubtless do, however wrongfully, conscientiously differ, justifies a member in leaving them, how much more must their acting wickedly justify, pay imperiously demand, his separation from their fellowship. It is his bounden duty, then, to pronounce upon either the "morality" or orthodoxy" of the church to which he belongs: and to remain or depart according as his judgment decides : and so far from his doing this, being an exercise "of the unlimited power of a despot." " unlimited and dangerous despotism " is found in the peo-And more than this, the gist of all of our remarks ple and the principle that would deny to him this

> Thus it is, that with all our supposed safeguards in the simplicity, and liberty, and christian fidelity of our Baptist principles, we may be treading on the very brink of the rankest heresy ; and harbouring in the bosom of our community of churches, those who, to serve a purpose, will withhold no assertion, nor shrink from the most daring perversion of the truth. Let our brethren then look closely to the character of those who assume to be their teachers, and of the examples that are upheld for their imitation. On the principles implied in the above statement, complacently countenanced, we are ashamed to say, by one at least of our public prints, and by some of our most dignified authorities, every man among us that has left the Episcopal, or Presbyterian, or Wesleyan body, and joined a Baptist church, and has thus pronounced on the "orthodoxy" of the church he has left, has therein exercised the " unlimited power of a despot," and has done that, according to the writers alluded to, than which "nothing," these are their words, " could be more opposite to the principles and sentiments of a Baptist church," and yet, it is as plain as daylight, that nothing is more in accordance with those principles.

We have often heard of the blindness and passion of party, but could never have conceived the possibility of its amounting to the degree of extravagance we have here unveiled. These assertions suppose, either, that a baptized church can never err, notwithstanding the historical fact of the "removal of the candlestick " of so many once prominent baptized churches of Asia, according to the Divine warning in the Apocalypse; or else, that no measure of crime amounts to a dissolution of a holy fellowship; that though any enormity of wickedness should be committed by a company calling itself a baptized church of Christ, every member of that company, however loathing their villainy, must abide with them, and consider them his "beloved brethren" in Christ forever. Blessed companionship, surely, for an eternal heaven 1

### THE A. & F. BIBLE SOCIETY was well represented. The Treasurer's report showed-

That on the 1st of May, 1897, there was a balance in the treasury of \$609.32. Received from church- Lord's vineyard. That a great change has taken es and individuals, \$16,197.77; legacies, sales of ooks, rentals, and from all other sources, \$30,568. 61 ; total, \$47,878.70. Paid for Scriptures and books, \$23,866.82; foreign appropriations, \$636; home donations of Scriptures, \$6,564 21; labor among seamen, \$192; collecting and distributing agencies, \$5,-489.08; offices, clerk hire, &c., \$4,719.54; rent o buildings, &c., \$4,999.90; all other payments, \$6, 948.74; total, \$46,851.58. Balance in treasury, May 1st, 1868, \$522.12.

#### THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, stated that the Society was in better financial condition and in a higher state of activity than ever before. It was dong the most important pioneer work of the denomination, and deserved the fostering care of all who have much to make themselves agreeable and us comfortathe great cause at heart. The business of the Society is on a safe and sound basis.

on a sale and sound basis. The receipts for the year ending March 1st, 1868, both the Business and Missionary departments, are \$234,412.63. This is an increase of \$34,685.55 over the receipts of last year, leaving out the "Menorial Fund.

Seventy-two colporteurs and Sunday-school misionaries have been employed during the whole or a portion of the year.

These humble and faithful laborers together report he following summary of work, and results :--Number of dama of another 19 052

a ann MO	TOT A	UE S OI SELVICE
66	6 6	Miles travelled
46	**	Volumes sold
66	\$6	Volumes given away 10,226
**		Pages of tracts distributed, 499,197
66.	66	Sermons preached
46	64	Prayer-meetings held
66 :	4.4	Persons baptized
66	64	Families visited
66		Families found without the Bible.1,824
46		Families supplied with the Bible, 2,692
66	4.6	Sunday schools organized
44	66	Churches constituted
1		A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL

THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The Annual Report of the Society shew that the contributions have been \$185,786,18 : the whole number of missionaries employed, 331; the number of sermons preached, 32,347; the number of baptisms, 6,722; of churches organized, 106; of families visited, 74,610; of prayer-meetings attended, 20,215.

The Board is devoting special attention to the edu cation of the colored ministry of the south, and a great work is in progress among the Freedmen.

The missionaries and teachers of the Society have given instructions to a larger number of Theological. students than have beeen instructed in all the Baptist Theological Seminaries in the New England States, Middle States, and Western States. In no previous year has this work been more successfully prosecuted by the Board, and never were the members of the Board more thoroughly convinced of the importance of the supporting, or helping to support, the greatest possible number of able, devoted, and judicious men in the South who shall both preach and teach as they can best educate the ministers, and with their help, elevate the masses.

#### AMERICAN RIBLE UNION

many of the men have gone to drive down the lumber From the semi-annual report read by the Corres there is neither swearing nor profanity, but prayer ponding Secretary, W. H. Wycoffe, L. L. D., it apand praise are of frequent occurrence; and on the pears that the Union is enjoying a large measure of success in its efforts to give the word of God faithful. Sabbath, meetings and worship are kept up in their ly translated to all the world. The receipts for the tents; a thing never, in these parts, heard of before, past five years are as follows: 1863, \$16,599.01; Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me 1864, \$21,189.22; 1865, \$29,631.96; 1866, \$41,779. bless His holy name. 96; to Oct. 1867. \$55,127.79; 1867-8 larger. The

The other churches in the village have shared number of copies of Scriptures put into circulation by the Union exceeds six hundred thousand copies, and somewhat in the revival also, several additions have the number of pages is in excess of one hundred and been made to their numbers. They are Congregaten millions. The Union has published the English tional, and Christians, or Campbellites, as they are New Testament, revised, and portions of the Old called. The latter are a large body in this place, and Testament. Says the Report, "The Book of Genesis s at length issued. Unforseen circumstances have as their mode of baptism is the same as our own. delayed its publication, only to increase its inherent, they draw largely from the Baptist element, and they value and its relative importance. It is a revised and take special pains and great pleasure, too, in doing it. most learned and accurate version of the most diffi-As regards ministerial help, I have had none, except two excellent sermons from Rev. D. O. Parker : and although we have had meetings every other day, and every evening, beside Sabbath services. I don't feel any the worse for the work, but very much better. Brother Munroe has had a very interesting time at Liverpool, also, as you have already meard. He is an excellent preacher, and is highly esteemed by his people. The other ministers and churches there have been richly rewarded for their labours also. Large ingatherings have been made to them all. The change is as great there as here, if not greater-the good work began with Bro. Muaroe's church first. was with him a little before we began at Milton. Times are very hard here; money and provisions are very scarce. Religion is the most plenty. Many can pray that can't pay; and although I cannot report one hundred or two hundred dollar donations, yet we are not without tokens of kindness from our people. The Lord is good, and blessed be His name. With kind regards to yourself and family, and all my dear friends in New Brunswick, 1 am yours, in

Jesus.

Milton, N. S., May 22, 1868.

#### Revival at Milton, Liverpool.

My DEAR BRO. BILL :- You will doubtless be glad to hear of the prosperity of Zion in this section of the place in this community is apparent to, and acknowledged by, all acquainted with the village. For some time the ways of Zion mourned, and the cause of the Redeemer sadly languished. The hearts of the pious were almost discouraged; and the unbelieving were nearly masters of the situation. Few dared to hope of ever seeing again the Lord's power as they had seen it before in the sanctuary. And as for myself I often reflected with bitter regret upon my precipitous movement in leaving my own quiet, comfortable home, for parts so isolated, and in many respects so unsatisfactory; though the brethren and sisters did ble. But about three months ago we began holding some special services; and for awhile the prospect looked dark and discouraging, but the Lord enabled us still to continue, and many of the brethren and sisters labored and prayed as those who could not be denied. At length the Lord appeared in the power of converting grace, and many were constrained to yield to the conquering influence of love divine, and give their hearts to the Saviour. For ten Sabbaths in succession we visited our Jordan to bury in the likeness of their Saviour's death, those who were happy in the possession of a heaven-born hope. Nineteen were the most baptized at any one timeabout forty-seven in all. And yet there are many others who cherish a hope in the Saviour, but have not as yet united with His people. May the Lord give them decision to come out from the world and bear the cross for Jesus. The people here say there has never been so extensive, or general, a work of grace in the community since the days of your own

successful labors among them. A very cheering feature in the work is, the contrite return of many who had previously wandered away. And another gratifying item is, the accession of a large number of young men to our church. This appears the more so to us. inasmuch as before the revival we had no young men to assist in the young people's meeting for prayer. It was kept-up entirely by the young sisters of the church, assisted by some of the elder brethren, But now we have a room full of young men, and it would do your soul good to hear their calm, candid confessions of their hope in Jesus, and their peaceful enjoyments in trying to serve Him. We can scarcely believe what our eyes see, and our ears hear. The change is so great, we are like them that dream. 'The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Our meetings for prayer, as well as on the Sabbath, are largely attended, and the interest good ; and even up the different branches of the river where

Teacher, we know not; but we have never heard of such being the case, and venture to affirm that if the indwelling Spirit was not abiding in the heart before, he was not afterwards. During this time a very earnest and practical discourse was delivered by one of the high dignitaries present, from John xxi. 22, in ly, I can neither hear or conjure up anything in the which he first alluded to the different meanings which had been attached to the passage ; then explained it as his opinion to imply that the spirit which peculiarly distinguished the "beloved apostle" should abide in the church until the second coming of our Lord ; afterward showed how that the present state of the Church especially required that such a spirit be now manifested; and ended by an exhortation to all, but especially to the bishops elect, to cherish it in their lives. There were also prayers eminently appropriate and devoutly worded, and responses for the congregation most apt; but it seemed to us that they would have ascended higher, although but whispered in broken utterances by a feeling heart, than they did, when repeated to the swelling notes of the organ by professional singers and little children; and that the septiment in unison with the beautifully worded petitions would have been better cultivated had they been uttered in tones suggested by the feelings of each, than when sung to the music of a tune with which many might be unacquainted, or when read from the pages of a prayer book. At this stage, dissenters being requested to retire, what, further

before them, and His Grace the Archbishop of Can-

terbury, in a foud and authoritative voice, commands

that he receive the Holy Ghost. Whether the candi-

date, by any new and changed feelings, was made

sensible of the reception of the blessed Comforter and

passed we do not know. C. GOODSPEED.

For the Christian Visitor. DEAR VISITOR-It is with much pleasure that I am able to inform you that, since I last addressed you, we have had a precious revival in this place. During the last two months the Lord has graciously visited us with converting power, and nineteen willing converts have been added to the church by baptism. The Lord has also graciously visited the churches all around us, and many baptisms have taken place. The laborers are very few and the harvest very abundant. I have attended meetings almost every night for the last four months, and my health has become very much impaired; so much so, that I had to confine my labors almost exclusively to the church where I reside, not being able to preach much more than once on a Sabbath. It is my earnest prayer that God. might send more laborers into his vineyard. I remain yours in Christ, JAMES IRVING. Baltimore, May 25, 1868.

The Messenger reports an interesting revival in Kempt, Hants County, which has resulted in the conversion of many persons, from the man of nearly sixty years to the boy of fourteen. Fifty-four have been baptized. Others are hopefully converted. Hardy sons of the ocean are among the converts. Rev. George Withers is the pastor of the church. He has been aided in this gracious work by Elder Vaughan. Rev. W. S. DeBlois, of Wolfville reports to the Messenger, the baptism of eight individuals by him, recently. Three of them were College students: three members of the Seminary, and one a pupil of the Academy.

#### New Books by the National Temperance Society, 172 William

# Secular Department.

# From our Halifax Correspondent.

May 80, 1869.

DEAR VISITOR-In taking up my pen to address you, I feel as I suppose the Israelites must have felt, when commanded to make bricks, but refused the requisite quantity of straw-for 1 am required not only to furnish my weekly letter, even if I have to draw upon a not too vivid imagination ; for, positiveway of news, that could by possibility interest your readers. Dull, duller, dullest, are the degrees of comparison which will at the present, most aptly describe our miserable state-we could not even get off a respectable Birthday for our Queen-no reviewno public amusement of any kind-a holiday in the public offices and a certain expenditure of powder, were the means adopted by us Haligonians to attest our loyalty to our Sovereign.

I think the clerk of the weather must be blamed for this state of matters-he is not up to time-but is behind about a month at the least. The weather we ought to have had in March and April, we are having now-cold and cheerless-the wind blowing off the iee as sharp and cutting as a razor. On several occasions, the sun has made feeble attempts to pierce he gloom and brighten the scene; but after a few eeble efforts, he returns apparently disgusted at his want of success, and we poor mortals relapse into our former dispondency. Vegetation is very backward; and in some places the farmers have been compelled to plough up the land again and replant, the seed having rotted in the ground. The trees are as bare as in mid winter ; and a rather prudish young lady was heard to exclaim the other day as she surveyed the leafless denizens of the forest: " How very aproper of the trees to remain naked so long ;" but I suppose, there is no cloud without some bit of sil-I suppose, there is no cloud without some of or or en-ver lining—the only trouble is the dimness of vision that prevent our at all times seeing it. The shore fisheries have been rather better than general this spring, which proves a great boon to our hardy fish rmen after the severe winter that they have passed through. Our fish market has been supplied with a goodly quantity of salmon, the price of which is now. twenty cents per pound, and mackerel twenty-five ents anicce.

Some of our manufacturers are hard at work. The Darthmouth Iron Foundry, W. S. Symons & Co., have forwarded to Mount Uniscke, for use at the vorks of the Wortlake Gold Mining Co., a very large steam engine fly wheel, weighing nearly ten tonsthe engine was also manufactured by the same firm. who has also supplied a twenty horse-power steam engine for a foundry in Truro.

The Woollen Factory is also in full blast, turning out a large quantity of goods of various descriptions, some for wear and others for sale.

The system adapted in this Province of making the different counties through which the railways pass pay for the right of way, and having the damages asessed by a jury of the county does not give unqualified satisfaction-more especially to those parties whose lands have been taken. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway is built by a company-who, as the compensation does not come out of their pockets, are reckless where they go-in some instances going through a man's best land, and in one instance cut-ting a bouse in two, so that the inmates are obliged to cross the railway to get from the kitchen to the other parts of the house: railways are very convenient institutions, but this is a most inconvenient mode of procedure, especially for those who like hot dinners. Io King's County, the assessments amount to \$37,355.28. Appeal has been lodged by all the claimants. In Annapolis, the assessments amount to \$18,664; the number of claimants are 284, of these \$10,004; the number of chainants are 204, of these 45 have appealed. The first assessment is made by a jury specially chosen—who visit the various locali-ties—the appeal is tried by the ordinary jury in the usual way. As the money comes out of the county, and so directly from the pockets of the juries themselves, it is seldom, if ever, an appeal exceeds the

original sum, and in some cases it is reduced.

however much above their strength; and woe be t them if they fail to do it ! This is the isolation of th party indicated, and it claims for them much more just ly the soubriquet of " the isolated churches," than any thing we know of as entertained or practised by ou brethren in New Brunswick.

And is there not some reason to fear, that the iso lation held by that party, leading to positive injustic and wrong, is not confined to the excitement bred in the blinding struggle of the case referred to. What are those Indications of an isolation ignoring the claim of brotherly love, that jar on our ears from time t time in the rumours that reach us ? Is the reputatio. of brethren dear as their own to the members of th "isolated" community, and their sympathisers; d they "look not only on their own things, but on th things of others ;" do they withhold the tongue an the pen from all defamatory utterances, all unbrotherly aspersions ; do they practise the great law of charity that "thinketh no evil ;" " that believeth all things , that hopeth all things ?"

To us it appears, that the isolation claimed by cer tain brethren across the water, and the polity forme to sustain it, before it can justify its "out-croppings, will have to be an isolation from the great law christian love and obedience in some of its best an holiest demands; and with great distinctness as t what we mean, and no vague cry, like that of ou contemporary behind the breastwork of his Wesleya brother, we do say, that "disastrous influences" ar descending upon us in the shape of an "isolation' claimed for our churches that can complacently contemplate these outrages against the christian tempe -" the mind that was in Christ"-as though the inflicted no wounds on the cause of religion, and oc casioned no scandal in the eyes of brethren of othe denominations.

#### Membership. (Continued.)

A RECREANT CHURCH.

One of the questions thrown into prominent notice among so many others, by the recent unhappy cas to which we have already been obliged often to refer relates to the extent of the obligation assumed by menbership in a church. We do not now refer to the duty of each member to act out the entire christian life in all holy example and useful labor, in connection with the society he has joined, which none would dispute but to the solemn question, how is a member calleon to act, if the church unhappily depart from th purity and righteousness of the gospel, and pursu wilfully and persistently an evil course ?

This inquiry is startling to some minds, from th too common habit of judging of things by form and precedent instead of trying them by first principle and the Word of God. But such a case as is supposed may arise, and there might be in our ordinary practice no form or precedent to meet it. It migh require to be tried on-its own merits, and by refer ence to the fundamental principles of gospel truth, al' which are doubtless in harmony with those of reason and justice. If a church persevere in a wicked course, the question is, what is the duty of a member, who discerns the wickedness, and whose conscienc forbids his participation therein ?

We admit this to be a very serious and most dis tressing contingency ; we admit the need of close self examination, of earnest and continued prayer for light and guidance ; we admit the duty of solemn and faithful expostulation by a church member so situated if he possesses the ability to do this; but with these admissions, and supposing the previous perfor-mance of the duties stated, we cannot refrain from saying, that no path of duty can well be plainer than that which lies before a church member in such case, He must certainly withdraw from communion with a

# Baptist Anniversaries in New York.

We were hoping at one time to have the pleasure of attending this great denominational gathering, but pressing engagements at home prevented us from doing so. Our American exchanges are largely occupied with interesting sketches of the proceedings. We should like to furnish full extracts, but we can only supply in our present issue some of the leading facts. The

## MISSIONARY UNION

opened the Anniversary services. An abstract of the Annual Report gives the receipts and expenditures of the year thus

The receipts for the year have been, from Donations, \$156,985.61; from Legacies, \$6,406.24; from Contingent Fund. \$7.006.76 : from Miscellaneous sources, \$21,238.97, making a total of \$191,637.58. The total expenditure of the year, including a balance against the Union from last year of \$7,368.23, has been \$221,774.38, leaving a balance against the Union on the first of April last of \$30,136.80.

The estimated expenditures for the current year, to provide for 'the balance against the Union, to reestablish the African Mission, to keep up the effective force of the Asiatic Missions, and to give a more competent support to missionaries, are \$225,000.

No missionary in connection with the Union has died during the year. The whole number of Americans at work in foreign missions is ninety-three. forty-three of whom are males, and fifty females Twelve are now in this country. Never were Baptist Foreign Missions so prosperous. Never were so many able native assistants coming forward for education and ordination. Never was there such a demand for increased effort.

The reading community among the Karens and Burmans is rapidly increasing, and the Baptist printing establishment is one of which the denomination may well be proud, though still unable to supply the demand.

The number of missions connected with the Union is 12. In the Asiatic Mission there are 18 stations where American missionaries, reside and not far from 400 outstations, with native preachers, teachers, &c., about 400 in number. In the European missions are 1.328 stations and out-stations. The whole number baptized in Europe during the year was 2,524; in the Asiatic missions, 965-total, 3,489. Whole number of churches in Europe, 297; in Asia, 268total, 565. Present membership in Europe, as reported, 23,867; in the Asiatic churches, 14,209, which does not include all-total reported, 38,076, and with those unreported, about 40,000.

Rev. James M. Harwell, a returned missionary in stirring address, remarked :

What shall be done ? All the missions are calling for MEN. It is sad, indeed, that we cannot get them. It weighs on the very soul of a missionary, to think that if he dies, there is no one to take his place. But why are there not more candidates for the ministry and the mission field? The fault is in the tone of feeling among our Christian homes. It is in our churches. If we did but pray, the Lord of the harvest orers in the harvest. would send forth more la

Rev. F. A. Douglas, of the Tabogao mission, said, the railroads in India are working miracles in doing away with caste. They make no conversions, but hey break down the greatest barrier of all to the aproach of the gospel. Hundreds of thousands are thus being prepared to listen to the voice of the preacher; but they need more than all that Christians id pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

cult book of the Old Testament, accompanied by a commentary condensing in the space of less than 250 pages the solutions of many questions and the communication of much scriptural intelligence about Genesis. It is expected that while the Old Testa ment, from Genesis on, is continuously prepared for the press, the Book of Psalms will also be revised with all convenient dispatch, and published in connection with the Testament.

On the 1st inst., the Society entered its commodious building: No 32, Great Jones street. "The receipts of the Union," says the Report, " for the last welve months, have exceeded those of any previous eriod of similar duration. Our books have attained wider circulation, and are more generally used, and more highly valued year by year. Thousands of families, Sunday schools, Bible classes, and churches read them in common with King Jame's version, many use our Testament exclusively. The number of copies already issued far exceeds that of the Common Version at the end of fifty years from its first publication.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society took place on the 23rd inst., Dr. Malcom, President, in the chair. Dr. Anderson read the Annual Report. It shows the Society to be steadily growing in importance and in the estimation of the denomination. Donations of books have been received from England, Wales, Sweden, China, and Siam. Seventy-two volumes have been imported from London. The whole number o books added during the year is about 300, and many pamphlets.

The cash receipts of the year amount to \$253,83 which has been spent as specified in detail in the Treasurer's Report, for books, binding, blank books, stationery, printing, freight on parcels received, pos-tage, envelopes, and insurance. Besides this, Hon. Isaac Davis, of Mass., had given since the account was closed \$500.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Session of National Division, Sons of Temperance,

was held at Nashville, Tennessee, commencing on Wednesday, the 20th of May. New York, New Jarsey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massa chusetts, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Rhode Island, Missouri, California, West Virginia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec were represented in the national assemblage First of all there was a public reception of the dele gates by the Grand Division of Tennessee, in the Se nate Chamber of Representative Hall, on Wednesday evening. Welcome address by G. W. P., Dt. George S. Blackie, of 'Tennessee. Response by W. P., John N. Stearns, of New York. Address by B. D. Townsend, of South Carolina, O. D. Weimore of New Brunswick, and by General S. Cary of Ohio. Thursday was devoted to business; the evening to public addresses. Friday they had a grand steamboat excursion to the Hermitage, and Pic-nic in adjacent grounds, under the auspices of the Grand Division of Tennessee. The lady friends of the Order took part in the pleasures of the occasion. The Anniversary address by Rev. R. A. Young.

On Saturday a Grand Parade of the National, Grand nd subordinate Divisions.

An excursion by railway to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky closed the festivities, and was a splendid affair.

We see Nova Scotia was represented by Avard Longley, Esq., Halifax, and Rev. George Christie, of Yarmouth ; New Brunswick by Oscar D. Wetmore,

The following are the officers elect :

R. M. Foust, of Pennsylvania, Most Worthy Patriarch; J. H. Curry, of Tennessee, Most Worthy Associate; S. W. Hodges, of Massachusetts, Most Worthy Scribe; O. D. Wetmore, of New Brunswick, Most Worthy Treasurer; Rev. Thomas Myers, of Maryland, Most Worthy Chaplain; A. E. Bradley, of Eastern New York, Most Worthy Conductor; E. J. Morris, of Indiana, Most Worthy Se

From our English Correspondent.

May 2, 1868. THE CATHEDRAL AND CONSECRATION.

JOHN H. HUGHES.

We immediately repair to the Cathedral, where the eremony is about to take place. This is an impoing structure, built of stone, buttressed between the windows, and containing the statues of worthies both regal and ecclesiastical, in niches in its walls without. It is about 609 feet in length, but its breadth is not proportional. It has undergone and still is undergoing many repairs and renewals, and appears well preserved and quite new. The doors are at length thrown open, and we enter a lofty hall, which occupies about half the building; its arched ceiling is supported by two rows of immense scalloped pillars, and on either side are memorial tablets of the good and the brave, and relics of battles in the shape of tattered banners, which do not seem altogether in keeping with the character of the place. Through this hall we pass into the part arranged for public worship, where the ceremony is to take place. As it is a little early, we fell a musing, and the peaceful, softly solemn scene around changed into one more violent and fierce. The shades of a December evening are just beginning to make the dimness more sombre. The tapers before the altar cast a pale, uncertain light into the deepening gloom. A solemn stillness pervades the air. But hark! A confused noise of fierce altercation and trampling feet approaches from without. A man clad in archepiscopal robes, with a calm, fearless bearing and firm tread, enters, surrounded by a few pale and trembling attendants, who entreat him to fly. Four steel-clad warriors menacingly dog his steps, and as they advance up the aisle, the arched ceiling re-echoes hollowly to the clank of their arms and ring of their iron footfalls upon the stone floor. They surround him as he stands before the altar; they make imperious demands, and threaten death. He courageous-

ly refuses compliance. Swords are unsheathed ; many savage blows are dealt : Thomas a Becket welters in the life-torrent gushing from many ghastly wounds; Henry If, is rid of his most uncompromi sing opponent; and the church of St. Benedict contains a shrine, to which the devout will repair until the reign of superstition shall have been overthrown by the advancing strength of a pure christianity. But the pealing notes of the organ admonish us that it is time to return to the present, as the ceremony-which, from the many vacant seats, we should uppose to be rather tiresome, except when made more interesting by the charm of novelty-is about to commence. A company of white-surpliced bish-

street. New York

ALCOHOL ITS NATURE AND EFFECT. This is a work by Charles A. Storey, M. D. It treats the subject cientifically, but in a style that is easily understood. OUR PARISH, is a well written book by Mrs. Emily C. Parsons. It portrays in impressive language the miseries of the "still" to the owner's family, as well as to his patrons. Both these books should have a lace in every Sabbath School and in every family. HARPER'S MONTHLY for June, is full of interest. THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June, is richly upplied with original and selected articles for family

The Anniversary Sermon of the Sabbath chool of Brussels street, was preached by the pastor. Rev. Mr. Harley, on Sabbath evening last, to a crowded audience. Sermon appropriate and impressive, and charming singing by the children, under the superintendence of their teacher, Mr. James Clerke. An interesting report of the School will be published in our next number.

The letter of Granville Street Church not received in time for our present issue-will appear next week. Other matter laid over for the want of room.

ACADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY. Candidates for Matriculation are requested to present bemselves for examination in the College Library, on Thursday, Jane 4, at une o'clock, A. M. The Terminal Examination of the Classes will take place

The Terminal Exa on Monday, June 8. The Anniversary will be held in the Bapitst Meeting Iouse, Wolfville, on Thursday, Japa 11 when Meeting House, Wolfville, on Thursday, Jane 11, when Orations will be delivered, Degrees conferred, Prizes distributed, and other business transacted. To commence at 11 o'clock. Jun 8. J. M. CRAMP, President. A Meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College will be held in the Library on Wednesday, June 10, at ten

o'clock, A. M. Scholarship holders are entitled to attend and take part in the business. S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary. Jun 8.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.—The Annual Meeting of the Asso-ciated Alumni of Acadia College will be held in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting House, at 3 P. M. Oration before the Associated Alumni, at 7.80, P. M., John Y. Payzant, Esq., A. M. THURSDAY, June 11th.—The Associated Alumni and friends of the College will dine together in Blackadar's Hall, at 3 P. M., at the conclusion of the College Anniver-sary meeting.

ry meeting. The following extract from the Alumni Prize List is pub-The following extract from the Articulates : shed for the information of intending matriculates : First Prize (Donor's name withheld) \$20.00. To the bell rass the best examination, Second

First Prize (Donor's name withheld) \$20.00. To the matriculate who shall pass the best examination, Second Prize. (The B. H. Eaton Prize) \$10,00. Open to Candidates from all Schools and Academies. Prizes to be awarded by the Examiners, and publicly dis-tributed at the opening Exercises of the College in Sep-tember of each year. Prizes to be awarded to such ma-triculates only as shall declare their intention of taking the full College Course.

**BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES, 1868** 

The Annual Sessions of the N. S. Baptist Associations rill be held as follows : The Central with the 2d Horton Church at Gaspereaux, commencing on Saturday, the 18th June, at 11 o'clook, A. M. The Western with the Church at Long Island, Digby County, commencing on Saturday, June the 20th, at 10 clock, A. M. The Eastern

The Eastern with the Pugwash Church, commencing aturday, July 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The New Brunswick Eastern Associat the 2d Sackville Church, commencing th July.

THE TELESCOPE AND MICROSCOPE. -The great Chal THE TELESCOPE AND MICROSCOPE. -- The great Unal-mers thus describes the magic power of these instru-inents to unfold the wonders of Jehovah's empire :--While the telescope enables us to see a system in every star, the microscope unfolds to us a world in every star, the microscope unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one instructs us that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand in the vast field of immensity; the other, that every atom may harbour the tribes and families of a busy population. The one shows us the insignificance of the world we in-tabit; the other redeems it from all its insignificance; or it tells us that in the leaves of every forest, in e flowers of every garden, in the waters of every ivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and oum-erless as the stars of the firmament. The one sug-The one sugsts to us that above and beyond all that is man, there may be region measurably along, and terse : the other, that with

The St. Faul's Alms House for girls has ed its first annual report; its aim is to preserve young girls from being ruined by the noxicus influences surrounding them. The report says that one year's experience warrants the belief that it will accomplish the end proposed.

There is a talk that a number of edifices and other buildings are to be erected during this year; and consequently, our mechanics are looking forward to a busy season — wages are in consequence pretty well up. Carpenters and painters average \$1.50 per day, and bricklayers and stone catters get \$2 to \$2.50.

Business has been rather dull lately, the wet and cold weather having an unfavorable effect, yet a good deal of merchandize has been shipped coastwise Quite a number of vessels are sometime overdue om the West Indies and United States.

BREADSTUFFS .- Flour-The market is declining and large receipts from New York daily expected, so that we may look for lower prices very soon. Considerable lots have changed hands during the week, hold-ers being anxious to realise. Good Brands of No. 1 Canada \$8.90 a \$9.00. Extra State, New York, \$8. 70 and \$8.80. Baltimore \$8.80 ("Howard street") Middlings, \$7.75 a \$8.00. Rye in fair demand, but prices are not so buoyant as last week. \$7.75 a \$8 for American. Oatmeal firm, but the demand is limited; holders are asking \$7.75 a \$8.00 per bbl. both for Canada and P. E. Island. Corn Meal in fair request. Kiln-Dried \$5.25 a \$5.40, (the supply is small.) Halifax Ground \$5.10 a \$5.20. Imports for the week, 2583 bbls Flour, 446 bbls Meal,

for the week, 2583 bbls Flour, 446 bbls Meal. FISH.—No transactions in any descriptions during the week, the weather being so unfavorable. Cod prime large, \$2.50 a \$3.80; prime small, hard cured, \$3.30 a \$3.40; Talqual of good quality \$8.00 a \$3.-20; Mackerel dull, No. 3 large, \$5.00 a \$5.25; Sa-mon quite, at \$10 for No. 8. Herring unchanged, at previous rates. Alewives quiet, at \$3.20 a \$3.40. On.s.—Cod—non equiry, 45 a 47 ots. Kerosene in moderate request, 38 a 40 cts. PRODUCE.—Oats continue in fair demand, at 75cts.

Potatoes retailing at 70 a 80 cts. Butter-a good article is wanted, 27 a 30 a 40cts; fair ranges from 18 to 26cts. Peas enquired for at \$5.25. Receipts for the week, 10,230 bushels Potatoes; 2852 bushels Oats ; 30 bushels Turnips ; 58 packages Butter ; 859 bags Bran.

PROVISIONS .- Pork, not so firm and rates are a sbade easier. New York City Inspection Mess \$28 a \$83.60. P. E. Island \$22.50; Prime Mess \$18.50; Prime \$15.50. Beef, Nova Scotia Prime \$9.50 a \$10. Lard quiet at 12 a 18 cts.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.-Sugars quite; Vacuum Pan 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a 7cts. Porto Rico 6 a 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cts. Cuba 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a <sup>5</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cts. Barbadoes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Molasses unchanged. Cienfugeous (in bond) 29 a 30 cts. Porto Rico, 33 a 34 cts. Br. Islands, 28 a 29 cts. Imports for the week, 65 hhds., 205 tres., 253 bbls Sugar; 182 puns, 30 tres., 17 bbls Molasses; 13 puns, 4 hhds Lime Juice, 191 Hides. Exports, 60 hhds., 8 tres., 19 bbls Sugar, 53 puns, 55 tres., 78 bbls Molasses, 10 puns

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

It was fully expected that the Repeal question of Nova Scotia would be discussed in the House of Commons on the 26th ult., but the Cable has not yet. old us whether the contemplated discussion has ta ken place or not.

Jackson, one of the Clerkenwell Fenians, has suf-

fered the extreme penalty of the law. The Commission has been formed by Parliament to consider the rights of expatriated subjects. The weather in England has been unusually fine.

Parliament adjourned on Friday evening, the 1st inst. The Chinese rebels have assailed Tien, a town about seventy miles from Pekin.

A despatch from Bombay reports that the Russians in Central Asia have defeated the Bokharians in a pitched battle, in which the Emir of Bokhara was killed, and that the Russians subsequently captured the capital of Bokhara by storm.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Chicago political convention resulted in the omination of General Grant for President of the United States, and Speaker Colfax as Vice President. They are both largely supported by the moral and religiods sentiment of the nation. General Grant's acceptance of the nomination is stated thus by him-self :- " If elected to the office of President of the beyond all that is visible United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with urably along, and carry the impress of the ty's hand to the remotest scenes of the uni-the other, that within and beneath all that

